

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Archaeology Programs Unit
 Programs and Services Branch
 Culture Division
 401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
 Toronto ON M7A 0A7
 Tel.: (519) 675-6898
 Email: Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca

Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

Unité des programmes d'archéologie
 Direction des programmes et des services
 Division de culture
 401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
 Toronto ON M7A 0A7
 Tél. : (519) 675-6898
 Email: Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca



Nov 12, 2015

Lafe Meichenheimer (P457)
 Golder Associates Ltd.
 1 - 309 Exeter London ON N6L 1C1

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT North Kent Wind 1 Project Various Lots and Concessions Former Townships of Chatham and Dover, Historical County of Kent Now Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario", Dated Nov 10, 2015, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Nov 10, 2015, MTCS Project Information Form Number P457-0008-2015

Dear Mr. Meichenheimer:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.²

The report documents the Stage 2 assessment of the study area as depicted in Maps 7a-7m inclusive and Maps 8a and 8b of the above titled report and recommends the following:

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 58 locations producing cultural material. Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 50, 52, and 55, pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were found at Locations 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, and 58 and a combination of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 7, 9, 16, 23, 26, 27, and 42. Based on the results of the Stage 2 property assessments and detailed property specific research, it was concluded that:

1) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 50, and 52 have further cultural heritage value or interest and further archaeological assessment is required.

- 2) The pre-contact Aboriginal components at Locations 13, 19, 46, 51, and 56 have further cultural heritage value or interest and further archaeological assessment is required.
- 3) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations 1, 14, 22, 27, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 55 have no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.
- 4) The pre-contact Aboriginal components at Locations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, and 58 have no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.
- 5) Portions of Locations 1, 4, 7, 14, 28, 32, 35, 40, 42, 45, and 52 were observed during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the North Kent Wind 1 project to extend onto privately owned lands, as discussed in Sections 3.0 and 4.0 above. The extensions of these sites will require Stage 2 archaeological assessments if the privately owned lands on which they are located are ever to be subjected to future development activities.

Given these findings, specific recommendations are made below for each individual site, as per Section 7.8.4, Standard 1 of the MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

5.1 Locations 1 (AdHn-27), 5, 6 (AdHn-16), 8 (AcHn-55), 14 (AcHn-69), 15 (AcHn-56), 18, 20 (AcHn-57), 22 (AcHn-58), 24 (AcHn-59), 27 (AcHn-60), 28 (AdHn-19), 30, 31 (AdHn-21), 33 (AcHn-61), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (AdHn-23), 39, 40 (AdHn-24), 41 (AdHn-25), 42 (AcHn-70), 43 (AdHn-26), 44, 47, 48 (AcHn-62), 49, 52, 53 (AcHn-63), 54, 55, 57, 58 (AcHn-71)

1) The cultural heritage value or interest of Locations 1 (AdHn-27), 5, 6 (AdHn-16), 8 (AcHn-55), 14 (AcHn-69), 15 (AcHn-56), 18, 20 (AcHn-57), 22 (AcHn-58), 24 (AcHn-59), 27 (AcHn-60), 28 (AdHn-19), 30, 31 (AdHn-21), 33 (AcHn-61), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (AdHn-23), 39, 40 (AdHn-24), 41 (AdHn-25), 42 (AcHn-70), 43 (AdHn-26), 44, 47, 48 (AcHn-62), 49, 52, 53 (AcHn-63), 54, 55, 57, 58 (AcHn-71) have been sufficiently assessed and documented, the sites may be considered free of further archaeological concern, and no further archaeological assessment of these sites is required.

5.2 Location 2 (AdHn-28)

1) Location 2 (AdHn-28) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 2 (AdHn-28) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 2 (AdHn-28) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 2 (AdHn-28) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 2 (AdHn-28) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 2 (AdHn-28) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location

2. These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.3 Location 3 (AdHn-13)

1) Location 3 (AdHn-13) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 3 (AdHn-13) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 3 (AdHn-13) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 3 (AdHn-13) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Bush Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 3 (AdHn-13) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 3 (AdHn-13) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 3 (AdHn-13). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project

area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.4 Location 4 (AdHn-29)

1) Location 4 (AdHn-29) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 4 (AdHn-29) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 4 (AdHn-29) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 4 (AdHn-29) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 4 (AdHn-29) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.5 Location 7 (AcHn-48)

1) Location 7 (AcHn-48) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will

be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 7 (AcHn-48) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 7 (AcHn-48) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 7 (AcHn-48) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for St. Clair Road, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 7 (AcHn-48) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 7 (AcHn-48) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 7 (AcHn-48). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.6 Location 9 (AcHn-49)

1) Location 9 (AcHn-49) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 9 (AcHn-49) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 9 (AcHn-49) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 9 (AcHn-49) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout;

therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 9 (AcHn-49) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 9 (AcHn-49) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 9 (AcHn-49). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.7 Location 10 (AcHn-64)

1) Location 10 (AcHn-64) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 10 (AcHn-64) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 10 (AcHn-64) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 10 (AcHn-64) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for St. Andrews Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 10 (AcHn-64) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 10 (AcHn-64) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 10 (AcHn-64). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.8 Location 11 (AcHn-65)

1) Location 11 (AcHn-65) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 11 (AcHn-65) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 11 (AcHn-65) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 11 (AcHn-65) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 11 (AcHn-65) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 11 (AcHn-65) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 11 (AcHn-65). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.9 Location 12 (AcHn-66)

1) Location 12 (AcHn-66) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 12 (AcHn-66) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where

it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 12 (AcHn-66) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 12 (AcHn-66) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 12 (AcHn-66) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 12 (AcHn-66) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 12 (AcHn-66). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.10 Location 13 (AcHn-50)

1) Location 13 (AcHn-50) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 13 (AcHn-50) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Location 13 (AcHn-50) is situated within the limits of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 13 (AcHn-50). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below.

5.11 Location 16 (AcHn-51)

1) Location 16 (AcHn-51) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 16 (AcHn-51) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 16 (AcHn-51) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 16 (AcHn-51) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 16 (AcHn-51) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 16 (AcHn-51) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 16 (AcHn-51). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.12 Location 17 (AcHn-67)

1) Location 17 (AcHn-67) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 17 (AcHn-67) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 17 (AcHn-67) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 17 (AcHn-67) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 17 (AcHn-67) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.13 Location 19 (AcHn-52)

1) Location 19 (AcHn-52) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 19 (AcHn-52) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Location 19 (AcHn-52) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 19 (AcHn-52) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.14 Location 21 (AdHn-18)

1) Location 21 (AdHn-18) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 21 (AdHn-18) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 21 (AdHn-18) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 21 (AdHn-18) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Bush Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 21 (AdHn-18) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 21 (AdHn-18) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 21 (AdHn-18). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.15 Location 23 (AcHn-68)

1) Location 23 (AcHn-68) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 23 (AcHn-68) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 23 (AcHn-68) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 23 (AcHn-68) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 23 (AcHn-68) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 23 (AcHn-68) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 23 (AcHn-68). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.16 Location 25 (AdHn-14)

1) Location 25 (AdHn-14) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 25 (AdHn-14) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 25 (AdHn-14) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 25 (AdHn-14) is situated approximately 15 metres southeast of the disturbed ROW for Dover Centre Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 25 (AdHn-14) is also situated less than 70 metres

from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 25 (AdHn-14) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 25 (AdHn-14). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.17 Location 26 (AdHn-30)

1) Location 26 (AdHn-30) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 26 (AdHn-30) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 26 (AdHn-30) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 26 (AdHn-30) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 26 (AdHn-30) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.18 Location 29 (AdHn-20)

1) Location 29 (AdHn-20) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface

pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 29 (AdHn-20) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 29 (AdHn-20) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 29 (AdHn-20) is situated immediately adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Cedar Hedge Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 29 (AdHn-20) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 29 (AdHn-20) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 29 (AdHn-20). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.19 Location 32 (AdHn-22)

1) Location 32 (AdHn-22) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 32 (AdHn-22) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre

intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 32 (AdHn-22) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 32 (AdHn-22) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Union Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 32 (AdHn-22) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 32 (AdHn-22) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 32 (AdHn-22). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.20 Location 45 (AcHn-73)

1) Location 45 (AcHn-73) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 45 (AcHn-73) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 45 (AcHn-73) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 45 (AcHn-73) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 45 (AcHn-73) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 45 (AcHn-73) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 45 (AcHn-73). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for

partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.21 Location 46 (AdHn-15)

1) Location 46 (AdHn-15) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 46 (AdHn-15) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Location 46 (AdHn-15) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 46 (AdHn-15) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 46 (AdHn-15) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 46 (AdHn-15). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.22 Location 50 (AcHn-74)

1) Location 50 (AcHn-74) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present.

The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 50 (AcHn-74) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 50 (AcHn-74) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 50 (AcHn-74) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 50 (AcHn-74) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 50 (AcHn-74) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 50 (AcHn-74). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.23 Location 51 (AcHn-53)

1) Location 51 (AcHn-53) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 51 (AcHn-53) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Location 51 (AcHn-53) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 51 (AcHn-53) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 51 (AcHn-53) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 51 (AcHn-53). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for

partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.24 Location 52 (AcHn-75)

1) Location 52 (AcHn-75) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 52 (AcHn-75) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 50 (AcHn-74) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) Location 52 (AcHn-75) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 52 (AcHn-75) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 52 (AcHn-75) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 52 (AcHn-75). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.25 Location 56 (AcHn-54)

1) Location 56 (AcHn-54) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since Location 56 (AcHn-54) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Location 56 (AcHn-54) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 56 (AcHn-54) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 56 (AcHn-54) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 56 (AcHn-54). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.26 Partial Clearance

Until such time that the 24 sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment within the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area (i.e., Locations 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 56) can undergo Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessments, it is recommended that the remainder of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area where Stage 2 archaeological assessments were performed be granted partial clearance with 20 metre protective buffer zones and 50 metre construction monitoring zones to be established around the extent of the previously mentioned sites.

Of the 24 above noted sites, only Location 13 (site limits and 20m protective buffer) is located within the Project Location and will be impacted by the planned development; all other locations (and 20 metre protective buffer) are situated outside of the Project Location. Based on current schedules, it has been proposed that the Stage 3 for Location 13 will be completed in the spring of 2016. This is well in advance of planned construction schedules, which have yet to be finalized. As part of the short term protective strategy, a protective fence will be erected around Location 13's 20 metre protective buffer, as depicted on Tile 18 of the Supplemental Documentation. Should construction begin prior to completion of the Stage 3, construction monitoring will be required within Location 13's 50 metre construction monitoring zone and around the protected portion of the site.

The site limits, 20 metre protective buffer and 50 metre monitoring buffer for Locations 4, 17, and 19 are located completely outside of the Project Location and proposed CDA. As such, and based on the current plan of development there is no requirement for construction monitoring for these three locations.

Location 2 and Location 23 are located adjacent to the Project Location and will not be fenced as their site limits and 20 metre protective buffers are located well away from the Project Location. However, portions of the 50 metre monitoring buffers overlap with the Project Location and will be monitored during construction.

The remaining 19 Locations (Locations 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 56) will be partially fenced. The protective fencing will be erected along the 20 metre protective buffer for each location or the portion of the Project Location edge that overlaps with the 20 metre protective buffer.

Construction monitoring is recommended for all these locations for the portion of the 50 metre monitoring buffer for each location that overlaps with the Project Location.

The recommendation for partial clearance is to accommodate the need for the proponent to move forward with development activities within that portion of the project area where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites. Snow fencing is to be erected at 20 metre protective buffer zones for those sites located within the final draft project limits to clearly delineate their boundaries, and a licensed archaeologist must confirm and document the proper placing of the fencing. For those sites located adjacent to disturbed ROWs, the 20 metre protective buffer will not extend into the ROW, but rather about it. The locations of the buffers zones will be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable with explicit instructions or labelling to avoid. No ground alteration activities will take place inside of the 20 metre protective zone in order to avoid impacting extant archaeological resources and “no-go” instructions will be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction. If initial ground disturbing construction activities intrude into the 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones, a licensed archaeologist will be brought in to monitor those construction activities and will be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. The supplementary documentation includes a letter detailing the proponent’s commitment to observing these restrictions during construction, as well as Tiles depicting the 20 metre protective buffer and 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones for all appropriate sites.

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

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

Sincerely,

Shari, Prowse
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Becky Grieve, AECOM
Mohsen Keyvani, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

¹This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s written comments where required pursuant to section 22 of O. Reg. 359/09, as amended (Renewable Energy Approvals under the Environmental Protection Act), regarding the archaeological assessment undertaken for the above-captioned project. Depending on the study area and scope of work of the archaeological assessment as detailed in the report, further archaeological assessment reports may be required to complete the archaeological assessment for the project under O. Reg. 359/09. In that event Ministry comments pursuant to section 22 of O. Reg. 359/09 will be required for any such additional reports.

²In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.



July 24, 2015 - Revised November 10, 2015

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

North Kent Wind 1 Project Various Lots and Concessions Former Townships of Chatham and Dover, Historical County of Kent Now Municipality of Chatham-Kent Ontario

Submitted to:

Becky Grieve
Project Manager, AECOM
55 Wyndham Street North, Suite 215
Guelph, Ontario N1H 7T8
Tel: 519-840-2266

Licensee: Lafe Meicenheimer, M.A. (P457)

PIF Number: P457-0008-2015

OPA Number: F-003963-WIN-KC3-610

Report Number: 1521110-2000-R01

Distribution:

1 Copy - AECOM
1 Copy - Samsung Renewable Energy Inc.
1 Copy - Pattern Developments
1 PDF Copy - Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport
1 Copy - Golder Associates Ltd.

REVISED REPORT





Executive Summary

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.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) on behalf of AECOM Canada Ltd. for the North Kent Wind 1 Project (Map 1). The project is being proposed by North Kent Wind 1 LP, by its general partner, North Kent Wind 1 GP Inc. (North Kent Wind 1). North Kent Wind 1 is a joint venture limited partnership owned by affiliates of Pattern Renewable Holdings Canada ULC (Pattern Development) and Samsung Renewable Energy Inc. (Samsung Renewable Energy). This assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements for North Kent Wind 1's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

A Stage 1 archaeological background study previously determined that the entire North Kent Wind 1 Project study area had archaeological potential for both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian sites (Golder 2015). Given these findings, it was recommended that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be completed for all areas that may be impacted by the project (Golder 2015:19). This report details the recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment performed by Golder between the spring and summer of 2015.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a combination of the pedestrian survey and test pit survey methods across portions of the study area that are proposed to be impacted by the project, including turbine locations, access roads, substations, collector lines, operations and maintenance buildings, meteorological and microwave towers, and temporary staging areas. In some cases, entire parcels of land under option were also assessed. The areas assessed cumulatively represented approximately 675 hectares of land.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 58 locations producing cultural material. Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 50, 52, and 55, pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were found at Locations 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, and 58 and a combination of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 7, 9, 16, 23, 26, 27, and 42. Twenty-four of the 58 archaeological locations (Locations 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 56) identified within the study area were determined to exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and, as such, are recommended for Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment. Details on the recommendations for each archaeological site, as well as the rationale for the recommendation pertaining to each site, is contained in the body of the report in Section 5.0.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and **issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.**



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Project Personnel

Project Director	Carla Parslow, Ph. D. (P243), Associate, Senior Archaeologist
Project Manager	Bradley Drouin, M.A. (P311), Senior Archaeologist
Licensed Consultant Archaeologist	Lafe Meicenheimer, M.A. (P457), Archaeological Field Director
Report Production	Shannen Stronge, M.A., Project Coordinator Liz Yildiz, Environmental Group Administrator Lafe Meicenheimer, M.A. (P457), Archaeological Field Director Michael Teal, M.A. (P364), Project Archaeologist Heather Tulloch (P270), Staff Archaeologist
Artifact Analysis	Heather Tulloch (P270), Staff Archaeologist Helen Moore, Material Culture Analyst Michael Teal, M.A. (P364), Project Archaeologist
Licensed Field Directors	Lafe Meicenheimer, M.A. (P457) Allison Nott B.A. (R460), Rhiannon Fisher B.Sc. (R468)
Field/Office Assistants	Jess Figura, Pete Henderson, Dave Knill (R1036), Rebecca Parry (R1013), Connor Schmid, Matt Severn, Jordie Steinman, Peter Wronowiecki
Senior Review	Carla Parslow, Ph. D. (P243), Associate, Senior Archaeologist



Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact: Becky Grieve, Project Manager, AECOM Canada Ltd.

Client Contact: Ariel Bautista, Project Developer, Samsung Renewable Energy Inc.
Jody Law, Project Developer, Pattern Development

MTCS: Robert Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator
Shari Prowse, M.A., Archaeology Review Officer, SW Region



Table of Contents

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context.....	2
1.2.1 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Period.....	2
1.2.2 Post-Contact Aboriginal History	7
1.2.3 Historic Euro-Canadian Period.....	7
1.2.3.1 Organized Communities	9
1.2.3.2 Historic Structures and Heritage Properties.....	10
1.3 Archaeological Context.....	11
1.3.1 Study Area Overview	11
1.3.2 The Natural Environment	12
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research	13
2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODS	16
2.1 Definition of Terms.....	16
2.2 Methodology Overview	16
2.3 Summary of Property Assessment	19
2.4 Summary of Municipal Right-of-Way (ROW) Assessment.....	25
2.5 GPS Coordinates.....	27
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	28
3.1 Location 1 (AdHn-27).....	28
3.2 Location 2 (AdHn-28).....	31
3.3 Location 3 (AdHn-13).....	33
3.4 Location 4 (AdHn-29).....	36
3.5 Location 5	38
3.6 Location 6 (AdHn-16).....	38
3.7 Location 7 (AcHn-48).....	39
3.7.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts	41
3.7.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	43



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

3.8	Location 8 (AcHn-55).....	43
3.9	Location 9 (AcHn-49).....	44
3.9.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	45
3.9.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	47
3.10	Location 10 (AcHn-64).....	47
3.11	Location 11 (AcHn-65).....	51
3.12	Location 12 (AcHn-66).....	54
3.13	Location 13 (AcHn-50).....	58
3.14	Location 14 (AcHn-69).....	59
3.15	Location 15 (AcHn-56).....	63
3.16	Location 16 (AcHn-51).....	63
3.16.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	65
3.16.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	67
3.17	Location 17 (AcHn-67).....	68
3.18	Location 18	70
3.19	Location 19 (AcHn-52).....	71
3.20	Location 20 (AcHn-57).....	71
3.21	Location 21 (AdHn-18).....	72
3.22	Location 22 (AcHn-58).....	75
3.23	Location 23 (AcHn-68).....	79
3.23.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	81
3.23.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	83
3.24	Location 24 (AcHn-59).....	83
3.25	Location 25 (AdHn-14).....	84
3.26	Location 26 (AdHn-30).....	90
3.26.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	91
3.26.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	91
3.27	Location 27 (AcHn-60).....	92
3.27.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	93
3.27.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	96
3.28	Location 28 (AdHn-19).....	96



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

3.29	Location 29 (AdHn-20).....	100
3.30	Location 30	104
3.31	Location 31 (AdHn-21).....	105
3.32	Location 32 (AdHn-22).....	108
3.33	Location 33 (AcHn-61).....	111
3.34	Location 34	111
3.35	Location 35 (AcHn-72).....	112
3.36	Location 36	117
3.37	Location 37	118
3.38	Location 38 (AdHn-23).....	118
3.39	Location 39	121
3.40	Location 40 (AdHn-24).....	122
3.40.1	Spatial Distribution	125
3.41	Location 41 (AdHn-25).....	125
3.42	Location 42 (AcHn-70).....	128
3.42.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	130
3.42.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	133
3.43	Location 43 (AdHn-26).....	134
3.44	Location 44	136
3.45	Location 45 (AcHn-73).....	137
3.46	Location 46 (AdHn-15).....	139
3.46.1	Formal Lithic Tools.....	140
3.46.2	Informal Lithic Tools.....	140
3.46.3	Fire Cracked Rock	141
3.46.4	Lithic Debitage	141
3.47	Location 47	143
3.48	Location 48 (AcHn-62).....	143
3.49	Location 49	143
3.50	Location 50 (AcHn-74).....	144
3.51	Location 51 (AcHn-53).....	147
3.52	Location 52 (AcHn-75).....	147



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

3.53	Location 53 (AcHn-63).....	150
3.54	Location 54.....	151
3.55	Location 55 (AcHn-76).....	151
3.56	Location 56 (AcHn-54).....	156
3.56.1	Informal Lithic Tools.....	156
3.56.2	Lithic Debitage	156
3.57	Location 57	157
3.58	Location 58 (AcHn-71).....	157
4.0	ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	158
4.1	Location 1 (AdHn-27).....	158
4.2	Location 2 (AdHn-28).....	160
4.3	Location 3 (AdHn-13).....	160
4.4	Location 4 (AdHn-29).....	161
4.5	Location 5	162
4.6	Location 6 (AdHn-16).....	162
4.7	Location 7 (AcHn-48).....	163
4.7.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	163
4.7.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	164
4.8	Location 8 (AcHn-55).....	164
4.9	Location 9 (AcHn-49).....	164
4.9.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	164
4.9.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	166
4.10	Location 10 (AcHn-64).....	167
4.11	Location 11 (AcHn-65).....	167
4.12	Location 12 (AcHn-66).....	168
4.13	Location 13 (AcHn-50).....	169
4.14	Location 14 (AcHn-69).....	169
4.15	Location 15 (AcHn-56).....	170
4.16	Location 16 (AcHn-51).....	170
4.16.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	170
4.16.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	172



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

4.17	Location 17 (AcHn-67)	173
4.18	Location 18	173
4.19	Location 19 (AcHn-52)	174
4.20	Location 20 (AcHn-57)	174
4.21	Location 21 (AdHn-18)	174
4.22	Location 22 (AcHn-58)	175
4.23	Location 23 (AcHn-68)	177
4.23.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	177
4.23.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	178
4.24	Location 24 (AcHn-59)	178
4.25	Location 25 (AdHn-14)	178
4.26	Location 26 (AdHn-30)	179
4.26.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	179
4.26.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	180
4.27	Location 27 (AcHn-60)	180
4.27.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	180
4.27.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	182
4.28	Location 28 (AdHn-19)	183
4.29	Location 29 (AdHn-20)	185
4.30	Location 30	185
4.31	Location 31 (AdHn-21)	186
4.32	Location 32 (AdHn-22)	187
4.33	Location 33 (AcHn-61)	188
4.34	Location 34	189
4.35	Location 35 (AcHn-72)	189
4.36	Location 36	191
4.37	Location 37	191
4.38	Location 38 (AdHn-23)	192
4.39	Location 39	194
4.40	Location 40 (AdHn-24)	194
4.41	Location 41 (AdHn-25)	195



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

4.42	Location 42 (AcHn-70).....	197
4.42.1	Historic Euro-Canadian Component	197
4.42.2	Pre-contact Aboriginal Component	199
4.43	Location 43 (AdHn-26).....	200
4.44	Location 44	202
4.45	Location 45 (AcHn-73).....	202
4.46	Location 46 (AdHn-15).....	203
4.47	Location 47	203
4.48	Location 48 (AcHn-62).....	203
4.49	Location 49	203
4.50	Location 50 (AcHn-74).....	204
4.51	Location 51 (AcHn-53).....	204
4.52	Location 52 (AcHn-75).....	205
4.53	Location 53 (AcHn-63).....	206
4.54	Location 54	206
4.55	Location 55 (AcHn-76).....	206
4.56	Location 56 (AcHn-54).....	208
4.57	Location 57	209
4.58	Location 58 (AcHn-71).....	209

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS..... 210

5.1	Locations 1 (AdHn-27), 5, 6 (AdHn-16), 8 (AcHn-55), 14 (AcHn-69), 15 (AcHn-56), 18, 20 (AcHn-57), 22 (AcHn-58), 24 (AcHn-59), 27 (AcHn-60), 28 (AdHn-19), 30, 31 (AdHn-21), 33 (AcHn-61), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (AdHn-23), 39, 40 (AdHn-24), 41 (AdHn-25), 42 (AcHn-70), 43 (AdHn-26), 44, 47, 48 (AcHn-62), 49, 52, 53 (AcHn-63), 54, 55, 57, 58 (AcHn-71)	210
5.2	Location 2 (AdHn-28).....	211
5.3	Location 3 (AdHn-13).....	212
5.4	Location 4 (AdHn-29).....	212
5.5	Location 7 (AcHn-48).....	213
5.6	Location 9 (AcHn-49).....	214
5.7	Location 10 (AcHn-64).....	215
5.8	Location 11 (AcHn-65).....	216
5.9	Location 12 (AcHn-66).....	217



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

5.10	Location 13 (AcHn-50).....	218
5.11	Location 16 (AcHn-51).....	219
5.12	Location 17 (AcHn-67).....	220
5.13	Location 19 (AcHn-52).....	220
5.14	Location 21 (AdHn-18).....	221
5.15	Location 23 (AcHn-68).....	222
5.16	Location 25 (AdHn-14).....	223
5.17	Location 26 (AdHn-30).....	224
5.18	Location 29 (AdHn-20).....	225
5.19	Location 32 (AdHn-22).....	226
5.20	Location 45 (AcHn-73).....	227
5.21	Location 46 (AdHn-15).....	227
5.22	Location 50 (AcHn-74).....	228
5.23	Location 51 (AcHn-53).....	229
5.24	Location 52 (AcHn-75).....	230
5.25	Location 56 (AcHn-54).....	231
5.26	Partial Clearance	232
5.27	Long-Term Avoidance and Protection	233
5.28	Summary	233
6.0	ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	237
7.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	238
8.0	IMAGES	250
8.1	Photos	250
8.2	Artifacts.....	288
9.0	MAPS.....	337
10.0	IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT	359
11.0	CLOSURE.....	360

TABLES

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario.....	2
Table 2: Listed Municipal Heritage Properties in the North Kent Wind 1 Project Stage 1 Assessment Area	11



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 3: Sites Recorded within One Kilometre Radius of Study Area	14
Table 4: Weather Conditions during Stage 2 Assessment (Property Assessment and ROW Assessment).....	16
Table 5: Summary of Stage 2 Property Assessment.....	21
Table 6: Locations and Results of Stage 2 ROW Test Pit Survey (All locations may be found on Maps 8a and 8b)	26
Table 7: Inventory of Documentary Record.....	28
Table 8: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Artifact Summary.....	29
Table 9: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style.....	30
Table 10: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	31
Table 11: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Artifact Summary	32
Table 12: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	32
Table 13: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	33
Table 14: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Artifact Summary	34
Table 15: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Ceramic Artifacts by Wares Type and Decorative Style	35
Table 16: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	35
Table 17: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Artifact Summary	36
Table 18: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	37
Table 19: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	38
Table 20: Location 6 (AdHn-16) Tool Metrics	39
Table 21: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Artifact Summary	40
Table 22: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	41
Table 23: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	42
Table 24: Location 8 (AcHn-55) Tool Metrics	44
Table 25: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Artifact Summary	44
Table 26: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	45
Table 27: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	47
Table 28: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Tool Metrics	47
Table 29: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Artifact Summary	48
Table 30: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	49
Table 31: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	50
Table 32: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Artifact Summary	52
Table 33: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	52
Table 34: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	54
Table 35: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Artifact Summary	55



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 36: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Ceramic Ware Types	56
Table 37: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	58
Table 38: Location 13 (AcHn-50) Tool Metrics	59
Table 39: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Artifact Summary	59
Table 40: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Un-retained Artifacts	60
Table 41: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	61
Table 42: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	62
Table 43: Location 15 (AcHn-56) Tool Metrics	63
Table 44: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Artifact Summary	64
Table 45: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	65
Table 46: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	67
Table 47: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Tool Metrics	68
Table 48: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Artifact Summary	68
Table 49: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	69
Table 50: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	70
Table 51: Location 19 (AcHn-52) Tool Metrics	71
Table 52: Location 20 (AcHn-57) Tool Metrics	72
Table 53: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Artifact Summary	72
Table 54: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	73
Table 55: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	74
Table 56: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Artifact Summary	75
Table 57: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	77
Table 58: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	78
Table 59: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Artifact Summary	80
Table 60: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	81
Table 61: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	82
Table 62: Location 24 (AcHn-59) Tool Metrics	83
Table 63: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Artifact Summary	84
Table 64: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	86
Table 65: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	88
Table 66: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Artifact Summary	90
Table 67: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	91
Table 68: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	91



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 69: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Artifact Summary	92
Table 70: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	93
Table 71: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	95
Table 72: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Tool Metrics	96
Table 73: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Artifact Summary	97
Table 74: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	98
Table 75: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	99
Table 76: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Artifact Summary	101
Table 77: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	102
Table 78: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	104
Table 79: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Artifact Summary	105
Table 80: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	106
Table 81: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	107
Table 82: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Artifact Summary	109
Table 83: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	109
Table 84: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	110
Table 85: Location 33 (AcHn-61) Tool Metrics	111
Table 86: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Artifact Summary	112
Table 87: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	114
Table 88: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	116
Table 89: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Artifact Summary	118
Table 90: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	119
Table 91: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	121
Table 92: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Artifact Summary	122
Table 93: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	123
Table 94: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	124
Table 95: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Artifact Summary	126
Table 96: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	126
Table 97: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	127
Table 98: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Artifact Summary	129
Table 99: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	130
Table 100: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	132
Table 101: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Informal Lithic Tool Metrics	134



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 102: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Artifact Summary	134
Table 103: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	135
Table 104: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	136
Table 105: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Artifact Summary	137
Table 106: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	138
Table 107: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	139
Table 108: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Artifact Summary	139
Table 109: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Formal Lithic Tool Metrics	140
Table 110: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Informal Lithic Tool Metrics.....	140
Table 111: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Classification of Lithic Debitage.....	142
Table 112: Location 48 (AcHn-62) Tool Metrics	143
Table 113: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Artifact Summary	144
Table 114: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	145
Table 115: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	146
Table 116: Location 51 (AcHn-53) Tool Metrics	147
Table 117: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Artifact Summary	148
Table 118: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	149
Table 119: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	150
Table 120: Location 53 (AcHn-63) Tool Metrics	151
Table 121: Location 54 Tool Metrics	151
Table 122: Location 55 (AcHn-76) Artifact Summary	152
Table 123: Location 55 (AcHn-76) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style	153
Table 124: Location 55 (AcHn-76) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts	155
Table 125: Location 56 (AcHn-54) Artifact Summary	156
Table 126: Location 56 (AcHn-54) Informal Lithic Tool Metrics.....	156
Table 127: Location 58 Formal Lithic Tool Metrics.....	157
Table 128: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment.....	234
Table 129: North Kent Wind 1 Project Parcel Locations	362
Table 130: North Kent Wind 1 Project Right-of-Way (ROW) Locations.....	363
Table 131: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Artifact Catalogue.....	378
Table 132: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Artifact Catalogue.....	383
Table 133: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Artifact Catalogue.....	383
Table 134: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Artifact Catalogue.....	386



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 135: Location 5 Artifact Catalogue	390
Table 136: Location 6 (AdHn-16) Artifact Catalogue	390
Table 137: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Artifact Catalogue	390
Table 138: Location 8 (AcHn-55) Artifact Catalogue	408
Table 139: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Artifact Catalogue	408
Table 140: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Artifact Catalogue	423
Table 141: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Artifact Catalogue	429
Table 142: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Artifact Catalogue	439
Table 143: Location 13 (AcHn-50) Artifact Catalogue	448
Table 144: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Artifact Catalogue	448
Table 145: Location 15 (AcHn-56) Artifact Catalogue	455
Table 146: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Artifact Catalogue	455
Table 147: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Artifact Catalogue	464
Table 148: Location 18 Artifact Catalogue	468
Table 149: Location 19 (AcHn-52) Artifact Catalogue	468
Table 150: Location 20 (AcHn-57) Artifact Catalogue	468
Table 151: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Artifact Catalogue	468
Table 152: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Artifact Catalogue	473
Table 153: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Artifact Catalogue	531
Table 154: Location 24 (AcHn-59) Artifact Catalogue	538
Table 155: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Artifact Catalogue	538
Table 156: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Artifact Catalogue	556
Table 157: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Artifact Catalogue	558
Table 158: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Artifact Catalogue	577
Table 159: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Artifact Catalogue	594
Table 160: Location 30 Artifact Catalogue	605
Table 161: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Artifact Catalogue	605
Table 162: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Artifact Catalogue	626
Table 163: Location 33 (AcHn-61) Artifact Catalogue	629
Table 164: Location 34 Artifact Catalogue	630
Table 165: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Artifact Catalogue	630
Table 166: Location 36 Artifact Catalogue	713
Table 167: Location 37 Artifact Catalogue	713



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 168: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Artifact Catalogue	713
Table 169: Location 39 Artifact Catalogue	725
Table 170: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Artifact Catalogue	725
Table 171: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Artifact Catalogue	729
Table 172: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Artifact Catalogue	738
Table 173: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Artifact Catalogue	782
Table 174: Location 44 Artifact Catalogue	792
Table 175: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Artifact Catalogue	792
Table 176: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Artifact Catalogue	793
Table 177: Location 47 Artifact Catalogue	795
Table 178: Location 48 (AcHn-62) Artifact Catalogue	796
Table 179: Location 49 Artifact Catalogue	796
Table 180: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Artifact Catalogue	796
Table 181: Location 51 (AcHn-53) Artifact Catalogue	801
Table 182: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Artifact Catalogue	801
Table 183: Location 53 (AcHn-63) Artifact Catalogue	805
Table 184: Location 54 Artifact Catalogue	805
Table 185: Location 55 (AcHn-54) Artifact Catalogue	805
Table 186: Location 56 (AcHn-54) Artifact Catalogue	828
Table 187: Location 57 Artifact Catalogue	828
Table 188: Location 58 (AcHn-71) Artifact Catalogue	829
Table 189: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Lot 5, Concession 10, Chatham Township	831
Table 190: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Lot 8, Baldoon Street East, Dover Township	832
Table 191: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Northeast Half of Lot 23, Baldoon Street East, Dover Township	833
Table 192: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Lot 14, Baldoon Street West, Dover Township	833
Table 193: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Southeast Half of Lot 4, Concession 10, Chatham Township	834
Table 194: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Lot 2, Concession 11, Chatham Township	834
Table 195: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Northwest Half Lot 5, Concession 6, Chatham Township	835
Table 196: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Southeast Half of Northwest Half Lot 12, Concession 9, Chatham Township	836
Table 197: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Southwest Half of Lot 3, Concession 10, Chatham Township	836
Table 198: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Southeast Half of Lot 2, Concession 5, Chatham Township	838
Table 199: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Lot 10, Concession 11, Chatham Township	838
Table 200: 19th Century Land Registry Records for Lot 24, Concession 9, Dover Township	839



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

IMAGES

Image 1: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7560050 (Turbine 24), facing down, April 7, 2015 (Map 7B).	250
Image 2: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing down, April 8, 2015 (Map 7B).	250
Image 3: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7530116 (Turbine 44), facing down, April 27, 2015 (Map 7D).	251
Image 4: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7490077 (Turbine 27), facing down, April 7, 2015 (Map 7E).	251
Image 5: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7530019 (Turbine 3), facing down, April 29, 2015 (Map 7C).	252
Image 6: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing down, April 13, 2015 (Map 7G).	252
Image 7: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7750021 (Turbine 40), facing down, May 15, 2015 (Map 7H).	253
Image 8: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7450046 (Turbine 2), facing down, May 7, 2015 (Map 7I).	253
Image 9: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7460056 (Turbine 31), facing down, May 28, 2015 (Map 7J).	254
Image 10: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7800163 (Turbine 50), facing down, April 14, 2015 (Map 7K).	254
Image 11: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7410005 (Turbine 36), facing down, May 7, 2015 (Map 7L).	255
Image 12: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7380040 (Turbine 35), facing down, May 7, 2015 (Map 7L).	255
Image 13: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7560031 (Turbine 34), facing down, May 13, 2015 (Map 7A).	256
Image 14: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7560006 (Turbine 33), facing down, May 6, 2015 (Map 7A).	256
Image 15: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7490077 (Turbine 27), facing down, October 16, 2015 (Map 7E).	257
Image 16: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7410039 (Turbine 37), facing down, October 19, 2015 (Map 7L).	257
Image 17: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7490056 (Turbine 26), facing down, October 21, 2015 (Map 7F).	258
Image 18: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7540173 (Turbine 46), facing down, October 22, 2015 (Map 7C).	258
Image 19: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7710093 (Turbine 23), facing down, October 26, 2015 (Map 7D).	259
Image 20: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7530024 (Turbines 5 and 52), facing north, April 7, 2015 (Map 7A).	259
Image 21: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7570021 (Turbine 43), facing north, April 29, 2015 (Map 7B).	260



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 22: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7710087 (Turbine 51), facing southwest, May 28, 2015 (Map 7F).	260
Image 23: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7490077 (Turbine 27), facing west, April 7, 2015 (Map 7E).	261
Image 24: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7750071 (Turbine 48), facing west, April 17, 2015 (Map 7H).	261
Image 25: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7450003 (Turbine 1), facing east, May 6, 2015 (Map 7I).	262
Image 26: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7800078 (Turbine 72 and 73), facing southeast, May 26, 2015 (Map 7K).	262
Image 27: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7410039 (Turbine 37), facing east, April 28, 2015 (Map 7L).	263
Image 28: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7420070 (Turbine 12), facing southwest, May 15, 2015 (Map 7M).	263
Image 29: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7490028 (Turbine 49), facing south, May 13, 2015 (Map 7E).	264
Image 30: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7420098 (Turbine 9), facing west, April 29, 2015 (Map 7M).	264
Image 31: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7490096 (Turbine 15), facing northwest, May 12, 2015 (Map 7D).	265
Image 32: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7500032 (Turbine 16), facing east, April 27, 2015 (Map 7E).	265
Image 33: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7500048 (Turbine 28), facing south, April 29, 2015 (Map 7G).	266
Image 34: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of intensified survey in progress, Parcel 7500034 (Turbine 17), facing south, May 4, 2015 (Map 7E).	266
Image 35: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of intensified survey in progress, Parcel 7500044 (Turbine 30), facing north, May 14, 2015 (Map 7G).	267
Image 36: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of intensified survey in progress, Parcel 7800163 (Turbine 50), facing northeast, April 13, 2015 (Map 7K).	267
Image 37: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example test pit survey in progress, Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing northeast, April 30, 2015 (Map 7B, Inset A).	268
Image 38: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of woodlot test pit survey in progress, Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing southwest, May 1, 2015 (Map 7G, Inset A).	268
Image 39: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, St. Clair Road, facing southeast, June 16, 2015 (Map 8B, Inset 2).	269
Image 40: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, Union Line, facing southwest, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).	269
Image 41: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, Caledonia Road, facing south, June 17, 2015 (Map 8B, Inset 8).	270
Image 42: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, Brook Line, facing northeast, June 17, 2015 (Map 8A).	270



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 43: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of completed test pit, Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing north, April 30, 2015 (Map 7B, Inset A).....	271
Image 44: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of completed test pit, Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing north, April 30, 2015 (Map 7G, Inset A).	271
Image 45: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, completed test unit Location 40 (AdHn-24), Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing northwest, May 1, 2015 (Map 7G, Inset A).	272
Image 46: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Oldfield Line, facing east, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).....	272
Image 47: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Pioneer Line, facing northwest, June 17, 2015 (Map 8B, Inset 9).....	273
Image 48: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Bear Line Road (ROW assessment), facing north, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).	273
Image 49: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Dover Centre Line (ROW assessment), facing north, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).....	274
Image 50: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Claymore Line (ROW assessment), facing east, June 17, 2015 (Map 8A).	274
Image 51: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of built structures, previously disturbed, Parcel 7420071 (POI), facing north, May 29, 2015 (Map 7M).	275
Image 52: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of a service road and built structures, previously disturbed, Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing southeast, April 8, 2015 (Map 7B).	275
Image 53: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of built structures, previously disturbed, Parcel 7560050 (Turbine 24), facing southeast, taken after Stage 2 pedestrian survey was completed, June 16, 2015 (Map 7B).....	276
Image 54: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, area where built structures were demolished, previously disturbed, Parcel 7800163 (Turbine 50), facing southeast, June 4, 2015 (Map 7K).	276
Image 55: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of a drainage ditch and service road, previously disturbed, Parcel 7450013 (Turbine 38), facing south, May 14, 2015 (Map 7I).	277
Image 56: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of a rubble pile and drainage ditch berm, previously disturbed, Parcel 7560031 (Turbine 34), facing north, May 15, 2015 (Map 7A).	277
Image 57: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in residential area disturbed by parking areas and utilities, Baldoon Road, facing southeast, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).	278
Image 58: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in residential area disturbed by parking areas, drainage ditch, road embankment, and utilities, Countryview Road, facing northeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).....	278
Image 59: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Bush Line, facing southwest, May 5, 2015 (Map 8A).....	279
Image 60: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Caledonia Road, facing southeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).....	279
Image 61: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Claymore Line, facing southwest, May 27, 2015 (Map 8A).	280
Image 62: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, St. Clair Road, facing northwest, June 1, 2015 (Map 8A).....	280



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 63: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Oldfield Line, facing southwest, June 1, 2015 (Map 8A).	281
Image 64: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Oldfield Line, facing northeast, May 5, 2015 (Map 8A).	281
Image 65: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, St. Clair Road, facing southeast, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).	282
Image 66: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by drainage ditch, Fraser Road, facing west, March 31, 2015 (Map 8A).	282
Image 67: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Bush Line, facing northeast, March 31, 2015 (Map 8A).	283
Image 68: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Centre Sideroad, facing northwest, March 31, 2015 (Map 8A).	283
Image 69: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Greenvalley Line, facing northeast, May 5, 2015 (Map 8A).	284
Image 70: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Prince Albert Road, facing northwest, May 26, 2015 (Map 8A).	284
Image 71: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, St. Clair Road, facing northwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).	285
Image 72: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch and pipe, Centre Sideroad, facing west, May 25, 2015 (Map 8A).	285
Image 73: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Bear Line Road, facing southeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).	286
Image 74: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Brook Line, facing northeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).	286
Image 75: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Eberts Line, facing southwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).	287
Image 76: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, a driveway, and drainage ditch, Caledonia Road, facing northwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).	287
Image 77: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Prince Albert Road, facing northwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).	288
Image 78: Location 1 (AdHn-27) ceramic types (clockwise from bottom left): VWE pitcher, RWE glazed green, VWE hand painted, VWE blue transfer print, VWE aqua transfer print, VWE edged, VWE industrial slip.	288
Image 79: Location 1 (AdHn-27) glass (clockwise from bottom left): beer bottle, jar, lime green bottle, manganese glass, jar.	289
Image 80: Location 2 (AdHn-28) container base with valve mark, VWE, bisque porcelain, decal decorated porcelain, manganese glass.	289
Image 81: Location 3 (AdHn-13) glass and metal artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Prosser button, hand tooled bottle finish, hand tooled bottle finish, manganese glass, cut nail.	290
Image 82: Location 3 (AdHn-13) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): stoneware crock, smoking pipe, VWE red transfer print, VWE wheat pattern, porcelain, RWE, VWE W.E. CORN mark, VWE "bone china" mark, VWE unidentified mark.	290



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 83: Location 4 (AdHn-29) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): amber glazed porcelain insulator, VWE transfer print and hand painted gold line, VWE blue transfer, manganese glass, Owen's machine made glass, lime green crown finish wire nail.	291
Image 84: Location 5 Pre-contact aboriginal flake.	291
Image 85: Location 6 (AdHn-16) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	292
Image 86: Location 7 (AcHn-48) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): embossed "American", manganese glass, Owen's machine made bottle, "Dominion Glass", "TRADE MARK".	292
Image 87: Location 7 (AcHn-48) marked artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): 1859 one cent coin, Royal Arms mark, "IRONSTONE/CHINA/ENGLAND" mark, "WOOD & SON.." mark, "DIXON/Montreal" smoking pipe.	293
Image 88: Location 7 (AcHn-48) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): RWE hand painted and stamped, VWE red transfer, VWE flow blue transfer, VWE green transfer, VWE brown transfer, VWE Wheat pattern, porcelain decal, porcelain hand painted and applique, stoneware Albany slip, stoneware salt glaze and painted, stoneware Bristol glaze, yellowware Rockingham glaze, yellowware industrial slip.	293
Image 89: Location 7 (AcHn-48) pre-contact aboriginal flake.	294
Image 90: Location 8 (AcHn-55) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	294
Image 91: Location 9 (AcHn-49) ceramic ware, decorations and marks (clockwise from bottom left): CBEW, RWE blue transfer print, VWE flow transfer, RWE edged, VWE Wheat pattern, VWE marked, porcelain, yellowware industrial slip, Henderson/Montreal smoking pipe, Derbyshire stoneware, Albany slip stoneware, CREW.	295
Image 92: Location 9 (AcHn-49) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): manganese glass lamp chimney, Prosser button, coin pendant, coil smoking pipe stem.	295
Image 93: Location 9 (AcHn-49) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts from Location 9 (left to right): flake fragment, projectile point.	296
Image 94: Location 10 (AcHn-64) ceramic decoration types (clockwise from bottom left): RWE hand painted late palate, VWE black transfer print, yellowware industrial slip banded, RWE impressed mark, VWE Meakin mark, Bannerman/Montreal smoking pipe stem, VWE flow blue transfer print, RWE purple transfer print, RWE blue transfer print.	296
Image 95: Location 10 (AcHn-64) diagnostic glass (clockwise from bottom left): manganese hollowware, machine made bottle, crown bottle finish, lime green soda bottle, Prosser made button.	297
Image 96: Location 11 (AcHn-65) glass (left to right): manganese glass, Prosser button.	297
Image 97: Location 11 (AcHn-65) marked ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE marked lid, McDougall/Glasgow smoking pipe, Henderson/Montreal smoking pipe, W.E. Corn mark, Corn Ironstone China, Meakin mark.	298
Image 98: Location 11 (AcHn-65) ceramic decoration and ware types (clockwise from bottom left): Jasper fine stoneware, VWE black transfer print, VWE blue transfer print, VWE aqua transfer print, VWE industrial slip, VWE Wheat pattern, Rockingham yellowware, RWE transfer print blue, RWE late palate hand painted, moulded porcelain, decal porcelain.	298
Image 99: Location 12 (AcHn-66) diagnostic glass left to right: Manganese glass, Prosser button.	299
Image 100: Location 12 (AcHn-66) stoneware and coarse earthenware (clockwise from bottom left): Coarse buff earthenware plain, Bristol glazed coarse stoneware, Salt glazed coarse stoneware, fine stoneware, Albany slipped coarse stoneware.	299
Image 101: Location 12 (AcHn-66) marked ceramic (clockwise from bottom left): VWE "Royal" "Ironstone", Bannerman/Montreal smoking pipe, McDougall/Glasgo smoking pipe.	300
Image 102: Location 12 (AcHn-66) ceramic tableware (clockwise from bottom left): VWE beaded and black transfer print, hand painted porcelain, decal porcelain, VWE wheat pattern, VWE blue transfer print, VWE flow transfer print, RWE brown transfer print, VWE hand painted late palate.	300



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 103: Location 13 (AcHn-50) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): projectile point, flake, shatter.	301
Image 104: Location 14 (AcHn-69) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): lime green glass, cartridge, Liberty coin, manganese glass, crown finish, amber glass.	301
Image 105: Location 14 (AcHn-69) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain moulded, VWE applied/sprigware, porcelain decal, VWE dyed/marked, VWE marked, VWE marked, VWE moulded, VWE industrial slip, VWE grey transfer, VWE transfer print/moulded, VWE transfer aqua, VWE transfer blue/moulded, VWE decal.	302
Image 106: Location 15 (AcHn-56) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	302
Image 107: Location 16 (AcHn-51) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain, RWE flow transfer, VWE Wheat pattern, VWE edged blue, VWE blue transfer, VWE stamped black, VWE unidentified mark, VWE "MOORE", VWE Royal Arms, Bannerman/Montreal smoking pipe, Henderson/Montreal smoking pipe, stoneware, CREW, RWE industrial slip.	303
Image 108: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Aboriginal pre-contact artifacts from Location 16 (clockwise from bottom left): biface thinning flake, primary thinning flake, bipolar core, end scraper, primary thinning flake, primary thinning flake, bipolar flake.	303
Image 109: Location 17 (AcHn-67) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Henderson smoking pipe, VWE moulded, VWE wheat, Rockingham glazed yellowware, Prosser button, manganese glass.	304
Image 110: Location 18 pre-contact Aboriginal flakes (left to right).....	304
Image 111: Location 19 (AcHn-52) pre-contact Aboriginal adze (superior view).....	305
Image 112: Location 19 (AcHn-52) pre-contact Aboriginal adze (lateral view).....	305
Image 113: Location 20 (AcHn-57) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.....	306
Image 114: Location 21 (AdHn-18) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Prosser button, machine made jar finish, bakelite button, manganese glass.....	306
Image 115: Location 21 (AdHn-18) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE wheat pattern, CREW, stoneware, VWE Royal ARMS mark, RWE blue transfer, RWE green transfer, rockingham glazed yellowware, hand painted porcelain, VWE hand painted.	307
Image 116: Location 22 (AcHn-58) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): enameled glass, sprinkler finish, Owen's machine made glass, Dominion/textured glass, Consumers/lime green glass, jadeite, plastic bowl.....	307
Image 117: Location 22 (AcHn-58) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain decal, VWE brown transfer, VWE decal, VWE blue transfer, white glazed stone ware, VWE green glazed, VWE hand painted rim, VWE hand painted late palate, Albany slipped stoneware, blue glazed stoneware.....	308
Image 118: Location 23 (AcHn-68) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): lime green crown finish, machine made jar, manganese glass, plastic.....	308
Image 119: Location 23 (AcHn-68) ceramic (clockwise from bottom left): CREW, decal porcelain, RWE transfer print blue, RWE transfer print blue, VWE transfer print brown, VWE transfer print black, VWE stamped, VWE industrial slip, VWE moulded, Rockingham yellowware, stoneware, glazed buff CEW.....	309
Image 120: Location 23 (AcHn-68) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts from Location 23 (AcHn-68) (left to right) primary thinning flake, primary thinning flake, biface thinning flake.....	309
Image 121: Location 24 (AcHn-59) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.....	310
Image 122: Location 25 (AdHn-14) ceramics (left to right): (top) hand painted stoneware, rockingham glaze course earthenware, moulded yellowware, Bristol glazed stoneware, salt glazed stoneware, Rockingham glazed yellowware; (middle) VWE wheat pattern, VWE edged, gold painted porcelain, applique porcelain, VWE dyed pink, VWE dyed blue, Jackfield glaze FREW; (bottom) RWE hand painted, RWE hand painted and	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

stamped, VWE stamped, VWE transfer print, VWE transfer print, VWE transfer print, RWE transfer print, VWE transfer print.	310
Image 123: Location 25 (AdHn-14) marked ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): Johnson Bros., Alfred Meakin, Wilkinson, Ironstone China, Made in Japan, "Front" pipe bowl, Royal Ironstone, "Wharf/England", "Tunstall", Wood & Sons.	311
Image 124: Location 25 (AdHn-14) glass and other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): machine made bottle with valve mark, 1916 one cent coin, machine cut nail, wire nail, plastic, Owen's machine made bottle base, manganese glass, hand tooled bottle finish, hand tooled container finish, lime green glass crown finish.	311
Image 125: Location 26 (AdHn-30) artifacts clockwise from bottom left: glass tableware, secondary flake Onondaga chert, RWE transfer print, stoneware, embossed glass, manganese glass.	312
Image 126: Location 27 (AcHn-60) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain transfer/painted, porcelain applied, porcelain decal/painted, VWE painted/stamped, porcelain edged green, VWE moulded, VWE yellow glaze, VWE brown transfer, VWE green transfer/moulded, VWE blue transfer, electrical tube, CEW glazed orange, stoneware, VWE marked, VWE marked.	312
Image 127: Location 27 (AcHn-60) glass (clockwise from bottom left): jadeite, manganese glass, lime green glass, JAVEX/textured base, Heinz, Libby, Consumer glass, Dominion glass, Owen's machine made bottle, crown closure.	313
Image 128: Location 27 (AcHn-60) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point from Location 27 (AcHn-60).	313
Image 129: Location 28 (AdHn-19) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Owen's machine made milk bottle, embossed "NONE SUCH" liniment bottle, manganese glass.	314
Image 130: Location 28 (AdHn-19) ceramic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): CREW, RWE hand painted late palate, VWE stamped, RWE blue transfer print, VWE brown transfer printed, porcelain green decal, VWE blue banded industrial slip, Albany slipped stoneware.	314
Image 131: Location 29 (AdHn-20) ceramics (left to right): (top) VWE pink glaze, RWE hand painted, VWE edged, VWE wheat pattern, rockingham glazed yellowware, stoneware, (middle) VWE decal, VWE decal/hand painted, VWE pink transfer, VWE blue transfer, VWE green transfer, VWE aqua transfer/moulded, (bottom) porcelain hand painted gold, VWE Royal Ironstone, Thomas Furnival, VWE Ironstone China, VWE mark, VWE mark.	315
Image 132: Location 29 (AdHn-20) other artifacts (left to right): (top) enamel painted glass, glass swirl marble, plastic marble, cut nail, wire nail; (middle) lime green crown finish, Owen's machine made bottle, jadeite, fuse; (bottom) textured base/valve mark/Dominion Glass, mould made/embossed bottle, machine made bottle.	315
Image 133: Location 30 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	316
Image 134: Location 31 (AdHn-21) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE transfer print, porcelain, VWE wheat pattern, VWE shell pattern, stoneware, rockingham glazed yellowware, RWE flow transfer, RWE transfer print, VWE transfer print.	316
Image 135: Location 31 (AdHn-21) other artifacts (left to right): manganese glass, Prosser button, machine cut nail.	317
Image 136: Location 32 (AdHn-22) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): VWE wheat pattern, porcelain, VWE industrial slip, decal decorated VWE, stoneware, yellowware Owen's machine made bottle base, crimped lamp chimney rim.	317
Image 137: Location 33 (AcHn-61) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	318
Image 138: Location 34 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	318
Image 139: Location 35 (AcHn-72) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Owen's machine made bottle, lug finish machine made bottle, machine made threaded finish, machine made lime green crown finish, enamel painted bottle, jadeite glass, manganese glass, Consumers Glass textured base, Dominion Glass bottle base.	319



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 140: Location 35 (AcHn-72) ceramic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): hand painted rim line porcelain, "Bone China" marked VWE, "Stone Chinaware" VWE base, VWE dyed pink, VWE dyed blue, moulded porcelain, hand painted porcelain, VWE blue transfer print, VWE brown transfer print, decal porcelain.....	319
Image 141: Location 35 (AcHn-72) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): bakelite comb, wire nail, General Electric fuse, electrical knob.	320
Image 142: Location 36 pre-contact Aboriginal flakes.....	320
Image 143: Location 37 pre-contact Aboriginal flakes.....	321
Image 144: Location 38 (AdHn-23) glass artifacts (left to right): Owen's machine made, manganese glass, lime green glass, hobbleskirt Coke bottle.	321
Image 145: Location 38 (AdHn-23) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): CREW, RWE, VWE blue transfer print, VWE wheat pattern, VWE unidentified mark, porcelain, stoneware.	322
Image 146: Location 39 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	322
Image 147: Location 40 (AdHn-24) ceramic (clockwise from bottom left): VWE hand painted, CREW, Rockingham glazed yellowware, porcelain, RWE hand painted, VWE decal.	323
Image 148: Location 40 (AdHn-24) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): swirl marble, Spiral nail, fuse, manganese glass, machine made jar.	323
Image 149: Location 41 (AdHn-25) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): decal decorated VWE, RWE moulded, RWE flow transfer, VWE blue transfer, VWE aqua transfer, VWE green transfer.	324
Image 150: Location 41 (AdHn-25) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Moto Master spark plug, jadeite glass, Consumer glass, machine made jar, lime green glass, amber machine made glass.	324
Image 151: Location 42 (AcHn-70) glass (clockwise from bottom left): lime green glass, Consumer's glass, beaded lamp chimney, swirl marble, spiral marble, Owen's machine made bottle.....	325
Image 152: Location 42 (AcHn-70) ceramics (left to right): (top) porcelain Made in Japan, Stanley porcelain, VWE A. Bros. /England, VWE Wilkinson, porcelain Made in Japan, (middle) porcelain moulded/painted, VWE grey transfer, VWE blue transfer, porcelain rim line gold, VWE rim line, VWE brown transfer, VWE aqua transfer.....	325
Image 153: Location 42 (AcHn-70) pre-contact aboriginal biface.....	326
Image 154: Location 43 (AdHn-26) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): manganese glass, machine made bottle, VWE marked base, VWE Wheat pattern, wide mouth machine made jar, machine made bottle, Owen's machine made bottle.	326
Image 155: Location 44 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	327
Image 156: Location 45 (AcHn-73) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): lime green soda bottle Dominion Glass, lime green enameled soda bottle, VWE , RWE, porcelain electrical knob, Dominion Glass jar, machine made stippled base.	327
Image 157: Location 46 (AdHn-15) pre-contact Aboriginal tools (clockwise from bottom left): biface, biface, scraper.....	328
Image 158: Location 46 (AdHn-15) pre-contact aboriginal fire cracked rock.....	328
Image 159: Location 46 (AdHn-15) pre-contact Aboriginal flakes.	329
Image 160: Location 47 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	329
Image 161: Location 48 (AcHn-62) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.....	330
Image 162: Location 49 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	330



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Image 163: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Artifacts (left to right): (bottom) file; (middle) VWE moulded, VWE glazed green, RWE hand painted late palate, porcelain decal, VWE transfer print; (top) Dominion glass, Dominion glass, crown finish, lime green glass, Consumers glass.	331
Image 164: Location 51 (AcHn-53) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	331
Image 165: Location 52 (AcHn-75) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE hand painted line, moulded yellowware, stoneware, RWE, VWE marked, marked porcelain, VWE moulded, moulded porcelain.	332
Image 166: Location 52 (AcHn-75) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Gooderham and Worts/Owen's machine made, stainless steel utensil fragment, lime green crown finish manganese glass, Dominion glass/Owen's machine made.	332
Image 167: Location 53 (AcHn-63) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	333
Image 168: Location 54 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	333
Image 169: Location 55 (AcHn-76) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Consumers glass, Federal glass, Javex, manganese glass, Dominion glass, fuse, decorated lamp chimney, sprinkler finish, carnival glass.	334
Image 170: Location 55 (AcHn-76) ceramic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): VWE edged, VWE flow transfer, VWE black transfer, VWE green transfer, VWE blue transfer, VWE aqua transfer, hand painted porcelain, VWE hand painted and transfer printed, glazed blue stoneware, VWE moulded and hand painted, VWE wheat.	334
Image 171: Location 56 (AcHn-54) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (left to right) (top) Fossil Hill flake fragment, Onondaga flake fragment, Zaleski flake fragment, (bottom) Kettle Point flake fragment, biface.	335
Image 172: Location 57 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.	335
Image 173: Location 58 (AcHn-71) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.	336

MAPS

Map 1: North Kent Wind 1 Location Plan	338
Map 2: Southwestern Ontario Pre-contact Aboriginal Culture History	339
Map 3: Treaty Boundaries Based on Morris, 1943	340
Map 4: A Portion of the 1880 Map of Dover Township	341
Map 5: A Portion of the 1880 Map of Chatham Township	342
Map 6: Stage 2 Methods and Results (Key Plan)	343
Map 7a: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 5, 33, 34 and 52)	344
Map 7b: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Turbines 20, 21, 24 and 43)	345
Map 7c: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 3, 4, 11, 45 and 46)	346
Map 7d: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 14, 15, 23 and 44)	347
Map 7e: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 16, 17, 26, 27 and 49)	348
Map 7f: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 19, 39 and 51)	349
Map 7g: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 28, 30 and 32)	350
Map 7h: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 40, 41, 42 and 48)	351
Map 7i: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 1, 2 and 38)	352



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Map 7j: Methods and Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 6, 7 and 31).....	353
Map 7k: Methods and Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 50, 72 and 73).....	354
Map 7l: Methods and Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 35, 36 and 37).....	355
Map 7m: Methods and Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Turbines 9 and 12)	356
Map 8a: Stage 2 Methods and Results (ROW)	357
Map 8b: Stage 2 Methods and Results (ROW-insets of Test Pit Areas)	358

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

North Kent Wind 1 Project Parcel and ROW Locations

APPENDIX B

Pre-contact Aboriginal Glossary of Terms/Definitions

APPENDIX C

Historic Euro-Canadian Glossary of Terms/Definitions

APPENDIX D

Artifact Catalogues

APPENDIX E

Abstract Index Records



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by AECOM Canada Ltd. to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the North Kent Wind 1 Project (Map 1). The project is being proposed by North Kent Wind 1 LP, by its general partner, North Kent Wind 1 GP Inc. (North Kent Wind 1). North Kent Wind 1 is a joint venture limited partnership owned by affiliates of Pattern Renewable Holdings Canada ULC (Pattern Development) and Samsung Renewable Energy Inc. (Samsung Renewable Energy).

This Stage 2 assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements for North Kent Wind 1's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The *Green Energy Act* (Government of Ontario 2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 21 and 22 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. 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.

The North Kent Wind 1 Project study area encompasses approximately 30,400 acres (12,289 hectares) of public and privately owned lands situated north of the City of Chatham in the former Townships of Chatham and Dover, Kent County, now Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario (Map 1). The study area is generally bounded by Oldfield Line to the north, Bear Line Road to the west, Pioneer Line and Pine Line/ Darrell Line to the south, and Centre Side Road and Caledonia Road to the east. Land use within the Study Area is primarily devoted to agricultural purposes. Additionally, some lots have been severed to include non-farm residential uses.

The North Kent Wind 1 Project is anticipated to be categorized as a Class 4 wind facility with a total nameplate capacity of up to 100 MW. The major components of this project are expected to include up to 50 commercial wind turbines with a nominal power up to 3.2 MW, concrete turbine foundations, pad mounted step-up transformers, turbine access roads, buried and overhead collector lines, a collector substation, a microwave tower, meteorological towers, collector lines and interconnection station, temporary construction areas for the erection of wind turbines, and an operations and maintenance building. Several parcels of land and municipal right-of-ways (ROWs) are currently proposed to host these project components; the specific locations of these parcels and ROWs are provided in Appendix A. The North Kent Wind 1 Project is currently in the approvals phase. Pending REA approval, future phases of the project will include construction, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project 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.

The objectives of a Stage 2 assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- To document all archaeological resources within the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project;
- To determine whether the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

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

- Stage 2 pedestrian survey and hand excavation of standard test pits at 5 metre intervals across the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project; and,
- Documentation of all Stage 2 fieldwork through field notes, maps, and photographs.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the North Kent Wind 1 Project was conducted under archaeological consulting licence P457, issued to Lafe Meichenheimer, M.A. of Golder by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, PIF# P457-0008-2015. Permission to enter the optioned parcels within the study area and remove archaeological resources was provided by North Kent Wind.

1.2 Historical Context

The study area is situated in an area of Ontario that exhibits evidence of an extended period of human settlement dating back at least 11,000 years. To provide context to the following sections of this report, the nature of this settlement is summarized below beginning with the pre-contact Aboriginal period as it relates to southwestern Ontario in general (Map 2). This is followed by a summary of the historic Euro-Canadian period for Chatham and Dover Townships in general and the study area in particular.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Period

Table 1 provides a general outline of the pre- and post-contact culture history for southwestern Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-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	Narrow Points (Lamoka)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	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 - 300 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Vertical Cord-Marked Pottery, Couture Complex	300 B.C. - A.D.500	Hopewell Influence
Late Woodland	Riviere au Vase	A.D. 500 – 900	introduction of corn
	Young Phase	A.D. 900 – 1200	dense storage pits, proto-settlements
	Springwell Phase	A.D. 1200 – 1400	emergence of agricultural villages
	Wolf Phase	A.D. 1400 – 1550	palisaded villages, tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonquian Groups	A.D. 1700 – 1875	early written records and treaties
Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 – present	European settlement

Paleo Period

The first human occupation of the southwestern Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period and is known as the Paleo Period. Although there was a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Native groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes.

Our current understanding of Early Paleo settlement patterns suggest that small bands, that consisted of probably no more than 25 to 35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie. Early Paleo sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin, the post-glacial lake occupying the Lake Huron/Georgian Bay basin. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as six hectares (Ellis and Deller 1990:51). It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period, with all of southwestern Ontario being occupied by perhaps only 100 to 200 people (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). Because this is the case, Early Paleo sites are exceedingly rare.

While the Late Paleo Period (8400-8000 B.C.) is more recent, it has been less well researched, and is consequently poorly understood. By this time the environment of southwestern Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

During the late Paleo Period people continued to cover large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 B.C.), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry (Ellis and Deller 1990:65). The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic period (6000-2500 B.C.) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of net-sinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:65). Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high quality raw material. In these instances lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:67). This process resulted in a reorganization of Native subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area.

During the latter part of Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools especially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66). By 3,500 B.C. the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic (2000-950 B.C.) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that the first true cemeteries appear (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66). Before this time individuals were interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic burial pits.

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66-67, 106, 117).

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also during the Late Archaic the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Native copper from Northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:117). Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "birdstone" (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:111). Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period (950-400 B.C.) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:137). These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this rather limited ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:129).

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland period (Spence,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Pihl and Murphy 1990:129). During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear in southern Ontario (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:138).

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (400 B.C. - A.D. 500) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:151). Some Middle Woodland sites have produced literally thousands of bones from spring spawning species such as walleye and sucker. Nuts such as acorns were also being collected and consumed (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:134). In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland period that rich, densely occupied sites appear on the valley floor of major rivers. Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years. Because this is the case, rich deposits of artifacts often accumulated.

Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times, and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland period.

The Ontario Iroquoian and Western Basin are two archaeological traditions that characterize pre-contact Aboriginal communities living in the Chatham-Kent area of southwestern Ontario from about A.D. 500 to 1650. Peoples of the Western Basin Tradition lived throughout the southwestern-most portion of the province, from the present-day Sarnia/Windsor area to about London. Iroquoian peoples, on the other hand, appear to have lived from the present-day Chatham area east to Toronto. Each of these traditions are divided into distinct temporal phases (see Table 1) defined by material cultural attributes, and settlement and subsistence patterns that exhibit a shift towards larger and more permanent villages due to an increasing reliance on cultivated plants such as corn, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco (Dodd et al. 1990; Forman 2011; Fox 1990; Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Murphy and Ferris 1990).

After 1525 A.D. communities of pre-contact Aboriginals of the Late Ontario Iroquoian period who had formerly lived throughout southwestern Ontario as far west as the Chatham area moved further east to the Hamilton area. During the late 1600's and early 1700's, the French explorers and missionaries reported a large population of Iroquoian peoples clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. They called these people the "Neutral", because they were not involved in the ongoing wars between the Huron and the League Iroquois located in upper New York State. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the Late Ontario Iroquoian communities which were located in southwestern Ontario as far west as the Chatham area were ancestral to at least some of the Neutral Nation groups (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Smith 1990:283). For this reason the Late Ontario Iroquoian groups which occupied southwestern Ontario prior to the arrival of the French are often identified as



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

"Prehistoric Neutral". They occupied a large area extending along the Grand River and throughout the Niagara Peninsula as far east as Fort Erie and Niagara Falls (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:448).

1.2.2 Post-Contact Aboriginal History

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Huron and closely related Petun, 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 (Schmalz 1991). The nature of their settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. However, despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009). First Nation peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout Southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.3 Historic Euro-Canadian Period

The North Kent Wind 1 Project study area is located within the boundaries of the former Townships of Chatham and Dover, in the historical County of Kent, Ontario. The Euro-Canadian history for this area of southwestern Ontario began in 1790 when a land treaty, known as Treaty No. 2, was made between the British government and local aboriginal groups. Treaty No. 2:

... was made with the O[dawa], Chippew[a], Pottawatom[i] and Huro[n] May 19th, 1790, portions of which nations had established themselves on the Detroit River all of whom had been driven by the Iroquois from the northern and eastern parts of the Province, from the Detroit River easterly to Catfish Creek and south of the river La Tranche [Thames River] and Chenail Ecarte, and contains Essex County except Anderdon Township and Part of West Sandwich; Kent County except Zone Township, and Gores of Camden and Chatham; Elgin County except Bayham Township and parts of South Dorchester and Malahide. In Middlesex County, Del[a]ware and Westminster Townships and part of North Dorchester [are included].

Morris 1943:17

While it is difficult to delineate treaty boundaries exactly today, Map 3 provides an approximate outline of the limits of Treaty No. 2.

Following this land treaty, and in response to numerous land petitions from United Empire Loyalists, the British government ordered crown surveys to be completed for the tract of land that would become Kent County. Within Chatham and Dover Townships in particular, the lots fronting on the Thames River were surveyed according to the single front survey system by Patrick McNiff between 1790 and 1791 (Kent Historical Society 1939). The interior portions of these townships were later surveyed according to the same system by Abraham Iredell, William Hambly, and Thomas Smith between 1795 and 1810.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Aside from some early squatters that had arrived in the area as early as 1780, formal settlement of Chatham and Dover Townships was not initiated until 1792 when United Empire Loyalists and French immigrants began locating along the banks of the Thames River (H. Belden & Co. 1880; Lauriston 1989). Settlement of the lands north of the Thames did not begin until 1803 when a group of 111 Scottish immigrants arrived in Dover Township. Brought to the area by the patronage of the Earl of Selkirk, these early pioneers initially settled in the northern corner of the township on the Earl's estate, known as the Baldoon farm. Eventually forced off of the settlement by rising water levels, many of these early settlers relocated within the interior of Dover and Chatham Townships during the early 19th century. Additional settlement of the interior portions of Chatham and Dover Townships did not occur until the 1830s when an influx of settlers, primarily from Northern Ireland and Scotland, began arriving in the area. These settlers typically located along the well-drain banks of Pain Court and Big Creeks (Lauriston 1989).

Once the well-drained lands in Chatham and Dover Township were taken up, the pace of growth and development in the area remained relatively slow. By 1846, these townships had a cumulative population of only 2,041 (Smith 1846). The slow rate of settlement in the area was undoubtedly related to the flat topography and the poor natural drainage of the landscape, which hindered agricultural development and the prosperity of local farmers in the area. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that in 1846, only 3.9% of the cumulative acreage available in Dover and Chatham Townships was under cultivation.

In 1852, the Great Western Railway was constructed just beyond the southern limits of Chatham and Dover Townships, with a station situated in the Town of Chatham. The introduction of railway communication, along with an increased demand for timber to be used for building and fuel purposes, appears to have triggered some additional growth and development in the Kent County area (Kent Historical Society 1939). By 1861, the population of Chatham Township had reached 3,585, while the population of Dover Township had reached 2,636 (McEvoy et al. 1867).

During the late 19th century, growth and development of Chatham and Dover Townships began to significantly diverge. By 1880, the population of Chatham Township had increased to 5,048 and was considered by local residents to be 90% settled (Ontario Agriculture Commission 1880). This comparatively fast pace of growth between 1861 and 1880 can likely be attributed to the introduction of funding for roadside drainage ditches in 1872 and tile underdrains in 1879 (Jones 1946, Herniman 1968), which drastically improved the drainage characteristics of the area, and by extension, the success of the local farmers. Proceeding into the 20th century, the population in Chatham Township continued to grow, eventually reaching 6,916 in 1980 (Carter 1984:221).

In contrast to the growth experienced in Chatham Township during the late 19th century, by 1880, the population of Dover Township had decreased to 2,128 and the township was considered only 75% settled (Ontario Agriculture Commission 1880). This decrease in population between 1861 and 1880 can likely be attributed to the effects of urban expansion in the nearby Town of Chatham to the east, which, along with the Great Western Railway, functioned as the township's primary market facility. Despite this late 19th century decrease, Dover Township experienced some renewed prosperity in the 20th century, with populations rising to 4,237 by 1980 (Carter 1984:319).

In 1998, Chatham and Dover Townships were amalgamated with the City of Chatham and the rest of Kent County to form the new Municipality of Chatham-Kent. In 2011, this new municipality boasted a population of 103,671 residents (Statistics Canada 2011).



1.2.3.1 *Organized Communities*

Over the course of the 19th century, several urban and rural communities developed in the Townships of Chatham and Dover. In particular, the rural communities of Oungah and Oldfield were both located within the limits of the study area. Just beyond the limits of the study area were the Town (later City) of Chatham, and the rural communities of Baldoon and Darrell.

Oungah

Located at the centre of the townline between Dover and Chatham Townships was the community of Oungah. A post office was established in this small community in 1853 and by 1873, the population was reportedly 50 residents (Lovell 1873). By the late 19th century, the population had grown to roughly 90 individuals, enabling the community to support a general store, a grocery store, a lumber manufacturer, a hotel, and a saw mill (Union Publishing Co. 1886, Lovell 1895). Throughout the 20th century, the population of Oungah slowly decreased, eventually reaching 11 individuals in 1976 (Carter 1984:892). In 1998, this community was incorporated within the new Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

Oldfield

Oldfield was a dispersed rural community located in the northwest portion of Chatham Township, near the town line with Dover Township. A post office was first established in Oldfield in 1876 (Carter 1984:870). By 1892, this community had 50 residents and contained a general store and hotel (Carter 1984, Union Publishing Co. 1903). The community of Oldfield did not experience any significant growth in the 20th century and became a part of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent in 1998.

Town (later City) of Chatham

Located along the banks of the Thames River, partly within the former Townships of Chatham, Dover, Raleigh, and Harwich, was the community that would eventually be known as the Town of Chatham. Named for a place in England by Governor Simcoe, Chatham's town plot was first laid out and surveyed in 1795 by Deputy Surveyor Abraham Iredell (Kent Historical Society 1939). Grants of town lots were made as early as 1802 and in 1816 a post office known as McGregor's Creek was established in the community (Carter 1984:742). Fifteen years later, the first public school was erected in the community and by 1833, Chatham's population had reached 300 individuals (Kent Historical Society 1939). The pace of growth and development in the community of Chatham increased rapidly during the mid-19th century. In 1846, the community had a population of 1,500 inhabitants and contained two grist mills, two saw mills, two breweries, three distilleries, one tannery, ten stores, four groceries, one pottery, one maltster, six tailors, two saddlers, three shoemakers, ten taverns, one printing office, one watchmaker, one gunsmith, eight blacksmiths, three cabinet makers, one hatter, one tinsmith, two carriage makers, one foundry, two bakers, one tallow chandler, two asheries, one livery stable, one bookseller and stationer, two banks, one land agency, three schools, five doctors, one lawyer, and one dentist (Smith 1846). This rapid growth prompted Chatham's incorporation as a village in 1850 (Carter 1984:742). Two years later, railway communication was established in the area by the completion of the Great Western Railway. Construction of this railway triggered additional growth and development in the Village of Chatham, which was



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

incorporated as a town in 1855 and by 1857, contained a population of 6,000 individuals. The Town of Chatham continued to prosper throughout the late 19th century and was eventually incorporated as a city in 1895. During the 20th century, the City of Chatham expanded beyond its 19th century limits into the surrounding agricultural landscape, and by 1980, was home to 40,928 residents. In 1998, the City of Chatham was amalgamated with the rest of Kent County to form the Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

Baldoon

Baldoon was a dispersed rural community located in the north-central portion of Dover Township at the intersection between Concession 11 and Little Bear Line. Founded in 1804 by Lord Selkirk and named for a village in the Highlands of Scotland, Baldoon remained a small community for much of the 19th century (Carter 1984:55). A post office was first established in Baldoon in 1875. By 1895, the community had a population of 30 individuals and contained a Methodist church, two stores, saw and grist mills, and a carriage factory (Lovell 1895). In the early 20th century, Baldoon's population began to decrease, reaching 25 in 1926 (Carter 1984:55). In 1998, this community was incorporated within the new Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

Darrell

The community of Darrell was located in the south-central portion of Chatham Township. This rural community was first established in 1863 when a post office of the same name was constructed in the area (Carter 1984:1065). By 1895, the population of Darrell had reached roughly 260 individuals, and the community contained a general store and lumber manufacturer (Lovell 1895). Throughout the 20th century, the population of Darrell slowly decreased and in 1998, the community was amalgamated into the new Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

1.2.3.2 Historic Structures and Heritage Properties

Although relatively sparse in their details, the 1880 maps of Dover and Chatham Townships in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Maps 4 and 5) indicate the presence of various types of structures within the limits of the present study area.

Within Dover Township, 15 residential structures, two schoolhouses, one church, one grange hall, one hotel, and one saw mill are all depicted within the limits of the study area. Two of the residential structures and the single hotel are depicted near optioned parcels for the North Kent Wind 1 Project, but are not located within their limits.

The structures that are depicted within the limits of the Stage 1 assessment area in Chatham Township include 25 residential structures, two schoolhouses, and two churches. Seven of the residential structures and one of the schoolhouses are depicted near optioned parcels for the North Kent Wind 1 Project, but are not located within their limits.

The limited representation of residential structures on the 1880 historical atlas maps can likely be attributed to poor atlas subscribership for the area; therefore, it is highly likely that additional residential structures were located on optioned parcels for the North Kent Wind 1 Project during the 19th century.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

In addition to the above noted structures identified on the historical atlas maps, inspection of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent's *Municipal Heritage Register* (2010) indicates that three listed properties with cultural heritage value or interest occur within the limits of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area (Table 2); none of these properties is situated on a parcel of land currently under option for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. No properties formally designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) occur within the limits of the assessment area.

Table 2: Listed Municipal Heritage Properties in the North Kent Wind 1 Project Stage 1 Assessment Area

Former Township	Concession/Community	Part of Lot	Civic Address	Comments
Dover	10	24	8576 Dover Centre Line	2 ½ storey Queen Anne style red brick farmhouse, built 1902
Chatham	6	1	8613 Eberts Line	Single storey red brick former schoolhouse, built ca. 1900, converted into private dwelling
Chatham	13	8	9630 Oldfield Line	1 ½ storey frame farmhouse, built ca. 1880 in a vernacular Gothic Revival style

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Study Area Overview

Since Stage 2 archaeological assessments were not performed for the entire North Kent Wind 1 Project study area (see Section 2.0 below for more details), a general overview of the land uses within the limits of the study area was compiled by inspecting topographical maps (Natural Resources Canada 1990, 2001) and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent's *Comprehensive Zoning By-laws* (2014).

In general, the land use within the study area is primarily devoted to agricultural purposes; the majority of the land has been cleared with only a few minor wooded areas remaining. In addition to agricultural fields, the farm properties located across the study area typically include a residential area with various associated outbuildings (e.g., barns, sheds) situated in close proximity to the concession road. In some cases, the farm properties have also been severed to accommodate non-farm residential or commercial uses. It is likely that manicured lawns and/or overgrown areas are associated with many of the residential or commercial areas. Minor portions of the study area are also classified as rural settlements (i.e., Oungah and Dover Centre).

More specifically, all properties surveyed for turbine infrastructure were found to be active farmland and, as such, were recently ploughed and weathered before survey. Within these properties, two also contained areas that were not active farmland and, thus, were subject to Stage 2 test pit survey. The first of these areas was part of the north end of Turbine 21 (Map 7b, Inset A), measuring 0.04 hectares. It consisted of a grassy area of trapezoidal shape, roughly 12 metres wide at its widest and 35 metres long. The second was 0.4 hectares on the south side of Turbine 32 (Map 7g, Inset A). This area was adjacent to a farmhouse and was found to be a planted woodlot on the west side and a recently cleared grassy area on the east side.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The road network traversing the study area includes a combination of local, rural collector, and rural arterial roads, which generally correspond to the original 19th century survey grids. King's Highway 40, or St. Clair Road, also runs through the central portion of the study area, forming the boundary between the historical Townships of Dover and Chatham. In order to improve the natural drainage of the landscape, many of the roads situated within the study area are flanked by municipal drains that ultimately outlet into Lake St. Clair to the west. In addition to these drains, several natural watercourses also meander through the study area (see Section 1.3.2 below). Finally, a branch of the CSX Railway runs in a northerly direction through the eastern portion of the study area, and two hydro-electric corridors run in a northwesterly direction through the central portion of the study area.

Thus, the study area predominantly consists of agricultural fields, with some minor wooded areas, municipal ROWs, possible manicured lawns and overgrown areas, and areas with no to low archaeological potential (i.e., water courses, previously disturbed areas).

1.3.2 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated entirely within the Chatham Flats portion of the "St. Clair Clay Plains" physiographic region defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:147):

Adjoining Lake St. Clair in Essex and Kent Counties ... are extensive clay plains covering 2,270 square miles. The region is one of little relief, lying between 575 and 700 feet a.s.l.... Glacial Lake Whittlesey, which deeply covered all of these lands, and Lake Warren which subsequently covered nearly the whole area, failed to leave deep stratified beds of sediment on the underlying clay.... Most of Lambton and Essex Counties, therefore, are essentially till plains smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay which settled in the depressions while the knolls were being lowered by wave action. In general the levelling is better done in Essex than in Lambton. [In contrast to Essex and Lambton Counties, t]he very flat tract of land east of Lake St. Clair [in Kent County, known as the Chatham Flats,] was submerged after the disappearance of Lake Warren in a correlative of Early Lake Algonquin and received a deeper covering of stratified clay and silt.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:146

This physiographic region has produced the very flat localized topography of the study area, which has an elevation ranging between 177 and 181 metres above sea level. East of the study area, land elevations rise to a height of 190 metres above sea level. This gradient produces a west-trending natural surface drainage into Lake St. Clair throughout the majority of the study area. Natural drainage of the study area is largely provided by five minor watercourses: Little Bear Creek, Big Creek, Rankin Creek, Boyle Drain, originally known as Cheffs Creek, and a branch of McFarlane Drain, originally known as Pain Court Creek (LTVCA 2008, SCRC 2013; Lauriston 1983). Due to the relatively flat topography of the area, sections of these watercourses have been artificially straightened to improve their drainage capacity. One secondary water source, a small marsh located southwest of Centre Sideroad, was also identified within the present study area. Although additional secondary water sources no longer exist in the area, research indicates that prior to Euro-Canadian settlement, the majority of the study area was likely a swamp forest of elm, black ash, white ash, and silver or red maple (Chapman and Putnam 1984:150). This feature of the natural environment hindered agricultural development in the area until artificial drainage works were first established by the local municipalities in the late 19th century (Jones 1946, Herniman 1968). Today, the large network of road-side flanking drainage ditches forms an integral part of the local landscape.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

According to the *Soil Map for the County of Kent* (Ontario Agricultural College 1930), five main soil types occur within the study area. The soils within the southwestern portion of the study area are comprised mainly of the highly fertile Brookston clay loam series, which exhibits poor natural drainage. The soils within the central portion of the study area are dominated by the Brookston sandy loam series and the Berrien sandy loam series, which both exhibit imperfect natural drainage. A large pocket of the poorly drained Clyde loam series also occurs near the northwestern boundary of the study area. Finally, the imperfectly drained Thames clay loam series occurs along the banks of Little Bear Creek and Rankin Creek.

Lying beneath the surficial features of the area are bedrock deposits that date to the Middle and Upper Devonian Periods and consist of the Hamilton Formation and the Kettle Point Formation (Hewitt 1972). The Hamilton Formation outcrops in portions of Middlesex, Elgin, Lambton, Kent, and Essex Counties of southwestern Ontario. This formation consists predominantly of grey shale with interbeds of grey crystalline cherty limestone and has a thickness ranging between 80 and 300 feet. The Kettle Point Formation outcrops principally in the Lambton and Kent County areas. It consists primarily of thin-bedded, fissile grey to black bituminous shale and varies from 40 to 290 feet in thickness. Kettle Point chert is a relatively high quality raw material that outcrops from the Kettle Point Formation 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.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In the spring of 2015, Golder conducted a Stage 1 archaeological background study for the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area (Golder 2015). It should be noted that the area encompassed by this Stage 1 assessment included all of the present North Kent Wind 1 Project study area, as well as an additional rectangular section, approximately 2,708 hectares in size attached to the present southwestern limit, between Bear Line Road and Winterline Road. This additional section was originally included as an option for the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area, but was subsequently removed from further consideration. Golder applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS to determine the presence of archaeological potential within the study area. The archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal sites within the study area was deemed to be high. This assessment was based on the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the Stage 1 assessment area, and the presence of natural potable water sources running through the assessment area. The archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was also deemed to be high. This determination was based on the documentation indicating occupation in the vicinity from the late 18th to early 19th centuries onwards, as well as the presence of historic transportation routes, and properties within the study area that have been listed on a municipal heritage register. The Stage 1 archaeological background assessment was reviewed by MTCS and entered into the Archaeological Reports Register on (5 May 2015).

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) indicated that there are two registered pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites (located within a one kilometre radius of parcels within the study area that were subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment (MTCS 2015). Table 3 provides a summary of these sites, as well as the approximate distance between the sites and the closest parcel subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the North Kent Wind 1 Project.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 3: Sites Recorded within One Kilometre Radius of Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Type	Cultural Affiliation	Approximate Distance to Closest Stage 2 Parcel (m)
AcHn-6	Henderson	Campsite	Pre-contact Aboriginal	675
AdHn-1	Bear Creek	Unknown	Paleo-Indian, Archaic	95

Based on information obtained from Robert Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and the OASD, at least two previous archaeological assessments (ARA 2011, FAC 2013) have been conducted within the limits of the North Kent Wind 1 study area.

In 2011, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) performed Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of several small parcels of land to be potentially impacted by 11 work sites for proposed improvements to Highway 40, organized under Group Work Project (GWP) 3103-03-00 (ARA 2011; PIF# P007-359-2011). Two of the work sites proposed to be impacted by GWP 3103-03-00 were located within the limits of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area. Due to the identification of disturbance associated with past construction activities, the Stage 1 background study indicated that only limited portions of the project lands exhibited archaeological potential. As a result of this finding, Stage 2 property assessments were only performed for those lands that still retained archaeological potential. The Stage 2 property assessments did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials.

A Stage 1 archaeological background study was performed by Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) in 2013 for the Chatham Western Transportation Link in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario (FAC 2013; PIF# P042-278-2012). This project involved investigating three alternative linear routes on the west and south sides of the Community of Chatham with the chosen route providing a link between Highway 401 south of Chatham and Highway 40 to the north. One of the alternative routes investigated by FAC was situated along Bear Line Road, which coincides with the southwest boundary of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area. The Stage 1 background study concluded that portions of each alternative route that were not extensively disturbed should still retained high archaeological potential, as each of these routes mostly passed through areas adjacent to early transportation routes and were within 300 metres of a water source. Bear Line Road was indicated as an area with high archaeological potential. As a result of these findings, Stage 2 archaeological assessments were recommended for areas with high archaeological potential along each of the alternative routes, while the areas with low archaeological potential were not recommended for any further archaeological assessment.

It should also be noted that the two archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the closest parcel subjected to Stage 2 assessment were both documented during the 1970s and did not have any data fields entered into the OASD. As a result of this lack of data, it is not possible at this time to provide any additional information about these sites, or the archaeological surveys that resulted in their identification.

To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the current study area.

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



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. For this reason maps and data that provide information on archaeological site locations are provided as supplementary documentation and do not form part of this public report.

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.



2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODS

2.1 Definition of Terms

For the purposes of the present report, the term **study area** describes all the land encompassed within the North Kent Wind 1 Project (Map 1).

Project components are defined as all infrastructure related to the wind farm layout, including but not limited to, wind turbines, turbine access roads, staging areas, substations, operations and maintenance buildings, towers, and buried and overhead collector cables, which form part of the project limits. Project components could impact potential archaeological resources within the study area during construction, operation, or decommissioning of the North Kent Wind 1 Project. When the Stage 2 archaeological assessment discussed herein was initiated, the locations of the project components had not been determined; therefore, it was initially necessary to assess entire parcels of land that were under option for eventually containing project components.

On March 16, 2015 a preliminary layout for the project components located on either optioned parcels or along municipal right-of-ways (ROWs) was provided to Golder by the client. After this date, archaeological assessments were generally confined to the limits of the preliminary layout within the North Kent Wind 1 Project. The preliminary layout was revised several times until a final draft layout was produced June 8, 2015. The final draft layout is illustrated on Map 1, while the methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are illustrated on Maps 6 to 8b.

The term **project area** will be used in the context of the present report to define all areas that were subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

2.2 Methodology Overview

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the project area was conducted by Golder over 49 days from the spring to fall of 2015, under archaeological consulting license P457 issued to Lafe Meichenheimer, M.A. of Golder, PIF # P457-0008-2015. The dates of all Stage 2 fieldwork activities and the weather conditions observed during these activities are presented in Table 4. There was minor snow cover on the morning of March 31 during the Right of Way (ROW) survey (Image 66 to Image 68). The snow cover lasted only a couple of hours and was not deep enough to obscure or negatively impact the visibility of the ground as the survey involved the visual inspection of major disturbances, such as road embankments, drainage ditches, and buried utilities with permanent markers. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recognition and recovery of archaeological material; field visibility and lighting conditions were appropriate.

All Stage 2 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Table 4: Weather Conditions during Stage 2 Assessment (Property Assessment and ROW Assessment)

Date	Weather*
March 31, 2015	Cold, 0-5 °C, overcast, snow/rain
April 1, 2015	Cold, 0 °C
April 2, 2015	Warm, 7-15 °C, sunny



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Date	Weather*
April 7, 2015	Cool, 3-5 °C, overcast/rainy
April 8, 2015	Cool, 3-5 °C, rain, windy
April 13, 2015	Sunny, partly cloudy, 20 °C
April 14, 2015	Sunny, slight wind, 20 °C
April 15, 2015	Sunny, slight wind, 20 °C
April 16, 2015	Warm, 5-10 °C, cloudy, windy
April 17, 2015	Sunny, 20 °C, slight wind
April 21, 2015	Cool, 3-10 °C, overcast
April 22, 2015	Cold, -1 to -3 °C, periods of snow
April 23, 2015	Cold, -1 to -2 °C, windy, overcast
April 24, 2015	Cold, 0 °C
April 27, 2015	Cool, 4-9 °C, drizzle
April 28, 2015	Sunny, 3 °C, cool
April 29, 2015	Warm, 3-15 °C, sunny
April 30, 2015	Warm, 5-10 °C, mostly cloudy
May 1, 2015	Warm, 5-20 °C, mostly sunny
May 4, 2015	Warm, 9-23 °C, cloudy
May 5, 2015	Warm, 8-13 °C, cloudy
May 6, 2015	Warm, 9-15 °C, cloudy
May 7, 2015	Warm, 15-28 °C, sunny
May 8, 2015	Warm, 20-28 °C
May 12, 2015	Warm, 10-13 °C, mostly cloudy
May 13, 2015	Overcast, 13 °C, windy
May 14, 2015	Sunny, 17 °C, moderate wind
May 15, 2015	Warm, 8-12 °C, rainy, breezy
May 19, 2015	Warm, 13-15 °C, sunny with clouds
May 20, 2015	Sunny, high of 16 °C, moderate wind
May 21, 2015	Warm, 9 °C, cloudy
May 22, 2015	Warm, 9-15 °C, sunny, windy
May 25, 2015	Warm, 15-25°C, cloudy, strong winds
May 26, 2015	Warm, 20-28°C, mostly sunny, windy
May 27, 2015	Warm, 25-28°C, sunny AM, thunderstorms in PM
May 28, 2015	Warm, 25-29°C, sunny
May 29, 2015	Warm, 23-27°C, mostly sunny, breezy
June 1, 2015	Warm, 9-18°C, mostly sunny
June 2, 2015	Warm, 10-20°C, sunny
June 3, 2015	Warm, 10-25°C, sunny
June 4, 2015	Warm, 15-28°C, mostly sunny, breezy



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Date	Weather*
June 5, 2015	Warm, 22-29°C, sunny
June 16, 2015	Warm, 20-27 °C, humid, mostly cloudy
June 17, 2015	Warm, 20-25 °C, humid, mostly sunny
October 16, 2015	Cool, 5-10°C, sunny, calm
October 19, 2015	Cool, 0-10°C, overcast/partly sunny PM, windy
October 21, 2015	Warm, 15°C, cloudy, windy
October 22, 2015	Warm, 13-16°C, overcast
October 26, 2016	Cool-warm, 5-15°C, mostly cloudy, breezy

* based on Field Supervisors' field notes

The project area cumulatively measured approximately 1,357 hectares (3353 acres) in size. These areas predominantly consisted of agricultural fields, with some minor wooded areas, overgrown areas, municipal ROWs, and areas with no to low archaeological potential (i.e., water courses, previously disturbed areas).

Agricultural fields represented approximately 63.99%, or 654 hectares, of the project area. These areas were assessed by the standard pedestrian survey method, as per Section 2.1.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). At the time of the pedestrian surveys, all agricultural fields were recently ploughed and weathered with surface visibility ranging from approximately 80% to 100% (see Section 2.3 below). In all cases where surface visibility was between 85% and 100%, five metre survey intervals were employed. In all cases where surface visibility was between 80% and 84%, survey intervals were reduced to less than five metres in order to ensure proper survey (e.g. Image 13 and Image 14). Buildings, such as houses and farm complexes on agricultural fields in the study area were visually assessed as disturbed (e.g. Turbine 24, Map 7b and Turbine 50, Map 7k; see Image 53 and Image 54). These disturbed areas fell outside the REA, and as such, they were not subject to test pitting.

When an artifact was encountered during the pedestrian surveys, the initial artifact was marked with an orange flag and survey intervals were intensified to one metre within at least a twenty metre radius of the find; any additional artifacts identified while conducting the intensified survey were also flagged. This process was continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined. Once the full extent of the site was defined, each artifact was identified and their positions were documented with a Trimble Nomad GPS unit or a Trimble Geo 7x GPS unit (see Section 2.5 below). Each artifact in a scatter was therefore examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected for all scatters. In addition, for scatters located on planned infrastructure within the REA, all artifacts were collected. For scatters located off planned infrastructure and outside the REA, all non-diagnostic artifacts were collected and a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected; collecting more artifacts beyond this point became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample. In addition, field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact in each scatter. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). Image 1 to Image 36 illustrate representative examples of field conditions and pedestrian survey methods employed within the project area.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Areas that could not be ploughed, including seemingly undisturbed municipal ROWs and wooded areas, represented approximately 0.1% of the project area, or 1 hectare, were shovel tested. Unless otherwise described in Section 2.4 below, these areas were assessed by the standard shovel test pit method at a five metre interval, as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug a minimum of five centimetres into subsoil with all soil screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any cultural material present. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and fill. The soil stratigraphy varied across the project area and is summarized in Table 5 below. Test pits were excavated to within one metre of built structures or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance or poor drainage. As detailed in Section 2.4 below, evidence of disturbance in the form of gravel fill and disturbed topsoil was identified in all but one of test pitted areas within the municipal ROWs. One area on Caledonia Road was found not to be disturbed, though it yielded no archaeological material (Map 8B, Inset 8). All test pits were back filled upon completion.

When an artifact-yielding test pit was encountered, test pit excavations continued on the survey grid to determine the extent of additional positive test pits in the area. If this process yielded insufficient archaeological resources to determine whether or not Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be required, intensified survey coverage around the initial positive test pit at each location was performed, as per Standards 1 and 2, Section 2.1.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Image 37 to Image 50 provide representative examples of the field conditions and test pit survey methods employed within the project area.

Watercourses and previously disturbed areas accounted for the remaining portion of the project area (about 35.91%). The previously disturbed areas included: farm complexes, service roads, driveways, drainage ditches, rubble piles, and municipal ROWs. Section 2.4 details additional information on disturbed ROWs. All of these locations were interpreted as having no or low archaeological potential and were not assessed. This interpretation is consistent with Standard 2, Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Image 51 to Image 56 provide representative examples of areas that were interpreted to have no or low archaeological potential within the project area.

2.3 Summary of Property Assessment

A summary of the survey methods, field conditions and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment performed for each property within the project area has been provided in Table 5 below (see Maps 7a to 7m).

The first column of the table indicates the specific project component (e.g., turbine, access road) that is currently associated with each property assessed; this information has been compiled according to the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. The second column identifies the assessed properties by their property identification number, or PIN. For a list of the locations of each PIN by township, concession, and lot, see Appendix A. In some cases, more than one project component is associated with a single PIN (e.g., Turbines 45 and 46), and in other cases, more than one PIN is associated with a single project component (e.g., Turbine 4). The third column shows which map of this report each property may be found.

The fourth column of the table indicates the dates of the Stage 2 archaeological assessments performed for each property. The weather conditions observed during each day of the assessment have been summarized in



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 4. In several cases, changes to the layout, poor weather conditions, poor visibility, or a combination of these factors, resulted in individual properties being assessed over multiple days (e.g., Turbines 9 and 33). Several properties were re-visited on October 16, 19, 21, 22, and 26, 2015 to collect all remaining visible artifacts not collected during the first initial pedestrian survey. This was completed in order to comply with Section 5 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014) and to ensure that the entire assemblage was used in the analysis of the cultural material. The sites targeted for this re-assessment were those located directly within the Project Location, including . Location 1 (Parcel 7490077), Location 22 (Parcel 7710093), Location 27 (Parcel 7750071), Location 28 (Parcel 7490052), Location 31 (Parcel 7530116), Location 35 (Parcel 7410039), Location 38 (Parcel 7500048), Location 41 (Parcel 7490068), Location 42 (Parcel 7410005), Location 43 (Parcel 7540173), and Location 55 (Parcel 7710087). Each of these locations was surveyed at 1 metre intervals to collect all remaining surface artifacts.

The fifth column indicates the Stage 2 assessment method performed for each property. Where pedestrian surveys were completed, the methods column indicates the survey transects employed. Column six indicates the area surveyed on each parcel in hectares. Survey transects (Column seven) were based on the surface visibility encountered in the field, which is presented in column seven. Where test pit surveys were completed, the survey transects and test pitting techniques utilized are presented.

The eighth column indicates the topographic features observed at each property assessed as well as current land use. Soil descriptions for the project area are covered in Section 1.3.2.

The last two columns of the table present the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessments performed at each property. Specifically, the ninth column presents the type of cultural resources identified on each property (i.e., pre-contact Aboriginal, historic Euro-Canadian, none), and the tenth column presents the site location number. For further description and analysis of each archaeological location, see Section 3.0.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 5: Summary of Stage 2 Property Assessment

Project Component	PIN	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Site Location
Turbine 1	7450003	7I	May 6, 2015	5.26	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-90%	flat; dried up pond in back of field; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 2	7450046	7I	May 7, 2015	6.27	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-95%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 3	7530019	7C	April 29, May 28, 2015	10.92	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 4	7530020	7C	April 28, 2015	4.25	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 5 Turbine 52	7530024	7A	April 7, 2015	16.8	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	95-100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Locations 2, 3
Turbine 6	7450076	7J	May 7, 2015	7.28	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-95%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 7	7460014	7J	May 28, 2015	7.48	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 9	7420098	7M	April 29, May 6, 2015	8.3	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification, one section surveyed at 3 metre intervals due to lower visibility; less than 1% not surveyed due to the presence of a permanently wet watercourse.	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Location 37
Turbine 11	7540008	7C	May 28, 2015	7.7	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 12	7420070	7M	May 15, 2015	6.48	Pedestrian survey at 3 metre transects due to lower visibility, one metre transects during intensification	80%	undulating sandy ridges; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Locations 48, 49
Turbine 14	7490068	7D	May 7, October 22, 2015	6.35	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 41
Turbine 15	7490096	7D	May 12, 2015	7.28	Pedestrian survey at 3 metre transects due to lower visibility, one metre transects during intensification	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 45
Turbine 16	7500032	7E	April 27, 2015	12.95	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one section surveyed at 3 metre intervals due to lower visibility	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 17	7500034	7E	April 16, 2015	41.68	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 25
Turbine 19	7710020	7F	April 8, 2015	22.26	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	90-100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural	Euro-Canadian	Locations 7, 26



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Project Component	PIN	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Site Location
							field		
Turbine 20	7570019	7B	May 8, 2015	8.7	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 21	7570020	7B	April 8, 14, 2015	42.1	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification; test pitted at 5 metre transects; less than 1% not surveyed due to the presence of a permanently wet watercourse.	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field and a portion grassed	Euro-Canadian and Pre-contact Aboriginal	Locations 5, 6, 21
Turbine 23	7710093	7D	April 15, October 26, 2015	63.13	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Locations 22, 23, 50
Turbine 24	7560050	7B	April 7, 2015	20.64	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-95%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 4
Turbine 26	7490052	7E	April 17, October 21, 2015	21.85	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Locations 28, 29
Turbine 27	7490077	7E	April 7, October 16, 2015	16.6	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 1
Turbine 28	7500048	7G	April 29, 2015	6.45	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian and Pre-contact Aboriginal	Location 38, 39
Turbine 30	7500044	7G	May 14, 2015	7.49	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-95%	flat with a wide sandy knoll near the creek in back of property; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Location 46
Turbine 31	7460056	7J	May 28, 2015	5.87	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 32	7500066	7G	April 13, 30, May 1, 2015	39.76	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects; test pitted at 5 metre transects, cultural material intensified w/cardinal test pits and a test unit	80-95%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field and a portion grassed	Euro-Canadian	Location 40
Turbine 33	7560006	7A	April 28, May 6, 2015	8.7	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one section surveyed at 3 metre intervals	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 34	7560031	7A	May 13, 2015	7.37	Pedestrian survey at 3 metre transects due to lower visibility	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 35	7380040	7L	May 7, 2015	7.28	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural	None	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Project Component	PIN	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Site Location
							field		
Turbine 36	7410005	7L	May 7, 2015	7.7	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 42
Turbine 37	7410039	7L	April 28, 2015, October 19, 26, 2015	8.5	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification; less than 1% not surveyed due to the presence of a permanently wet watercourse.	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian and Pre-contact Aboriginal	Locations 34, 35, 36, 57
Turbine 38	7450013	7I	May 14, October 16, 2015	8.5	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification; less than 1% not surveyed due to the presence of a permanently wet watercourse.	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Location 47
Turbine 39	7750041	7F	April 28, 2015	5.26	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Location 33
Turbine 40	7750021	7H	May 15, 2015	4.86	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 41	7750057	7H	May 8, 2015	5.26	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 42	7750018	7H	May 28, 2015	8.5	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 43	7570021	7B	April 29, May 12, 2015	10.12	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-95%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 44	7530116	7D	April 27, October 16, 2015	23.1	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	90-100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Locations 31, 32
Turbine 45	7540173	7C	May 12, October 22, 2015	14.37	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian and Pre-contact Aboriginal	Locations 43, 44
Turbine 46									
Turbine 48	7750071	7H	April 17, October 26, 2015	9.71	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 27
Turbine 49	7490028	7E	May 13, 2015	22.25	Pedestrian survey at 3 metre transects due to lower visibility	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
Turbine 50	7800163	7K	April 13, 14, 2015	30.76	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	90-100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian and Pre-contact Aboriginal	Locations 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Project Component	PIN	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Site Location
Turbine 51	7710087	7F	May 28, 2015	10.93	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification	100%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian	Location 55
Turbine 72	7800078	7K	May 26, May 29, 2015	49	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects, one metre transects during intensification; less than 1% not surveyed due to the presence of a permanently wet watercourse.	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	Euro-Canadian and Pre-contact Aboriginal	Locations 51, 52, 53, 54, 56
Turbine 73									
Laydown									
POI/Substation/Laydown	7420071	7M	May 29, 2015	21.04	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80-90%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	
POI/Substation/Laydown	7460065	7J	May 27, 2015	12.14	Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	flat; ploughed and weathered agricultural field	None	



2.4 Summary of Municipal Right-of-Way (ROW) Assessment

To accommodate the installation of collector cables for the North Kent Wind 1 Project, all municipal ROWs within the project area were subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment by a licensed field director on the following dates: March 31, April 1, 2, 21 to 24, May 4, 5, 19 to 21, 22, 25, June 1 to 5, 16, and 17, 2015.

The ROWs consisted of strips of land that flanked public roads situated in residential areas, semi-residential areas (i.e., frequent houses, but more dispersed than residential areas), and rural areas (i.e., areas of agricultural fields without frequent houses). ROWs are maintained along the sides of roads and thus consisted of manicured grass. A list of the ROWs surveyed within the project area according to township has been provided in Appendix A, (see also Maps 8a and 8b).

The following methodology was developed to safely and efficiently assess the municipal ROWs in the project area.

Since the ROWs requiring assessment were all located along public roads, a licensed field director and field technician drove a vehicle along the applicable roads, observing everything in the ROW. Frequent stops were made to photo document the ROWs and record the conditions observed. A large majority of the ROWs assessed were found to be previously disturbed by construction activities, including: road embankments and gravel shoulders, sidewalks, driveways, cut drainage ditches, culverts, transmission lines, buried natural gas pipelines, buried telephone cables, and water mains. Specifically, all residential areas were found to be previously disturbed by the construction of roads and sidewalks, as well as houses and buildings and their associated buried utilities (i.e., gas, electricity, water, telephone) (Image 57 and Image 58). Semi-residential areas were found to be previously disturbed by public roads, driveways, drainage ditches, culverts, buildings, and their associated buried utilities (i.e., gas, water, telephone) (Image 59 to Image 62). Most of the rural areas, which represented the majority of the ROWs surveyed, were found to be previously disturbed by public roads and their embankments and shoulders, drainage ditches, natural gas pipelines, and buried telephone cables (Image 63 to Image 77).

Nine areas within the project area were identified during the ROW assessment that did not exhibit clear evidence of previous disturbance; as such, these areas were subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey on June 16 and 17, 2015. Additionally, ten random ROW areas throughout the project area were subject to test pitting to confirm disturbance (see Image 39 to Image 42, as well as Image 46 and **Image 47**, and Maps 8a and 8b). The locations of the ROW areas subjected to Stage 2 test pit survey and the results of the assessment have been summarized in Table 6 below. All ROW areas subjected to test pit survey were initially surveyed at five metre intervals. Following the consistent identification of disturbance in the first few test pits in each area, a decision was made by the professional licensee, Lafe Meichenheimer, to increase survey intervals, based on professional judgement, in order to confirm the presence and extent of the observed disturbance, as per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). If an undisturbed test pit had been encountered, survey intervals would have been reduced to the standard five metre method outlined in Section 2.2 above until disturbance was re-identified. Image 46 to Image 50 provide representative pictures of disturbed test pits, as all of the test pit areas found to be disturbed contained the same disturbance; gravel fill over top of sterile subsoil.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 6: Locations and Results of Stage 2 ROW Test Pit Survey (All locations may be found on Maps 8a and 8b)

Area #	Location	Size (ha)	Property Description	Results
1	Northeast side of Centre Sideroad, between Bush Line and Greenvalley Line	0.03	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
2	Northeast side of St. Clair Road, between Greenvalley Line and Dover Centre Line	0.03	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
3	Southeast side of Dover Centre Line, between Baldoon Road and St. Clair Road	0.02	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
4	Southeast side of Cedar Hedge Line, between St. Clair Road and Prince Albert Road	0.09	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
5	Southeast side of Cedar Hedge Line, between Prince Albert Road and Centre Sideroad	0.03	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
6	Northeast side of Prince Albert Road, between Countryview Line and Claymore Line	0.01	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
7	Northwest side of Brook Line, between Prince Albert Road and Caledonia Road	0.09	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.
8	Northeast side of Caledonia Road, between Claymore Line and Brook Line	0.05	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were undisturbed. Soil stratigraphy included dark brown silty clay topsoil overlying orange or light grey silty clay subsoil.
9	Southeast side of Pioneer Line, between Prince Albert Road and Caledonia Road	0.05	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil.



2.5 GPS Coordinates

All coordinates and elevations were collected with a Trimble Nomad with a ProHX high accuracy receiver or a Trimble Geo7x Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit using the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 17) datum, and coordinated within the Cansel network (Can-Net) for base station references. The collected coordinates are provided as a six digit easting, and a seven digit northing. Therefore, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the location of each observation.

The ProHX high accuracy GPS receiver has built in Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS) and European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) capability and supports a wide range of satellite signals, including GPS L1C/A/L2C/L2E, GLONASS L1C/A/L1P/L2C/A/L2P. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network. The collected coordinates provide real time accuracy between 30 centimetres and 60 centimetres.

The Trimble Geo7x GPS receiver has built-in Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS) and European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) capabilities. It supports a wide range of satellite signals, including GPS L1C/A/L2C/L2E and GLONASS L1C/A/L1P/L2C/A/L2P. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network. The collected coordinates provide real time accuracy between 1 and 10 centimetres.

Relevant UTM coordinates for all locations are presented in the Supplementary Documentation, separate from this report. The Supplementary Documentation also contains Tiles showing the specific site locations.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the North Kent Wind 1 Project was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. Maps 6 to 8 illustrate the areas assessed and techniques employed, while Images 1 to 62 illustrate the Stage 2 survey conditions.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 58 locations producing cultural material. Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 50, 52, and 55, pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were found at Locations 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, and 58 and a combination of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 7, 9, 16, 23, 26, 27, and 42.

For a list of terms and definitions regarding the pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material discussed in the present report, see Appendix B. For a list of terms and definitions regarding the historic Euro-Canadian material discussed in the present report, see Appendix C.

An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork at all sites is provided in Table 7, and complete catalogues of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessments are provided in Appendix D.

Material culture recovered from the Stage 2 assessments of the 58 archaeological locations has been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and will be temporarily stored in eight banker's boxes (see individual artifact catalogues in Appendix D for provenience information), measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25.0 centimetres, at Golder's London office until formal arrangements are made for their transfer to a Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport collections facility.

Table 7: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Office in London	Total of 94 pages from original field book. Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder Office in London	48 in total from original field book. Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Office in London	16 maps in total stored in project folder and stored digitally in project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Office in London	A total of 1,274 photos stored in project folder and stored digitally in project file.

3.1 Location 1 (AdHn-27)

Location 1 (AdHn-27) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southeast portion of Parcel 7490077, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 27. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 111 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 115 metres north-south by 79 metres east-west. The scatter was situated northeast of a red brick house that currently stands at 9228 Union Line and southeast of a roadside flanking drainage ditch. It was not possible to determine the southwesterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7490077 onto privately owned lands.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 1 (AdHn-27) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 1 (AdHn-27) resulted in the collection of 90 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 21 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 1 (AdHn-27) includes: 60 ceramic items, 43 glass items, 3 metal items, two structural composite items, and three piece of coal. Table 8 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 1 (AdHn-27) can be found in Appendix D, Table 131, on page 378. **Image 78** and **Image 79** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 8: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Ceramic	49	11	60	54.5
Food/beverage	48	10	58	
Structural	0	1	1	
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
Glass	38	5	43	39
Indeterminate	23	4	27	
Food/beverage	5	1	6	
Structural	5	0	5	
Personal/societal	5	0	5	
Metal	2	1	3	2.5
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
Food/beverage	1	0	1	
Coal	1	2	3	2.5
Fuel	1	0	1	
Composite	0	2	2	1.5
Structural	0	2	2	
TOTAL	90	21	111	100.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 9 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 1 (AdHn-27) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 9: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	37	61.7
Plain/undecorated	27	45.0
Transfer printed	3	5.0
Hand painted	2	3.3
Edge decorated: blue	1	1.7
Moulded	1	1.7
Industrial slip	1	1.7
Decal/lithograph	1	1.7
Hand painted: enamel	1	1.7
Porcelain	13	21.7
Plain/undecorated	10	16.7
Panel	1	1.7
Glaze: lead	1	1.7
Indeterminate	1	1.7
Hand painted: enamel	1	1.7
Refined white earthenware	5	8.3
Plain/undecorated	4	6.7
Glaze: lead	1	1.7
Coarse stoneware	4	6.7
Slipped/glaze: lead	4	6.7
TOTAL	60	100.0

When the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 1 (AdHn-27) is analyzed in its entirety, they suggest a domestic occupation dating from the late 19th century to the early 20th century and beyond. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage (Table 10), which include manganese tinted glass, which was introduced to the manufacture of containers around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54); and glass containers with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture (n=17), which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). Also of note is the presence of eleven opaque white glass container fragments. Although typically the colour of container glass alone is very limited in its ability to provide a manufacturing date (Lindsey 2015; Jones and Sullivan 1989:12-14), empirical observations have suggested that most opaque white glass typically dates from about 1870 through to the 20th century



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

(Lindsey 2015). Finally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 1 (AdHn-27) as the presence of these ware types are typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use even though first date of manufacture is mid-19th century.

Table 10: Location 1 (AdHn-27) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Beginning Date(s)	Citation
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	2	developed c.1880 to 1920	(Miller 2000:8); (Lockhart 2006:54)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
machine made vessels	10	earliest machine patent: 1881 to present	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made, narrow mouth	2	production began 1889 to present	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:110)
machine made, wide mouth	5	production began 1893 to present	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:110)
White glass	11	generally used from the 1890s to 1960s	(Fike 1987:13)
vitrified white earthenware	37	production began 1842 to present	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print*	3	technique invented c. 1753 declined in popularity in 1850s but has continued use into the present	(Kybalova 1989:212); (Miller 1991:9)
Industrial slip, blue banded	1	common after 1840's, into 20th century	(Miller 1991:6)
decal/lithograph	1	began 1890 to present	(Miller 2000:13)
electrical knob	2	1890 predominant way to wire buildings common through to 1930	(Myers 2010:4);
Lime green glass	1	20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Textured base	3	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Amber glass	2	c.1860 becomes widely used	(Fike 1987:13)
Clear/colourless glass	8	c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)

3.2 Location 2 (AdHn-28)

Location 2 (AdHn-28) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the central portion of Parcel 7530024, approximately 57 metres from the final draft layout for Turbine 52. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 40 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 18 metres north-south by 31 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 40 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 2, of which 20 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, as well as all refined ceramic sherds. The 20 artifacts not collected from Location 2 (AdHn-28) included non-diagnostic container glass and two small sherds of undecorated vitrified white earthenware.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 2 (AdHn-28) includes seven pieces of ceramic and 13 pieces of glass.

Table 11 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 2 (AdHn-28) can be found in Appendix D, Table 132, on page 383. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 2 (AdHn-28) can be found in Image 80.

Table 11: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Glass	13	65.0
Food/beverage	5	
Personal/societal	4	
Structural	2	
Indeterminate	2	
Ceramic	7	35.0
Food/beverage	6	
Indeterminate	1	
TOTAL	20	100.0

Table 12 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 2 (AdHn-28) by ware type, and decorative style.

Table 12: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	3	42.9
Plain	3	42.9
Porcelain	3	42.9



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Plain	3	42.9
Decal/lithograph	1	14.3
TOTAL	7	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 2 (AdHn-28) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to the 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage (Table 13) including lithograph/decal decorated porcelain (n=1), which became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and is in common use still today (Savage and Newman 1974), and glass container sherds with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture (n=4), which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). Also of note is the presence of one opaque white glass container fragment. Although typically the colour of container glass alone is very limited in its ability to provide a manufacturing date (Lindsey 2015; Jones and Sullivan 1989:12-14), empirical observations have suggested that most opaque white glass typically dates from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). Finally, the fact that the ceramic assemblage is comprised entirely of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain also suggests a later date for Location 2, as the presence of these ware types are typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 13: Location 2 (AdHn-28) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
white glass	rarely used for bottles prior to about 1870	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)

3.3 Location 3 (AdHn-13)

Location 3 (AdHn-13) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the west-central portion of Parcel 7530024, approximately 20 metres from the final draft layout for Turbine 5. This site consists of a surface scatter of 230 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 68 metres north-south by 78 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 230 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 3 (AdHn-13), of which 94 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramics. The 136 artifacts not collected from Location 3 (AdHn-13) included miscellaneous metal, cut nails, non-diagnostic container glass, small sherds of undecorated vitrified white earthenware, and one piece of coal.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 3 (AdHn-13) includes: 72 ceramic items, 22 glass items, 2 metal items, 1 stone item, and 1 faunal element. Table 14 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 3 (AdHn-13) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 133**, on page 383. **Image 81** and **Image 82** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 14: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	72	73.5
Food/beverage	69	
Personal/societal	3	
Glass	22	22.4
Food/beverage	14	
Indeterminate	4	
Personal/societal	3	
Structural	1	
Metal	2	2.0
Structural	2	
Stone	1	1.0
Personal/societal	1	
Fauna	1	1.0
Food/beverage	1	
TOTAL	98	100.0

Table 15 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 3 (AdHn-13) by ware type and decorative style.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 15: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Ceramic Artifacts by Wares Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	55	76.4
Plain/undecorated	42	58.3
Moulded	9	12.5
Indeterminate	2	2.8
Transfer printed	1	1.4
Mark: indeterminate	1	1.4
Coarse stoneware	9	12.5
Glaze: salt	6	8.3
Slipped	2	2.8
Glaze: bristol	1	1.4
White clay	3	4.2
Plain/undecorated	3	4.2
Porcelain	3	4.2
Plain/undecorated	2	2.8
Moulded	1	1.4
Refined white earthenware	2	2.8
Plain/undecorated	2	2.8
TOTAL	72	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 3 (AdHn-13) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century. This date range is inferred from the presence of two vitrified white earthenware fragments (cat # 35 and 79) with “W & E. Corn” maker’s marks that date between 1850 and 1903 (Birks 2005); vitrified white earthenware exhibiting the moulded Wheat Pattern (cat. # 20, 65, 70, 89, 90), which was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1985:7); cut nails (cat # 25, 42), which were common throughout most of the 19th century until about 1890 (Wells 2000); and, a Prosser glass button (cat. #4) that is considered to generally date after 1840 (Sprague 2002:111).

Table 16: Location 3 (AdHn-13) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
W & E. Corn	1850 and 1903	Birks 2005
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
machine cut nails	available after 1805	(Miller 2000:14)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
vitified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
wire nails	1890s wire nails were predominant in the building industry	(Vincent 1993:159)
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)

3.4 Location 4 (AdHn-29)

Location 4 (AdHn-29) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northern portion of Parcel 7560050, approximately 232 metres northeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 24. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 101 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 44 metres north-south by 43 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the northeasterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7560050 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 101 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 4, of which 78 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories including, all refined ceramics. The 32 artifacts not collected from Location 4 (AdHn-29) consisted entirely of non-diagnostic indeterminate glass.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 4 (AdHn-29) includes 26 pieces of ceramic, 46 pieces of glass, one bone, one piece of metal, and one composite artifact. Table 17 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 4 (AdHn-29) can be found in Appendix D, Table 134, on page 386. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 4 (AdHn-29) can be found in Image 83.

Table 17: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Glass	46	59.0
Food/beverage	34	
Personal/societal	7	
Structural	4	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Indeterminate	1	
Ceramic	26	33.3
Food/beverage	25	
Structural	1	
Metal	4	5.1
Indeterminate	3	
Structural	1	
Composite	1	1.3
Food/beverage	1	
Fauna	1	1.3
Indeterminate	1	
TOTAL	78	100.0

Table 18 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 4 (AdHn-29) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 18: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	20	76.9
Plain/undecorated	18	69.2
Transfer printed	1	3.8
Hand painted/transfer print	1	3.8
Porcelain: hard paste	5	19.2
Plain/undecorated	4	15.4
Glaze: amber	1	3.8
Refined white earthenware	1	3.8
Plain/undecorated	1	3.8
TOTAL	26	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 4 (AdHn-29) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century to 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage (Table 19). Two transfer printed vitrified white earthenware sherds are present in the assemblage. From about 1850 to 1890 only the colours blue, black, and brown were common for transfer printed designs,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

while in the 1890s and later a wide variety of colours were in use (Adams et al. 1994:101), though transfer print declined in popularity during the 1850s (Miller 1991:9). Eight glass container sherds in the assemblage exhibit characteristics indicative of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). One wire drawn nail was also collected from the site. These nails were developed in the 1850s but did not become popular until the 1890s (Adams et al. 1994). Finally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage in relation to refined white earthenware also suggests a later date for Location 4, as the presence if these ware types are typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 19: Location 4 (AdHn-29) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
transfer print	From ca. 1850 -1890 only blue, black, and brown were common, while in the 1890s and later a wide variety of colours were in use	Adams et al. 1994:101
	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
wire nails	developed in the 1850s, but not popular until the 1890s	Adams et al. 1994

3.5 Location 5

Location 5, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central portion of Parcel 7570020, approximately 55 metres northeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 21. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 5 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a primary thinning flake, manufactured on Kettle Point chert (Image 84). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 5. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 5 can be found in Appendix D, Table 135, on page 390.

3.6 Location 6 (AdHn-16)

Location 6 (AdHn-16), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central portion of Parcel 7570020, within the final draft layout for Turbine 21. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 6 (AdHn-16) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a nearly complete projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert (Image



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

85). The projectile point was identified as a Crawford Knoll point, dating to the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990). The point is lenticular in cross section, and the tip and base have been broken off. Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 20, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 6 (AdHn-16) can be found in Appendix D, Table 136, on page 390.

Table 20: Location 6 (AdHn-16) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Lockport	25.0*	17.0	4.5	Late Archaic, Crawford Knoll type, base and part of tip missing

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.7 Location 7 (AcHn-48)

Location 7 (AcHn-48) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northeastern portion of Parcel 7710020, immediately adjacent to the ROW of St. Clair Road and approximately 40 metres southeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 19. This site consists of a surface scatter of historical Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 171 metres north-south by 170 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southeasterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7710020 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 1,538 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and one pre-contact Aboriginal artifact were identified at Location 7 (AcHn-48). Four-hundred-and-twenty-eight (n=428) of the historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and the single pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories including, all refined ceramics. The 1110 artifacts not collected from Location 7 (AcHn-48) include non-diagnostic glass, undecorated vitrified white earthenware and porcelain sherds, brick fragments, faunal remains, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

The historical Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage recovered from Location 7 (AcHn-48) includes: 306 ceramic items, 94 glass items, 22 faunal elements, and 6 metal items. The pre-contact Aboriginal artifact assemblage from Location 7 (AcHn-48) includes one stone item.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 21 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 7 (AcHn-48) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 137**, on page 390. **Image 86** to **Image 89** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 21: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts		
Ceramic	306	71.3
Food/beverage	289	
Personal/societal	9	
Indeterminate	4	
Structural	3	
Furnishing	1	
Glass	94	21.9
Food/beverage	51	
Personal/societal	22	
Indeterminate	10	
Structural	7	
Furnishing	4	
Fauna	22	5.1
Indeterminate	16	
Food/beverage	4	
Personal/societal	2	
Metal	6	1.4
Structural	3	
Tools/equipment	1	
Food/beverage	1	
Personal/societal	1	
Subtotal	428	99.8
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts		
Stone	1	0.2
Tools/equipment	1	
Subtotal	1	0.2
TOTAL	429	100



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

3.7.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 428 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 (AcHn-48). Table 22 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 7 (AcHn-48) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 22: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	238	55.5
Transfer print	103	24.0
Plain/undecorated	99	23.1
Moulded	24	5.6
Moulded/transfer	3	0.7
Flow	2	0.5
Industrial slip	2	0.5
Unidentified	1	0.2
Painted/stamped	1	0.2
Moulded/ transfer print	1	0.2
Decal/painted	1	0.2
Stamped	1	0.2
Coarse stoneware	19	4.4
Glaze: salt	10	2.3
Glaze: bristol	5	1.2
Glaze: salt/painted	2	0.5
Slipped	1	0.2
Glaze: bristol rouletted	1	0.2
Porcelain	19	4.4
Plain/undecorated	8	1.9
Decal	2	0.5
Decal/painted	2	0.5
Moulded	2	0.5
Glazed	1	0.2
Fluted	1	0.2
Slipped	1	0.2
Painted	1	0.2
Painted/applique	1	0.2
Refined white earthenware	13	3.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Plain/undecorated	11	2.6
Transfer print	1	0.2
Stamped	1	0.2
Yellowware	9	2.1
Glaze: rockingham	3	0.7
Slip banded	2	0.5
Plain/undecorated	3	0.7
Industrial slip	1	0.2
Coarse earthenware	4	0.9
Plain/undecorated	3	0.7
Glaze	1	0.2
White clay	4	0.9
Plain/undecorated	2	0.5
Impressed: Montreal	1	0.2
Dixon's/Montreal	1	0.2
TOTAL	429	100.0

The historical Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage recovered from Location 7 (AcHn-48) suggests a domestic occupation dating predominately to the late 19th century with some earlier and later material from the mid-19th century and 20th century, respectively (Table 23). A late 19th century date range is largely inferred from the ceramic assemblage, which mostly consists of vitrified white earthenware followed by smaller amounts of refined white earthenware and porcelain. These ceramic types exhibit a number of decorative styles also indicative of the mid- to late 19th century, including a high occurrence of transfer printing and smaller amounts of moulded decoration, flow transfer, industrial slip, and stamped, and painted. Two vitrified white earthenware fragments also exhibited datable marks. One piece (cat # 358) is marked with “Wood & Sons”, which dates as early as 1865 (Godden 1964:689). The other fragment (cat. # 111) exhibits “Johnson Bros. England”, which dates from 1883 to 1913 (Godden 1964:355). In addition to the ceramics, a number of other artifacts are also indicative of the mid- to late 19th century including: a Canadian Penny dated 1859; four Prosser buttons (cat. #378, 396, 411, 414), which are considered to generally date after 1840 (Sprague 2002:111); and, a smoking pipe fragment (cat. # 303) with a “Dixon’s Montreal” mark that dates between 1876 and 1894 (Bradley 2000). Datable artifacts that indicate Location 7 (AcHn-48) also has a later 20th century component include a glass bottle base (cat. # 181) exhibiting an Owen’s suction scar, and a glass jar lid (cat. # 320) with a “Dominion Glass” maker’s mark that dates from 1928 to the early 1970s (Lindsey 2015).

Table 23: Location 7 (AcHn-48) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
refined white earthenware	1805 (production began) - present	(Miller 2000:13)
flow transfer print	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)
Wood & Sons	after 1907	(Birks 2015)
Johnson Brothers	operational 1883 to 2003 (moved to China!)	(Birks 2015)
Canadian Penny	1859	
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
Montreal / Dixon & Co.	operational 1876 - 1894	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
	"D" in a diamond phased out in the 1970's	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
machine made bottles: Owens	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
	1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
	common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)

3.7.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact recovered from Location 7 (AcHn-48) was a biface thinning flake manufactured from Onondaga chert (**Image 89**).

3.8 Location 8 (AcHn-55)

Location 8 (AcHn-55) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800163, within the final draft layout for Turbine 50. The Stage 2 assessment of Location 8 (AcHn-55) resulted in the documentation of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 8 (AcHn-55) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a nearly complete projectile point manufactured on Onondaga chert (Image 90). The recovered projectile point is lenticular in cross section with a convex base, deep corner notches, and convex lateral edges. These morphological characteristics are consistent with known examples of Jack's Reef points, which date to the Middle Woodland Period circa A.D. 500-700 (Spence et al. 1990:156). Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 24, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 8 (AcHn-55) can be found in Appendix D, Table 138, on page 408.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 24: Location 8 (AcHn-55) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Onondaga	37.0*	25.0	6.0	corner-notched; tip and basal corner missing; Jack's Reef

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.9 Location 9 (AcHn-49)

Location 9 (AcHn-49) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 20 m from the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 133 metres north-south by 115 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 743 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were identified at Location 9 (AcHn-49). Three-hundred-and-twenty-one (n=321) of the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and both pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories including, all refined ceramics. The 420 artifacts not collected from Location 9 (AcHn-49) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic glass, undecorated vitrified white earthenware sherds, and brick fragments.

The historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 9 (AcHn-49) includes 121 ceramic sherds, 54 pieces of glass, six pieces of metal, three pieces of concrete, and three pieces of plastic. The pre-contact Aboriginal portion of the assemblage consisted of two stone artifacts. Table 25 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 23 (AcHn-68) can be found in Appendix D, Table 139 on page 408. Image 91 to Image 93 illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 25: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts		
Ceramic	247	76.5



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Food and beverage	219	
Personal/societal	26	
Structural	2	
Glass	59	18.3
Indeterminate	25	
Food and beverage	14	
Structural	11	
Personal/societal	5	
Furnishing	4	
Metal	9	2.8
Structural	5	
Tools and equipment	2	
Personal/societal	2	
Fauna	6	1.9
Faunal	6	
Subtotal	321	99.4
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts		
Stone	2	0.6
Tools and equipment	2	
Subtotal	2	0.6
TOTAL	323	100.0

3.9.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 321 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AcHn-49). Table 26 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 9 (AcHn-49) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 26: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	91	36.8
Plain/undecorated	53	21.5
Moulded	19	7.7
Transfer print	6	2.4
Flow	6	2.4
Painted	6	2.4



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Banded	1	0.4
Refined white earthenware	50	20.2
Plain/undecorated	30	12.1
Transfer print	12	4.9
Flow	5	2.0
Edged	2	0.8
Slip banded	1	0.4
Coarse stoneware	31	12.6
Plain/undecorated	25	10.1
Painted	5	2.0
Impressed	1	0.4
White clay	25	10.1
Plain/undecorated	24	9.7
Crosshatched raised panels	1	0.4
Porcelain	21	8.5
Plain/undecorated	21	8.5
Yellowware	10	4.0
Plain/undecorated	8	3.2
Moulded	1	0.4
Slip banded	1	0.4
Coarse earthenware	15	6.1
Plain/undecorated	15	6.1
Brick	2	0.8
Plain/undecorated	2	0.8
Dirbyshire	2	0.8
Plain/undecorated	2	0.8
TOTAL	247	100.0

The artifact assemblage suggests a domestic occupation dating from the mid- to the late 19th century (Table 27). This date is largely inferred from the ceramic tableware assemblage that predominately consists of vitrified white earthenware (n=91), followed by refined white earthenware (n=50), and smaller amounts of porcelain (n=21). The Wheat pattern, which was featured on several of the vitrified white earthenware sherds, was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7), and much of the stoneware also reflects a mid- 19th century to late 19th century date. No machine made bottles were identified in the assemblage and all identified bottle finishes had been hand tooled. General dates for the use of the finishing tool are 1820s to 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1989:43). Manganese glass, which was also present in the assemblage, was developed around 1880s and was in



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

common use by 1890 (Miller 2000:8, Lockhart 2006:54). Its use came to an end around 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54). Use of manganese in glass tableware began slightly earlier than bottles by 1865 (Lockhart 2006), and Prosser manufactured buttons generally date to after 1840 (Sprague 2002:111).

Table 27: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
refined white earthenware	1805 (production began) - present	(Miller 2000:13)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)

3.9.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

One incomplete projectile point manufactured on Kettle Point chert and one flake fragment manufactured from an unidentified chert type were recovered from Location 9 (AcHn-49) (**Image 93**). The incomplete projectile point recovered was a proximal portion, with a broken basal edge and one missing tang. The point exhibited a lenticular cross section, shallow corner notches and a straight basal edge. The fragmentary state of this point precluded its association with a particular time period or cultural affiliation. Data concerning this projectile point can be found in Table 28.

Table 28: Location 9 (AcHn-49) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
2	projectile point	Kettle Point	19.1*	25.5	7.6	Unidentified point; broken laterally and at base and barb, corner notched

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.10 Location 10 (AcHn-64)

Location 10 (AcHn-64) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 50 from the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 87 metres north-south by 92 metres east-west. The scatter was situated approximately 162 metres northeast of a modern red brick house



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

that currently stands at 8440 St. Andrew's Line and southeast of a roadside flanking drainage ditch. It was not possible to determine the northeastern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7800163 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 240 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 10 (AcHn-64) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 131 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramics. The 109 artifacts not collected from Location 10 (AcHn-64) included non-diagnostic glass, small sherds of undecorated vitrified white earthenware, concrete, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 10 (AcHn-64) includes 91 pieces of ceramic, 31 pieces of glass, three faunal remains, six pieces of metal, one stone, and one piece of concrete. Table 29 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 10 (AcHn-64) can be found in Appendix D, Table 140, on page 423. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 10 (AcHn-64) can be found in Image 94 and Image 95.

Table 29: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	91	68.4
Food/beverage	75	
Indeterminate	10	
Personal/societal	6	
Glass	31	23.3
Food/beverage	17	
Personal/societal	7	
Indeterminate	4	
Structural	3	
Metal	6	4.5
Tools/equipment	3	
Personal/societal	2	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Structural	1	
Fauna	3	2.3
Ecological	1	
Personal/societal	1	
Food/beverage	1	
Stone	1	0.8
Indeterminate	1	
Concrete	1	0.8
Structural	1	
TOTAL	133	100.0

Table 30 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 10 (AcHn-64) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 30: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	63	69.2
Plain/undecorated	43	47.3
Moulded	14	15.4
Transfer printed	2	2.2
Mark: Meakin	1	1.1
Transfer printed: flow	1	1.1
Hand painted/moulded	1	1.1
Indeterminate	1	1.1
Refined white earthenware	9	9.9
Transfer printed	5	5.5
Plain/undecorated	2	2.2
Hand painted	1	1.1
Impressed	1	1.1
Coarse earthenware	6	6.6
Glaze: lead	3	3.3
Glaze: salt	3	3.3
White clay	5	5.5



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Plain/undecorated	3	3.3
Embossed	1	1.1
Montreal: Bannerman	1	1.1
Yellowware	5	5.5
Plain/undecorated	3	3.3
Industrial slip	2	2.2
Porcelain	3	3.3
Plain/undecorated	3	3.3
TOTAL	91	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 10 (AcHn-64) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage (Table 31), which includes various decorated ceramics, including moulded vitrified white earthenware, flow transfer, late palette hand-painted white earthenware, and yellowware. Moulded vitrified white earthenware with a wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7), while the flow transfer technique was imported to North America beginning in 1845 (Miller 2000: 13). Hand-painted ceramics using the late palette were produced from the 1830s until the 1920s (Miller 1991: 8). One ceramic fragment featured a Meakin manufacturer's mark; this pottery was operational from 1850 through the 20th century (Birks 2005). Yellowware was produced in America from the 1830s to the 1940s (Miller 2000: 12). In addition to ceramic vessels, several white clay pipe fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 of Location 10 (AcHn-64), one of which was stamped 'Montreal/Bannerman', a company which was operational until 1907 (Bradley 2000: 117).

The glass container portion of the assemblage contained five fragments with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). Several colours of glass, such as manganese (1890s to 1920, Lockhart 2006: 54) and lime green (20th century exclusively, Lindsey 2015), indicate a late 19th to 20th century date.

Table 31: Location 10 (AcHn-64) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
flow transfer print	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)
hand painted: late palette (pink/red, black, bright green)	1830s - 1870s	(Miller 1991:8)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
the name " Meakin " alone indicates a wide date range	1850 - 2000!	www.thepotteries.org
Yellowware	1830-1940 (American production)	(Miller 2000: 12)
Montreal / Bannerman, R.	operational 1858 - 1888	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Montreal / Bannerman	operational 1888 - 1907	(Bradley 2000: 117)
machine made	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
lime green glass	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)

3.11 Location 11 (AcHn-65)

Location 11 (AcHn-65) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the east-central portion of Parcel 7800163, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 748 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 85 metres north-south by 93 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 748 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 11 (AcHn-65) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 257 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories including all refined ceramics, as well as a representative sample of vitrified ceramic sherds. The 491 artifacts not collected from Location 11 (AcHn-65) included window glass, non-diagnostic container glass, small sherds of undecorated vitrified white earthenware, and miscellaneous metal.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 11 (AcHn-65) includes: 148 ceramic items, 65 glass items, 18 faunal remains, 22 metal objects and small amounts of plastic and rubber. Table 32 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 11 (AcHn-65) can be found in Appendix D, Table 141, on page 429. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 11 (AcHn-65) can be found in Image 96 to Image 98.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 32: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	148	57.6
Food/beverage	114	
Personal/societal	26	
Indeterminate	6	
Structural	1	
Furnishing	1	
Glass	65	25.3
Indeterminate	33	
Personal/societal	15	
Food/beverage	13	
Structural	4	
Metal	22	8.6
Indeterminate	9	
Structural	6	
Personal/societal	4	
Tools/equipment	2	
Food/beverage	1	
Fauna	18	7.0
Indeterminate	11	
Personal/societal	5	
Ecological	2	
Plastic	2	0.8
Personal/societal	2	
Rubber	1	0.4
Personal/societal	1	
Composite	1	0.4
Personal/societal	1	
TOTAL	257	100.0

Table 33 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 11 (AcHn-65) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 33: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	73	49.3
Plain/undecorated	55	37.2
Moulded	10	6.8



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Transfer printed	4	2.7
Ribbed	2	1.4
Glaze: lead	1	0.7
Industrial slip	1	0.7
White clay	22	14.9
Plain/undecorated	12	8.1
Embossed	7	4.7
Scotland: McDougall	1	0.7
Glasgow: McDougall	1	0.7
Montreal: Henderson	1	0.7
Porcelain	23	15.5
Plain/undecorated	12	8.1
Moulded	8	5.4
Decal/lithograph	2	1.4
Fluted	1	0.7
Refined white earthenware	18	12.2
Transfer printed	9	6.1
Plain/undecorated	4	2.7
Hand painted	1	0.7
Moulded	1	0.7
Glaze: lead	1	0.7
Indeterminate	1	0.7
Majolica	1	0.7
Coarse earthenware	4	2.7
Glaze: lead	4	2.7
Yellowware	4	2.7
Plain/undecorated	3	2.0
Glaze: Rockingham	1	0.7
Coarse stoneware	2	1.4
Glaze: lead	2	1.4
Fine stoneware: jasper	2	1.4
Plain/undecorated	1	0.7
Applied/sprigware	1	0.7
TOTAL	148	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 11 (AChN-65) suggests a domestic occupation dating from the late 19th century into the 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage including examples of manganese tinted glass, Prosser buttons, and ceramic tableware decoration and maker's marks (Table 34).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54); while Prosser buttons were manufactured after 1840 (Sprague 2002:111).

The predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage are indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods sites. In terms of diagnostic decorative types, Wheat pattern tableware dates after 1848 (Sussman 1985:7) and lithograph is not developed until 1890 (Miller 2000:13). Several ceramic sherds also featured temporally diagnostic manufacturer's marks. The Meakin pottery has a wide date range of 1850 to 2000, but W.&E. Corn pottery provides a more narrow date from 1850 to 1903 (Birks 2005). The word "England" in manufacturer's marks is not used until after the implementation of the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890 (Godden 1988:11).

Manufacturer's marks were also identified on smoking pipes present in the artifact assemblage. McDougall pipes were manufactured from 1847 to 1967 and the Henderson smoking pipe company was only operational in the 19th century from 1847 to 1876 (Bradley 200: 117).

Table 34: Location 11 (AcHn-65) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
the name " Meakin " alone indicates a wide date range	1850 - 2000!	www.thepotteries.org
W & E. Corn	1850 and 1903	Birks 2005
"ENGLAND" (or other country)	after 1891 (McKinley Tariff Act)	(Godden 1988:11)
Glasgow / McDougall	operational 1847 - 1967	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Montreal / Henderson	operational 1847 - 1876	(Bradley 2000: 117)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)

3.12 Location 12 (AcHn-66)

Location 12 (AcHn-66) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the east-central portion of Parcel 7800163, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 498 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 71 metres north-south by 76 metres east-west. The scatter was situated approximately 134 metres east of a modern red brick house that currently stands at 8440 St. Andrew's Line.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal and diagnostic artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 498 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 12 (AcHn-66) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 217 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, as well as all refined ceramic sherds and a representative sample of vitrified white earthenware. The 281 artifacts not collected from Location 12 (AcHn-66) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic container glass, small sherds of undecorated vitrified white earthenware, small sherds of undecorated semiporcelain, coarse earthenware, coarse stoneware, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 12 (AcHn-66) includes 145 pieces of ceramic, 61 pieces of glass, ten pieces of metal, and one composite artifact. Table 35 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 12 (AcHn-66) can be found in Appendix D, Table 142, on page 439. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 12 (AcHn-66) can be found in Image 99 to Image 102.

Table 35: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	145	66.8
Food/beverage	111	
Indeterminate	24	
Personal/societal	9	
Furnishing	1	
Glass	61	28.1
Indeterminate	29	
Personal/societal	15	
Food/beverage	14	
Structural	3	
Metal	10	4.6
Structural	4	
Tools/equipment	3	
Food/beverage	1	
Indeterminate	1	
Personal/societal	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Composite	1	0.5
Personal/societal	1	
TOTAL	217	100.0

Table 36 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 12 (AcHn-66) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 36: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Ceramic Ware Types

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	84	57.9
Plain/undecorated	36	24.8
Moulded	20	13.8
Transfer printed	9	6.2
Indeterminate	9	6.2
Transfer printed: flow	4	2.8
Hand painted	2	1.4
Transfer printed/moulded	1	0.7
Transfer printed/scalloped	1	0.7
Beaded/transfer printed	1	0.7
Ribbed	1	0.7
Coarse stoneware	25	17.2
Glaze: bristol	10	6.9
Glaze: salt	6	4.1
Slipped	3	2.1
Glaze: none	2	1.4
Glazed: salt	2	1.4
Glaze: coloured	1	0.7
Indeterminate	1	0.7
Porcelain	17	11.7
Plain/undecorated	10	6.9
Hand painted	3	2.1
Ribbed	2	1.4



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Moulded	1	0.7
Decal/lithograph	1	0.7
White clay	7	4.8
Plain/undecorated	5	3.4
Glasgow: mcdougall	1	0.7
Montreal: Bannerman	1	0.7
Coarse earthenware	5	3.4
Glaze: lead	5	3.4
Refined white earthenware	3	2.1
Plain/undecorated	1	0.7
Transfer printed: flow	1	0.7
Transfer printed	1	0.7
Yellowware	2	1.4
Plain/undecorated	2	1.4
Fine stoneware: buff	2	1.4
Glaze: indeterminate	2	1.4
TOTAL	145	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 12 (AcHn-66) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century to 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, including several decorated ceramics sherds (Table 37). Moulded vitrified white earthenware with a wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7), while the flow transfer technique was imported to North America beginning in 1845 (Miller 2000: 13). Lithograph/decals became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and is in common use still today (Miller 2000: 13). One ceramic sherd had a partial manufacturer's mark bearing the word 'Royal' which began appearing in manufacturer's marks after 1850 (Godden 1988: 33). In addition to ceramic vessels, several white clay pipe fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 of Location 12 (AcHn-66), one of which was stamped 'Montreal/Bannerman', a company which was operational until 1907. Another pipe fragment was marked 'McDougall/Glasgow', which was operational from 1847 to 1967 (Bradley 2000: 117).

Most of the glass recovered from the site was burnt and unidentifiable; however, several pieces of manganese tinted glass were recovered. Manganese was used to tint glass from the 1880s to 1920s (Lockhart 2006: 54).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 37: Location 12 (AcHn-66) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
flow transfer print	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)
"ROYAL" in maker's mark	after 1850	(Godden 1988:33)
Montreal / Bannerman, R.	operational 1858 - 1888	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Montreal / Bannerman	operational 1888 - 1907	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Glasgow / McDougall	operational 1847 - 1967	(Bradley 2000: 117)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)

3.13 Location 13 (AcHn-50)

Location 13 (AcHn-50) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northwestern portion of Parcel 7800163, partially within the limits of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. The Stage 2 assessment of Location 13 (AcHn-50) resulted in the documentation of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts dispersed across an area that measured approximately 19 metres north-south by 6 metres east-west. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered. All artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 13 (AcHn-50) can be found in Appendix D, Table 143, on page 448. Image 103 illustrates the artifacts recovered.

The artifacts recovered from Location 13 (AcHn-50) include one projectile point manufactured on Upper Mercer chert and two pieces of lithic debitage (one bipolar flake and one piece of shatter) manufactured from Onondaga chert. Upper Mercer chert is a high quality raw material from the Upper Mercer Limestone member of the Pottsville Group within the Pennsylvanian System found in eastern Ohio. It is typically blue-black in colour, yet milky white variations are also common (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:80). Based on the raw materials origin compared to the study area, and it's scarcity within assemblages from other Pre-Contact locations within the general vicinity, it has been determined that it is exotic to the area. The recovered projectile point is a nearly complete expanding stem point with a plano-convex cross section, convex lateral edges, and a straight basal edge. These morphological characteristics are most similar to known examples of points from the Lowe Cluster, which date to the Middle Woodland Period circa A.D. 150 – 600 (Justice 1987:211-213). Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 38.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 38: Location 13 (AcHn-50) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Upper Mercer	54.00*	36.00	7.50	expanding stemmed; Lowe Cluster, Baker's Creek or Lowe Flared Base; tip and basal corner missing;

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.14 Location 14 (AcHn-69)

Location 14 (AcHn-69) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the east-central portion of Parcel 7800163, just beyond the southern boundary of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 157 metres north-south by 85 metres east-west. The scatter was situated along the southern and eastern edges of the property where a modern red brick house currently stands at 8440 St. Andrew's Line. It was not possible to determine the northern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7800163 onto privately owned lands. The eastern and central portions of the scatter extend onto land not cultivated for agriculture at the time of survey, which was clearly disturbed (Image 54). Google Earth imagery shows a farm complex of what appears to be several buildings and two silos located in this area in 2005. Through a conversation with the landowner, William Crowe, on the property on June 4, 2015, it was learned that this farm complex was an old barn, and a pig barn with two silos which were 30-40 years old. He informed us that there was various refuse deposited around the buildings from burn piles over the years and that he tore the last of the buildings, the pig barn, down in 2014, something which is corroborated by Google Earth imagery. During the recording of Location 14 (AcHn-69), several cobblestones with mortar on them were observed, probably from the foundation of the older demolished barn.

A total of 450 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 14 (AcHn-69) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 146 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The 304 artifacts not collected from Location 14 (AcHn-69) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic glass, undecorated vitrified white earthenware, concrete fragments, undecorated semiporcelain, coarse stoneware, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 14 (AcHn-69) includes 92 pieces of ceramic, 33 pieces of glass, 14 pieces of metal, six faunal, and one composite artifact. Table 39 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. Table 40 presents a summary of the un-retained artifacts by artifact type. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 14 (AcHn-69) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 144** on page 448. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 14 (AcHn-69) can be found in Image 104 and Image 105.

Table 39: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	92	63.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Food/beverage	84	
Structural	5	
Indeterminate	2	
Personal/societal	1	
Glass	33	22.6
Indeterminate	22	
Structural	6	
Furnishing	2	
Food/beverage	2	
Personal/societal	1	
Metal	14	9.6
Structural	5	
Tools/equipment	4	
Indeterminate	3	
Arms/ammunition	1	
Personal/societal	1	
Fauna	6	4.1
Indeterminate	3	
Food/beverage	3	
Composite	1	0.7
Fuel	1	
TOTAL	146	100.0

Table 40: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Un-retained Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	%
Indeterminate glass	83	27.0
Vitrified white earthenware	71	23.1
Faunal	30	9.8
Concrete	29	9.4
Coarse stoneware	21	6.8
Metal, miscellaneous indeterminate	18	5.9
Brick	16	5.2
Window glass	14	4.6
Semiporcelain	12	3.9



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Nails, Cut	5	1.6
Coal	3	1.3
Bolt	1	0.3
Nail, wire	1	0.3
Porcelain	1	0.3
Stone cobble	1	0.3
TOTAL	307	100.0

Table 41 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 14 (AcHn-69) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 41: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	57	62.0
Plain/undecorated	26	28.3
Moulded	16	17.4
Transfer printed	6	6.5
Decal/lithograph	2	2.2
Transfer printed/moulded	2	2.2
Dyed	1	1.1
Ribbed	1	1.1
Hand painted	1	1.1
Applied/sprigware	1	1.1
Industrial slip	1	1.1
Porcelain: hard paste	16	17.4
Plain/undecorated	14	15.2
Decal/lithograph	1	1.1
Moulded	1	1.1
Coarse stoneware: grey	12	13.0
Slipped/glaze: salt	4	4.3
Slipped/glaze: lead	3	3.3
Glaze: lead	3	3.3
Plain/undecorated	1	1.1
Slipped/glaze: none	1	1.1



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Coarse earthenware	5	5.4
Perforated	1	1.1
Plain/undecorated	2	2.2
Slipped	1	1.1
Glaze: lead	1	1.1
White clay	1	1.1
Plain/undecorated	1	1.1
Refined white earthenware	1	1.1
Transfer printed	1	1.1
TOTAL	92	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 14 (AcHn-69) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, which includes examples of manganese and lime glass, textured base bottle glass, and various ceramics with decorations and manufacturer's marks (Table 42). Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54), while lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey, Bill 2015). Textured bases on bottles appear after about 1940 (Lindsey, Bill 2015). Lithograph/decal decoration became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and is in common use still today (Savage and Newman 1974). Decals remained the most common technique for decorating ceramics well into the 1950s. Most manufacturer's marks featuring the "Royal Arms" lion and unicorn post-date 1830 (Godden 1988: 33) and the W.E. Corn pottery was operational from the 1850s to 1903 (Birks 2005). Finally, one centrefire cartridge from the Western Cartridge Company was recovered. This company was formed in 1898 and the 'Super X' ammunition found at Location 14 (AcHn-69) was created for World War I (1914-1918) (Winchester.com).

Table 42: Location 14 (AcHn-69) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
lime green glass	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
Royal Arms mark	most are post 1830	(Godden 1988:33)
W & E. Corn	1850 and 1903	Birks 2005
Western Cartridge Company	formed in 1898	(Winchester.co m)
"Super X" ammunition, Western Cartridge Co.	from WWI (1914-1918)	(Winchester.co m)

3.15 Location 15 (AcHn-56)

Location 15 (AcHn-56), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the western portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 272 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 15 (AcHn-56) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a nearly complete projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert (Image 106). The projectile point was identified as a Crawford Knoll point, dating to the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990). The point is lenticular in cross section, and one lateral edge and tang have been broken off. Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 43, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 15 (AcHn-56) can be found in Appendix D, Table 145, on page 455.

Table 43: Location 15 (AcHn-56) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Lockport	30.0	17.5*	5.0	Late Archaic, Crawford Knoll type, part of one tang and lateral edge missing

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.16 Location 16 (AcHn-51)

Location 16 (AcHn-51) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 30 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 165 metres north-south by 116 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 407 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were identified at Location 16 (AcHn-51). Two-hundred-and-seventeen (n=217) of the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and all of the pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, as well as all refined ceramic sherds and a representative sample of vitrified white earthenware. The 190 artifacts not collected from Location 16 (AcHn-51) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic glass and undecorated vitrified white earthenware.

The historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 16 (AcHn-51) includes 169 ceramic sherds, one piece of coal, three pieces of faunal remains, 33 pieces of glass, and five pieces of metal. The pre-contact Aboriginal portion of the artifact assemblage consists of seven lithic artifacts. Table 44 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 16 (AcHn-51) can be found in Appendix D, Table 146 on page 455. Image 107 and Image 108 illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 44: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts		
Ceramic	169	77.9
Food/beverage	160	
Personal/societal	8	
Structural	1	
Glass	32	14.7
Food/beverage	13	
Personal/societal	10	
Indeterminate	4	
Structural	3	
Furnishing	2	
Metal	5	2.3
Structural	4	
Indeterminate	1	
Fauna	3	1.4
Indeterminate	2	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Food/beverage	1	
Coal	1	0.5
Fuel	1	
Subtotal	210	96.8
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts		
Lithic	7	3.2
Tools and equipment	7	
Subtotal	7	3.2
TOTAL	217	100

3.16.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 210 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 (AcHn-51). Table 45 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 16 (AcHn-51) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 45: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	78	46.2
Plain/undecorated	41	24.3
Moulded	16	9.5
Stamped	5	3.0
Transfer printed	5	3.0
Industrial slip	4	2.4
Edge decorated: blue	3	1.8
Indeterminate	2	1.2
Mark: indeterminate	1	0.6
Mark: Royal Arms	1	0.6
Refined white earthenware	44	26.0
Plain/undecorated	33	19.5
Industrial slip	5	3.0
Hand painted	3	1.8
Sponged	2	1.2



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Transfer printed: flow	1	0.6
Porcelain	15	8.9
Plain/undecorated	13	7.7
Indeterminate	1	0.6
Moulded	1	0.6
Coarse stoneware	13	7.7
Slipped	7	4.1
Glaze: salt	4	2.4
Glaze: derbyshire	1	0.6
Glaze	1	0.6
Coarse earthenware	10	5.9
Glaze: lead	9	5.3
Plain/undecorated	1	0.6
White clay	7	4.1
Montreal: Henderson	2	1.2
Plain/undecorated	2	1.2
Montreal: Bannerman	2	1.2
Mark: T.D.	1	0.6
Yellowware	2	1.2
Plain/undecorated	2	1.2
TOTAL	169	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 16 (AcHn-51) suggests a domestic occupation dating to mid-19th century to late 19th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, which includes examples of ceramics with the moulded Wheat design, stamped, sponged, transfer printed, and flow transfer printed designs, and manufacturer's marks, as well as several white clay pipe stems embossed with manufacturer's marks and cut nails (Table 46). All-over sponging became popular by the 1840s and remained common until the 1870s (Adams et al. 1994:102), while the stamping technique was used from 1845 to 1930 (Miller 2000:13). Transfer printed wares were popular until the mid-19th century when minimally decorated wares, such as ironstone, became popular. Transfer printed wares enjoyed a brief revival beginning in the 1870s, which lasted until lithographs, or decals, became popular in the early 1900s (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10). Moulded vitrified white earthenware with the Wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7). The flow transfer technique was imported to North America beginning in 1845 (Miller 2000: 13). In terms of the manufacturer's marks, "Royal Arms" mostly appears on ceramics after 1830 (Godden 1988:33), and the "MOORE" mark dates from 1872 to 1905 (Birks 2005). One of the white clay



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

pipe stems recovered from the site was stamped with 'Montreal/Bannerman', a company which was operational until 1907. Another pipe fragment was marked 'McDougall/Glasgow', which was operational from 1847 to 1967 (Bradley 2000: 117). Cut nails were in common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams et al. 1994: 94).

Table 46: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
sponged	All-over sponging became popular by the 1840s and remained common until the 1870s	(Adams et al. 1994:102)
stamped	1845 - 1930	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print	popular until the mid-19 th century; enjoyed a brief revival beginning in the 1870s, which lasted until lithographs, or decals, became popular in the early 1900s	(Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
flow transfer print	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)
Royal Arms mark	most are post 1830	(Godden 1988:33)
Moore mark	1872 to 1905	(Birks 2005)
Montreal / Bannerman, R.	operational 1858 - 1888	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Montreal / Bannerman	operational 1888 - 1907	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Glasgow / McDougall	operational 1847 - 1967	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Cut nails	Commonly used from 1830s until 1890s	(Adams et al. 1994: 94)

3.16.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

Seven non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered from Location 16 (AcHn-51), including one formal lithic tool, an end scraper, one bipolar core, and five pieces of lithic debitage (one bipolar flake, two primary thinning flakes, and two biface thinning flakes) (**Image 108**). The end scraper was manufactured on Selkirk chert and exhibited possible pot lid scars on its dorsal surface. The core and four of the lithic debitage pieces were made of Onondaga chert. The remaining piece of lithic debitage, one of the primary thinning flakes, was made of Kettle Point chert. Since scrapers and lithic debitage are not temporally diagnostic, a period of occupation or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 16 (AcHn-51). Data concerning the scraper can be found in Table 47.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 47: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	scraper	Selkirk	32.0	27.0	8.0	possible pot lid scars on dorsal surface

3.17 Location 17 (AcHn-67)

Location 17 (AcHn-67) was identified during the pedestrian survey of Parcel 7800163, approximately 130 metres west of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 70 metres north-south by 60 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 141 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 17 (AcHn-67), of which 91 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined and vitrified ceramics. The 50 artifacts not collected from Location 17 (AcHn-67) included non-diagnostic glass.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 17 (AcHn-67) includes 71 ceramic sherds, two pieces of faunal remains, 17 pieces of glass, and one piece of metal. Table 48 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 17 (AcHn-67) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 147** on page 464. Image 109 illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 48: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	72	79.1
Food/beverage	63	
Personal/societal	9	
Glass	16	17.6
Indeterminate	7	
Food/beverage	6	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Personal/societal	2	
Structural	1	
Fauna	2	2.2
Indeterminate	2	
Metal	1	1.1
Structural	1	
TOTAL	91	100.0

Table 49 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 17 (AcHn-67) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 49: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	32	44.4
Plain/undecorated	25	34.7
Moulded	7	9.7
Refined white earthenware	25	34.7
Plain/undecorated	21	29.2
Moulded	4	5.6
White clay	9	12.5
Plain/undecorated	4	5.6
Ribbed	1	1.4
Embossed	1	1.4
Mark: indeterminate	1	1.4
Montreal: Henderson	1	1.4
Montreal: indeterminate	1	1.4
Yellowware	5	6.9
Glaze: Rockingham	5	6.9
Coarse earthenware	1	1.4
Glaze: lead	1	1.4
TOTAL	72	100.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 17 (AcHn-67) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, which includes examples of ceramics with the moulded Wheat and Hyacinth patterns, Prosser made buttons, manganese glass, and white clay pipe stems impressed with the Henderson manufacturers' mark (Table 50). Moulded vitrified white earthenware with the Wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7), while the Hyacinth pattern was created in the 1860s (Wetherbee 1980: 91). Prosser made buttons generally date to after 1849 (Sprague 2002: 111). The Henderson pipe company was operational between 1847 and 1876 (Bradley 2000: 117), and manganese glass was common from 1890 to 1920 (Lockhart 2006: 54). Finally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 17 (AcHn-67), as the presence if these ware types are typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 50: Location 17 (AcHn-67) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
Hyacinth Pattern (moulded)	created in the 1860s	(Wetherbee 1980:91)
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
Montreal / Henderson	operational 1847 - 1876	(Bradley 2000: 117)
Montreal / Henderson's	operational 1849 - 1876	(Bradley 2000: 117)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)

3.18 Location 18

Location 18 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 160 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. The Stage 2 assessment of Location 18 resulted in the documentation of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts approximately five metres apart. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered. Both of the artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 18 can be found in Appendix D, Table 148, on page 455.

Image 110 illustrates the artifacts recovered.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 18 consisted entirely of lithic debitage, including one primary thinning flake manufactured from Kettle Point chert and one flake fragment manufactured on an unidentified



chert type. Since lithic debitage is not temporally diagnostic, a period of occupation or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 18.

3.19 Location 19 (AcHn-52)

Location 19 (AcHn-52), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 180 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 19 (AcHn-52) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a ground stone adze manufactured from a piece of granite (Image 111 and **Image 112**). The adze exhibited a plano-convex cross section, with use-wear facets present along the proximal and distal working edges. Ground stone adzes are not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 19 (AcHn-52). Data concerning the adze can be found in Table 51, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 19 (AcHn-52) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 149**, on page 468.

Table 51: Location 19 (AcHn-52) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	adze	Granite	144.0	53.0	37.5	Plano-convex

3.20 Location 20 (AcHn-57)

Location 20 (AcHn-57), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the western portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 150 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 20 (AcHn-57) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a projectile point midsection manufactured on an unidentified, light grey chert type (**Image 113**). The point exhibited a lenticular cross section, corner notches and slightly convex lateral edges. The tip, base, and one of the barbs were missing from the point, making identification difficult; however, the morphological characteristics were thought to be similar to known examples of Hind projectile points, of the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990). Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 52, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 20 (AcHn-57) can be found in Appendix D, Table 150, on page 468.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 52: Location 20 (AcHn-57) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	unidentified chert	22.5*	32.0*	7.0	corner-notched; tip, base, and barb missing; possible Hind point

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.21 Location 21 (AdHn-18)

Location 21 (AdHn-18) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southern corner of Parcel 7570020, approximately 640 metres southeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 21, and immediately northwest of the ROW for Bush Line. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 76 metres north-south by 96 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 194 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 21 (AdHn-18), of which 114 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined and vitrified ceramics. The 80 artifacts not collected from Location 21 (AdHn-18) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic glass, miscellaneous metal, and faunal remains.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 21 (AdHn-18) includes: 89 ceramic items, 21 glass items, two faunal remains, one metal item, and one plastic item. Table 53 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts, by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 21 (AdHn-18) can be found in Appendix D, Table 151, on page 468. **Image 114** and **Image 115** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 53: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	89	78.1
Food/beverage	87	
Personal/societal	1	
Indeterminate	1	
Glass	21	18.4



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Indeterminate	6	
Food/beverage	5	
Structural	5	
Personal/societal	5	
Fauna	2	1.8
Indeterminate	1	
Food/beverage	1	
Plaster	1	0.9
Personal/societal	1	
Metal	1	0.9
Tools/equipment	1	
TOTAL	114	100.0

Table 54 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 21 (AdHn-18) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 54: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	65	73.0
Plain/undecorated	48	53.9
Moulded	12	13.5
Mark: indeterminate	3	3.4
Hand painted	1	1.1
Mark	1	1.1
Porcelain	10	11.2
Plain/undecorated	9	10.1
Hand painted	1	1.1
Coarse stoneware	6	6.7
Glaze: bristol	2	2.2
Slipped	3	3.4
Glaze: salt	1	1.1
Refined white earthenware	5	5.6



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Plain/undecorated	3	3.4
Transfer printed	2	2.2
White clay	1	1.1
Plain/undecorated	1	1.1
Yellowware	1	1.1
Glaze: rockingham/moulded	1	1.1
Coarse earthenware	1	1.1
Glaze: lead	1	1.1
TOTAL	89	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 21 (AdHn-18) contains several temporally diagnostic artifacts, which together suggest a late 19th century to 20th century date for the site (Table 55).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the glass portion of the assemblage include six fragments of manganese tinted glass, two Prosser buttons, and one glass container sherd with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture. Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54). Buttons manufactured by Prosser process typically post-date 1840 (Sprague 2002: 111). Machine made bottles first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the ceramic portion of the assemblage include three vitrified white earthenware sherds featuring the moulded Wheat pattern, which was popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985), and two refined white earthenware sherds with transfer printed decorations, which were popular until the mid-19th century when minimally decorated wares, such as ironstone, became popular. Transfer printed wares enjoyed a brief revival beginning in the 1870s, which lasted until lithographs, or decals, became popular in the early 1900s (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10).

The plastic portion of the assemblage was comprised of a single bakelite button. Leo Baekeland patented bakelite plastic in 1909 (Hillman 1986:24).

Table 55: Location 21 (AdHn-18) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
machine made	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
bakelite	patent in 1909 by Leo Baekeland	(Hillman 1986: 24)

3.22 Location 22 (AcHn-58)

Location 22 (AcHn-58) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the east-central portion of Parcel 7710093, within the final draft layout for Turbine 23. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 1,089 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 75 metres north-south by 88 metres east-west. The scatter was situated approximately in the middle of the field towards the southwest edge of the property.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 22 (AcHn-58) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 22 (AcHn-58) resulted in the collection of 301 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 788 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 22 (AcHn-58) includes 876 pieces of glass, 152 pieces of ceramic, , 35 pieces of metal, three faunal remains, seven composite artifact, twelve plastic artifacts as well as one flora, paint and rubber item. Table 56 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 22 (AcHn-58) can be found in Appendix D, Table 152 on page 473. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 22 (AcHn-58) can be found in Image 116 and Image 117.

Table 56: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Glass	196	680	876	80.5
Indeterminate	13	631	644	
Food/Beverage	158	25	183	
Personal/societal	21	0	21	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Structural	4	23	27	
Tools/Equipment	0	1	1	
Ceramic	88	64	152	14.5
Food/beverage	79	53	132	
Structural	7	5	12	
Indeterminate	0	5	5	
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
Personal/societal	1	1	2	
Metal	7	28	35	3
Indeterminate	4	21	25	
Structural	3	5	8	
Personal/Societal	0	1	1	
Food/Beverage	0	1	1	
Plastic	7	5	12	1
Indeterminate	4	3	7	
Food/beverage	2	0	2	
Arms/Ammunition	0	2	2	
Personal/Societal	1	1	2	
Fauna	2	0	2	0.2
Food/beverage	2	0	2	
Personal/Societal	0	1	1	
Composite	1	6	7	0.5
Indeterminate	0	2	2	
Food/beverage	1	0	1	
Furnishings	0	1	1	
Personal/Societal	0	1	1	
Transportation	0	1	1	
Structural	0	1	1	
Coal	0	1	1	0.1
Flora	0	1	1	0.1
Paint	0	1	1	0.1



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Rubber	0	1	1	0.1
TOTAL	301	788	1089	100.0

Table 57 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 22 (AcHn-58) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 57: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Types and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	87	57.2
Plain/undecorated	57	37.5
Hand painted	12	7.9
Glaze: coloured	8	5.3
Transfer printed	6	3.9
Scalloped	1	0.7
Industrial slip	1	0.7
Decal/lithograph	1	0.7
Indeterminate	1	0.7
Coarse stoneware	28	18.4
Glaze: lead	15	9.9
Glaze	6	3.9
Slipped/glaze: salt	4	2.6
Glaze: salt	4	2.6
Glaze: none	1	0.7
Slipped/glaze: lead	1	0.7
Porcelain	21	13.8
Plain/undecorated	13	8.6
Decal/lithograph	7	4.6
Hand painted	1	0.7
Coarse earthenware	11	7.2
Glaze: none	5	3.3
Indeterminate	3	2.0
Plain/undecorated	1	0.7



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Types and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Glaze	1	0.7
Impressed	1	0.7
Fine earthenware: red	5	3.3
Glaze: jackfield	5	3.3
TOTAL	152	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 22 (AcHn-58) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the early twentieth century and beyond. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, which includes examples of machine manufactured glass, lime green glass, textured bottle base glass, crown finishes, Dominion Glass company marks, and various ceramics with decoration (Table 58). Machine manufactured glass first appeared in 1881, but was not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). Lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015), and textured bases on bottles appear after about 1940 (Lindsey 2015). The crown finish was patented in 1892 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:163), while glass containers marked with the Dominion Glass symbol date to 1928 (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3) or later. Lithograph/decal decoration became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and is in common use still today (Savage and Newman 1974). Decals remained the most common technique for decorating ceramics well into the 1950s. Transfer printed wares were popular until the mid-19th century when minimally decorated wares, such as ironstone, became popular. Transfer printed wares enjoyed a brief revival beginning in the 1870s, which lasted until lithographs, or decals, became popular in the early 1900s (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10). Moulded vitrified white earthenware with the Wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7). Jackfield was primarily used for tea or coffee service items from the 1740s to about 1800. However, Jackfield-type ceramics were also made in the 19th century (Barker and Halfpenny 1990:34-35), during a revival of the Jackfield-type glaze in the 1870s and 1880s (Lewis 1999).

Finally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 22 (AcHn-58), as the presence of these ware types are typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 58: Location 22 (AcHn-58) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
lime green glass	22	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
manganese	6	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
amber	38	c.1860 becomes widely used	(Fike 1987:13)
Clear/colourless	676	c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	31	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
machine made	254	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
Machine made, Owens	3	1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
crown finish	7	patented 1892	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) & (Miller & Sullivan 1991:99)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	19	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Dominion Box Code	13	introduced 1in 1953	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:4)
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in an inverted triangle	5	Used 1917-1961	(King 1987:247)
Quantity (ex. 12 oz)	1	likely date from 1913 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Valve marks	6	common between the early 1900s -1940s	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Jar: liners (white)	2	post 1869	(Miller 2000:8)
decal/lithograph	6	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
Jackfield	5	primarily used for tea or coffee service items from the 1740s to about 1800, but also made in 1870s and 1880s	(Barker and Halfpenny 1990:34-35), (Lewis 1999)
vitrified white earthenware	87	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print	6	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)

3.23 Location 23 (AcHn-68)

Location 23 (AcHn-68) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central portion of Parcel 7710093, approximately 55 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 23. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 122 metres north-south by 116 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 476 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were identified at Location 23 (AcHn-68). One-hundred-and-eighty-seven (n=187) of the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and all of the pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramics and a representative sample of vitrified white earthenware. The 289 artifacts not collected from Location 23 (AcHn-68) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic glass, stoneware, and undecorated vitrified white earthenware and porcelain sherds.

The historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 23 (AcHn-68) includes 121 ceramic sherds, 54 pieces of glass, six pieces of metal, three pieces of concrete, and three pieces of plastic. The pre-contact Aboriginal portion of the artifact assemblage consists of three stone artifacts. Table 58 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 23 (AcHn-68) can be found in Appendix D, Table 153 on page 531. **Image 118 to Image 120** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 59: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts		
Ceramic	121	63.7
Food/beverage	110	
Structural	5	
Indeterminate	4	
Personal/societal	2	
Glass	54	28.4
Food/beverage	32	
Personal/societal	13	
Indeterminate	5	
Structural	4	
Metal	6	3.2
Tools/equipment	2	
Structural	2	
Indeterminate	1	
Personal/societal	1	
Plastic	3	1.6
Indeterminate	2	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Tools/equipment	1	
Concrete	3	1.6
Structural	3	
Subtotal	187	98.4
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts		
Stone	3	1.6
Tools/equipment	3	
Subtotal	3	15.8
TOTAL	190	100.0

3.23.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 187 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 (AcHn-68). Table 60 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 23 (AcHn-68) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 60: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	62	51.2
Plain/undecorated	32	26.4
Moulded	17	14.0
Transfer printed	8	6.6
Dyed/moulded	2	1.7
Stamped	1	0.8
Mark: indeterminate	1	0.8
Industrial slip	1	0.8
Coarse earthenware	18	14.9
Glaze: lead	8	6.6
Indeterminate	4	3.3
Slipped	3	2.5
Ribbed	1	0.8
Hand painted/slipped	1	0.8
Glaze: salt/painted	1	0.8



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Coarse stoneware	14	11.6
Glaze: salt	7	5.8
Glaze: salt	5	4.1
Glaze: derbyshire	1	0.8
Slipped	1	0.8
Yellowware	11	9.1
Glaze: Rockingham	9	7.4
Industrial slip	1	0.8
Glaze: yellow	1	0.8
Porcelain	12	9.9
Plain/undecorated	5	4.1
Decal/lithograph	4	3.3
Moulded	1	0.8
Moulded/hand painted	1	0.8
Hand painted	1	0.8
Refined white earthenware	4	3.3
Transfer printed	4	3.3
TOTAL	121	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 23 (AcHn-68) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, which includes examples of various decorated ceramics, manganese glass, crown finishes, and glass with marks indicative of machine manufacturing (Table 61). Lithograph/decals became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and is in common use still today (Savage and Newman 1974). Decals remained the most common technique for decorating ceramics well into the 1950s. Moulded vitrified white earthenware with the Wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7). In terms of glass, the crown finish was patented in 1892 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:163), manganese glass was common from 1890 to 1920 (Lockhart 2006: 54), and lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). Machine manufactured glass first appeared in 1881, but was not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38).

Table 61: Location 23 (AcHn-68) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
lime green glass	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
crown finish	patented 1892	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) & (Miller & Sullivan 1991:99)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)

3.23.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

Three pieces of non-diagnostic lithic debitage were recovered from Location 23 (AcHn-68), including two primary thinning flakes and one biface thinning flake. One of the primary thinning flakes and the biface thinning flake were manufactured from Selkirk chert, while the second primary thinning flake was manufactured from Onondaga chert. Since lithic debitage is not temporally diagnostic, a period of occupation or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 23 (AcHn-68).

3.24 Location 24 (AcHn-59)

Location 24 (AcHn-59), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 150 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 24 (AcHn-59) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a complete triangular projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert (**Image 121**). It exhibited a lenticular cross section with a shallow concavity along the basal edge, and slightly convex lateral edges. These morphological characteristics are consistent with known examples of Daniel's points, which date to the Late Woodland Period, and are associated with the Neutral Confederacy from circa A.D. 1,550 – 1,750 (Fox 1981). Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 62, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 24 (AcHn-59) can be found in Appendix D, Table 154, on page 538.

Table 62: Location 24 (AcHn-59) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Lockport chert	26.5	19.0	5.0	triangular; Daniels Triangular type



3.25 Location 25 (AdHn-14)

Location 25 (AdHn-14) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7500034, approximately 85 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 17, and approximately 14 metres southeast of the ROW for Union Line. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 130 metres north-south by 102 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 1,592 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 25 (AdHn-14), of which 430 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramics and a representative sample of vitrified white earthenware. The 1,162 artifacts not collected from Location 25 (AdHn-14) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic glass, miscellaneous metal, brick, coal, faunal remains, and undecorated vitrified white earthenware and porcelain sherds.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 25 (AdHn-14) includes: 283 ceramic items, 106 glass items, 27 metal items, five faunal remains, four plastic items, one piece of carbon, one piece of clinker, one piece of coal, one composite item, and one piece of mortar. Table 62 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 25 (AdHn-14) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 155**, on page 538. **Image 122** to **Image 124** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 63: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	283	65.8
Food/beverage	267	
Personal/societal	7	
Indeterminate	4	
Structural	3	
Furnishing	2	
Glass	106	24.7
Food/beverage	58	
Personal/societal	26	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Indeterminate	12	
Structural	6	
Furnishing	4	
Metal	27	6.3
Structural	15	
Tools/equipment	6	
Indeterminate	4	
Personal/societal	2	
Fauna	5	1.2
Food/beverage	3	
Personal/societal	2	
Plastic	4	0.9
Indeterminate	2	
Transportation	1	
Personal/societal	1	
Composite	1	0.2
Structural	1	
Mortar	1	0.2
Structural	1	
Carbon	1	0.2
Furnishing	1	
Clinker	1	0.2
Fuel	1	
Coal	1	0.2
Fuel	1	
TOTAL	430	100.0

Table 64 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 25 (AdHn-14) by ware type and decorative style.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 64: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	159	56.2
Transfer printed	64	22.6
Plain/undecorated	38	13.4
Moulded	23	8.1
Mark	8	2.8
Stamped	5	1.8
Dyed	5	1.8
Hand painted	4	1.4
Mark: indeterminate	4	1.4
Edge decorated: clear	2	0.7
Decal/lithograph	2	0.7
Hand painted/moulded	1	0.4
Transfer printed/hand painted	1	0.4
Transfer printed/moulded	1	0.4
Dyed/moulded	1	0.4
Porcelain	50	17.7
Plain/undecorated	24	8.5
Hand painted	12	4.2
Moulded	3	1.1
Decal/lithograph	3	1.1
Transfer printed	2	0.7
Mark: indeterminate	1	0.4
Decal/lithograph/moulded	1	0.4
Applied/sprigware	1	0.4
Decal/lithograph/hand painted	1	0.4
Hand painted/moulded	1	0.4
Moulded/hand painted	1	0.4
Coarse stoneware	29	10.2
Glaze: salt	20	7.1
Glaze: bristol	3	1.1
Slipped	2	0.7
Glaze: salt/hand painted	1	0.4



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Glaze: bristol	1	0.4
Moulded	1	0.4
Glaze: salt/hand painted	1	0.4
Coarse earthenware	19	6.7
Glaze: lead	5	1.8
Glaze: Rockingham	4	1.4
Plain/undecorated	3	1.1
Glaze: rockingham/moulded	3	1.1
Slipped	1	0.4
Glaze: salt	1	0.4
Glaze: amber/moulded	1	0.4
Glaze	1	0.4
Refined white earthenware	14	4.9
Hand painted	8	2.8
Transfer printed	5	1.8
Hand painted/stamped	1	0.4
White clay	7	2.5
Plain/undecorated	4	1.4
Moulded	3	1.1
Yellowware	3	1.1
Glaze: Rockingham	2	0.7
Moulded	1	0.4
Fine earthenware: red	2	0.7
Glaze: jackfield	1	0.4
Glaze	1	0.4
TOTAL	283	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 25 (AdHn-14) contains several temporally diagnostic artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the glass portion of the assemblage include examples of manganese tinted (n=18) and opaque white (n=11) glass, 14 glass container sherds with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture, one basal fragment with an Owen's suction scar, one basal fragment with a valve ejection mark, one crown finish fragment, and three Prosser buttons (Table 65). Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54), while opaque white glass typically dates from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). Machine made bottles first



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), and Owen's machine made bottles were first produced in 1904 (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50). Valve marks appear on the bases of bottles manufactured by press-and-blow machines dating from circa 1894 to the 1940s (Lindsey 2015), while crown finishes can be found on both mouth-blown bottles dating from the mid-1890s to 1915 (virtually always tooled not applied) and machine-made bottles beginning around 1910-1912 to the present (Lindsey 2015). Buttons manufactured by the Prosser process typically post-date 1840 (Sprague 2002: 111).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the ceramic portion of the assemblage include examples of white clay smoking pipes, ceramic sherds with lithograph/decals decorations, green, blue, and black transfer printed wares, refined white earthenware sherds with hand painted late palette decorations, yellowware and coarse buff earthenware sherds with Rockingham glazes, partial manufacturer's marks that read "England" or "Made in Japan", and manufacturer's marks from the Wharf Pottery, Johnson Bros., Wilkinson, Meakin, and Wood & Sons potteries. White clay pipes were very popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use by 1880 when they were replaced by briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams et al. 1994). Lithographed decorations became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and are still in common use today (Savage and Newman 1974). Late palette chrome colours, such as red, black, and some lighter more vibrant shades of blue and green, were first introduced in the 1830s and continued to be used until the 1870s (Miller 1991:8). Ceramic wares bearing the country of manufacture in the maker's mark (e.g., England) did not appear until after the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890, while those featuring "Made in Japan" marks did not appear until 1921 (Miller 2000:9). The Wharf Pottery was operational in England from 1891-1894 (Birks 2005), and the Johnson Bros. pottery operated out of Tunstall from 1899 to 1913 (Birks 2005). The Wilkinson pottery has been operational from 1885 (Wetherbee 1980:30), and the Alfred Meakin pottery has been manufacturing ceramics in England since 1875 (Birks 2005). The Wood & Sons pottery has been manufacturing ceramics in England since 1907 (Birks 2005).

The metal portion of the assemblage contained eight wire drawn nails, and one 1916 one cent Canadian coin. First developed in the 1850s, wire drawn nails did not become popular until the 1890s (Adams et al. 1994).

The high quantity of decorated tableware recovered from Location 25 (AdHn-14) suggests that the site, a domestic occupation, dated during the mid- to late 19th century, while the presence of several 20th century items suggests that this occupation continued into the early 20th century.

Table 65: Location 25 (AdHn-14) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifacts	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifacts	Date(s)	Citation
white glass	rarely used for bottles prior to about 1870	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
white glass	used generally from the 1890s to 1960s	(Fike 1987:13)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made: Owens	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
	1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
	common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
crown finish	patented 1892	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) & (Miller & Sullivan 1991:99)
Prosser buttons	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
Valve marks (found on base, perfectly round, 1/2" diam. wide mouth, machine made vessels)	common between the early 1900s -1940s, and occasionally after that	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
hand painted: late palette (pink/red, black, bright green)	1830s - 1870s	(Miller 1991:8)
"ENGLAND" (or other country)	after 1891 (McKinley Tariff Act)	(Godden 1988:11)
"MADE IN JAPAN"	after 1941	(Nilsson)
Johnson Brothers	operational 1883 to 2003 (moved to China!)	(Birks 2015)
Wilkinson, A.J.	operational from 1885	(Wetherbee 1980:30)
	operational 1886 to early 1990s?	(Birks 2015)
	Ltd added c.1896	(Birks 2015)
Meakin, Alfred	operational from 1875	(Wetherbee 1980:28)
	operational 1875 to 1976	(Birks 2015)
	unicorn head in a wreath, c.1914+	(Birks 2015)
Wharf Pottery (absorbed by Wood & Son 1894)	1878-1894	(Birks 2015)
Wood & Son(s) (ltd)	1865-2005	(Birks 2015)
Wood & Son	1865 - 1907	(Birks 2015)
Wood & Sons (plural)	1907+	(Birks 2015)
Wood & Sons LTD	1910+	(Birks 2015)
wire nails	1834 wire nail machines built in France	(Smith 1966)
	latter part of 19th century, machinery for wire nails developed	(Vincent 1993:159)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifacts	Date(s)	Citation
	became common c.1860	(Miller 2000:14)
	1870, wire nail manufacturing plant established in Montreal	(Vincent 1993:159)
	1890s wire nails were predominant in the building industry	(Vincent 1993:159)
	1892 wire nail production exceeds that of cut nails	(Smith 1966)
	1920 wire nails take over the nail market	(Wells 1998:87)

3.26 Location 26 (AdHn-30)

Location 26 (AdHn-30) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northeastern portion of Parcel 7710020, approximately 150 m southeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 19. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 27 metres north-south by 41 metres east-west. A total of 42 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and one pre-contact Aboriginal artifact were identified at Location 26, all of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 26 (AdHn-30) includes 36 pieces of glass and four ceramic fragments. The pre-contact Aboriginal portion of the artifact assemblage consists of one stone artifact. Table 66 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 26 (AdHn-30) can be found in Appendix D, Table 156 on page 556. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 26 (AdHn-30) can be found in Image 125.

Table 66: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.	%
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts		
Glass	38	88.4
Indeterminate	35	
Structural	2	
Food/beverage	1	
Ceramic	4	9.3
Food/beverage	4	
Subtotal	42	97.7
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts		
Stone	1	2.3
Tools/equipment	1	
Subtotal	1	2.3
TOTAL	43	100.0



3.26.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 42 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 26. Table 67 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 26 (AdHn-30) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 67: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Coarse stoneware: grey	3	75.0
Glaze: lead	3	75.0
Refined white earthenware	1	25.0
Transfer printed	1	25.0
TOTAL	4	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 26 (AdHn-30) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century and beyond (Table 68). This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage. In particular the large amount of manganese or solarized glass recovered (n=12), which dates the assemblage to post 1880, likely post 1890, when this type of glass came into common use (Miller 2000: 8, Lockhart 2006: 54). Transfer printed wares were popular until the mid-19th century when minimally decorated wares, such as ironstone, became popular. These wares enjoyed a brief revival beginning in the 1870s, which lasted until lithographs, or decals, became popular in the early 1900s (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10).

Table 68: Location 26 (AdHn-30) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)

3.26.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

One piece of non-diagnostic lithic debitage, a secondary flake manufactured on Onondaga chert, was recovered from Location 26. Since lithic debitage is not temporally diagnostic, a period of occupation or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 26.



3.27 Location 27 (AcHn-60)

Location 27 (AcHn-60) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central portion of Parcel 7750071, within the final draft layout for Turbine 48. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 349 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 75 metres north-south by 87 metres east-west.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 27 (AcHn-60) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 27 (AcHn-60) resulted in the collection of 230 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and one pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 118 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60) includes: 183 ceramic items, 143 glass items, 14 indeterminate metal objects, three pieces of coal, two concrete fragments, one indeterminate faunal element, one composite object and a carbon rod. The pre-contact Aboriginal portion of the assemblage consists of a single stone item. Table 69 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 26 (AdHn-30) can be found in Appendix D, Table 157, on page 558. **Image 126** to **Image 128** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 69: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts				
Ceramic	142	41	183	52.4
Food/beverage	130	25	155	
Structural	10	6	16	
Tools/Equipment	0	10	10	
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
Furnishing	1	0	1	
Glass	81	62	143	40.9
Indeterminate	15	55	70	
Food/beverage	47	4	51	
Personal/societal	14	0	14	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Structural	1	3	4	
Furnishing	3	0	3	
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
Metal	3	11	14	4.1
Indeterminate	3	11	14	
Coal	1	2	3	0.9
Concrete	1	1	2	0.5
Structural	1	0	1	
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
Fauna	1	0	1	0.3
Food/beverage	1	0	1	
Composite	0	1	1	0.3
Carbon	1	0	1	0.3
Subtotal	230	118	348	99.7
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts				
Stone	1	0	1	0.3
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
Subtotal	1	0	1	0.3
TOTAL	231	118	349	100.0

3.27.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 230 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 (AcHn-60). Table 70 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 70: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	95	51.9
Plain/undecorated	60	32.8
Transfer printed	14	7.7
Moulded	10	5.5
Transfer printed/moulded	3	1.6



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Dyed/moulded	3	1.6
Indeterminate	2	1.1
Mark: indeterminate	2	1.1
Hand painted/stamped	1	0.5
Porcelain	57	31.1
Plain/undecorated	39	21.3
Decal/lithograph	5	2.7
Moulded	4	2.2
Decal/hand painted	2	1.1
Applied	2	1.1
Transfer printed/moulded	1	0.5
Transfer printed/painted	1	0.5
Hand painted	1	0.5
Decal/painted	1	0.5
Edge decorated: green	1	0.5
Coarse earthenware	17	9.3
Glaze: none	10	5.5
Plain/undecorated	4	2.2
Frogged	1	0.5
Perforated	1	0.5
Glaze: coloured/moulded	1	0.5
Coarse stoneware	14	7.7
Glaze: salt	6	3.3
Slipped	3	1.6
Glaze: none	2	1.1
Slipped/glaze: salt	2	1.1
Plain/undecorated	1	0.5
TOTAL	183	100.0

The historic Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century and into the 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage including examples of machine made glass, manganese, lime and jadeite glass, Consumer's Glass company marks, late 19th and 20th century brand names, lithograph decorated ceramics and 20th century electrical items (Table 71).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Some glass containers had characteristics of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), specifically, examples of Owen's machine made bottles, which were not produced until 1904, were recovered (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50). Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54), lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey, Bill 2015), and the production of Jadeite began in the 1930s (Johnson 2012). Crown finishes were patented in 1892 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:163), containers with textured bases date after 1940 (Lockhart n.d.) and Consumers Glass marks were first used in 1920 (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). The traditional Heinz ketchup bottle was in use by 1890 (Heinz n.d), the Javex brand started in 1919 (Odell 2007), and a Libby's bottle base is marked with "REG. 1932".

There were also many fragments of knob and tube wiring collected, these represent the predominant type of electrical wiring from 1890 to 1930 and in rural areas was typical through the 1950s (Myers 2010:4, 39). Additionally, the lack of refined white earthenware and the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage are indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods sites. The identification of some popular 19th century decorative types and lithograph decoration, which dates from 1890 onward (Miller 2000:13), suggests the initial occupation of the site could have been in the late 19th century. However, the long use-life of ceramic tableware and high number of 20th century items confirm the main period of use for Location 27 (AcHn-60) is within the 20th century.

Table 71: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
machine made bottles	65	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	6	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
lime green glass	86	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in a triangle	1	began use in 1920	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
decal/lithograph	8	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
machine made: Owens	10	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
		1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
crown finish	3	patented 1892	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) & (Miller & Sullivan 1991:99)
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	2	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Heinz	2	1890 octagonal-shaped bottle developed	
JAVEX	1	household bleach, 1919	
Knob & Tube Wiring	6	in common use in N. America from c. 1880 to 1930's	(Croft & Summers 1987)
Knob & Tube Wiring		used in some areas, particularly rural to 1950's	(Myers 2010:39)
Knob & Tube Wiring		1890 - 1930, predominant method of wiring buildings	(Myers 2010:4)
vitrified white earthenware	95	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)

3.27.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60) was a complete projectile point manufactured on Onondaga chert (**Image 128**). The recovered projectile point is lenticular in cross section with straight lateral edges and shallow side notches. The blade of this point is heavily retouched. These morphological characteristics are similar to known examples of Saugeen points, which date to the Middle Woodland Period circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 500 (Kenyon 1979). Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 72.

Table 72: Location 27 (AcHn-60) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Onondaga	28.5	19.0	5.0	heavily retouched blade; possible Saugeen point; Middle Woodland (ca. 2,500 to 1,500 BP)

3.28 Location 28 (AdHn-19)

Location 28 (AdHn-19) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northwestern portion of Parcel 7490052, within the final draft layout for Turbine 26. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 182 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 69 metres north-south by 46 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwesterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7490052 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 28 (AdHn-19) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 28 (AdHn-19) resulted in the collection of 130 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 52 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 28 (AdHn-19) includes 96 pieces of ceramic, 77 pieces of glass, seven pieces of metal, one faunal, and one stone artifact. Table 73 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 28 (AdHn-19) can be found in Appendix D, Table 158 on page 577. A representative sample of the artifacts collected from Location 28 (AdHn-19) can be found in Image 129 and Image 130.

Table 73: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Ceramic	71	25	96	52.7
Food/beverage	66	19	85	
Indeterminate	4	4	8	
Structural	0	2	2	
Furnishing	1	0	1	
Glass	52	25	77	42
Food/beverage	27	0	27	
Indeterminate	16	23	39	
Personal/societal	6	1	7	
Structural	3	1	4	
Metal	5	2	7	3.8
Indeterminate	1	2	3	
Structural	2	0	2	
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
Personal/societal	1	0	1	
Fauna	1	0	1	0.75
Food/beverage	1	0	1	
Stone	1	0	1	0.75
Indeterminate	1	0	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
TOTAL	130	52	182	100.0

Table 74 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 28 (AdHn-19) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 74: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	57	59.4
Plain/undecorated	25	26.0
Moulded	10	10.4
Industrial slip	6	6.3
Transfer printed	4	4.2
Indeterminate	3	3.1
Transfer printed/moulded	2	2.1
Hand painted	2	2.1
Decal/lithograph	1	1.0
Stamped	1	1.0
Moulded/painted/transfer	1	1.0
Embossed	1	1.0
Moulded/painted	1	1.0
Porcelain	15	15.6
Plain/undecorated	13	13.5
Decal/lithograph	2	2.1
Coarse stoneware	12	12.5
Glaze: salt	7	7.3
Glaze: none	2	2.1
Glaze: lead	1	1.0
Plain/undecorated	1	1.0
Slipped/glaze: lead	1	1.0
Refined white earthenware	6	6.3
Transfer printed	3	3.1
Hand painted	2	2.1



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Plain/undecorated	1	1.0
Indeterminate earthenware	4	4.2
Indeterminate	4	4.2
Coarse earthenware	2	2.1
Glaze: none	1	1.0
Glaze: lead	1	1.0
TOTAL	96	100.0

When the artifact assemblage is analyzed in its entirety, the artifacts recovered from Location 28 (AdHn-19) suggest a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to early 20th centuries. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage, including various decorated ceramics, manganese glass, and glass bearing marks from machine production (Table 75). Lithograph/decal decoration became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and is in common use still today (Savage and Newman 1974). Decals remained the most common technique for decorating ceramics well into the 1950s. Transfer printed wares were popular until the mid-19th century when minimally decorated wares, such as ironstone, became popular. These wares enjoyed a brief revival beginning in the 1870s, which lasted until lithographs, or decals, became popular in the early 1900s (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10). Moulded vitrified white earthenware with the Wheat pattern was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1987: 7), while the flow transfer technique was imported to North America beginning in 1845 (Miller 2000: 13). Hand-painted ceramics using late palette colours were produced from the 1830s until the 1870s (Miller 1991: 8). Machine manufactured glass first appeared in 1881, but was not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). More specifically, marks from an Owen's machine are present, which first appear in 1904 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). Manganese glass was common from 1890 to 1920 (Lockhart 2006: 54). Finally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 28 (AdHn-19), as the presence if these ware types are typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 75: Location 28 (AdHn-19) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	57	production began 1842 to the present	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print	9	declined in popularity in 1850's to the present	(Miller 1991:9)
decal/lithograph	3	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	23	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
machine made vessels	4	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made, narrow mouth	4	production began 1889	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:110)
Machine made, Owens	3	1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	2	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
hand painted: late palette (pink/red, black, bright green)	1	1830s - 1870s	(Miller 1991:8)
Industrial slip, blue banded	6	common after 1840's, into 20th century	(Miller 1991:6)
Amber glass	6	c.1860 becomes widely used	(Fike 1987:13)
clear/colourless glass	28	c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)
Wire spike	1	became common c.1860	(Miller 2000:14)
		1920 wire nails take over the nail market	(Wells 1998:87)

3.29 Location 29 (AdHn-20)

Location 29 (AdHn-20) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7490052, approximately 60 metres west of the final draft layout for Turbine 29. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 116 metres north-south by 108 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 1,034 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 29 (AdHn-20) within the limits of Parcel 7490052, of which 278 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramics and a representative sample of vitrified white earthenware. The 756 artifacts not collected from Location 29 (AdHn-20) consisted of



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

non-diagnostic glass, undecorated vitrified white earthenware and porcelain sherds, miscellaneous metal and plastic.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 29 (AdHn-20) includes: 158 ceramic items, 94 glass items, a carbon rod and smaller amounts of coal, concrete, fauna, lime, metal, mortar, and plastic. Table 76 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 29 (AdHn-20) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 159**, on page 594. **Image 131** and **Image 132** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 76: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	158	56.8
Food/beverage	144	
Structural	6	
Personal/societal	6	
Tools/equipment	1	
Indeterminate	1	
Glass	94	33.8
Food/beverage	53	
Personal/societal	17	
Structural	12	
Indeterminate	12	
Plastic	9	3.2
Indeterminate	5	
Personal/societal	4	
Metal	7	2.5
Structural	4	
Indeterminate	2	
Personal/societal	1	
Fauna	3	1.1
Food/beverage	2	
Personal/societal	1	
Composite	2	0.7
Tools/equipment	1	
Structural	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Mortar	1	0.4
Structural	1	
Coal	1	0.4
Fuel	1	
Concrete	1	0.4
Structural	1	
Lime	1	0.4
Indeterminate	1	
Carbon	1	0.4
Tools/equipment	1	
TOTAL	278	100.0

Table 77 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 29 (AdHn-20) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 77: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	117	74.1
Transfer printed	35	22.2
Plain/undecorated	30	19.0
Moulded	18	11.4
Transfer printed/moulded	12	7.6
Mark: indeterminate	5	3.2
Mark	4	2.5
Decal/lithograph	3	1.9
Decal/moulded	2	1.3
Edge decorated: clear	2	1.3
Mark/moulded	2	1.3
Glaze: coloured	1	0.6
Transfer printed/hand painted	1	0.6
Hand painted/moulded	1	0.6
Decal/painted/moulded	1	0.6
Porcelain	16	10.1



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Plain/undecorated	8	5.1
Moulded	2	1.3
Glaze: coloured	2	1.3
Hand painted	2	1.3
Decal/lithograph	1	0.6
Glaze: amber	1	0.6
Coarse stoneware	13	8.2
Glaze: salt	10	6.3
Glaze: bristol	2	1.3
Glaze: Rockingham/moulded	1	0.6
Coarse earthenware	7	4.4
Glaze	3	1.9
Glaze: Rockingham/moulded	1	0.6
Indeterminate	2	1.3
Glaze: coloured	1	0.6
Refined white earthenware	3	1.9
Plain/undecorated	2	1.3
Hand painted	1	0.6
White clay	1	0.6
Moulded	1	0.6
Yellowware	1	0.6
Glaze: Rockingham/moulded	1	0.6
TOTAL	158	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 29 (AdHn-20) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century and into the 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage including examples of machine made glass, Dominion Glass company marks, lithograph decorated ceramics, plastic and 20th century electrical items (Table 78).

Some glass containers had characteristics of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), specifically, examples of Owen's machine made bottles, which were not produced until 1904, were recovered (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50). Bottles with valve marks on their bases date to between 1900 and 1940 (Lindsey, Bill 2015), and those with textured bases date after 1940 (Lockhart n.d.). Examples with the Dominion Glass mark date from 1928 into the 1970s (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3) (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3) and enamel painted labels were produced starting in 1938.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Additionally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage are indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century period sites. The identification of some popular 19th century decorative types and lithograph decoration, which dates from 1890 onward (Miller 2000:13), suggests the initial occupation of the site was likely in the late 19th century, while the presence of plastic and 20th century electrical items indicates a continued occupation into the 20th century.

Table 78: Location 29 (AdHn-20) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
machine made: Owens	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
	1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
	common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
Valve marks (found on base, perfectly round, 1/2" diam. wide mouth, machine made vessels)	common between the early 1900s -1940s, and occasionally after that	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
enamelling/applied colour label/pyroglazing	1938 first used commercially in the US	(Lindsey 2015)

3.30 Location 30

Location 30, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern portion of Parcel 7800163, approximately 50 metres west of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 30 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a primary thinning flake, manufactured from Kettle Point chert (**Image 133**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 30. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 30 can be found in Appendix D, Table 160, on page 605.

3.31 Location 31 (AdHn-21)

Location 31 (AdHn-21) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southeastern portion of Parcel 7530116, within the final draft layout for Turbine 44, and immediately northwest of Union Line. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 213 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 82 metres north-south by 72 metres east-west.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 31 (AdHn-21) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 31 (AdHn-21) resulted in the collection of 135 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 78 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) includes: 148 ceramic items, 58 glass items, three metal items, and one piece of concrete. Table 79 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 31 (AdHn-21) can be found in Appendix D, Table 161, on page 605. **Image 134** and **Image 135** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 79: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Ceramic	105	43	148	69.5
Food/Beverage	103	41	144	
Personal/Societal	2	0	2	
Structural	0	2	2	
Glass	27	31	58	27.0
Indeterminate	21	16	37	
Health/hygiene	3	2	5	
Food/Beverage	1	4	5	
Structural	2	9	11	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Metal	3	0	3	1.5
Structural	2	0	2	
Food/Beverage	1	0	1	
Concrete	0	1	1	0.5
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
Plastic	0	3	3	1.5
Indeterminate	0	3	3	
TOTAL	135	78	213	100.0

Table 80 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 80: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	91	61.5
Plain/undecorated	44	29.7
Moulded	36	24.3
Transfer printed	7	4.7
Ribbed	3	2.0
Transfer printed/moulded	1	0.7
Refined white earthenware	25	16.9
Plain/undecorated	12	8.1
Transfer printed	9	6.1
Transfer printed: flow	2	1.4
Moulded	2	1.4
Coarse stoneware	14	9.5
Slipped	6	4.1
Glaze: lead	5	3.4
Slipped/glaze: salt	2	1.4
Glaze: bristol	1	0.7
Yellowware	7	4.7
Glaze: Rockingham	5	3.4



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Moulded	1	0.7
Glaze: Rockingham/moulded	1	0.7
Porcelain	6	4.1
Plain/undecorated	5	3.4
Moulded	1	0.7
Coarse earthenware	3	2.0
Indeterminate	1	0.7
Indeterminate	1	0.7
Glaze: lead	1	0.7
White clay	2	1.4
Plain/undecorated	2	1.4
TOTAL	148	100.0

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) contains various temporally diagnostic artifacts, which together suggest a domestic occupation dating from the late 19th century to the 20th century (Table 81).

This date range is inferred from the temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the assemblage, which include: manganese tinted glass (n=18), which was introduced to the manufacture of containers around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54); 39 vitrified white earthenware sherds decorated with the moulded Wheat pattern, which was popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985); ceramic wares decorated with a flow transfer printed pattern (n=2), which were popular between the 1840s and 1870s, with production continuing into the 20th century (Collard 1967:289); Twenty-five refined white earthenware sherds (seven of which appear to be from the same teabowl/cup) with transfer printed decorations that were in use from the 1830s to the 1890s and present; one vitrified white earthenware fragment with a moulded seashore shape, which was produced by the W. E. Corn pottery that was operational between circa 1850 and 1903 (Birks 2005); one Prosser button, which likely post-dates 1840 (Sprague 2002: 111); two machine cut nails, which were in common use between 1830 and 1890 (Adams et al. 1994); and, one silver spoon with an impressed manufacturer's mark that reads "Toronto Silver Plate Co.", which was incorporated in 1882. In addition, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 31 (AdHn-21) as this ware type is typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 81: Location 31 (AdHn-21) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	91	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
transfer print	14*	declined in popularity in 1850's	(Miller 1991:9)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
flow transfer print	2	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	18	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	5	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
W & E. Corn	1	1850 to 1903	Birks 2005
Prosser buttons	1	generally date after 1840	(Sprague 2002:111)
machine cut nails	2	1800, a nail-cutting machine was perfected	(Vincent 1993:159)
		available after 1805	(Miller 2000:14)
		1892 wire nail production exceeds that of cut nails	(Smith 1966)

3.32 Location 32 (AdHn-22)

Location 32 (AdHn-22) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southern portion of Parcel 7530116, immediately adjacent to the ROW for Unions Line, and approximately 60 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 44. The site is situated immediately northeast of the one and a half storey frame house that currently stands on 8811 Union Line. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 101 metres north-south by 81 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwestern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7530116 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 117 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 32 (AdHn-22), of which 82 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined and vitrified ceramics. The 35 artifacts not collected from Location 32 (AdHn-22) consisted entirely of non-diagnostic glass.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 32 (AdHn-22) includes: 64 ceramic items, 16 glass items, and two faunal remains. Table 82 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 32 (AdHn-22) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 162**, on page 626. **Image 136** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 82: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	64	78.0
Food/beverage	62	
Structural	1	
Indeterminate	1	
Glass	16	19.5
Food/beverage	9	
Personal/societal	5	
Indeterminate	1	
Furnishing	1	
Fauna	2	2.4
Food/beverage	2	
TOTAL	82	100.0

Table 83 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 32 (AdHn-22) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 83: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	52	81.3
Plain/undecorated	41	64.1
Moulded	7	10.9
Industrial slip	2	3.1
Decal/lithograph	1	1.6
Moulded/decal	1	1.6
Porcelain	9	14.1
Plain/undecorated	7	10.9
Moulded	1	1.6



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Moulded/decals	1	1.6
Coarse earthenware	1	1.6
Frogged	1	1.6
Yellowware	1	1.6
Moulded	1	1.6
Coarse stoneware	1	1.6
Glaze: salt	1	1.6
TOTAL	64	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 32 (AdHn-22) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to early 20th century (Table 84). This date range is inferred from the temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the assemblage, which include: manganese tinted glass, which was introduced to the manufacture of containers around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54); glass containers with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38); glass container basal fragments with Owen's suction scars, which would have originated from a bottle manufactured sometime after 1904 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38-39; Lindsey 2015); decorated glass lamp chimney rims, which are rare in Canada before 1885 (Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62); vitrified white earthenware sherds decorated with the moulded Wheat pattern, which was popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985); ceramic sherds decorated with lithographs/decals, which became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and are still in common use today (Savage and Newman 1974); and, ceramic wares decorated with blue banded industrial slip, which were common after the 1840s with production continuing into the 20th century (Miller 1991:7). In addition, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 32 (AdHn-22) as this ware type is typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 84: Location 32 (AdHn-22) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made: Owens	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
	1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
	1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
	common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
lamp chimney - decorated upper rim	rare in Canada before c.1885	(Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
Blue banded Industrial slip	Common after 1840s	Miller 1991: 7)

3.33 Location 33 (AcHn-61)

Location 33 (AcHn-61), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the central portion of Parcel 7750041, within the final draft layout for Turbine 39. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 33 (AcHn-61) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a complete triangular projectile point manufactured on Kettle Point chert (Image 137). It exhibited a lenticular cross section with a straight basal edge, and slightly convex lateral edges. Evidence of retouching was also present along both lateral edges. These morphological characteristics are consistent with known examples of Daniel's points, which date to the Late Woodland Period, and are associated with the Neutral Confederacy from circa A.D. 1,550 – 1,750 (Fox 1981). Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 85, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 33 (AcHn-61) can be found in Appendix D, Table 163, on page 629.

Table 85: Location 33 (AcHn-61) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Kettle Point chert	28.5	24.0	4.5	Daniels Triangular point; Late Woodland Period

3.34 Location 34

Location 34, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the western portion of Parcel 7410039, within the final draft layout for Turbine 37. Location 34 was also situated approximately 43 metres southeast of Big Creek. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 34 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a biface thinning flake, manufactured from Kettle Point chert (**Image 138**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 34. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 34 can be found in Appendix D, **Table 164**, on page 630.

3.35 Location 35 (AcHn-72)

Location 35 (AcHn-72) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7410039, within the final draft layout for Turbine 37. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 882 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 100 metres north-south by 150 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southeasterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7410039 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 35 (AcHn-72) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 35 (AcHn-72) resulted in the collection of 359 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 523 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 35 (AcHn-72) includes: 195 ceramic items, 118 glass items and smaller amounts of concrete, fauna, textile, metal, mortar, plaster, plastic and rubber. Table 86 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 35 (AcHn-72) can be found in Appendix D, Table 165, on page 630. **Image 139** to **Image 141** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 86: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Glass	118	319	437	49.5
Indeterminate	40	266	306	
Food/Beverage	59	17	76	
Structural	5	21	26	
Personal/societal	14	15	29	
Ceramic	195	124	319	36.2



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Food/beverage	185	115	300	
Structural	5	4	9	
Indeterminate	5	2	7	
Tools/Equipment	0	3	3	
Metal	17	29	46	5.2
Indeterminate	5	28	33	
Structural	6	0	6	
Tools/equipment	2	0	2	
Food/beverage	2	0	2	
Fuel	1	0	1	
Personal/societal	1	0	1	
Arms/Ammunition	0	1	1	
Coal	0	38	38	4.3
Fauna	14	2	16	1.8
Indeterminate	9	2	11	
Food/beverage	5	0	5	
Plastic	3	7	10	1.1
Indeterminate	2	5	7	
Personal/societal	1	0	1	
Arms/Ammunition	0	1	1	
Structural	0	1	1	
Composite	4	3	7	1.1
Structural	3	0	3	
Indeterminate	0	2	2	
Personal/societal	1	0	1	
Tools/Equipment	0	1	1	
Mortar/plaster	2	0	2	0.2
Structural	1	0	1	
Concrete	1	0	1	
Mortar	2	0	2	0.2
Structural	2	0	2	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Rubber	2	0	2	0.2
Personal/societal	2	0	2	
Concrete	1	1	2	0.2
Structural	1	1	2	
Fibre/textile	1	0	1	0.3
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
TOTAL	359	523	882	100.0

Table 87 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 35 (AcHn-72) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 87: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	199	62.4
Plain/undecorated	148	46.4
Moulded	14	4.4
Transfer printed	9	2.8
Dyed	5	1.6
Hand painted	5	1.6
Decal/lithograph	4	1.3
Indeterminate	3	0.9
Edge decorated: clear	3	0.9
Glaze: coloured	2	0.6
Decal/lithograph/moulded	1	0.3
Glaze: none	1	0.3
Scalloped	1	0.3
Decal/moulded	1	0.3
Panel	1	0.3
Mark: royal arms	1	0.3
Porcelain	72	22.6
Plain/undecorated	61	19.1
Transfer printed	3	0.9



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Hand painted	3	0.9
Indeterminate	2	0.6
Moulded	1	0.3
Beaded	1	0.3
Decal/lithograph	1	0.3
Coarse stoneware	29	9.1
Glaze: salt	11	3.4
Slipped/glaze: salt	6	1.9
Glaze: none	5	1.6
Slipped	3	0.9
Slipped/glaze: lead	2	0.6
Slipped/glaze: none	1	0.3
Glaze: lead	1	0.3
Coarse earthenware	13	4.1
Plain/undecorated	5	1.6
Glaze: none	3	0.9
Glaze: lead	2	0.6
Frogged	1	0.3
Glaze: salt	1	0.3
Slipped/glaze: lead	1	0.3
Refined white earthenware	5	1.6
Plain/undecorated	3	0.9
Transfer printed	1	0.3
Dyed	1	0.3
Yellowware	1	0.3
Plain/undecorated	1	0.3
TOTAL	319	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 35 (AcHn-72) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to 20th century. This date is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage including examples of machine made glass, lime green glass, manganese glass, Jadeite, enamel painted bottles, bottles with textured bases and crown finishes, Consumers and Dominion Glass company marks, and lithograph decorated ceramics. Additionally there were examples of Bakelite and other plastics as well as knob and tube wiring insulators, modern electrical fuses and only wire nails were identified.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Many glass containers had characteristics of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), and there were also examples of Owen's machine made bottles which are produced starting in 1904 (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50). Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54), lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015), and the production of Jadeite began in the 1930s (Johnson 2012). Crown finishes were patented in 1892 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) while bottles with textured bases date after 1940 (Lockhart n.d.). The start dates for Consumers and Dominion Glass marks are 1920 and 1928 respectively (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3).

The very small proportion of refined white earthenware relative to vitrified white earthenware and porcelain suggests a later date for the site and the presence of lithograph decorated tableware is consistent with a later date since it was not produced until 1890 (Miller 2000:13). Also, only wire nails were recovered which is indicative of a later assemblage since wire nails became the predominant nail type, over machine cut nails, in the 1890s (Vincent 1993:159).

Further evidence indicating the Location 35 (AcHn-72) assemblage dates partly to the 20th century is the presence of a Bakelite comb; this material was patented in 1909 (Hillman 1986: 24). There were also many fragments of knob and tube wiring collected; these represent the predominant type of electrical wiring from 1890 to 1930 and in rural areas was typical through the 1950s (Myers 2010:4, 39).

Table 88: Location 35 (AcHn-72) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
machine made bottles	94	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made: Owens	11	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
		1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	16	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
lime green glass	7	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	5	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
crown finish	5	patented 1892	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) & (Miller & Sullivan 1991:99)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in a triangle	3	began use in 1920	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	13	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
decal/lithograph	7	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
wire nails	2	1834 wire nail machines built in France	(Smith 1966)
		latter part of 19th century, machinery for wire nails developed	(Vincent 1993:159)
		became common c.1860	(Miller 2000:14)
		1870, wire nail manufacturing plant established in Montreal	(Vincent 1993:159)
		1890s wire nails were predominant in the building industry	(Vincent 1993:159)
		1892 wire nail production exceeds that of cut nails	(Smith 1966)
		1920 wire nails take over the nail market	(Wells 1998:87)
bakelite	1	patent in 1909 by Leo Baekeland	(Hillman 1986: 24)
Knob & Tube Wiring	3	in common use in N. America from c. 1880 to 1930's	(Croft & Summers 1987)
		used in some areas, particularly rural to 1950's	(Myers 2010:39)
		1890 - 1930, predominant method of wiring buildings	(Myers 2010:4)

3.36 Location 36

Location 36 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northwestern portion of Parcel 7410039, within the final draft layout for Turbine 37. Location 36 was also situated approximately 43 metres northwest of Big Creek. The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 resulted in the documentation of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts dispersed across an area that measured approximately nine metres north-south by three metres east-west. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered. All artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 36 can be found in Appendix D, Table 166, on page 630. **Image 142** illustrates the artifacts recovered.

The artifacts recovered from Location 36 consisted entirely of lithic debitage, including one primary reduction flake manufactured from Onondaga chert, one biface thinning flake manufactured from Kettle Point chert, and one piece of Selkirk chert shatter. Since lithic debitage is not temporally diagnostic, a period of occupation or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 36.



3.37 Location 37

Location 37 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southeastern portion of Parcel 7420098, within the final draft layout for Turbine 9. Location 37 was also situated approximately 82 metres south of Big Creek. The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 resulted in the documentation of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts dispersed across an area that measured approximately six metres north-south by 15 metres east-west. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the finds, no additional archaeological material was recovered. All artifacts were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 37 can be found in Appendix D, Table 167, on page 713. Image 143 illustrates the artifacts recovered.

The artifacts recovered from Location 37 consisted entirely of lithic debitage manufactured from Onondaga chert, including one biface thinning flake, one tertiary flake, and one flake fragment. Since lithic debitage is not temporally diagnostic, a period of occupation or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 37.

3.38 Location 38 (AdHn-23)

Location 38 (AdHn-23) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7500048, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 28. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 124 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 103 metres north-south by 93 metres east-west.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 38 (AdHn-23) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 38 (AdHn-23) resulted in the collection of 85 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 39 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) includes: 77 ceramic items, 42 glass items, two metal items, and one plastic item. Table 89 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 38 (AdHn-23) can be found in Appendix D, Table 168, on page 713. **Image 144** and **Image 145** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 89: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Ceramic	50	27	77	62



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Food/beverage	42	22	64	
Indeterminate	4	4	8	
Structural	4	0	4	
Personal/Societal	0	1	1	
Glass	32	10	42	33.8
Food/beverage	20	0	20	
Indeterminate	5	8	13	
Structural	3	2	5	
Personal/societal	3	0	3	
Furnishing	1	0	1	
Metal	2	0	2	1.6
Structural	2	0	2	
Plastic	1	1	2	1.6
Indeterminate	1	1	2	
Stone	0	1	1	1.0
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
TOTAL	85	39	124	100.0

Table 90 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 90: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	47	61.0
Plain/undecorated	35	45.5
Moulded	7	9.1
Transfer printed	3	3.9
Transfer printed: flow	1	1.3
Indeterminate	1	1.3
Coarse stoneware	20	26.0
Glaze: salt	5	6.5



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Slipped/glaze: salt	4	5.2
Slipped	4	5.2
Glaze: lead	3	3.9
Slipped/glaze: lead	2	2.6
Indeterminate	2	2.6
Coarse earthenware	4	5.2
Glaze	3	3.9
Indeterminate	1	1.3
Porcelain	4	5.2
Plain/undecorated	4	5.2
White clay	1	1.3
Plain/undecorated	1	1.3
Refined white earthenware	1	1.3
Plain/undecorated	1	1.3
TOTAL	77	100.0

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) contains various temporally diagnostic artifacts, which together suggest a domestic occupation dating from the late 19th century to the 20th century (Table 91).

Thirteen of the glass artifacts feature temporally diagnostic manufacturing and/or decorative characteristics, consistent with machine-made glass containers, which although first introduced in 1881 were not produced in any significant quantities until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38); two basal sherd with an Owen's suction scar that post-dates 1904 (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50); and, one body fragment featuring the Coca-Cola hobble skirt bottle pattern, which is from a bottle manufactured sometime after 1915 (Petretti 1997:343).

Also of note is the presence of four manganese tinted glass container fragments in the assemblage. Although typically the colour of container glass alone is very limited in its ability to provide a manufacturing date for a container (Lindsey 2015; Jones and Sullivan 1989:12-14), studies have suggested that manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54).

The ceramic portion of the assemblage contained two vitrified white earthenware sherds featuring the moulded Wheat pattern, which was popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985).

The metal portion of the assemblage contained two cut nails, which were in common use between 1830 and 1890 (Adams et al. 1994).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 91: Location 38 (AdHn-23) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
Machine made vessels	6	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
Machine made, narrow mouth	5	production began 1889	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:110)
Machine made: Owens	2	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
		1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
Coca-Cola	1	1917 "hobbleskirt" production probably begins	(Lockhart & Porter 2010:54)
Dominion Glass Co. mark	1	Mark registered in 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	4	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
Lime green glass	3	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Clear/colourless glass	10	c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	2	patented 1848	(Sussman 1985:7)
Flow transfer print	1	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)

3.39 Location 39

Location 39, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7500048, within the final draft layout for Turbine 28. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 39 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a biface thinning flake, manufactured from Onondaga chert (**Image 146**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 39. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 39 can be found in Appendix D, Table 169, on page 725.



3.40 Location 40 (AdHn-24)

Location 40 (AdHn-24) was identified during the test pit survey of the southeastern portion of Parcel 7500066, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 32. The site was identified northeast of the modern two storey red brick house that currently stands at 9667 Countryview Line. Though enough material to determine whether a Stage 3 is required was recovered from the original 5 metre grid, the decision was made to excavate cardinal test pits around several positive test pits on the eastern side of the site to more accurately define that edge of the main cluster of the site. In addition, a 1x1 metre test unit was excavated over top of the test pit where the most ceramics and variety of other artifacts were recovered. Based on the results of the Stage 2 test pitting, the excavation of the 1m x 1m unit and the artifact assemblage, excavation of a second 1m x 1m was not deemed necessary as the site did not meet requirements for Stage 3. Overall, a total of 129 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered at Location 40 (AdHn-24) from one positive test unit and 42 positive test pits. Based on the locations of the test pits, Location 40 (AdHn-24) measured approximately 55 metres north-south by 30 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwestern extent of Location 40 (AdHn-24) as it appears that the site may have extended beyond the limits of Parcel 7500066 onto privately owned lands.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 40 (AdHn-24) includes: 56 glass items, 46 ceramic items, 19 metal items, five pieces of coal, one composite item, one faunal remain, and one piece of mortar. Table 92 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 40 (AdHn-24) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 170**, on page 725. **Image 147** and **Image 148** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 92: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Glass	56	43.4
Food/beverage	20	
Structural	16	
Personal/societal	14	
Indeterminate	5	
Furnishing	1	
Ceramic	46	35.7
Food/beverage	35	
Structural	8	
Tools/equipment	3	
Metal	19	14.7
Structural	10	
Tools/equipment	5	
Indeterminate	3	
Furnishing	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Coal	5	3.9
Fuel	5	
Mortar	1	0.8
Structural	1	
Composite	1	0.8
Structural	1	
Fauna	1	0.8
Food/beverage	1	
TOTAL	129	100.0

Table 93 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 40 (AdHn-24) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 93: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	25	54.3
Plain/undecorated	13	28.3
Hand painted	6	13.0
Moulded	4	8.7
Decal/lithograph	1	2.2
Indeterminate	1	2.2
Coarse earthenware	12	26.1
Indeterminate	8	17.4
Plain/undecorated	3	6.5
Glaze: lead	1	2.2
Refined white earthenware	7	15.2
Plain/undecorated	4	8.7
Hand painted	3	6.5
Porcelain	1	2.2
Plain/undecorated	1	2.2
Yellowware	1	2.2
Plain/undecorated	1	2.2
TOTAL	46	100.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 40 (AdHn-24) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to 20th century. This date range is inferred from the temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the assemblage, including wire drawn nails, manganese tinted and opaque white glass, glass sherds with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture, swirl glass marbles, and ceramic sherds with lithograph/decaled, lustre, and late palette painted decorations (Table 94).

First developed in the 1850s, wire drawn nails did not become popular until the 1890s (Adams et al. 1994). Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54), while opaque white glass typically dates from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). Machine made bottles first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), and swirl marbles were not produced until 1900 (Randall 1979:102). Lithographed decorations became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and are still in common use today (Savage and Newman 1974). Liquid bright gold was first developed in Germany in 1836, but it was not applied to earthenwares until 1870. After this date, liquid gold gilding became a common decorative feature on cheap earthenware products (Miller 1991). Late palette chrome colours, such as red, black, and some lighter more vibrant shades of blue and green, were first introduced in the 1830s and continued to be used until the 1870s (Miller 1991:8). Additionally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware in the ceramic assemblage is consistent with a late 19th century and early 20th century time frame.

The remainder of the artifact assemblage does not feature any temporally diagnostic features.

Table 94: Location 40 (AdHn-24) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
wire nails	1834 wire nail machines built in France	(Smith 1966)
	latter part of 19th century, machinery for wire nails developed	(Vincent 1993:159)
	became common c.1860	(Miller 2000:14)
	1870, wire nail manufacturing plant established in Montreal	(Vincent 1993:159)
	1890s wire nails were predominant in the building industry	(Vincent 1993:159)
	1892 wire nail production exceeds that of cut nails	(Smith 1966)
	1920 wire nails take over the nail market	(Wells 1998:87)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
white glass	rarely used for bottles prior to about 1870	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
white glass	used generally from the 1890s to 1960s	(Fike 1987:13)
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
Swirl marbles	1900	(Randall 1979:102)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
hand painted: late palette (pink/red, black, bright green)	1830s - 1870s	(Miller 1991:8)

3.40.1 Spatial Distribution

In terms of horizontal distribution, the majority of the artifacts (n=68, 52.7%) recovered from Location 40 (AdHn-24) originated from the single test unit and Test Pits 33 and 34, which were all located in the approximate north-central portion of the site. In addition to small quantities of metal items, this portion of the site yielded approximately one half of the glass and ceramic assemblages (57.1% and 41.3%, respectively). This high yielding concentration was surrounded by a series of test pits with progressively diminishing yields. No other concentrations of artifact categories or artifacts dating to a discrete time period were identified at the site. These findings appear to demonstrate a dispersal of artifacts from a more or less centralized location.

The soil stratigraphy identified at Location 40 (AdHn-24) consistently included dark brown silty-sand topsoil overlying orange sand subsoil.

3.41 Location 41 (AdHn-25)

Location 41 (AdHn-25) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7490068, within the final draft layout for Turbine 14. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 96 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 41 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 41 (AdHn-25) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 41 (AdHn-25) resulted in the collection of 61 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 35 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 41 (AdHn-25) includes: 51 ceramic items, 37 glass items, 6 metal items, one faunal element, and a modern spark plug comprised of ceramic and metal. Table 95 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 41 (AdHn-25) can be found in Appendix D, Table 171, on page 729. Image 149 and Image 150 illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 95: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Ceramic	38	13	51	53.0
Food/beverage	38	13	51	
Glass	19	18	37	38.0
Indeterminate	15	10	25	
Structural	2	2	4	
Food/beverage	1	5	6	
Personal/societal	1	1	2	
Metal	3	3	6	6.0
Indeterminate	0	3	3	
Structural	2	0	2	
Transportation	1	0	1	
Composite	1	0	1	1.5
Transportation	1	0	1	
Fauna	0	1	1	1.5
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
TOTAL	61	35	96	100.0

Table 96 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 41 (AdHn-25) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 96: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	22	43.1
Plain/undecorated	9	17.6
Transfer printed	8	15.7
Decal/lithograph	3	5.9
Moulded	1	2.0
Ribbed	1	2.0
Refined white earthenware	12	23.5
Plain/undecorated	7	13.7
Transfer printed: flow	2	3.9



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Decal/lithograph	1	2.0
Indeterminate	1	2.0
Moulded	1	2.0
Porcelain	10	19.6
Plain/undecorated	9	17.6
Decal/lithograph	1	2.0
Coarse stoneware	6	11.8
Glaze: lead	3	5.9
Plain/undecorated	1	2.0
Slipped/glaze: salt	1	2.0
Hand painted/moulded	1	2.0
Coarse earthenware	1	2.0
Glaze: lead	1	2.0
TOTAL	51	100.0

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 41 (AdHn-25) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the last decade of the 19th century and into the 20th century. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage including examples of machine made glass, lime green glass, Jadeite, Consumers Glass company marks, lithograph decorated ceramics and a Moto Master spark plug (Table 97).

Some glass containers had characteristics of machine manufacture, which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38). Lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015), the production of Jadeite began in the 1930s (Johnson 2012), and the Consumers Glass mark started being used in 1920 (Miller and Jorgenson 1986:3). Additionally, the presence of a modern Moto Master spark plug confirms the site was occupied into the 20th century.

The presence of both refined white and vitrified white earthenware suggests the initial occupation of the site could have been in the 19th century when refined white earthenware was more common. Lithograph decorated tableware, however, places the early occupation of Location 41 (AdHn-25) at the end of the 19th century, since lithographs were not produced until 1890 (Miller 2000:13).

Table 97: Location 41 (AdHn-25) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
machine made vessels	10	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made, narrow mouth	4	production began 1889	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:110)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
lime green glass	1	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Clear/colourless glass		c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in a triangle	2	began use in 1920	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
decal/lithograph	5	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
flow transfer print	2	first imported to N. America in 1845	(Miller 2000:13)
Wire nail	1	became common c.1860	(Miller 2000:14)
		1920 wire nails take over the nail market	(Wells 1998:87)
England, maker's mark	1	used after 1891	(Godden 1988:11)
Royal	1	used after 1850	(Godden 1988:33)
Baker & Co, maker's mark	1	operational 1839-1932	(Birks 2015)
	1	use of "Ltd" from 1893	(Birks 2015)

3.42 Location 42 (AcHn-70)

Location 42 (AcHn-70) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7410005, within the final draft layout for Turbine 36. The site was situated southwest of the one and a half storey frame house that currently stands at 8809 Darrell Line. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 494 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 106 metres north-south by 87 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the easterly extent of Location 42 (AcHn-70) as the site extended beyond the limits of Parcel 7410005 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 42 (AcHn-70) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 42 (AcHn-70) resulted in the collection of 294 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and one pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 199 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70) includes: 296 ceramic items, 141 glass items, 36 metal items, eight faunal remains, one plastic item, one carbon item, one piece of coal, one composite item, and one piece of concrete. The pre-contact Aboriginal portion of the artifact assemblage consists of one stone item. Table 98 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 42 (AcHn-70) can be found in Appendix D, Table 172, on page 738. **Image 149** and **Image 150** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 98: Location 42 (AchN-70) Artifact Summary

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts				
Ceramic	192	104	296	59.9
Food/beverage	173	65	238	
Indeterminate	9	1	10	
Structural	5	35	40	
Personal/societal	5	3	8	
Glass	74	67	141	28.6
Indeterminate	46	53	99	
Food/beverage	16	5	21	
Personal/societal	7	0	7	
Structural	4	9	13	
Furnishing	1	0	1	
Metal	17	19	36	7.3
Indeterminate	5	11	16	
Structural	6	6	12	
Transportation	2	0	2	
Furnishing	1	0	1	
Tools/equipment	1	1	2	
Arms/ammunition	1	0	1	
Food/beverage	1	1	2	
Fauna	6	2	8	1.6
Personal/societal	3	1	4	
Food/beverage	2	0	2	
Indeterminate	1	1	2	
Concrete	1	0	1	0.2
Indeterminate	1	1	2	
Plastic	1	1	2	0.4
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
Personal/societal	1	0	1	
Carbon	1	0	1	0.2
Indeterminate	1	0	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Assemblage	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Coal	1	5	6	1.2
Fuel	1	0	1	
Composite	1	1	2	0.4
Structural	1	0	1	
Arms/ammunition	0	1	1	
Subtotal	294	199	493	99.8
Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts				
Stone	1	0	1	0.2
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
Subtotal	1	0	1	0.2
TOTAL	295	199	494	100.0

3.42.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 494 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 (AcHn-70). Table 99 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 99: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Porcelain	115	38.9
Plain/undecorated	80	27.0
Decal/lithograph	12	4.1
Hand painted	7	2.4
Moulded	6	2.0
Glaze: lead	4	1.4
Decal/painted	2	0.7
Moulded/painted	1	0.3
Lustre	1	0.3
Hand painted: enamel	1	0.3
Indeterminate	1	0.3
Vitrified white earthenware	107	36.1
Plain/undecorated	76	25.7



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Transfer printed	13	4.4
Hand painted	8	2.7
Moulded	5	1.7
Glaze: lead	1	0.3
Hand painted: enamel	1	0.3
Transfer printed/moulded	1	0.3
Industrial slip	1	0.3
Majolica	1	0.3
Coarse earthenware	42	14.2
Plain/undecorated	35	11.8
Glaze: lead	3	1.0
Frogged	1	0.3
Slipped/glaze: lead	1	0.3
Glaze: none	1	0.3
Glaze: salt	1	0.3
Coarse stoneware	23	7.8
Glaze: lead	12	4.1
Slipped/glaze: salt	9	3.0
Slipped/glaze: lead	1	0.3
Glaze: Rockingham	1	0.3
Refined white earthenware	3	1.0
Decal/lithograph	1	0.3
Transfer printed	1	0.3
Hand painted	1	0.3
White clay	2	0.7
Plain/undecorated	2	0.7
Fine stoneware: jasper	2	0.7
Plain/undecorated	2	0.7
Grey clay	1	0.3
Plain/undecorated	1	0.3
Fine earthenware: red	1	0.3
Slipped/glaze: lead	1	0.3
TOTAL	296	100.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The historic Euro-Canadian portion of the complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to mid-20th century. This date range is inferred from the temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the assemblage (Table 100).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the glass portion of the assemblage include examples of manganese tinted and lime coloured glass, glass sherds with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture, Owen's machine-made bottles, Consumer Glass Company inverted triangle manufacturer's marks, decorated lamp chimney glass, and spiral and swirl glass marbles. Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54), while lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). Machine made bottles first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), and Owen's machine made bottles were first produced in 1904 (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50). Glass containers marked with the Consumer Glass Company inverted triangle symbols date from 1917 to 1961 (King 1987:247), and decorated glass lamp chimneys were rare in Canada before circa 1885 (Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62). Spiral marbles were first produced in 1850, while the swirl marble did not appear until 1900 (Randall 1979:102).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the ceramic portion of the assemblage include examples of ceramic sherds with lithograph/decals decorations, blue banded industrial slip, partial manufacturer's marks that read "Made in Japan", and manufacturer's marks from the Stanley Pottery Company, Wilkinson Ltd., and Noritake Morimura Bros. potteries. Lithographed decorations became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and are still in common use today (Savage and Newman 1974). Blue banded industrial slip wares were common after the 1840s with production continuing into the 20th century (Miller 1991:6). Ceramic wares featuring "Made in Japan" marks did not appear until 1941 and ceramics with the Noritake Morimura wreath mark date to between 1914 and 1940 (Nilsson n.d.). The Wilkinson pottery added "Ltd." to their marks between 1896 and 1964 (Gibson 2011:134), and the Stanley Pottery Company was operational in Burslem, England from 1909 to 1937 (Birks 2005). Additionally, the predominance of porcelain and vitrified white earthenware in the ceramic assemblage are indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods sites.

The remainder of the historic Euro-Canadian portion of the artifact assemblage does not feature any temporally diagnostic features.

Table 100: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
vitrified white earthenware	107	production began 1842	(Miller 2000:13)
lime green glass	1	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	33	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
machine made vessels	20	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
machine made: Owens	8	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
		1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
lamp chimney – decorated upper rim	1	rare in Canada before c.1885	(Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62)
swirl	1	1900	(Randall 1979:102)
spiral	1	1850	(Randall 1979:102)
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in a triangle	1	began use in 1920	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Dominion Glass Company	1		
decal/lithograph	15	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
industrial slip – blue banded	1	common after 1840's, into 20 th century	(Miller 1991:6)
majolica	1		
"MADE IN JAPAN"	2	after 1941	(Nilsson)
Wilkinson, A.J.	1	operational from 1885	(Wetherbee 1980:30)
		operational 1886 to early 1990s?	(Birks 2015)
		Ltd added c.1896	(Birks 2015)
Wire nails	5	became common c.1860	(Miller 2000:14)
		1920 wire nails take over the nail market	(Wells 1998:87)

3.42.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 (AcHn-70) was identified as an incomplete biface manufactured from Selkirk chert. Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 101.

Based on Fisher's (1997:25-29) definitions of biface reduction stages (see Appendix B) the biface recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70) can be classified as a Stage 2 biface. Bifaces are non-diagnostic tools, and thus, cannot be used to provide a temporal designation or cultural affiliation for Location 42 (AcHn-70).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 101: Location 42 (AcHn-70) Informal Lithic Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
001	biface	Selkirk	46.9*	29.7	10.2	Stage 2 biface, missing base

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.43 Location 43 (AdHn-26)

Location 43 (AdHn-26) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7540173, within the final draft layout for Turbine 46. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 99 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 53 metres north-south by 46 metres east-west.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 43 (AdHn-26) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 43 (AdHn-26) resulted in the collection of 76 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 23 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) includes: 59 glass items, 39 ceramic items and indeterminate metal object. Table 102 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 43 (AdHn-26) can be found in Appendix D, Table 173, on page 782. **Image 154** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 102: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Glass	46	13	59	59.0
Indeterminate	38	11	49	
Structural	4	0	4	
Personal/societal	3	0	3	
Food/beverage	1	2	3	
Ceramic	30	9	39	40.0
Food/beverage	30	9	39	
Metal	0	1	1	1.0



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Indeterminate	0	1	1	
TOTAL	76	23	99	100.0

Table 103 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 103: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Coarse stoneware	6	54.5
Slipped/glaze: lead	2	18.2
Slipped	2	18.2
Slipped/glaze: salt	1	9.1
Plain/undecorated	1	9.1
Vitrified white earthenware	2	18.2
Plain/undecorated	1	9.1
Moulded	1	9.1
Refined white earthenware	1	9.1
Plain/undecorated	1	9.1
Indeterminate	1	9.1
Moulded	1	9.1
Porcelain	1	9.1
Plain/undecorated	1	9.1
TOTAL	11	100.0

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to early 20th century (Table 104). This date range is inferred from the temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the assemblage, which include: manganese tinted glass (n=13), which was introduced to the manufacture of containers around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54); opaque white glass (n=9), which empirical observations have suggested typically dates from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015); glass containers with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture (n=4), which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38); one glass container basal fragment with an Owen's suction scar, which would have originated from a bottle manufactured sometime after 1905 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38-39; Lindsey 2015); one vitrified white earthenware fragment decorated with the moulded wheat pattern, which was



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985); and, one undecorated vitrified white earthenware fragment with a transfer printed manufacturer's mark that reads "JOHNSO.../ENGL..." , which would have manufactured sometime after the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890 (Godden 1988; Birks 2005). Finally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware in the ceramic assemblage also suggests a later date for Location 43 (AdHn-26) as this ware type is typically indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods of use.

Table 104: Location 43 (AdHn-26) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	13	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
white glass	9	used generally from the 1890s to 1960s	(Fike 1987:13)
machine made bottles	4	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made: Owens	1	patented 1903 by Michael J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
		1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
Wheat Pattern (moulded)	1	patented 1848 to early 20 th century	(Sussman 1985:7)
"ENGLAND" (or other country)	1	after 1891 (McKinley Tariff Act)	(Godden 1988:11)
Johnson Brothers	1	operational 1883 to 2003 (moved to China!)	(Birks 2015)

3.44 Location 44

Location 44, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7540173, within the final draft layout for Turbine 46. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 44 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a primary thinning flake, manufactured from Selkirk chert (**Image 155**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational



time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 44. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 44 can be found in Appendix D, **Table 174**, on page 792.

3.45 Location 45 (AcHn-73)

Location 45 (AcHn-73) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northern portion of Parcel 7490096, approximately 20 metres north of the final draft layout for Turbine 15. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 67 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 23 metres north-south by 36 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the northwestern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7490096 onto privately owned lands.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal and diagnostic artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 67 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 45 (AcHn-73), of which 33 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined and vitrified ceramics. The 35 artifacts not collected from Location 45 (AcHn-73) consisted entirely of window pane glass and non-diagnostic container glass.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 45 (AcHn-73) includes 22 glass items and 11 ceramic items. Table 105 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 45 (AcHn-73) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 175**, on page 792. **Image 156** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 105: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Glass	22	66.7
Indeterminate	17	
Food/beverage	4	
Structural	1	
Ceramic	11	33.3
Food/beverage	5	
Tools/equipment	3	
Structural	2	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Indeterminate	1	
TOTAL	33	100.0

Table 106 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 45 (AcHn-73) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 106: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Refined white earthenware	4	36.4
Plain/undecorated	2	18.2
Sponged	1	9.1
Glaze: lead	1	9.1
Coarse earthenware	3	27.3
Glaze: none	3	27.3
Porcelain	2	18.2
Plain/undecorated	1	9.1
Embossed: lettering	1	9.1
Vitrified white earthenware	2	18.2
Plain/undecorated	1	9.1
Moulded	1	9.1
TOTAL	11	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 45 (AcHn-73) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to mid-20th century. This date range is inferred from several temporally diagnostic artifacts present in the assemblage (Table 107).

The glass portion of the artifact assemblage contained 15 items that are temporally diagnostic, including: glass containers with characteristics indicative of machine manufacture (n=8), which first appear in 1881, but are not found in any significant numbers until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38); lime green glass (n=3), which empirical observations suggest dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015); two glass container fragments with Dominion Glass Company manufacturer's marks and progressive box dating system marks, indicating that they were manufactured sometime post-1953 (Miller and Jorgensen 1986:4); one glass container body sherd with an illegible white applied colour label, did not appear on glass containers until the 1920s, gaining wide-spread acceptance by circa 1935 (Lindsey 2015); and, opaque white glass (n=1), which typically dates from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The ceramic portion of the assemblage contained three artifacts that are considered temporally diagnostic: two porcelain insulator fragments, which were first manufactured in 1881 and commonly used in North America until circa 1930 (Croft and Summers 1987; Myers 2010); and, one vitrified white earthenware fragment with a gold line painted along the rim, which was not commonly found on ceramics until the late 19th and early 20th century (Miller 1991).

Table 107: Location 45 (AcHn-73) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
lime green glass	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
	1953, intro of box code	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:4)
enamelling/applied colour label/pyroglazing	1938 first used commercially in the US	(Lindsey 2015)
white glass	rarely used for bottles prior to about 1870	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
white glass	used generally from the 1890s to 1960s	(Fike 1987:13)

3.46 Location 46 (AdHn-15)

Location 46 (AdHn-15) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the west-central portion of Parcel 7500044, approximately 20m from the final draft layout for Turbine 30. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 48 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 87 metres north-south by 53 metres east-west. All artifacts identified at the site were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The artifact assemblage collected from Location 46 (AdHn-15) consists of one formal lithic tool, two informal lithic tools, one fire cracked rock, and 44 pieces of lithic debitage. Table 108 presents a summary of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage; each artifact class will be discussed in detail below. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 46 (AdHn-15) can be found in Appendix D, Table 176, on page 793. Image 157 to Image 159 illustrate a representative sample of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 46 (AdHn-15).

Table 108: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Artifact Summary

Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	Freq.	%
Formal Lithic Tools	1	2.1
Informal Lithic Tools	2	4.2
Fire Cracked Rock	1	2.1



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Lithic Debitage	44	91.7
TOTAL	48	100.00

3.46.1 Formal Lithic Tools

The single formal lithic tool recovered from Location 46 (AdHn-15) was identified as a complete end and side scraper manufactured on Onondaga chert. Evidence of retouching was present along the proximal and lateral edges. Data concerning the scraper can be found in Table 109.

Table 109: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Formal Lithic Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
3	scraper	Onondaga	35.0	33.5	7.5	Side/end scraper; retouching along proximal and lateral edges

3.46.2 Informal Lithic Tools

Two non-diagnostic bifaces manufactured from Onondaga chert were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 (AdHn-15). The first biface was nearly complete and exhibited a foliate shape, while the second biface consisted of a basal fragment with fine flake scars along the slightly concave basal edge. Data concerning these tools can be found in Table 110.

Based on Fisher's (1997:25-29) definitions of biface reduction stages (see Appendix B) the first biface recovered from Location 46 (AdHn-15) can be classified as a Stage 2 biface. The second biface was too fragmentary to be classified according to this system. Bifaces are non-diagnostic tools, and thus, cannot be used to provide a temporal designation or cultural affiliation for Location 46 (AdHn-15).

Table 110: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Informal Lithic Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
2	biface	Onondaga	59.5*	33.0	11.0	Stage 2 biface, missing base
19	biface	Onondaga	14.0*	30.5	4.5	indeterminate biface base; slightly concave base; not ground; finely flaked

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen



3.46.3 Fire Cracked Rock

One piece of fire cracked rock was recovered from Location 46 (AdHn-15). Fire-cracked rock is defined as a rock that has been split as a result of deliberate heating; on pre-contact Aboriginal sites, deliberate heating may include using the rock to line a hearth, boil water, create steam, or roast food.

3.46.4 Lithic Debitage

An analysis of the 44 pieces of lithic debitage recovered from Location 46 (AdHn-15) is presented in Table 111. The presence of primary thinning, biface thinning, and retouch flakes in the assemblage of debitage indicates that the latter stages of tool production, as well as tool maintenance were carried out at the site, while the small quantity of primary reduction flakes indicates that a limited amount of lithic reduction occurred at this site.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 111: Location 46 (AdHn-15) Classification of Lithic Debitage

	Primary Reduction		Primary Thinning		Biface Thinning		Retouch		Fragment		Shatter		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Onondaga	2	4.5	7	15.9	7	15.9	4	9.1	13	29.5	2	4.5	35	79.5
Selkirk	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.5	1	2.3	3	6.8	0	0.0	6	13.6
Kettle Point	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3
Indeterminate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	2.3	0	0.0	2	4.5
Total	2	4.5	7	15.9	9	20.5	7	15.9	17	38.6	2	4.5	44	100.0



3.47 Location 47

Location 47, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southeast portion of Parcel 7450013, within the final draft layout for Turbine 38. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 47 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a primary thinning flake, manufactured from Onondaga chert (**Image 162**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 47. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 47 can be found in Appendix D, Table 177, on page 795.

3.48 Location 48 (AcHn-62)

Location 48 (AcHn-62), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central portion of Parcel 7420070, within the final draft layout for Turbine 12. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 48 (AcHn-62) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a mid-section of a projectile point manufactured on Onondaga chert (**Image 161**). It exhibited a lenticular cross section with lateral edges and some remaining evidence of side-notching. These morphological characteristics are similar to known examples of Meadowood points, which date to the Early Woodland Period (ca. 950 to 400 B.C.) (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). Data concerning this tool can be found in, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 48 (AcHn-62) can be found in Appendix D, Table 178, on page 796.

Table 112: Location 48 (AcHn-62) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Onondaga	46.0*	25.0	4.5	tip and base missing, but some evidence of notching remains; possible Early Woodland Meadowood point

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.49 Location 49

Location 49, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northern portion of Parcel 7420070, within the final draft layout for Turbine 12. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 49 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a biface thinning flake, manufactured from Onondaga chert (**Image 162**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 49. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 49 can be found in Appendix D, Table 179, on page 796.

3.50 Location 50 (AcHn-74)

Location 50 (AcHn-74) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern portion of Parcel 7710093, partially within the final draft layout for Turbine 23. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 299 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 140 metres north-south by 100 metres east-west.

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal and diagnostic artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 299 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 50 (AcHn-74), of which 116 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramics. The 183 artifacts not collected from Location 50 (AcHn-74) included window pane glass, non-diagnostic container glass, and small sherds of undecorated vitrified white earthenware.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 50 (AcHn-74) includes 66 glass items, 47 ceramic items, and three metal items. Table 113 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 50 (AcHn-74) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 180**, on page 796. **Image 163** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 113: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Glass	66	56.9
Indeterminate	59	
Structural	5	
Food/beverage	2	
Ceramic	47	40.5



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Food/beverage	47	
Metal	3	2.6
Food/beverage	1	
Tools/equipment	1	
Indeterminate	1	
TOTAL	116	100.0

Table 114 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 50 (AcHn-74) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 114: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	19	40.4
Plain/undecorated	6	12.8
Glaze: coloured	5	10.6
Transfer printed	4	8.5
Moulded	3	6.4
Transfer printed/moulded	1	2.1
Coarse stoneware	14	29.8
Glaze: salt	8	17.0
Slipped/glaze: salt	3	6.4
Glaze: lead	2	4.3
Slipped	1	2.1
Refined white earthenware	8	17.0
Plain/undecorated	4	8.5
Glaze: coloured	3	6.4
Hand painted	1	2.1
Porcelain	6	12.8
Decal/lithograph	5	10.6
Plain/undecorated	1	2.1
TOTAL	47	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 50 (AcHn-74) contains various temporally diagnostic artifacts, which together suggest a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th to 20th century (Table 115).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Fourteen of the glass artifacts feature temporally diagnostic manufacturing and/or decorative characteristics, including: eight fragments that exhibit characteristics consistent with machine-made glass containers, which although first introduced in 1881, were not produced in any significant quantities until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38), three fragments with a Dominion Glass Company manufacturer's mark that was used between 1928 and 1970 (Miller and Jorgenson 1986:3), one fragment with a Consumer Glass Company manufacturer's mark that post-dates 1920 (Miller and Jorgenson 1986:3), one fragment with a textured base that was manufactured sometime post-1940 (Lindsey 2015), and one fragment with a partial embossed trademark label that reads "CA-CO", which is likely from a "Coca-Cola" bottle manufactured sometime after 1913 (Lockhart and Porter 2010).

Also of note is the presence of 37 clear/colourless glass container fragments and one lime green glass container fragment in the assemblage. Although typically the colour of container glass alone is very limited in its ability to provide a manufacturing date for a container (Lindsey 2015; Jones and Sullivan 1989:12-14), studies have suggested that colourless container glass was commonly used by the mid-1880s (Fike 1987:13) and lime green container glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015).

The ceramic portion of the assemblage contained 10 artifacts that are considered temporally diagnostic, including: five porcelain fragments with polychromatic lithographed decorations, four vitrified white earthenware fragments with moulded decorations, and one refined white earthenware fragment with a late palette hand painted decoration. Lithographed decorations became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and are still in common use today (Savage and Newman 1974). Moulded vitrified white earthenwares were produced from as early as the 1840 until the turn of the 20th century (Wetherbee 1985). Late palette chrome colours, such as red, black, and some lighter more vibrant shades of blue and green, were first introduced in the 1830s and continued to be used until the 1870s (Miller 1991:8).

The metal portion of the assemblage contained one fork with "Stainless Steel" impressed along the handle. Stainless steel flatwares were first introduced in 1921 (Miller 2000).

Table 115: Location 50 (AChN-74) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
machine made bottles	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in a triangle	began use in 1920	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
lime green glass	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
clear/colourless glass	c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)
decal/lithograph	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
hand painted: late palette (pink/red, black, bright	1830s - 1870s	(Miller 1991:8)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
green)		
stainless steel flatware/cutlery	introduced 1921	(Miller 2000:16)

3.51 Location 51 (AcHn-53)

Location 51 (AcHn-53), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the south-central portion of Parcel 7800078, approximately 20m south of the final draft layout for Turbine 73. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 51 (AcHn-53) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a nearly complete projectile point manufactured on an unidentified grey and cream banded chert type (**Image 164**). Based on personal communication with William A. Fox, M.A., an expert in Ontario chert formations (see Fox 2009), the chert type identified at Location 51 (AcHn-53) was not local, and is thought to be most similar to either Boggs or Lower Mercer chert formations from the Pennsylvania area. The projectile point itself was considered most similar to several points belonging to the Early Woodland Stemmed Cluster (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 200) (Justice 1987:184-196), including Adena, Robbins, Cresap, and Kramer type points. The point exhibited convex lateral margins, and was missing the tip and one half of the base. Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 116, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 51 (AcHn-53) can be found in Appendix D, Table 181, on page 796.

Table 116: Location 51 (AcHn-53) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Exotic grey and cream banded chert; possible Pennsylvanian chert	43.5*	32.5*	9.0	Early Woodland stemmed point: Adena, Robbins, Cresap, Kramer; tip, one corner and base missing

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.52 Location 52 (AcHn-75)

Location 52 (AcHn-75) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800078, immediately adjacent to the ROW for St. Andres Line, and approximately 20 metres south of the final draft layout for Turbines 72 and 73. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 259 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 90 metres north-south by 75 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwesterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7800078 onto privately owned lands.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

This scatter was sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. Each artifact in the scatter was examined and recorded (artifact object, material, and general function) with a high accuracy GPS. All diagnostic artifacts were collected. All non-diagnostic artifacts were collected until a representative sample of each artifact type present was collected and collecting more became redundant. This methodology ensured that all formal and diagnostic artifacts were collected, as well as a sample of every artifact type in a scatter, creating a representative sample of the entire scatter assemblage. In addition, it ensured that each artifact was examined and field data (artifact type and spatial data) was retained for each artifact. Scatters were sampled in this way to ensure sites could be relocated if necessary (as per S&G 2.1.1 S9). A total of 259 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 52 (AcHn-75) within the limits of Parcel 7800078, of which 93 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. The collected artifacts included all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, as well as all refined ceramic sherds. The 166 artifacts not collected from Location 52 (AcHn-75) predominately consisted of non-diagnostic container glass, window pane glass, coal, and brick.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 52 (AcHn-75) includes: 54 ceramic items, 32 glass items, 4 metal items, a carbon rod, a piece of plastic and one piece of coal. Table 117 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 52 (AcHn-75) can be found in Appendix D, **Table 182**, on page 801. **Image 165** and **Image 166** illustrate a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 117: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	54	58.1
Food/beverage	53	
Structural	1	
Glass	32	34.4
Food/beverage	20	
Indeterminate	5	
Structural	3	
Personal/societal	3	
Furnishing	1	
Metal	4	4.3
Indeterminate	2	
Food/beverage	2	
Carbon	1	1.1
Tools/equipment	1	
Plastic	1	1.1
Indeterminate	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Coal	1	1.1
Fuel	1	
TOTAL	93	100.0

Table 118 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 52 (AcHn-75) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 118: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	26	48.1
Plain/undecorated	23	42.6
Mark	1	1.9
Dyed/moulded	1	1.9
Hand painted	1	1.9
Porcelain	15	27.8
Plain/undecorated	13	24.1
Mark: indeterminate	1	1.9
Moulded	1	1.9
Coarse stoneware	5	9.3
Glaze: salt	4	7.4
Slipped	1	1.9
Refined white earthenware	5	9.3
Plain/undecorated	5	9.3
Yellowware	2	3.7
Moulded	2	3.7
Coarse earthenware	1	1.9
Indeterminate	1	1.9
TOTAL	54	100.0

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 52 (AcHn-75) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the early 20th century and beyond. This date range is inferred from the various temporally diagnostic artifacts from the assemblage including examples of manganese and lime glass, crown finishes, Owen's machine made bottles, Dominion Glass company marks and a stainless steel utensil fragment (Table 119).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Manganese tinted glass was introduced around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54); while lime green glass dates almost exclusively to the 20th century (Lindsey 2015). The crown finish was patented in 1892 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) and Owen's machine made bottles were produced starting in 1904 (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50). Glass containers marked with the Dominion Glass symbol date to 1928 (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3) or later and the stainless steel eating utensil dates from 1920 to the present (Miller 2000).

Additionally, the predominance of vitrified white earthenware and porcelain in the ceramic assemblage are indicative of later 19th century and early 20th century periods sites and the presence of plastic confirms a 20th century date for Location 52 (AcHn-75) .

Table 119: Location 52 (AcHn-75) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Date(s)	Citation
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
	popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
	a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
lime green glass	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
crown finish	patented 1892	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:163) & (Miller & Sullivan 1991:99)
machine made: Owens	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
	1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
	by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
	common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
stainless steel flatware/cutlery	introduced 1921	(Miller 2000:16)

3.53 Location 53 (AcHn-63)

Location 53 (AcHn-63), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800078, within the final draft layout for Turbine 73. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 53 (AcHn-63) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a nearly complete projectile point manufactured on Kettle Point chert



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

(Image 167). The projectile point was identified as a Crawford Knoll point, dating to the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990). The point is lenticular in cross section, and the shoulder and tang along one lateral edge have been broken off. Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 120, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 53 (AcHn-63) can be found in Appendix D, Table 183, on page 805.

Table 120: Location 53 (AcHn-63) Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	projectile point	Kettle Point	32.5*	20.0*	5.5	Late Archaic, Crawford Knoll type

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.54 Location 54

Location 54, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800078, within the final draft layout for Turbine 73. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 54 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was a biface fragment manufactured on Kettle Point chert (Image 168), which was too fragmentary to classify according to Fisher's (1997:25-29) definitions of biface reduction stages (see Appendix B). The biface exhibited evidence of crushing along one edge, suggesting that it may have been used as a wedge. Bifaces are non-diagnostic tools, and thus, cannot be used to provide a temporal designation or cultural affiliation for Location 54. Data concerning this tool can be found in Table 121, while the complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 54 can be found in Appendix D, Table 184, on page 805.

Table 121: Location 54 Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
1	biface	Kettle Point	24.5*	23.5*	7.0	fragment; possibly used as a wedge

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.55 Location 55 (AcHn-76)

Location 55 (AcHn-76) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southwestern portion of Parcel 7710087, within the final draft layout for Turbine 51. This site consisted of a surface scatter of 228 historic Euro-



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 144 metres north-south by 154 metres east-west.

This scatter was originally sampled according to the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.1 Standard 9 (Government of Ontario 2011), collecting enough artifacts for accurate analysis and dating of the site while leaving enough to relocate the site in the future. However, as discussed in Section 2.3 above, since the site was located within the final draft layout for the North Kent Wind 1 project and could not be easily avoided, the remaining surface artifacts originally identified at Location 55 (AcHn-76) were later collected during an additional pedestrian survey at 1 metre intervals.

The original pedestrian survey performed at Location 55 (AcHn-76) resulted in the collection of 192 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, while the additional fieldwork resulted in the collection of a further 36 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 55 (AcHn-76) includes 129 ceramic items, 90 glass items, five metal items, two composite item, one carbon item, and one faunal remain.

Table 122 presents a summary of the recovered Stage 2 artifacts by material type and function. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 50 (AcHn-74) can be found in Appendix D, Table 185, on page 805. **Image 169** and **Image 170** illustrates a representative sample of the recovered artifacts.

Table 122: Location 55 (AcHn-76) Artifact Summary

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Ceramic	109	20	129	56.8
Food/beverage	107	19	126	
Structural	1	1	2	
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
Glass	75	15	90	39.1
Indeterminate	55	13	68	
Food/beverage	8	1	9	
Structural	5	1	6	
Personal/societal	5	0	5	
Tools/equipment	1	0	1	
Furnishing	1	0	1	
Metal	5	0	5	2.6
Indeterminate	3	0	3	
Structural	1	0	1	
Personal/societal	1	0	1	



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts	Freq.			%
	Original	Additional	TOTAL	
Fauna	1	0	1	0.5
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
Carbon	1	0	1	0.5
Indeterminate	1	0	1	
Composite	1	1	2	0.5
Structural	1	1	2	
TOTAL	192	36	228	100.0

Table 123 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Location 55 (AcHn-76) by ware type and decorative style.

Table 123: Location 55 (AcHn-76) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware Type and Decorative Style

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Vitrified white earthenware	95	73.6
Plain/undecorated	67	51.9
Transfer printed	13	10.1
Decal/moulded	6	4.7
Moulded	3	2.3
Transfer printed/moulded	2	1.6
Indeterminate	2	1.6
Decal/lithograph	1	0.8
Majolica	1	0.8
Porcelain	14	10.9
Plain/undecorated	7	5.4
Decal/lithograph	4	3.1
Indeterminate	1	0.8
Transfer printed/hand painted	1	0.8
Transfer printed	1	0.8
Coarse stoneware	14	10.9
Glaze: lead	7	5.4
Slipped/glaze: salt	5	3.9
Glaze: none	1	0.8



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Freq.	%
Slipped	1	0.8
Refined white earthenware	4	3.1
Plain/undecorated	2	1.6
Transfer printed/hand painted	1	0.8
Transfer printed	1	0.8
Coarse earthenware	2	1.6
Indeterminate	1	0.8
Frogged	1	0.8
TOTAL	129	100.0

The complete artifact assemblage recovered from Location 55 (AcHn-76) contains several temporally diagnostic artifacts, which together suggest a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century to 20th century (Table 124).

Of the glass artifacts featuring temporally diagnostic manufacturing and/or decorative characteristics: fifteen fragments exhibited characteristics consistent with machine-made glass containers, which although first introduced in 1881 were not produced in any significant quantities until the turn of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38); four basal fragments with Owen's suction scars, which would have originated from bottles manufactured sometime after 1905 (Jones and Sullivan 1989:38-39; Lindsey 2015); three basal fragments with a Dominion Glass Company manufacturer's marks that was used between 1928 and 1970 (Miller and Jorgenson 1986:3); two fragments with textured bases that were manufactured sometime post-1940 (Lindsey 2015); one basal fragment with a Consumer Glass Company manufacturer's mark that dates from 1917 to 1961 (King 1987:247); one basal fragment with a Federal Glass Company manufacturer's mark that post-dates 1900 (Iwen 2006); one body fragment with a partial embossed volume, suggesting it was manufactured sometime after the Gould Amendment of 1906 (Lindsey 2015); one sprinkler top finish fragment which originated in the 1920s (Lindsey 2015); and, one fragment of decorated glass lamp chimney, which were rare in Canada before circa 1885 (Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62).

Also of note is the presence of 23 clear/colourless glass container fragments and 12 manganese tinted glass container fragments in the assemblage. Although typically the colour of container glass alone is very limited in its ability to provide a manufacturing date for a container (Lindsey 2015; Jones and Sullivan 1989:12-14), studies have suggested that colourless container glass was commonly used by the mid-1880s (Fike 1987:13), while manganese was introduced to the manufacture of containers around 1880 and was in common use until the 1920s (Miller 2000:8; Lockhart 2006:54).

The ceramic portion of the assemblage contained artifacts that are considered temporally diagnostic, including: nine vitrified white earthenware sherds and two porcelain sherds with polychromatic lithographed decorations, and one vitrified white earthenware sherd featuring a polychromatic Majolica decoration. Lithographed decorations became popular during the late 19th century (1890s) and early 20th century and are still in common use today (Savage and Newman 1974). Majolica decorations were first introduced in 1851 and remained popular until the 1870s and 1880s (Time Life Books 1989:92). Furthermore, the large proportion of vitrified white



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

earthenware sherds in the assemblage is consistent with a late 19th century to 20th century date for Location 55 (AcHn-76).

Table 124: Location 55 (AcHn-76) Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts

Artifact Type	Freq.	Date(s)	Citation
machine made vessels	15	earliest machine patent: 1881	(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
machine made: Owens	4	patented 1903 by Micheal J. Owens	(Miller & Sullivan 1991:101)(Jones & Sullivan 1989:38)
		1904, bottles actually started to be produced	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		1905 serious commercial production began	(Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsay 2010:50)
		by 1917 half the bottles in the US were made with an Owens machine	(Miller 2000:8)
		common until 1940	(Miller 2000:8)
Dominion Glass Company, 'D' in a diamond	3	registered mark 1928	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Consumers Glass Company, 'C' in a triangle	1	began use in 1920	(Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3)
Textured base (stippling or knurling)	2	dates from 1940 or later	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
Federal Glass Company, 'F' in a shield	1	c.1900	(Iwen 2006)
lamp chimney - decorated upper rim	1	rare in Canada before c.1885	(Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62)
manganese/solarized glass (light purple or amethyst)	12	developed c.1880	(Miller 2000:8)
		popular use begun by mid-1870's, solidly in place by 1890	(Lockhart 2006:54)
		a practical end date for use is about 1920	(Lockhart 2006:54)
Lime green glass	1	almost exclusively 20th century	(Lindsey, Bill 2015)
clear/colourless glass	27	c.1875 becomes generally used	(Fike 1987:13)
Carnival glass	2	introduced by Fenton Art Glass in 1907	(2008:110)
decal/lithograph	11	begins 1890	(Miller 2000:13)
majolica	1	1851	(Miller 2000:13)



3.56 Location 56 (AcHn-54)

Location 56 (AcHn-54) was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800078, within the final draft layout for Turbine 73. This site consisted of a small surface scatter of eight pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts sparsely distributed across an area that measured approximately 18 metres north-south by 39 metres east-west. All artifacts identified at the site were collected and retained for laboratory analysis.

The artifact assemblage collected from Location 56 (AcHn-54) consisted of one informal lithic tool, and seven pieces of lithic debitage. Table 125 presents a summary of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage; each artifact class will be discussed in detail below. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 56 (AcHn-54) can be found in Appendix D, Table 186, on page 805. Image 171 illustrates a representative sample of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 56 (AcHn-54).

Table 125: Location 56 (AcHn-54) Artifact Summary

Pre-contact Aboriginal Artifacts	Freq.	%
Informal Lithic Tools	1	12.5
Lithic Debitage	7	87.5
TOTAL	8	100.0

3.56.1 Informal Lithic Tools

One non-diagnostic biface tip manufactured from an indeterminate chert type was recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AcHn-54). This biface was too fragmentary to be classified according to Fisher's (1997:25-29) definitions of biface reduction stages (see Appendix B). Data concerning the biface fragment can be found in Table 126.

Table 126: Location 56 (AcHn-54) Informal Lithic Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
6	biface	indeterminate	25.1*	17.5*	6.6	distal end (tip) of biface

*Measurements taken from incomplete specimen

3.56.2 Lithic Debitage

Seven pieces of lithic debitage were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AcHn-54), including one retouch flake made of an indeterminate chert type and six flake fragments (2 Onondaga, 1 Kettle Point, 1 Fossil Hill, 1 Zaleski, and 1 indeterminate). Fossil Hill chert is a relatively high quality Middle Silurian material that outcrops in the southern Georgian Bay area and can be found in glacial deposits near the chert outcrops (Eley and von Bitter 1989). Although Fossil Hill chert seldom appears in till in southwestern Ontario, it was used extensively in fluted point industries during the Early Paleo-Indian Period. Zaleski chert is a high



quality, glossy jet black chert, with little to no fossils or inclusions, which outcrops from the Vincin County area of Ohio (Converse 1994:180).

3.57 Location 57

Location 57, which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the western portion of Parcel 7410039, within the final draft layout for Turbine 37. Location 57 was also situated approximately 43 metres southeast of Big Creek. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 57 was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a piece of lithic debitage, a primary thinning flake, manufactured from Kettle Point chert (**Image 172**). Lithic debitage is not a temporally diagnostic artifact type; therefore, an occupational time period or cultural affiliation cannot be determined for Location 34. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 57 can be found in Appendix D, Table 187, on page 828.

3.58 Location 58 (AcHn-71)

Location 58 (AcHn-71), which consisted of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the eastern portion of Parcel 7800078, within the final draft layout for Turbine 73. Despite the reduction of survey intervals to one metre within a twenty metre radius of the find, no additional archaeological material was recovered.

The single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact identified at Location 58 (AcHn-71) was collected and retained for laboratory analysis. This artifact was identified as a basal fragment of a stemmed projectile point manufactured on Selkirk chert (**Image 173**). The basal fragment exhibited a contracting stem with a slightly convex basal edge. Due to the fragmentary state, it was not possible to provide a conclusive identification for this projectile point; however, the available attributes suggest that it possibly represents an Adena-like point, dating to the Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 to 300 B.C.) (Justice 1987:192) Data concerning the projectile point can be found in Table 127. The complete Stage 2 artifact catalogue for Location 58 (AcHn-71) can be found in Appendix D, Table 187, on page 828.

Table 127: Location 58 Formal Lithic Tool Metrics

Cat. #	Tool	Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
9	projectile point	Selkirk	22.0*	21.0*	5.0	contracting stem of projectile point, possibly an Early Woodland Adena-like point



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 58 locations producing cultural material. Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 50, 52, and 55, pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were found at Locations 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, and 58 and a combination of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 7, 9, 16, 23, 26, 27, and 42.

4.1 Location 1 (AdHn-27)

Location 1 (AdHn-27) was identified on the southeast portion of Parcel 7490077, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 21. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 115 metres north-south by 79 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwesterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7490077 onto privately owned lands.

The 111 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts identified and collected at Location 1 (AdHn-27) included 60 ceramic items, 43 glass items, 3 metal items, 2 composite items, and 3 piece of coal. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 1 (AdHn-27) suggest a late 19th to early 20th century modal use of the site. This time frame is indicated by the vitrified white earthenware sherds, the porcelain sherds, and the majority of the glass sherds recovered from the site, which either date solely to the 20th century or have periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to 20th century. The paucity of mid-19th century refined white earthenware sherds (n=5) identified at Location 1 (AdHn-27) suggests that a period of use did not likely occur during the mid-19th century. Rather, their presence can likely be explained by their long use-life, and potential retention as heirloom items.

Spatially, Location 1 (AdHn-27) is situated on the northeast portion of the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 10 in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 5, Concession 10. An extant house and barn are situated immediately southwest of Location 1 (AdHn-27). As these structures are not depicted on the lot on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), it is likely that they were constructed at a later date in the 20th century. Given the proximity of these structures to Location 1 (AdHn-27) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage, it is possible that Location 1 (AdHn-27) may be associated with the occupation of these relatively recent structures. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 5, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 10 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 189. According to these records, the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 5 was granted to William Huff in 1836. Mr. Huff immediately sold the property to Benjamin Clamm that same year. Eight more transactions occurred on Lot 5 over the next 23 years, with Henry H. Meredith eventually acquiring the property in 1863. Between 1872 and 1876, Mr. Meredith subdivided the property, selling the southeast half to James O'Connor, the northeastern 50 acres of the northwest half to Thomas Gallagher, and the southwestern 50



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

acres of the northwest half to William McGeorge. In 1878, William McGeorge sold his parcel of Lot 5 to Robert Fleming, who subsequently sold it John Cooper in 1886. By 1887, John Cooper had acquired the entire northwest half of Lot 5. It appears that Mr. Cooper continued to own the northwest half of the lot until at least the end of the 19th century. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for any of the individuals that occupied the southeast half of Lot 5, Concession 10 prior to 1872. Similarly, no property information was identified for the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 10 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.

Thomas Gallagher was born in Ireland in 1845, the son of Owen and Mary Gallagher. By 1876, Thomas had immigrated to Canada, ultimately settling in Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario. In 1877, Thomas married Mary Hefton, and in 1878, they had a daughter named Charlotte. The abstract index records indicate that the Gallagher family owned Lot 5 until 1887, when the property was sold to John Cooper; however, commercial directory records from 1880 and 1885 suggest that the Gallagher family was, in fact, residing on part of Lot 6, Concession 7. No other listings were identified for Lot 5, Concession 10 in the 1880 or 1885 directory records, suggesting that although the land was owned, it was not actually occupied during this time frame.

Although John Cooper was listed in the abstract index records as owning the northwest half of Lot 5 in 1887, assessment roll records from that year suggest that he was not actively working or residing on the land, as his name is absent in the records from that year. No further assessment roll records could be identified for the property during remainder of the 19th century, suggesting that the property was not likely developed for any residential or agricultural purposes at this time. This hypothesis is consistent with the absence of any houses on the 1913 topographical map of the area.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that although the majority of the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 1 (AdHn-27) dates from the late 19th to 20th century, it is unlikely that the site is actually associated with a pre-1900 occupation of Lot 5, Concession 10. Rather, the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 1 (AdHn-27) is consistent with domestic refuse deposited by unknown occupants of the property during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Since the site appears to be a refuse deposit associated with a 20th century occupation, where a complete CSP and additional historical property research were performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 1 (AdHn-27) has no further cultural heritage value or interest, as the site does not meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and 1d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as further clarified by Section 2.3 and Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014). It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 1 (AdHn-27) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southwesterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7490077 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



4.2 Location 2 (AdHn-28)

Of the forty historic Euro-Canadian artifacts observed at Location 2 (AdHn-28), 20 were collected, including seven ceramic sherds and 13 pieces of glass. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 2 (AdHn-28), including the vitrified white earthenware sherds and glass fragments, had periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to early 20th century. The four porcelain sherds recovered from the site were the only artifacts with a clear post-1900 date.

Spatially, Location 2 (AdHn-28) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 2, Concession 12 in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lots 1 or 2, Concession 12. The portion of Lot 2 where Location 2 (AdHn-28) was identified is currently owned as an extension of the northwestern most quarter of Lot 1. An extant one and half storey brick house and barn are situated in the corner of Lot 1, approximately 645 metres southwest of Location 2. As these structures are not depicted on the lot on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), it is likely that they were constructed at a later date in the 20th century. Given the distance between the extant house and the site, as well as the probable construction date, it is unlikely that Location 2 (AdHn-28) is related to its occupation and use. Rather, it is likely that Location 2 (AdHn-28) relates to an occupation of Lot 1 or 2 prior to 1913. This hypothesis is consistent with the late 19th to early 20th century artifact assemblage recovered from the site. Location 2 (AdHn-28) It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during this particular time frame.

Since the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 2 (AdHn-28) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.3 Location 3 (AdHn-13)

Of the 219 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that were observed at Location 3 (AdHn-13), a total of 98 were collected, including 72 ceramic items, 22 glass items, 2 metal items, 1 stone item, and 1 faunal element. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit.

Overall, the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 3 (AdHn-13) suggests a domestic occupation dating to the late 19th century. This date range is inferred from the presence of two vitrified white earthenware fragments (cat # 35 and 79) with “W & E. Corn” maker’s marks that date between 1850 and 1903 (Birks 2005); vitrified white earthenware exhibiting the moulded Wheat Pattern (cat. # 20, 65, 70, 89, 90), which was patented in 1848 (Sussman 1985:7); cut nails (cat # 25, 42), which were common throughout most of the 19th century until about 1890 (Wells 2000); and a Prosser glass button (cat. #4) that is considered to generally date after 1840 (Sprague 2002:111). Furthermore, the paucity of mid-19th century and 20th century artifacts in the assemblage also



suggests that Location 3 (AdHn-13) is mostly consistent with a relatively discrete occupation during the late 19th century.

Spatially, Location 3 (AdHn-13) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 1, Concession 12 in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Currently, the closest structures to Location 3 (AdHn-13) are a house, barn and several outbuildings located approximately 375 metres southwest of the artifact scatter in the northwestern corner of Lot 1 along Bush Line and St. Clair Road. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 1, Concession 12. However, although structures are not depicted on the lot at this time, it is likely that a house and barn existed on the property. This suggestion is supported by a 1913 topographical map of the area, which depicts the presence of a structure in the northwest corner of Lot 1, Concession 12 (Department of National Defence 1913). This structure is in the same approximate position as the house that currently stands on Lot 1, Concession 12 at the intersection of Bush Line and St. Clair Road. Despite the distance of the house, barn, and out building to Location 3 (AdHn-13), late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns suggest that Location 3 (AdHn-13) likely relates to the occupation and use of at least one of these structures. Specifically, McDonald (1997) observes that late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns appear to be characterized by the deposition of refuse at a greater distance from the dwelling relative to earlier time periods. The low frequency of nails and absence of screws, bricks, or mortar in the artifact assemblage, suggests that Location 3 (AdHn-13) likely represents a domestic refuse deposit from at least one of these structures. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the late 19th century.

Since the site appears to be associated with a late 19th century occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 3 (AdHn-13) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.4 Location 4 (AdHn-29)

Location 4 (AdHn-29) was identified on the northern portion of Parcel 7560050, approximately 232 metres northeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 24. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 44 metres north-south by 43 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the northeasterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7560050 onto privately owned lands.

A total of 101 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were observed at Location 4, of which 78 were collected, including 26 pieces of ceramic, 46 pieces of glass, one bone, one piece of metal, and one composite artifact. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field and all other artifact categories were sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 4 (AdHn-29) suggest a late 19th to 20th century period of deposition.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Spatially, Location 4 (AdHn-29) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 5, Concession 13 in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 5, Concession 13. An extant house and barn are situated in the centre of the northwest edge of the same parcel, approximately 165 metres west of Location 4. Furthermore, another house is situated on the neighbouring property, approximately 190 metres north of Location 4. These structures are depicted on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913). Given the proximity of these structures to Location 4 (AdHn-29) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage, it is likely that is associated with the occupation of these relatively recent structures. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the early 20th century.

Since the site appears to be associated with a late 19th century occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 4 (AdHn-29) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 4 (AdHn-29) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending northeasterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7560050 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.5 Location 5

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 5 resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic primary flake manufactured from Kettle Point chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 5 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.6 Location 6 (AdHn-16)

One Late Archaic Crawford Knoll projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert was identified at Location 6 (AdHn-16). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 6 (AdHn-16) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



4.7 Location 7 (AcHn-48)

Location 7 (AcHn-48) was identified on the northeastern portion of Parcel 7710020, immediately adjacent to the ROW of St. Clair Road and approximately 40 metres southeast of the final draft layout for Turbine 19. This site consists of a surface scatter of historical Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 171 metres north-south by 170 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southeasterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7710020 onto privately owned lands.

4.7.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

Of the 1,018 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that were observed at Location 7 (AcHn-48), a total of 428 were collected, including 306 ceramic items, 94 glass items, 22 faunal elements, and 6 metal items. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. Overall, this assemblage suggests a domestic occupation dating predominately to the late 19th century with some earlier and later material from the mid-19th century and 20th century, respectively. A late 19th century date range is largely inferred from the ceramic assemblage, which mostly consists of vitrified white earthenware followed by smaller amounts of refined white earthenware and porcelain. These ceramic types exhibit a number of decorative styles also indicative of the mid- to late 19th century, including a high occurrence of transfer printing and smaller amounts of moulded decoration, flow transfer, industrial slip, stamped, and painted. Two vitrified white earthenware fragments also exhibited datable marks. One piece (cat # 358) is marked with “Wood & Sons”, which dates as early as 1865 (Godden 1964:689). The other fragment (cat. # 111) exhibits “Johnson Bros. England”, which dates from 1883 to 1913 (Godden 1964:355). In addition to the ceramics, a number of other artifacts are also indicative of the mid- to late 19th century including: a Canadian Penny dated 1859; four Prosser buttons (cat. #378, 396, 411, 414), that are considered to generally date after 1840 (Sprague 2002:111); and a smoking pipe fragment (cat. # 303) with a “Dixon’s Montreal” mark that dates between 1876 and 1894 (Bradley 2000). Datable artifacts that indicate Location 7 (AcHn-48) also has a later 20th century component include a glass bottle base (cat. # 181) exhibiting an Owen’s suction scar, and a glass jar lid (cat. # 320) with a “Dominion Glass” maker’s mark that dates from 1928 to the early 1970s (Lindsey 2015).

Spatially, Location 7 (AcHn-48) is situated on the in the central portion of Lot 24, Concession 9, near the west side of St. Clair Road in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) indicates that Lot 24, Concession 9 was owned by a C. B. Kinney. Although it is not possible to determine where Mr. Kinney’s residence would have been situated or how long he resided on the property, it is possible that Location 7 (AcHn-48) may be partly attributed to his occupation and use of Lot 24. Two structures are depicted on Lot 24, Concession 9 on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913). Although these structures are not depicted on the 1880 map, it is possible that one or both existed at the time because it was common practice to only show the location of structures belonging to subscribers of the historical atlas. Today, only the more northerly structure still exists, but the other structure appears to have been situated where Location 7 (AcHn-48) is now located.

Based on information gleaned from the Stage 2 artifact assemblage, it is suggested that the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 7 (AcHn-48) represents the occupation and use of the former structure located in the central portion of Lot 24, Concession 9 during the late 19th century with some indication of a later



20th century presence. Since the site appears to be predominately associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 7 (AcHn-48) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 7 (AcHn-48) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southeasterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7710020 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.7.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

A single non-diagnostic biface thinning flake was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 (AcHn-48). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred at an unknown time period.

Given the isolated nature of the find, and lack of temporal or cultural information it provides, the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 7 (AcHn-48) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.8 Location 8 (AcHn-55)

One Middle Woodland Period Jack's Reef projectile point manufactured on Onondaga chert was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 8 (AcHn-55). After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were identified. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Middle Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 500-700) (Spence et al. 1990).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 8 (AcHn-55) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.9 Location 9 (AcHn-49)

4.9.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

A total of 743 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 9 (AcHn-49), 321 of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Spatially, Location 9 (AcHn-49) is situated at the northern most corner of Lot 8, Baldoon Street East, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 8, Baldoon Street East. A topographical map of the area produced in 1913 (Department of National Defence 1913) does, however, depict a wooden house on the north-central portion of Lot 8, approximately 220 metres southwest of Location 9 (AcHn-49). This structure does not appear on a topographical map of the area produced in 1922, suggesting that it was likely removed sometime between 1913 and 1922. The close proximity of Location 9 (AcHn-49) to the former wooden house suggests that the site may relate to its occupation and use. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 8 and the construction of the wooden house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for Lot 8, Baldoon Street East has been presented in below. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the entire 100 acre property was granted to William Thompson in 1847. Prior to acquiring the patent, it appears that Mr. Thompson had subdivided the property, selling the southwesterly 50 acre portion to Mary Hallerman in 1846. After formerly acquiring the patent, Mr. Thompson sold the northeasterly 50 acre portion to John Crump in August of 1847; Location 9 (AcHn-49) is situated on the northeasterly portion of Lot 8. After having owned the property for 11 years, Mr. Crump sold his 50 acre portion of Lot 8 to Stephen Boushy in 1858, who subsequently sold it to John L. Brown the following year. Mr. Brown appears to have owned the property for at least 22 years, eventually selling the 50 acre portion to Uriah D. Peters in 1881. Mr. Peters sold his portion of the property to James Waugh in 1887, who appears to have continued to own the property until at least the beginning of the 20th century. Unfortunately, the remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

John Crump (born 1821) appears in the 1851 personal and agricultural censuses for Dover Township as residing in a single storey log cabin on a 50 acre portion of Lot 8, Baldoon Street East with his wife, Ann, and their two daughters, Bridget and Ellen. It appears that only minor improvements had been made to the property by this time as assessment roll records and the agricultural census from 1851 indicate that property was valued at only £25 and only six acres of the property had been cleared.

By 1859, John L. Brown had acquired the northeastern 50 acre portion of Lot 8, Baldoon Street East. Although Mr. Brown owned the property until at least 1881, assessment roll records indicate that he was initially leasing the property to Uriah D. Peters. According to the 1861 personal census records, Uriah Peters was residing in a single storey log cabin with his wife, Elizabeth, and their four children, Mary, Joseph, Lucrecia, and Isaac. It appears that Mr. Peters had begun to make some improvements to the property, as the property value had increased from £25 in 1851 to \$200 in 1861. Directory records confirm that Mr. Peters leased a portion of Lot 8 until at least 1864.

By 1865, assessment roll records indicate that John L. Brown was actually residing on Lot 8, Baldoon Street East, and that the property value had increased slightly to \$250 at this time. Personal census records from 1871 indicate that Mr. Brown (born in 1806) was residing on the property with his wife, Anny, and their daughter Bathinia. Uriah Peters and his family are listed in the 1871 census records immediately after the Brown family, which suggests that both families were actually residing on the northeast portion of Lot 8.



Assessment roll records for the property indicate that sometime between 1871 and 1880, the property value increased significantly to \$750. This jump in value suggests that an improvement, such as the construction of an improved residence or an outbuilding, was made to the land during this time frame.

By 1887, the northeastern portion of the property had been acquired by a James Waugh. Unfortunately, very little information could be identified regarding Mr. Waugh's occupation of the property. The only records that could be located were in assessment rolls from 1890, 1895, and 1899. These records indicate that sometime between 1880 and 1890, the property value had increased to \$1600, which suggests that Mr. Waugh made some additional improvement to the property, such as the construction of a new dwelling, an outbuilding, or perhaps an addition onto an existing dwelling. It appears that the property value remained constant throughout the remainder of the 19th century. The construction of the wooden house identified on the 1913 topographical map of the area likely accounts for either the increase in property value that was recorded in 1880 or the further increase that was recorded ten years later in 1890.

The majority of artifacts that provide dating information date Location 9 (AcHn-49) from the mid-19th century to late 19th century. In addition to the datable artifacts identified above in Section 3.9.1, this is also demonstrated by the predominance of vitrified white earthenware, followed by smaller amounts of refined white earthenware and porcelain. In comparison to neighbouring historical locations (Locations 10, 11, and 12) also on this parcel, Location 9 (AcHn-49) is similar to Location 16 (AcHn-51) and appears to be associated with material that is slightly earlier (i.e. 1870s-1880s). Locations 10, 11, and 12 contained higher proportions of vitrified white earthenware and later bottle glass (e.g., lime green, characteristics of machine made (post 1900) bottle glass such as Owen's suction scars). Location 9 has a higher proportion of refined white earthenware than Locations 10, 11, and 12 and none of the bottle glass exhibits characteristics of machine manufacture (20th century).

Based on information gleaned from the Stage 2 artifact assemblage and the historical research performed for the property, it is suggested that the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 9 (AcHn-49) is associated with the occupation and use of the property by members of the Crump, Brown, and Waugh families. Since the site appears to be predominately associated with a pre-1900 occupation, it is concluded that the historic Euro-Canadian component of Location 9 (AcHn-49) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.9.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

Two non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (one unidentified projectile point fragment and one flake fragment) were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 (AcHn-49). The relatively small amount of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material present at the site suggests that the pre-contact Aboriginal component at Location 9 (AcHn-49) relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 9 (AcHn-49) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as this component of the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



4.10 Location 10 (AcHn-64)

A total of 223 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 10 (AcHn-64) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 134 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 10 (AcHn-64) indicate the late 19th to 20th century.

Spatially, Location 10 (AcHn-64) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 9, Baldoon Street East in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 9, Baldoon Street East. An extant house and recently demolished barn are situated in the centre of the northwest edge of the same parcel, approximately 162 metres southwest of Location 10 (AcHn-64). These structures are not depicted on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), but are indicated on a 1922 topographical map (Department of National Defence 1922), thus the structures must have been built between 1913 and 1922. Given the proximity of these structures to Location 10 (AcHn-64) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage it is possible that Location 10 (AcHn-64) is partly associated with the occupation of these relatively recent structures, and partly associated with an earlier occupation of the property. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the late 19th to 20th century.

Since the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 10 (AcHn-64) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.11 Location 11 (AcHn-65)

A total of 748 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 11 (AcHn-65). Of these artifacts, 257 were collected for analysis, including 148 ceramic items, 65 glass items, 18 fauna fragments, 22 metal objects and small amounts of plastic and rubber. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The low quantity of structural artifacts identified at the site relative to those with a domestic function suggests that Location 11 (AcHn-65) likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 11 (AcHn-65), including the glass container fragments and ceramic wares indicate a use date of the site from the late 19th century into the 20th century. The identification of some popular 19th century decorative types suggests the initial occupation of the site could have been in the mid- 19th century; however, the long use-life of ceramic tableware and the presence of a number of items that date into the 20th century date this assemblage to the late 19th to 20th century.

Spatially, Location 11 (AcHn-65) is located in the southeast portion of Lot 9, Baldoon Street East, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 9, Baldoon Street East. An extant house and recently demolished barn are situated in the centre of the northwest edge of the same parcel, approximately 300 metres northwest of Location 11 (AcHn-65). These structures are not depicted on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), but are indicated on a 1922 topographical map (Department of National Defence 1922), thus the structures must have been built between 1913 and 1922. Given the proximity of these structures to Location 11 (AcHn-65) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage it is possible that Location 11 (AcHn-65) is partly associated with the occupation of these relatively recent structures, and partly associated with an earlier occupation of the property. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the late 19th to 20th century.

Since the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 11 (AcHn-65) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.12 Location 12 (AcHn-66)

A total of 498 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 12 (AcHn-66) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 217 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 12 (AcHn-66) indicate the late 19th to 20th century.

Spatially, Location 12 (AcHn-66) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 9, Baldoon Street East in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 9, Baldoon Street East. An extant house and recently demolished barn are situated in the centre of the northwest edge of the same parcel, approximately 134 metres west of Location 12 (AcHn-66). These structures are not depicted on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), but are indicated on a 1922 topographical map (Department of National Defence 1922); thus, these structures must have been built between 1913 and 1922. Given the proximity of these structures to Location 12 (AcHn-66) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage it is possible that Location 12 (AcHn-66) is partly associated with the occupation of these relatively recent structures, and partly associated with an earlier occupation of the property. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the late 19th to 20th century.

Since the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 12 (AcHn-66) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of



Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.13 Location 13 (AcHn-50)

One Middle Woodland Period Lowe's Cluster projectile point manufactured from Upper Mercer chert of eastern Ohio and two pieces of non-diagnostic lithic debitage manufactured from Onondaga chert were identified at Location 13 (AcHn-50). These artifacts were recovered from an area that measured approximately 19 metres north-south by 6 metres east-west. After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the finds, no additional artifacts were identified. The relatively small amount of cultural material identified at the site suggests that Location 13 (AcHn-50) relates to a transient use of the area during the Middle Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 150-600) (Justice 1987:211-213).

Although the artifacts identified at the site were recovered from an area greater than 10 metres by 10 metres, Location 13 (AcHn-50) is considered to be a site with cultural heritage value or interest as it is associated with a projectile point manufactured from a non-local chert type, which likely arrived in the Chatham-Kent Ontario area through either long distance travel or trade and, thus, may provide valuable information about the poorly understood mobility and exchange patterns of pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. This conclusion is consistent with Section 2.2, Standard 1b(ii) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), which indicates that single examples of artifacts manufactured from exotic or non-local chert types require Stage 3 site-specific assessment. It is unclear at the present time whether Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required for Location 13 (AcHn-50).

4.14 Location 14 (AcHn-69)

Location 14 (AcHn-69) was identified on the east-central portion of Parcel 7800163, just beyond the southern boundary of the final draft layout for Turbine 50. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 157 metres north-south by 85 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the northern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7800163 onto privately owned lands. The eastern and central portions of the scatter extend onto land not cultivated for agriculture at the time of survey, which was clearly disturbed (Image 54). Google Earth imagery and a conversation with the land owner confirmed that this area has been disturbed by the construction and demolition of a farm complex including a barn and a pig barn with two silos.

A total of 450 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 14 (AcHn-69) within the limits of Parcel 7800163, of which 146 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field and the entire assemblage, including the CSP data of the unretained artifacts, was analyzed. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 14 (AcHn-69) had periods of manufacture and use that either span the late 19th to early 20th century or post-date 1900.

Spatially, Location 14 (AcHn-69) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 9, Baldoon Street East in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

located on, Lot 9, Baldoon Street East. An existing house and recently demolished barn are situated in the centre of the northwest edge of the same parcel, and Location 14 (AcHn-69) is situated approximately along the southern and eastern edges of the lot where the modern red brick house currently stand. These structures are not depicted on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), but are indicated on a 1922 topographical map (Department of National Defence 1922); thus, these structures must have been built between 1913 and 1922. Google Earth imagery and a conversation with the landowner confirm that there was an old barn behind the current house, which was demolished after 2005. Additionally, the landowner informed us that there was debris from burn piles over the years scattered around that area, and that there was also a 30-40 year old pig barn with two silos, also visible in Google Earth imagery, which he demolished in 2014. Several cobblestones with mortar on them were observed during the recording of Location 14 (AcHn-69), which probably came from the older barn. Given the proximity of these structures to Location 14 (AcHn-69) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage it is possible that Location 14 (AcHn-69) is associated with the occupation of these relatively recent structures. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the early 20th century.

Since the site is a recent refuse deposit (confirmed through conversation with the land owner) associated with 20th century structures, it is concluded that Location 14 (AcHn-69) has no further cultural heritage value or interest, as the site does not meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and 1d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as further clarified by Section 2.3 and Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014). It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 14 (AcHn-69) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending north onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7800163 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.15 Location 15 (AcHn-56)

One Late Archaic Crawford Knoll projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert was identified at Location 15 (AcHn-56). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 15 (AcHn-56) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.16 Location 16 (AcHn-51)

4.16.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage recovered from Location 16 included 169 ceramic sherds, one piece of coal, three pieces of faunal remains, 33 pieces of glass, and five pieces of metal. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Spatially, Location 16 (AcHn-51) is situated in the northern portion of Lot 8, Baldoon Street East, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 8, Baldoon Street East. A topographical map of the area produced in 1913 (Department of National Defence 1913) does, however, depict a wooden house on the north-central portion of Lot 8, in the immediate vicinity of Location 16 (AcHn-51). This structure does not appear on a topographical map of the area produced in 1922, suggesting that it was likely removed sometime between 1913 and 1922. The close proximity of Location 16 (AcHn-51) to the former wooden house suggests that the site may relate to its occupation and use. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 8 and the construction of the wooden house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for Lot 8, Baldoon Street East has been presented in Appendix E, Table 190. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the entire 100 acre property was granted to William Thompson in 1847. Prior to acquiring the patent, it appears that Mr. Thompson had subdivided the property, selling the southwesterly 50 acre portion to Mary Hallerman in 1846. After formerly acquiring the patent, Mr. Thompson sold the northeasterly 50 acre portion to John Crump in August of 1847; Location 16 (AcHn-51) is situated on the northeasterly portion of Lot 8. After having owned the property for 11 years, Mr. Crump sold his 50 acre portion of Lot 8 to Stephen Boushy in 1858, who subsequently sold it to John L. Brown the following year. Mr. Brown appears to have owned the property for at least 22 years, eventually selling the 50 acre portion to Uriah D. Peters in 1881. Mr. Peters sold his portion of the property to James Waugh in 1887, who appears to have continued to own the property until at least the beginning of the 20th century. Unfortunately, the remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

John Crump (born 1821) appears in the 1851 personal and agricultural censuses for Dover Township as residing in a single storey log cabin on a 50 acre portion of Lot 8, Baldoon Street East with his wife, Ann, and their two daughters, Bridget and Ellen. It appears that only minor improvements had been made to the property by this time as assessment roll records and the agricultural census from 1851 indicate that property was valued at only £25 and only six acres of the property had been cleared.

By 1859, John L. Brown had acquired the northeastern 50 acre portion of Lot 8, Baldoon Street East. Although Mr. Brown owned the property until at least 1881, assessment roll records indicate that he was initially leasing the property to Uriah D. Peters. According to the 1861 personal census records, Uriah Peters was residing in a single storey log cabin with his wife, Elizabeth, and their four children, Mary, Joseph, Lucrecia, and Isaac. It appears that Mr. Peters had begun to make some improvements to the property, as the property value had increased from £25 in 1851 to \$200 in 1861. Directory records confirm that Mr. Peters leased a portion of Lot 8 until at least 1864.

By 1865, assessment roll records indicate that John L. Brown was actually residing on Lot 8, Baldoon Street East, and that the property value had increased slightly to \$250 at this time. Personal census records from 1871 indicate that Mr. Brown (born in 1806) was residing on the property with his wife, Anny, and their daughter Bathinia. Uriah Peters and his family are listed in the 1871 census records immediately after the Brown family, which suggests that both families were actually residing on the northeast portion of Lot 8.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Assessment roll records for the property indicate that sometime between 1871 and 1880, the property value increased significantly to \$750. This jump in value suggests that an improvement, such as the construction of an improved residence or an outbuilding, was made to the land during this time frame.

By 1887, the northeastern portion of the property had been acquired by a James Waugh. Unfortunately, very little information could be identified regarding Mr. Waugh's occupation of the property. The only records that could be located were in assessment rolls from 1890, 1895, and 1899. These records indicate that sometime between 1880 and 1890, the property value had increased to \$1600, which suggests that Mr. Waugh made some additional improvement to the property, such as the construction of a new dwelling, an outbuilding, or perhaps an addition onto an existing dwelling. It appears that the property value remained constant throughout the remainder of the 19th century. The construction of the wooden house identified on the 1913 topographical map of the area likely accounts for either the increase in property value that was recorded in 1880 or the further increase that was recorded ten years later in 1890.

The majority of artifacts that provide dating information date Location 16 (AcHn-51) from the mid- 19th century to late 19th century. In addition to the datable artifacts identified above in Section 3.16.1, this is also demonstrated by the predominance of vitrified white earthenware, followed by smaller amounts of refined white earthenware and porcelain. Decorative techniques, such as stamping, all-over sponging, transfer print, and Wheat pattern moulding further support this date. In comparison to neighbouring historical locations (Locations 10, 11, and 12) also on this parcel, Location 16 (AcHn-51) is similar to Location 9 (AcHn-49) and appears to be associated with material that is slightly earlier (i.e., 1870s-1880s). Locations 10, 11, and 12 contained higher proportions of vitrified white earthenware and later bottle glass (e.g., lime green, characteristics of machine made (post 1900) bottle glass such as Owen's suction scars). Location 16 has a higher proportion of refined white earthenware and other ceramics with earlier decorative techniques than Locations 10, 11, and 12 and none of the bottle glass exhibits characteristic of machine manufacture (20th century).

Based on information gleaned from the Stage 2 artifact assemblage and the historical research performed for the property, it is suggested that the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 16 (AcHn-51) is associated with the occupation and use of the property by members of the Crump, Brown, and Waugh families. Since the site appears to be predominately associated with a pre-1900 occupation, it is concluded that the historic Euro-Canadian component of Location 16 (AcHn-51) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.16.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

Seven non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (one scraper, one core, and five lithic debitage pieces) were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 (AcHn-51). The relatively small amount of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material present at the site suggests that this component of Location 16 (AcHn-51) relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 16 (AcHn-51) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as this component of the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards*



and *Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.17 Location 17 (AcHn-67)

A total of 141 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 17 (AcHn-67), of which 91 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The low quantity of structural artifacts identified at the site relative to those with a domestic function suggests that Location 17 (AcHn-67) likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 17 (AcHn-67), including the glass container fragments and ceramic wares, indicate a use date of the site during the late 19th century.

Spatially, Location 17 (AcHn-67) is located in the south central portion of Lot 9, Baldoon Street East, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of *Dover Township in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not show a structure located on the property at this time. By 1913, one house is depicted to the south of Location 11 (AcHn-65), on Lot 8 (closer to Location 16) on the topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913). There is no house currently situated here, but the proximity of Location 17 (AcHn-67) to the structure depicted on the 1913 topographic map suggests the assemblage could be related to the occupation and use of that house. This hypothesis is consistent with historical research performed for Lot 8, Baldoon Street East (see Section 4.9), which suggested that this house may have been constructed circa 1880, correlating well with the late 19th century date of the artifact assemblage.

Since the site is associated with a late 19th century occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 17 (AcHn-67) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.18 Location 18

Two non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (one primary thinning flake, one flake fragment) were identified approximately five metres apart at Location 18. After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of each find, no additional artifacts were identified. The relatively small amount of cultural material suggests that Location 18 relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts identified at the site, Location 18 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



4.19 Location 19 (AcHn-52)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AcHn-52) resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic ground stone adze manufactured from granite. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Based on the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessments performed for the rest of the North Kent Wind 1 project, as well as those previously completed for other renewable energy projects in the neighbouring Essex County area (see Golder 2014), the identification of a ground stone adze during a pedestrian survey is a unique occurrence. Therefore, despite the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 19 (AcHn-52) is concluded to have further cultural heritage value or interest as it is associated with the recovery of a unique artifact, a ground stone adze. This conclusion is consistent with Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), which indicates that the consultant archaeologist may recommend Stage 3 archaeological assessment for archaeological sites based on professional judgement, even if they do not meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standards 1a and 1b. It is unclear at the present time whether Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required for Location 19 (AcHn-52).

4.20 Location 20 (AcHn-57)

One possible Late Archaic Hind projectile point manufactured on an unidentified chert type was identified at Location 20 (AcHn-57). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 20 (AcHn-57) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.21 Location 21 (AdHn-18)

A total of 194 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 21 (AdHn-18). One-hundred-and-fourteen (n=114) of these artifacts were collected for analysis, including 89 ceramic items, 21 glass items, two faunal remains, one metal item, and one plastic item. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The limited representation of structural artifacts at Location 21 (AdHn-18) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of age, the material culture recovered from Location 21 (AdHn-18) primarily dates from the late 19th to 20th century. This time frame is indicated by the vitrified white earthenware sherds, the porcelain sherds, the single bakelite button and the majority of the glass sherds recovered from the site, which either date solely to the 20th century or have periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to 20th century. The paucity of mid-19th century refined white earthenware sherds identified at Location 21 (AdHn-18) suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Spatially, Location 21 (AdHn-18) was identified on the southeastern portion of Lot 10, Concession 13, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 10, Concession 13. Despite this lack of information, the occupational history of Chatham Township as a whole suggests that the property was likely occupied and possibly subdivided by this time. This hypothesis is supported by a 1913 topographical map of area (Department of National Defence 1913), which depicts a wooden house on the southeastern portion of Lot 10, Concession 13, in close proximity to Location 21 (AdHn-18). Although it is unclear at the present time when this structure would have been built and who would have occupied it, the spatial relationship between the house and Location 21 (AdHn-18) suggests that the site is related to its occupation and use during the late 19th to early 20th century.

Since the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 21 (AdHn-18) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.22 Location 22 (AcHn-58)

A total of 1,089 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected at Location 22 (AcHn-58), including 876 pieces of glass, 152 pieces of ceramic, 35 pieces of metal, 12 plastic artifacts, seven composite artifact, three faunal remains, as well as one flora, paint, and rubber items. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 22 (AcHn-58) primarily date from the late 19th to 20th century. The majority of the glass vessel assemblage, the lithographed ceramic sherds, and the porcelain sherds are either associated with late 19th to 20th century dates or date solely to the 20th century. Although the vitrified white earthenware and stoneware sherds could date anywhere from the mid-19th century to the 20th century, the typical long use-life of ceramics in comparison to glass sherds suggests that the assemblage is more indicative of the late 19th to 20th century. This interpretation is consistent with the lack of refined white earthenware sherds and other clear mid-19th century artifacts at Location 22 (AcHn-58).

Spatially, Location 22 (AcHn-58) is situated on the northeastern half of Lot 23, Baldoon Street East, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 23, Baldoon Street East. The only structure depicted on a topographical map of the area produced in 1913 (Department of National Defence 1913) occurs along Baldoon Road, approximately 500 metres southwest of Location 22 (AcHn-58), and may be completely unrelated to the site. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 23 and the construction of the house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the northeastern half of Lot 23, Baldoon Street East has been presented in Appendix E, Table 191. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the northeastern 50 acre property was granted to Henry Simmons in 1874. Prior to acquiring the patent, it appears that Mr. Simmons'



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

father (also named Henry) was residing on the property as a Henry Simmons is listed as a householder on 50 acres of Crown Land (on Lots 23 and 24), each valued as \$80 in the 1861 assessment rolls. A Henry Simons is also listed as a householder on the lot in directory records from 1866. It appears that Henry Simmons Sr. must have settled on the property sometime between 1851 and 1861, as there is no listing for this portion of the property in assessment rolls from 1851. After formerly acquiring the patent, Henry Simmons sold the entire 50 acres to Thomas P. Smyth in February of 1877. The property remains in Thomas P. Smyth's name for several years, which is demonstrated by his taking out a mortgage for the value of the 1877 purchase price from Charlotte Robinson in November of 1896. Unfortunately, the remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

In addition to the above mentioned assessment rolls, Henry Simmons (Sr.) is recorded on the 1861 agricultural census as living on 50 acres of Lot 23 East of Baldoon with 15 acres under cultivation. The 1861 personal census confirms that Henry (aged 54 years) was residing in a single story log house with his children: Henry (15), Linda (12), Marie (9), and Richard (7).

Henry Simmons (born about 1847) is also listed as a freeholder of Baldoon Street East Lot 23 in directory records from 1875 and appears in the 1871 census and assessment rolls. The 1871 agricultural census indicates that Mr. Simmaons had improved 30 acres of his 100 acre property by this time. The assessment rolls provide more detail indicating that he owned 50 acres each on the east halves of Lot 23 and 24 on BDE; 15 acres were improved on each, and his 50 acres on Lot 23 was valued at \$150, while his portion of Lot 24 was valued at \$200. The higher property value for Mr. Simmon's portion of Lot 24 in comparison to Lot 23 suggests that the family residence may have actually been located on Lot 24. The 1871 personal census shows that Henry was born in the United States and is listed as being of African descent, his wife Frances (aged 18 years) was born in Dover, Ontario and listed of Irish descent; the couple had one child at this time, Zora Belle aged six months, and a Nelson Carter (19) was also residing with them.

In 1877, Thomas P. Smyth purchased the northeastern 50 acres of Lot 23, Baldoon Street East. He is listed in the directory records from 1880 as a freeholder of Lot 23, Baldoon Road East, Dover Township. Mr. Smyth is noted on the 1882 assessment rolls as a freeholder of the same 50 acres, which have again increased in listed value to \$350. Although Thomas P. Smyth is the land owner in the land registry abstract index in 1886, John Chalmers is shown as residing on the property on directory records from 1886. A fairly significant increase in value is recorded in the 1899 assessment rolls with the northeastern half of Lot 23, BDE now listed at \$800 with only 18 of the 50 acres having been cleared. The construction of a residence or outbuildings likely accounts for the increase in property value that was recorded during the 1880s. By 1891, the directory records list T.P. Smyth as a freeholder of Lot 24, Concession 10, Henry Simmons as a freeholder of Lot 24, Boundary Dover East, and now James Seney as a freeholder of Lot 23, Boundary Dover East. Further census records are available for Thomas P. Smyth, but none that confirm the location of his residency.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 22 (AcHn-58) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Smyth, Chalmers, and Seney families during the late 19th century and other unknown individuals during the 20th century. The site does not appear to relate to the earlier occupation of the property during mid-19th century. The site appears to be typical for Dover Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 22 (AcHn-58) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the portion of the property where the site was identified was not likely developed for residential purposes until 1877 when Thomas P. Smyth purchased the property. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Dover Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 22 (AcHn-58) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.23 Location 23 (AcHn-68)

4.23.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

A total of 476 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 23 (AcHn-68) on Parcel 7710093, of which 187 were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 23 (AcHn-68) primarily date from the late 19th to 20th century. This time frame is indicated by the vitrified white earthenware sherds, the porcelain sherds, and the majority of the glass sherds recovered from the site, which either date solely to the 20th century or have periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to 20th century. The paucity of mid-19th century refined white earthenware sherds identified at Location 23 (AcHn-68) suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.

Spatially, Location 23 (AcHn-68) is situated on the northern portion of Lot 24, Baldoon Street East in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 24, Baldoon Street East. An existing house is situated a little over 50 metres east of Location 23 (AcHn-68). This structure is not depicted on the 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), indicating that it was built later in the twentieth century. Given the proximity of this structure to Location 23 (AcHn-68) and the late 19th to 20th century date suggested by the recovered artifact assemblage, it is possible that Location 23 (AcHn-68) is partly associated with the occupation of this relatively recent structure, and partly associated with an earlier occupation of the property. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the late 19th and early 20th century.



Since the historic Euro-Canadian component of the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 23 (AcHn-68) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.23.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

Three non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (all lithic debitage pieces) were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 (AcHn-68). The relatively small amount of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material present at the site suggests that this component of Location 23 (AcHn-68) relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 23 (AcHn-68) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as this component of the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.24 Location 24 (AcHn-59)

One Late Woodland Period Daniel's projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 (AcHn-59). After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were identified. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1,550 – 1,750) (Fox 1981).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 24 (AcHn-59) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.25 Location 25 (AdHn-14)

A total of 1,592 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 25 (AdHn-14), of which 430 were collected for analysis, including 283 ceramic items, 106 glass items, 27 metal items, five faunal remains, four plastic items, one piece of carbon, one piece of clinker, one piece of coal, one composite item, and one piece of mortar. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. Some structural artifacts were collected from Location 25 (AdHn-14), which suggests that the site could represent the location of a previous structure. The high quantity of decorated tableware recovered



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

from Location 25 (AdHn-14) suggests that the site was occupied during the mid- to late 19th century, while the presence of several 20th century items suggests that this occupation continued into the early 20th century.

Spatially, Location 25 (AdHn-14) was identified on the northwestern portion of Lot 9, Concession 10, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 9, Concession 10. The closest house depicted on a 1913 topographical map of the area is situated on the southeast portion of the lot, approximately 1.2 kilometres southeast of Location 25 (AdHn-14). The large distance between this house and Location 25 (AdHn-14) suggests that the site is not related to its occupation or use, but rather more likely relates to an occupation of the northwestern half of the lot during the mid- to late 19th century. This hypothesis is consistent with the occupational history of Chatham Township as a whole, which indicates that the majority of the township was settled by 1880. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the northwest portion of Lot 9, Concession 10 during the mid- to late 19th century and early 20th century.

Based on information gleaned from the Stage 2 artifact assemblage, it is suggested that the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 25 (AdHn-14) represents a domestic refuse deposit that appears to be associated with an occupation of Lot 9, Concession 10 mostly during the mid- to late 19th century. Since the site appears to be associated with a mostly pre-1900 occupation, it is concluded that Location 25 (AdHn-14) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.26 Location 26 (AdHn-30)

4.26.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

A total of 42 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 26 (AdHn-30), all of which were collected and retained for laboratory analysis. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 26 (AdHn-30) date from the late 19th century and beyond.

Spatially, Location 26 (AdHn-30) is situated in the central portion of Lot 24, Concession 9, near the west side of St. Clair Road in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. It is located a mere 30 metres south of Location 7 (AcHn-48) on the same property (see Sections 3.7 and 4.7). The 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) indicates that Lot 24, Concession 9 was owned by a C. B. Kinney. As discussed in Section 4.7 above, although it is not possible to determine where Mr. Kinney's residence would have been situated or how long he resided on the property, it is possible that Location 7 (AcHn-48) may be partly attributed to his occupation and use of Lot 24. Two structures are depicted on Lot 24, Concession 9 on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913). Although these structures are not depicted on the 1880 map it is possible that one or both existed at the time because it was common practice to only show the location of structures belonging to subscribers of the historical atlas. Today, only the more northerly structure still exists, but the other structure appears to have been situated where Location 7 (AcHn-48)



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

is now located. Location 26 (AdHn-30) is dated to the late 19th century and later, thus is possible that it is related to the later occupation of Location 7 (AcHn-51).

Based on information from the Stage 2 artifact assemblage, it is suggested that the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 26 (AdHn-30) represents the occupation and use of the former structure located in the central portion of Lot 24, Concession 9 during the late 19th century with some indication of a later 20th century presence. Since the site appears to be partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that the historic Euro-Canadian component of Location 26 (AdHn-30) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.26.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

One non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (secondary flake) was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 26. The relatively small amount of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material present at the site suggests that this component of Location 26 (AdHn-30) relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the recovered artifacts, the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 26 (AdHn-30) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as this component of the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.27 Location 27 (AcHn-60)

4.27.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

A total of 349 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts that were observed and collected at Location 27 (AcHn-60), including 183 ceramic items, 143 glass items, 14 metal items, three pieces of coal, two pieces of concrete, one faunal remain, one composite item, and one carbon rod. The low quantity of structural artifacts identified at the site relative to those with a domestic function suggests that Location 27 (AcHn-60) likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60), including the glass container fragments and ceramic wares indicate a use date of the site from the late 19th century into the 20th century. The identification of some popular 19th century decorative types suggests the initial occupation of the site could have been in the mid- 19th century. However, the lack of refined white earthenware, the long use-life of ceramic tableware, and high number of 20th century items confirm the main period of use for Location 27 (AcHn-60) was within the late 19th to 20th century.

Spatially, Location 27 (AcHn-60) is situated on the northwestern portion of the southwestern half of Lot 14, Concession 7, Baldoon Street West, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Dover Township in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County (Map 4) lists William Gray as the owner of the lot; however no structures have been illustrated on Lot 14, Baldoon Street West. A topographical map of the area produced in 1913 (Department of National Defence 1913) does, however, depict a brick house centred on the easternmost edge of Lot 14, approximately 640 metres northeast of Location 27 (AcHn-60). This structure is situated in the same approximate position as the turn of the century one and a half storey brick building currently standing at 25014 Baldoon Road. The distance of the brick house to Location 27 (AcHn-60) suggests that the site may not relate to its occupation and use, but rather relates to an occupation of the southwestern half of the property. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 14, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for Lot 14, Concession 7, Baldoon Street West has been presented in Appendix E, Table 192. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the entire 100 acre property was granted to John McDonald in September 1844. In 1856, likely after the death of John McDonald, the property came to be owned by James D. McKay who would sell all 100 acres on to Joseph Northwood in June 1857. Joseph only owned the land for a few days before selling in turn to Daniel F. Hendricks in early July. In October of 1859 Hendricks sold the northeastern 50 acres to William Gray. Daniel F. Hendricks died on November 16, 1885 due to injuries sustained in an accident a month prior. His will was registered in January of 1886 and in 1889 Daniels's widow Monique sold the southwest 50 acres of Lot 14 as well as part of Lot 13 to Robert A. Cummings. Four months later, Mr. Cummings sold the 50 acre southwestern half of Lot 14, as well as part of Lot 13, John Harbour. In 1900, Mr. Harbour sold his property to William Brant, who subsequently sold it to Robert Grant that same year.

Although according to the land registry abstract he did not yet own part of Lot 14, the 1851 assessment rolls show Daniel F. Hendricks on the southwest 50 acres of Lot 14, with the land evaluated at \$75. By 1861 the assessment rolls show that the property value had increased to \$100. The 1871 assessment rolls indicate that none of the land in the southwest 50 acres of Lot 14 has been cleared yet and the value was maintained at \$100.

The 1871 assessment rolls also indicate that Daniel Hendricks owned 100 acres on Lots 13, Concession 7 Baldoon Street West, which correlates with later land transactions listed in the abstract index. Since the assessment rolls show no improvements to Lot 14, the home that the Hendricks family resided in was likely located on Lot 13. The 1871 personal census indicates that the family was comprised of Daniel (aged 48 years), his wife Monique (35), and their children: Jacob (15), Charles (13), Walter (10), Olive (8), Hariett (7), Louisa (4), and Sandy (2).

The 1881 personal census shows the Hendricks family still living in Dover Township, and the 1882 assessment rolls confirm their occupation of Lots 13 and 14, on Concession 7, Baldoon Street West. It appears that the Hendricks family had increased the size of their farm at this time; Lot 13 was the centre of the family farm, but the southwest half of Lot 14 also had four acres cleared and a reported value of \$400.

In April of 1889 the southwest half of Lot 14, Concession 7, Baldoon Street West, was owned by John Harbour and the assessment rolls of the year indicate that 25 acres had been cleared and a significant value increase to \$1500. This jump in value suggests that an improvement, such as the construction of a residence, was made to the land during the intervening seven years. Ten years later, the property value increased again to \$2000, with no change in the amount of cleared land reported; therefore, it is possible that a further improvement was made to the property during the last decade of the 19th century.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The last entry in the land registry abstract index indicates that William Grant sold 100 acres on Lots 13 and 14 to Robert Grant for a dollar in 1900. The census documents show a Robert Grant and his wife Agnes living in Dover Township, Kent County in the 1901 and 1911 Census, but neither of these provide an exact location of residence.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Harbour and Grant families during the late 19th to early 20th century and potentially other unknown individuals during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Dover Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 27 (AcHn-60) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the portion of the property where the site was identified was not likely developed for residential purposes until 1889 when John Harbour purchased the property. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Dover Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 27 (AcHn-60) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.27.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

One Middle Woodland Period Saugeen projectile point manufactured on Onondaga chert was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 (AcHn-60). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 500) (Kenyon 1979).

Given the isolated nature of the find, the pre-contact Aboriginal component identified at Location 27 (AcHn-60) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as this component of the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



4.28 Location 28 (AdHn-19)

Location 28 (AdHn-19) was identified on the northwestern portion of Parcel 7490052, within the final draft layout for Turbine 26. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 69 metres north-south by 46 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwesterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7490052 onto privately owned lands.

The 182 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts identified and collected at Location 28 (AdHn-19) include 96 ceramic items, 77 glass sherds, 7 metal items, 1 faunal remain, and one stone item. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 28 (AdHn-19) suggest a late 19th to early 20th century modal use of the site. This time frame is indicated by the vitrified white earthenware sherds, the porcelain sherds, and the majority of the glass sherds recovered from the site, which either date solely to the 20th century or have periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to 20th century. The paucity of mid-19th century refined white earthenware sherds (n=6) and popular mid-19th century decorative patterns (e.g., hand painted, stamped) identified at Location 28 (AdHn-19) suggests that a period of use did not likely occur during the mid-19th century. Rather, their presence can likely be explained by their long use-life, and potential retention as heirloom items.

Spatially, Location 28 (AdHn-19) is situated on the west-central portion of the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 4, Concession 10. By 1913, one frame house is depicted on a topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), approximately 550 metres southeast of Location 28 (AdHn-19). This house no longer exists, suggesting that it was removed sometime between 1913 and 2015. Despite the distance of the former frame house to Location 28 (AdHn-19), late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns (MacDonald 1997) suggest that the site may relate to its occupation and use. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 4 and the construction of the frame house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 193. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the entire 100 acre property was granted to John Edward Hicks in 1840. After owning the property for seven years, Mr. Hicks sold it to Samuel Doolittle in 1847. Over the next 25 years, the property changed hands six more times until it was acquired by Alfred Burleigh in 1873. In 1874, Mr. Burleigh subdivided the lot into two 50 acre parcels, selling the northeast portion to Hugh Strain. It appears that Mr. Burleigh continued to occupy the southwest half of the lot (where Location 28 (AdHn-19) was identified) until at least the end of the 19th century. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for any of the individuals that occupied the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10 prior to 1873. Similarly, no property information was identified for the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Alfred Earnest Burleigh was born in Amherst, Ireland in 1845, the son of Robert and Sarah Burleigh. By 1873, Alfred had immigrated to Canada, ultimately settling on the southwestern 50 acres of the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10 in Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario. In 1881, Alfred married Ellen Jane Wemp and, prior to Jane's death in 1890, the couple had four children together, including: Ethel, Alfred, Robert, and Edith. Commercial directory records from Kent County indicate that the Burleigh family resided on the southwest 50 acres of the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10 until at least 1903.

The only assessment roll records that could be identified for the southeast half of Lot 4, Concession 10 were from the years 1887, 1892, and 1897. These records indicate that in 1887, the southwestern 50 acre parcel belonging to Alfred Burleigh was valued at \$425. Five years later, the property value increased to \$600. The increase in property value that was reported between 1887 and 1892 suggests that a small improvement, such as the construction of a small building, or perhaps an addition onto an existing building, was made to the property during this time period. It appears that the property value remained constant throughout the remainder of the 19th century. The construction of the frame house identified on the 1913 topographical map of the area may account for the increase in property value that was recorded between 1887 and 1892.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 28 (AdHn-19) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Burleigh family during the late 19th century and other unknown individuals during the early 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 28 (AdHn-19) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the property was not likely occupied until circa 1872. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 28 (AdHn-19) has no further cultural heritage value or interest. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 28 (AdHn-19) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southwesterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7490052 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



4.29 Location 29 (AdHn-20)

A total of 1,034 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 29 (AdHn-20), of which 278 were collected for analysis, including 158 ceramic items, 94 glass items, a carbon rod and smaller amounts of coal, concrete, fauna, lime, metal, mortar, and plastic. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. Some structural artifacts were collected from Location 29 (AdHn-20) which suggests that the site could represent the location of a previous structure. The artifact assemblage from Location 29 (AdHn-20) dates the site to the late 19th century into the 20th century. The majority of the glass assemblage and the presence of plastic are associated with post-1900 dates. Although some 19th century popular decorative styles were identified (transfer printed and hand painted), the typical long use-life of ceramic tableware suggests that a significant period of use did not occur until the late 19th century.

Spatially, Location 29 (AdHn-20) is located on the southwest portion of Lot 4, Concession 10, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not show a structure located on the property at this time. By 1913, one house is depicted near Location 29 (AdHn-20) on the topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913). There is no house currently situated here, but there is still evidence of a driveway on current maps and the artifacts are in the same location as the driveway along Hedge Line. Although it is unclear when the structure depicted on the 1913 topographical map was first built, it is likely that Location 29 (AdHn-20) is related to its occupation and use. The owners of this house during the 19th and 20th century are unknown at the present time.

Based on information gleaned from the Stage 2 artifact assemblage, it is suggested that the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at Location 29 (AdHn-20) represents the occupation and use of the former structure located on Lot 4, Concession 10 during the late 19th century with some indication of a later 20th century presence. Since the site appears to be partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 29 (AdHn-20) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.30 Location 30

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic primary thinning flake manufactured from Kettle Point chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 30 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



4.31 Location 31 (AdHn-21)

A total of 213 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected at Location 31 (AdHn-21), including 148 ceramic items, 58 glass items, three metal items, and one piece of concrete. The limited representation of structural artifacts at Location 31 (AdHn-21) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of age, the material culture recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) primarily dates from the late 19th to 20th century. The majority of the glass assemblage, the vitrified white earthenware sherds, the porcelain sherds, the cut nails, and the silver spoon recovered from the site have periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to 20th century. This time frame is consistent with the refined white earthenware sherds recovered from the site, the majority of which were plain or undecorated. Ten transfer printed refined white earthenware sherds represent the only decorative styles present in this portion of the assemblage, with seven of these sherds likely originating from the same vessel. The near absence of popular early to mid-19th century decorative patterns in the refined white earthenware portion of the assemblage recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.

Spatially, Location 31 (AdHn-21) was identified on the eastern corner of Lot 2, Concession 11, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 2, Concession 11, and the 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913) does not depict any structures in close proximity to Location 31 (AdHn-21). The site was, however, identified approximately 140 metres northeast of a turn of the century frame house currently situated at 8811 Union Line. The close proximity of this structure to the site suggests that Location 31 (AdHn-21) may be related to its occupation and use, potentially beginning in the late 19th century. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 2 and the construction of the frame house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for Lot 2, Concession 11 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 194. According to these records, the earliest transaction for the property was a deed for all 200 acres of Lot 2 purchased by Charles Hood from the Warden Treasurer in 1872 for a sum of \$300. Mr. Hood formally acquired the Crown Patent for the property in 1875, and subsequently sold it to Thomas Holmes in 1878. After owning the property for only three years, Mr. Holmes sold Lot 2 to John Rice, who subsequently conveyed the property to George Yarker in 1884. In 1887, the 156 acre parcel of the lot located south of Little Bear Creek Drain was conveyed to Samuel Barfoot. By 1889, Mr. Barfoot had acquired all 200 acres of Lot 2. After owning the entire property for eight years, Mr. Barfoot sold the portion of the lot located north of Little Bear Creek Drain to James Mason and the 59 acre easterly parcel, located south of Little Bear Creek Drain to John C. Montgomery. No further transactions occurred on the property between 1898 and 1900, suggesting that Mr.'s Barfoot, Mason, and Montgomery continued to own their respective portions of the lot until at least the end of the 19th century. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for Charles Hood, Thomas Holmes, John Rice, George Yarker, James Mason, or John Montgomery. Similarly, no property information was identified for the southeast half of Lot 2, Concession 11 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

The only biographical information that could be located for Samuel Barfoot was identified in commercial directory records for Kent County. These records suggest that although Mr. Barfoot owned Lot 2, Concession 11, he was actually residing on part of Lot 3, Concession 10 from at least 1885 to 1891. Sometime between 1891 and 1895, Mr. Barfoot must have temporarily relocated to Lot 2, Concession 11, as he is listed as the owner of the lot in directory records from 1895. By 1900, it appears that Mr. Barfoot had move on to Lot 4, Concession 3. This information is consistent with assessment roll records for Lot 2, Concession 11, which indicate that in 1887, R. W. Rogers, a banker, was associated with the entire 200 acre property, which was valued at \$1400 at this time. By 1892, assessment roll records suggest that the property had been sub-divided into at least five separate parcels, with the southeastern 50 acres where Location 31 (AdHn-21) is located being farmed by John Pigeon, but owned by Samuel Barfoot. This portion of the property was valued at \$550 at this time, suggesting that it had not been significantly developed by 1892. By 1897, the value of this portion of the lot had only increased by \$150, suggesting that minor improvements had been made by this time. The construction of the house currently standing at 8811 Union Line may have accounted for this small increase in property value.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Barfoot and Pigeon families during the late 19th century and other unknown individuals during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 31 (AdHn-21) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the portion of the property where the site was identified was not likely occupied until sometime between 1887 and 1892. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 31 (AdHn-21) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.32 Location 32 (AdHn-22)

Location 32 (AdHn-22) was identified on the southern portion of Parcel 7530116, immediately adjacent to the ROW for Union Line, and approximately 60 metres southwest of the final draft layout for Turbine 44. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

approximately 101 metres north-south by 81 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwestern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7530116 onto privately owned lands.

Of the 117 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts that were observed at Location 32 (AdHn-22), a total of 82 were collected, including 64 ceramic items, 16 glass items, and two faunal remains. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The low quantity of structural artifacts identified at the site relative to those with a domestic function suggests that Location 32 (AdHn-22) likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 32 (AdHn-22), including the glass container fragments and ceramic wares indicate a late 19th century to early 20th century modal use of the site. This interpretation is supported by the absence of mid-19th century artifacts, such as refined white earthenware, in the assemblage recovered from the site.

Spatially, Location 32 (AdHn-22) was identified on the southeastern portion of Lot 2, Concession 11, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Neither the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) nor the 1913 topographical map of the area list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 12, Concession 9. Location 32 (AdHn-22) is, however, located immediately northeast of a small one and a half storey century frame house situated at 8811 Union Line. The proximity of the site to the extant house suggests that Location 32 (AdHn-22) is related to its occupation and use during the late 19th or 20th century. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied this building during the late 19th and early 20th century.

Since the historic Euro-Canadian component of the site appears to be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 32 (AdHn-22) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 32 (AdHn-22) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southwesterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7530116 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.33 Location 33 (AcHn-61)

One Late Woodland Period Daniel's projectile point manufactured on Lockport chert was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 (AcHn-61). After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were identified. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1,550 – 1,750) (Fox 1981).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 33 (AcHn-61) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



4.34 Location 34

One non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (a biface thinning flake) was identified at Location 34. After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were identified. The isolated nature of the artifact suggests that Location 34 relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 34 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.35 Location 35 (AcHn-72)

Location 35 (AcHn-72) was identified on the eastern portion of Parcel 7410039, within the final draft layout for Turbine 37. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 100 metres north-south by 150 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southeasterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7410039 onto privately owned lands.

A total of 882 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected at Location 35 (AcHn-72), including 437 glass sherds, 319 ceramic items, 46 pieces of metal, 38 pieces of coal, 16 faunal remains, 10 pieces of plastic, seven composite items, four pieces of mortar, two pieces of rubber, two pieces of concrete, and one piece of fibre. The near absence of structural artifacts at Location 35 (AcHn-72) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. The artifact assemblage from Location 35 (AcHn-72) dates the site to the late 19th to 20th century. The vitrified white earthenware and porcelain sherds, the majority of the glass assemblage, and the plastic and electrical items either date from the late 19th to 20th century or have clear post-1900 dates. Although some mid-19th century ceramic types were also recovered (refined white earthenware) from Location 35 (AcHn-72), the limited quantity of popular mid-19th century decorative styles in the assemblage, combined with the typical long use-life of ceramic tableware suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-1900. Rather, the presence of these artifacts can likely be explained as heirloom items.

Spatially, Location 35 (AcHn-72) is located along the south-central border of the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 6, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) depicts a house approximately 350 metres north of Location 35, which was owned by a Gilbert Merritt. The same structure also appears on the 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), but no longer exists, suggesting that it was removed sometime between 1913 and 2015. The spatial relationship between Location 35 and the former wooden house suggests that the site is related to its occupation and use. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 5 and the construction of the house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 6 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 195. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the 100 acre northwest half of the lot was granted to Joseph Langlois in 1836, who immediately sold it to Charles Fortier. After owning



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

the property for 15 years, Mr. Fortier sold all 100 acres to George Wilson in 1851. Andrew Currie acquired the property from George Wilson in 1852, and subsequently sold it to Peter McGeachey in 1853. It remains unclear how long Mr. McGeachey owned the 100 acre northwesterly portion of Lot 5, as the next two transactions recorded for the property were for sales made by a David Smith to Ellen Longwell and Mary Anne Pinder for the western and eastern 50 acre portions, respectively. In 1875, Mrs. Longwell and Mrs. Pinder both subdivided their parcels of Lot 5, selling the northern halves to Malcolm Cameron. Mr. Cameron subsequently sold the northwestern 25 acres to Christian Trato and the northeastern 25 acres to Gilbert Merritt in 1876. Mr. Merritt sold his portion of the lot to William Bond in 1882, who later acquired the southeastern 25 acres from Mary Pinder in 1893. The Trato family sold the northwestern 25 acres to Owen Gallagher in 1885. Mr. Gallagher left this portion of the property to Catherine Early in his will, who acquired it in 1895. Finally, the southwestern 25 acres of the northwest half of Lot 5 was sold to Mathais Minderff in 1886. It appears that Mr. Bond, Mrs. Early, and Mr. Minderff continued to own their respective portions of the property until at least the end of the 19th century, as no further transactions were recorded for this portion of the lot. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for Joseph Langlois, Charles Fortier, George Wilson, Peter McGeachey, David Smith, Ellen Longwell, Mary Anne Pinder, Christian Trato, Owen Gallagher, Catherine Early, or Mathias Minderff. Similarly, no property information was identified for the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 6 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.

Gilbert Merritt (born 1838) was listed in the 1881 census as residing in Chatham Township with his wife, Margret, and their nine children, Walter, Louisa, Alfred, Chloe, Gilbert, Sarah, Catherine, Mark, and Jessie. The abstract index records for the property suggest that the Merritt family made significant improvements to the land, as the land was initially acquired for \$20 in 1876, and subsequently sold for \$4,200 in 1882. The construction of the house depicted on the 1880 map of Chatham Township likely accounts for some of the improvements made to the property by the Merritt family; however, this hypothesis cannot be confirmed or refuted due to the absence of assessment roll records for the property prior to 1887.

Between 1882 and 1893, William Bond acquired the entire eastern half of the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 6. William Bond was born in Devonshire, England in 1851, the son of William and Elizabeth Bond. William immigrated to Canada in 1870, and settled in East Whitby Township. He married Ann Bowers in 1873 and by 1881, had relocated to Chatham Township. The couple, along with their six children (Sarah, Ida, William, Ellie, Alfred, and Samuel) appear in the 1881 and 1891 census records for Chatham Township, and directory records confirm that the family resided on part of Lot 5, Concession 6 until at least 1903. Although abstract index records indicate that the Bond family owned 50 acres of the lot, assessment roll records from 1887, 1892, and 1897 suggest that the family was actually farming 75 acres of the northwest half of the property; Location 35 (AcHn-72) falls within these 75 acres. During this time frame, the property value increased from \$1700 to \$2100, suggesting an improvement, such as the construction of or an improvement to a dwelling or outbuilding, was made to the property. It should also be noted that assessment roll records indicate that the remaining 25 acres of the western quarter of the northwest half of Lot 5, Concession 6 do not appear to have been occupied until 1897.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 35 (AcHn-72) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Merritt and Bond families during the late 19th to early 20th century and potentially other unknown individuals



during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 35 (AcHn-72) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the portion of the property where the site was identified was not likely developed until 1876 when Gilbert Merritt purchased the property. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 35 (AcHn-72) has no further cultural heritage value or interest. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 35 (AcHn-72) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southeasterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7410039 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.36 Location 36

Three non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (one primary reduction flake, one biface thinning flake, one piece of shatter) were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 36. After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of each find, no additional artifacts were identified. The relatively small amount of cultural material suggests that Location 36 relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts identified at the site, Location 36 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.37 Location 37

Three non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (one biface thinning flake, one tertiary flake, and one flake fragment) were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 37. After decreasing survey intervals to one



metre within a 20 metre radius of each find, no additional artifacts were identified. The relatively small amount of cultural material suggests that Location 37 relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the small quantity ($n < 10$) and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts identified at the site, Location 37 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.38 Location 38 (AdHn-23)

A total of 124 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected at Location 38 (AdHn-23), including 77 ceramic items, 42 glass items, two metal items, one plastic item, and one stone item. The limited representation of structural artifacts at Location 38 (AdHn-23) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of age, the material culture recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) primarily dates from the late 19th to 20th century. The majority of the glass assemblage, the vitrified white earthenware sherds, the porcelain sherds, and the cut nails recovered from the site are clearly associated with either post-1900 dates or have periods of manufacture and use that span the late 19th to 20th century. The near absence of mid-19th century refined white earthenware sherds recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century, and their presence at the site can likely be explained by their long use-life, and potential retention as heirloom items.

Spatially, Location 38 (AdHn-23) was identified on the southeast half of the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 9, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 12, Concession 9. Despite this lack of information, the occupational history of Chatham Township as a whole suggests that the property was likely occupied and possibly subdivided by this time. This hypothesis is supported by a 1913 topographical map of area (Department of National Defence 1913), which depicts a wooden house on the southeast half of the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 9 in close proximity to Location 38 (AdHn-23). This structure does not appear on an aerial photo of the area from 2015, suggesting that it was removed sometime between 1913 and 2015. The spatial relationship between Location 38 (AdHn-23) and the former wooden house suggests that the site is related to its occupation and use. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 12 and the construction of the house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the southeast half of the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 9 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 196. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the 50 acre southeast half of the northwest half of the lot was granted to Thomas Gibbs in 1857. After owning the property for 29 years, Mr. Gibbs sold an illegible portion to Jonas Crosby in 1886. It appears that Mr. Crosby acquired the remainder of the property from Thomas Gibbs in 1888. In 1892, Mr. Crosby sold the entire 50 acre property to James D. Simpson, who subsequently sold it to Samuel Eagleson in 1894. On the same day as the 1894 sale, an agreement was made between Samuel Eagleson and Jonas Crosby for the southeast 25 acre portion of the property where Location 38 (AdHn-23) is situated. It appears that Mr.'s Eagleson and Crosby continued to own their respective portions of the property until at least the end of the 19th century, as no further



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

transactions were recorded for this portion of the lot. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Thomas Gibbs (born 1812) was listed as an individual of African descent originally from the United States in the 1871 and 1881 personal census records for Chatham Township. He was married to Selecta Johnson and the couple reportedly had at least one child together, William. The abstract index records for the southeast half of the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 9 indicate that Mr. Gibbs acquired the 50 acre property in 1857; however, agricultural census records and commercial directory records suggest that he did not actually reside on the property until sometime between 1866 and 1871. Assessment roll records from 1887 list the value of the property at \$625, suggesting that, in addition to clearing the land, only minor improvements had been made to the property, such as the construction a frame house, and possibly some outbuildings. The assessment roll records from this year also indicate that Jonas Crosby owned a five acre parcel of the property, which was valued at \$100. As indicated above, in 1888, Jonas Crosby acquired all 50 acres of the southeast half of the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 9.

Jonas Crosby, an individual of African American descent, was born in 1843 and immigrated to Canada in 1849. He married his wife, Mary Jane, circa 1869, and the couple had at least three children together: James H., Eliza, and Gertrude. The Crosby family appears in the 1871, 1891, and 1901 personal census records for Chatham Township, and commercial directory records confirm that members of the family remained on part of Lot 12 until at least 1903. Assessment roll records indicate a property value of \$700 for all 50 acres in 1892 and \$400 for the southern 25 acres in 1897, suggesting that little to no further improvements were made to the property for the remainder of the 19th century.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Gibbs and Crosby families during the late 19th century and other unknown individuals during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 38 (AdHn-23) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the southeast half of the northwest half of Lot 12, Concession 9 was not initially occupied until sometime between 1866 and 1871. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant*



Archaeologists. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 38 (AdHn-23) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.39 Location 39

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic biface thinning flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 39 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.40 Location 40 (AdHn-24)

Location 40 (AdHn-24) was identified on the southeastern portion of Parcel 7500066, partly within the final draft layout for Turbine 32. A total of 129 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered at Location 40 (AdHn-24) from one positive test unit and 42 positive test pits. Based on the locations of the test pits, Location 40 (AdHn-24) measured approximately 55 metres north-south by 30 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwestern extent of Location 40 (AdHn-24) as it appears that the site may have extended beyond the limits of Parcel 7500066 onto privately owned lands.

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 (AdHn-24) resulted in the collection of 129 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts from 42 test pits and one test unit situated on parcel 7500066. The artifact assemblage was comprised of 56 glass items, 46 ceramic items, 19 metal items, five pieces of coal, one composite item, one faunal remain, and one piece of mortar. Artifacts with a structural function represented approximately one third (27.9%) of the artifact assemblage, suggesting that Location 40 (AdHn-24) represents a domestic and structural refuse deposit, which may relate to the use of a former structure on the property. A total of seven artifacts in the assemblage (all of the refined white earthenware sherds) represent items that likely date from the mid- to late 19th century. The remainder of the artifact assemblage is comprised of either items that date solely to the 20th century (i.e., machine-made container glass, porcelain), or of items that are known to have periods of manufacture and use that span the 19th to 20th centuries (i.e., vitrified white earthenware, manganese tinted container glass, opaque white glass, wire nails, coarse red earthenware, yellowware). These artifact proportions suggest that the refuse deposit identified at Location 40 (AdHn-24) was predominantly used from the late 19th century to the 20th century.

Location 40 (AdHn-24) was identified on the southeast portion of Lot 8, Concession 9, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 8, Concession 9. A topographical map of area from 1913 (Department of National Defence 1913) does, however, depict a wooden house on the southeast portion of Lot 8, Concession 9 in close proximity to Location 40 (AdHn-24). This structure does not appear on an aerial photo of the area from 2015, suggesting that it was removed sometime between 1913 and 2015. The spatial relationship between Location 40 (AdHn-24) and the former wooden house suggests that the site is



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

related to its occupation and use; however, it is unclear at the present time who may have occupied this house during the late 19th and early 20th century.

Given the relatively late date of the recovered artifacts and the overall characteristics of the assemblage (ca. late 19th to early 20th century), Location 40 (AdHn-24) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest, as the site does not meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and 1d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as further clarified by Section 2.3 and Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014). It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 40 (AdHn-24) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southwesterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7500066 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.41 Location 41 (AdHn-25)

A total of 96 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected at Location 41 (AdHn-25), including 51 ceramic items, 37 glass sherds, six metal items, one faunal remain, and a modern spark plug. The near absence of structural artifacts at Location 41 (AdHn-25) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. The artifact assemblage from Location 41 (AdHn-25) dates the site from the late 19th century into the 20th century. The majority of the glass assemblage and the presence of a modern spark plug are associated with post-1900 dates. Although some early ceramic types were also recovered (refined white earthenware) from Location 41 (AdHn-25), the limited quantity of popular mid-19th century decorative styles in the assemblage, combined with the typical long use-life of ceramic tableware and their potential retention as heirloom items suggests that a significant period of use did not occur prior to the late 19th century.

Spatially, Location 41 (AdHn-25) is located on the north-central portion of the southwest half of Lot 3, Concession 10, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not show a structure located on the property at this time. By 1913, several frame houses are depicted on the topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), along the northern limit of Lot 3, including one situated approximately 25 metres northeast of Location 41 (AdHn-25). This structure is in the same approximate position as the modern house that presently stands at 8904 Union Line, suggesting that it was removed sometime between 1913 and 2015. The proximity of Location 41 (AdHn-25) to the structure depicted on the 1913 topographic map suggests the assemblage is related to its occupation and use post 1890. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 3 and the construction of the frame house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the southwest half of Lot 3, Concession 10 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 197. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the 100 acre property was granted to Joseph Boughner in 1828. By 1866, it appears that Mr. Boughner had not paid his land taxes, and as a result, the local sheriff sold the property to an Abraham Nelles. After owning the property for six years, Mr. Nelles sold all 100 acres to William and David Sylvester (presumably brothers) in 1872. Two years later, the Sylvester brothers divided the southwest portion of Lot 3 into two 50 acre parcels, with William acquiring the southwest half and David acquiring the northeast half where Location 41 (AdHn-25) was identified. In 1876,



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

William Sylvester sold his 50 acre parcel to Samuel Rogers, who subsequently sub-divided the parcel and sold both 25 acre portions in 1878. By 1879, a Samuel Barfoot had acquired both 25 acre parcels on the southwest quarter of Lot 3. After owning the property for five years, Mr. Barfoot sold the southwest 50 acres of Lot 3 to John Richmond in 1884; however, Mr. Barfoot re-acquired this portion of the lot in 1891. Later that same year, Mr. Barfoot purchased the northeast half of the southwest half of Lot 3 from the descendants of David Sylvester, resulting in his ownership of the entire southwest 100 acres of Lot 3. Between 1893 and 1897, Mr. Barfoot sub-divided the southwest half of Lot 3 into at least six portions and sold the resulting parcels to various individuals. Unfortunately, it remains unclear which individual would have owned the portion of Lot 3 where Location 41 (AdHn-25) was identified. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for Joseph Boughner, Abraham Nelles, William Sylvester, Samuel Barfoot, or John Richmond. Similarly, no property information was identified for the southeast half of Lot 3, Concession 10 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1892.

As indicated above, in 1872 William and David Sylvester acquired the southwest half of Lot 3, Concession 10, with David owning the portion of the lot where Location 41 (AdHn-25) was identified. Directory records for Kent County confirm that David Sylvester was residing on part of Lot 3, Concession 10 from at least 1875 to 1880. The only biographical information that could be identified for David Sylvester was a listing in the 1881 personal census, which indicated that David (1832 to 1888) was a farmer residing in Chatham Township with his wife, Ellen, and their six children, Henry, Joseph, Ellen, Elizabeth, William, and George. When David passed away in 1888, it appears that responsibility for the property was taken over by his third oldest son, William, as the abstract index records indicate that William sold the property to Samuel Barfoot the following year.

Assessment roll records for the 100 acre property located on the southwest half of Lot 3, Concession 10 could not be identified prior to 1892 and were partially illegible after this point. Despite this limitation, it was possible to determine that very little improvements had been made to the subdivided portions of the lot, as each listed portion had a property value ranging between \$300 and \$400. Therefore, it remains unclear when the house depicted along the northern limit of Lot 3 on the 1913 topographical map was constructed.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 41 (AdHn-25) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by members of the Sylvester and Barfoot families during the late 19th century, as well as other unknown individuals during the late 19th century and 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 41 (AdHn-25) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the southwest half of Lot 3, Concession 10 was not initially occupied



until circa 1872. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 41 (AdHn-25) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.42 Location 42 (AcHn-70)

Location 42 (AcHn-70) was identified on the eastern portion of Parcel 7410005, within the final draft layout for Turbine 36. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 106 metres north-south by 87 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the easterly extent of Location 42 (AcHn-70) as the site extended beyond the limits of Parcel 7410005 onto privately owned lands.

4.42.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Component

A total of 494 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were observed and collected from Location 42 (AcHn-70), including 296 ceramic items, 141 glass sherds, 36 metal items, eight faunal remains, six pieces of coal, two plastic items, one carbon item, two composite item, and one piece of concrete. The low quantity of structural artifacts identified at the site relative to those with a domestic function suggests that Location 42 (AcHn-70) likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70), including the glass container fragments and ceramic wares indicate a late 19th century to mid-20th century modal use of the site. Although refined white earthenware sherds were also identified at the site, the low quantity of this ware (n=3) relative to late 19th to 20th century vitrified white earthenware (n=107) and 20th century porcelain (n=111) at the site suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century. Rather, the presence of these sherds can likely be explained by the long use-life of ceramic wares, and their potential retention as heirloom items.

Location 42 (AcHn-70) was identified on the western half of the southeast half of Lot 2, Concession 5, in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) indicates that Lot 2, Concession 5 was owned by a C. McCaughen. A house belonging to McCaughen is also depicted in the northwest corner of the lot, approximately 1.25 kilometres northwest of Location 42 (AcHn-70). Since this map was so poorly subscribed, it is likely that the lot was subdivided and owned by additional individuals by 1880, which by extension suggests that Location 42 (AcHn-70) is not likely associated with the McCaughen family's occupation of Lot 2. This hypothesis is supported by a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), which depicts three frame houses situated along the southeastern boundary of the lot. One of these houses is situated in the immediate vicinity of Location 42 (AcHn-70). Although it is unclear when this structure was first built, it is likely that Location 42 (AcHn-70) is related to its occupation and use. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

history of Lot 2 and the construction of the frame house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for the southeast half of Lot 2, Concession 5 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 198. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the entire 100 acre property was granted to William D Eberts and family in 1847. In 1852, Mr. Eberts sold the western 50 acres where Location 42 (AcHn-70) is situated to Perry Haughey. Mr. Haughey subsequently subdivided the property, selling the northerly 10 acres to Citizen G. Badison in 1855 and the remaining 40 acres to Perry Chase in 1861. Perry Chase sold those 40 acres to Elizabeth Stewart in 1862, who subsequently sold a small three acre parcel in the northwest corner to Sarah Long in 1865. Citizen Badison sold his 10 acres to Clementine Brooks in 1879. No further transactions regarding the western half of the southeast half of Lot 2, Concession 5 were recorded for the remainder of the 19th century, and the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting census records, assessment rolls, and commercial directories, no further biographical information could be identified for Perry Haughey, Perry Chase, Elizabeth Stewart, or Sarah Long. Similarly, no property information was identified for the southeast half of Lot 2, Concession 5 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.

The 1851 personal census records for Kent County list William D. Eberts (born 1811) as a general merchant residing in a two storey frame house in the Town of Chatham with his wife, Mary, and their eight children Herman, Margaret, Melchin, Anna, David, Mina, Susan, and Daniel. Since this record was identified in the Town of Chatham census rather than the Chatham Township census, it is likely that the Eberts family never actually resided on Lot 2, Concession 5.

Citizen G. Badison (born 1826) was listed in the 1861 personal census records for Chatham Township as an African American individual residing in a single storey log cabin with his wife, Susan, and their two children, Elizabeth and Thomas. Commercial directory listings confirm that the Badison family was residing on their 10 acre parcel of Lot 2, Concession 5 until at least 1880.

By 1879, Clementine Brooks (born 1814), a widow from the United States, had acquired the 10 acre northern parcel of the southeast half of Lot 2, Concession 5. Commercial directory listings indicate that Mrs. Brooks resided on the property until at least 1895. Assessment roll records from 1887 and 1892 indicate that this portion of the lot was valued at \$300, suggesting that only minor improvements, such as the construction of a log house, had been made. The 1897 assessment roll records indicate that the property had been leased to a Noah Stark, with the value increasing to \$400, suggesting a further minor improvement.

Despite the evidence for an occupation of the northerly 10 acre parcel of Lot 2, Concession 5 as early as 1855, the distance between the parcel and Location 42 (AcHn-70) suggests that members of the Badison, Brooks, and Stark families are not likely responsible for the site's deposition. Rather, it is more likely that the site relates to the occupation of the southerly 37 acre parcel.

As indicated above, no further information regarding Elizabeth Stewart's ownership of the 37 acre parcel of Lot 2, Concession 5 could be identified. Assessment roll records do, however, suggest that the Stewart family was leasing the property, as three different tenants were listed for the 37 acre portion of Lot 2 in 1887, 1892, and 1897. The absence of any tenants recorded for the property in commercial directories from 1865 to 1885



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

suggests that this portion of the lot was not leased until the late 1880s. The assessment roll records also indicate this portion of the property was valued at \$500 in 1887, \$700 in 1892, and \$950 in 1897. Since the amount of land cleared during these years remained constant at 18 acres, it appears that other improvements, such as the construction of a more permanent dwelling or outbuildings, were made to the property during this time frame. It is possible that the construction of the house depicted on the 1913 topographical map of the area in the immediately vicinity of Location 42 (AcHn-70) accounts for the increase in property value recorded between 1887 and 1897.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit created by various tenants of the 37 acre portion of Lot 2, Concession 5 during the late 19th century and 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 42 (AcHn-70) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the 37 acre portion of Lot 2, Concession 5 where Location 42 (AcHn-70) was identified was not likely occupied until the late 1880s. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 42 (AcHn-70) has no further cultural heritage value or interest. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 42 (AcHn-70) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending easterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7410005 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.42.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Component

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 (AcHn-70) resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic biface manufactured from Selkirk chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 42 (AcHn-70) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of



the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.43 Location 43 (AdHn-26)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 43 (AdHn-26) resulted in the identification and collection of 99 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts that were disturbed across an agricultural field on Parcel 7540173, including: 59 glass items and 39 ceramic items. The glass portion of the assemblage contained four pane glass sherds, which were the only structural related artifacts identified at Location 43 (AdHn-26). The absence of any nails, screws, brick or mortar at the site, combined with the large proportion of artifacts that are typically associated with domestic uses suggests that Location 43 (AdHn-26) functioned as a domestic refuse deposit.

Overall, the cultural material recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) dates from the mid-19th century to the 20th century. The two sherds of refined white earthenware represent the only artifacts recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) that would have likely been manufactured during the mid-19th century. Artifacts that could date anywhere from the mid-19th century to the 20th century, including stoneware, and undecorated and moulded examples of vitrified white earthenware, represent approximately one third of the assemblage (n=33, 33.3%). Finally, artifacts that date from the late 19th to 20th century (i.e., vitrified white earthenware with a manufacturer's mark, manganese tinted glass, opaque white glass), and artifacts that date solely to the 20th century (porcelain, machine-made bottle glass) account for approximately one quarter of the artifact assemblage (n=25, 25.3%). These relative proportions, combined with the typical long use-life of ceramic wares relative to glass wares, suggests a late 19th century to 20th century date for Location 43 (AdHn-26).

Location 43 (AdHn-26) is situated on the northeastern portion of the northwest half of Lot 10, Concession 11 in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 10, Concession 11. Three houses are depicted on the lot on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), the closest of which was situated approximately 480 metres northwest of Location 43 (AdHn-26). Despite this distance, late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns suggest that Location 43 (AdHn-26) may be related to the occupation and use of at least one of these structures. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 10 and the construction of the frame houses, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for Lot 10, Concession 11 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 199. According to these records, the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 10 was issued to Jacob Cline in 1875. After owning the property for five years, Mr. Cline began to sub-divide the lot, eventually selling the northwestern 100 acres to Harrison Perry in 1882. In 1889, Mr. Perry sold the northeast 50 acres of the lot to Benjamin Harpelle. No further transactions were recorded for the northwest half of the lot between 1889 and 1900; therefore, it is inferred that Mr.'s Perry and Harpelle continued to own their respective portions of the lot until at least the end of the 19th century. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for Jacob Cline or Benjamin Harpelle. Similarly, no property information was identified for the



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

southeast half of Lot 10, Concession 11 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.

Harrison Perry was an African American born in Missouri, USA in 1842, the son of Henry and Kissior Perry. Harrison married Nancy Ford circa 1860 and the couple had at least six children together, including: Elizabeth, Mary, Harrison, Maria, Margaret, and James. In 1867, the Perry family immigrated to Canada, initially settling on Lot 13, Concession 10 in Chatham Township, Kent County, Ontario. In 1882, Harrison Perry acquired the northwest half of Lot 10, Concession 11, with directory records confirming that the family resided on the lot between at least 1885 and 1891.

Unfortunately, the only assessment roll record that could be identified for the northwest half of Lot 10, Concession 11 was from 1897. This record indicated that the northeastern 50 acres owned by Benjamin Harpelle, and where Location 43 (AdHn-26) was identified, was being farmed by John Daly and the property was valued at \$500. The relatively small property value in comparison to similarly sized parcels in the area suggests that only minor improvements had been made to the land by the late 19th century. Therefore, although the exact dates of construction remain unclear, it appears that the houses identified on the 1913 topographical map of the area were likely constructed sometime after 1889, when this portion of the property was purchased by Benjamin Harpelle.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit possibly created by members of the Harpelle and Daly families during the late 19th century and other unknown individuals during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Chatham Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 43 (AdHn-26) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the 50 acre northeastern half of the northwestern half of Lot 10, Concession 11 where Location 43 (AdHn-26) was identified was not likely occupied until post-1889. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Chatham Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 43 (AdHn-26) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.



4.44 Location 44

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic biface thinning flake manufactured from Selkirk chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 44 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.45 Location 45 (AcHn-73)

Location 45 (AcHn-73) was identified on the northern portion of Parcel 7490096, approximately 20 metres north of the final draft layout for Turbine 15. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 23 metres north-south by 36 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the northwestern extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7490096 onto privately owned lands.

Of the 67 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts that were observed at Location 45 (AcHn-73), a total of 33 were collected, including 22 glass items and 11 ceramic items. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at the site suggests that it likely represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of date, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Location 45 (AcHn-73), including the glass container fragments and porcelain insulators indicate a late 19th century to mid-20th century modal use of the site. Although both refined and vitrified white earthenware sherds were also identified at the site, the low quantity of popular 19th century decorative styles (n=1, 3.0%) suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.

Spatially, Location 45 (AcHn-73) is situated on the northeastern portion of Lot 1, Concession 10 in the former Township of Chatham, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Chatham Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 5) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 1, Concession 10. Four houses are depicted on the lot on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), the closest of which was situated approximately 650 metres southeast of Location 45 (AcHn-73). Despite this distance, late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns (McDonald 1997) suggest that Location 45 (AcHn-73) is likely related to the occupation and use of at least one of these structures. It is unclear at the present time who may have occupied the lot during the late 19th century to mid-20th century.

Since the site may be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 45 (AcHn-73) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.



4.46 Location 46 (AdHn-15)

Forty-eight non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 (AdHn-15), including two bifaces, one scraper, one piece of fire cracked rock, and 44 pieces of lithic debitage. This material was distributed across an area measured approximately 53 metres east-west by 87 metres north-south. The quantity of artifacts recovered from the site suggests that Location 46 (AdHn-15) represents a small camp occupied during an unknown time period where a limited amount of lithic activity and possibly food processing occurred.

Based on the combined recovery of fire cracked rock and 47 non-diagnostic lithic artifacts, Location 46 (AdHn-15) is concluded to have further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a(i) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment. It is unclear at the present time whether Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required for Location 46 (AdHn-15).

4.47 Location 47

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic primary thinning flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 47 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.48 Location 48 (AcHn-62)

One possible Early Woodland Period Meadowood projectile point manufactured on Onondaga chert was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 48 (AcHn-62). After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were identified. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Early Woodland Period (ca. 950 to 400 B.C.) (Kenyon 1980; Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 48 (AcHn-62) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.49 Location 49

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 49 resulted in the recovery of an isolated, non-diagnostic biface thinning flake manufactured from Onondaga chert. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 49 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.50 Location 50 (AcHn-74)

A total of 299 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 50 (AcHn-74). One-hundred-and-sixteen of these artifacts were collected for analysis, including 66 glass items, 47 ceramic items, and three metal items. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts at Location 50 (AcHn-74) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of age, the material culture recovered from Location 50 (AcHn-74) primarily dates from the late 19th century to 20th century. The vitrified white earthenware sherds, the majority of the glass assemblage, the six porcelain sherds, and the single fork recovered from the site are either associated with late 19th to 20th century or post-1900 dates. Although some mid- 19th century refined earthenware sherds were also recovered from Location 50 (AcHn-74), the limited quantity of popular mid-19th century decorative styles in the assemblage, combined with the typical long use-life of ceramic tablewares suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.

Spatially, Location 50 (AcHn-74) is situated on the north-central portion of Lot 23, Baldoon Street East in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. Unfortunately, due to poor atlas subscribership, the 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not list an owner for, or structures located on, Lot 23, Baldoon Street East. One house is depicted on the lot on a 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), approximately 450 metres southwest of Location 50 (AcHn-74). This structure is in the same approximate position as a one and half storey frame house clad with white vinyl siding that presently stands at 25869 Baldoon Road. Despite the distance between the site and house, late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns (McDonald 1997) suggest that Location 50 (AcHn-74) is likely related to its occupation and use. It is unclear when this house was initially built and who may have occupied it during the late 19th to 20th century.

Since the site may be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that Location 50 (AcHn-74) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required.

4.51 Location 51 (AcHn-53)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 51 (AcHn-53) resulted in the recovery of an isolated, Early Woodland Period Stemmed Cluster projectile point manufactured from an unidentified grey and cream banded chert type. Based on personal communication with William A. Fox, M.A., an expert in Ontario chert formations (see Fox 2009), the chert type identified at Location 51 (AcHn-53) was determined to be non-local, and was thought to be



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

most similar to either Boggs or Lower Mercer chert formations from the Pennsylvania area. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during the Early Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 200).

Despite the isolated nature of the find, Location 51 (AcHn-53) is considered to be a site with cultural heritage value or interest as it is associated with a projectile point that was manufactured from a non-local chert type, which likely arrived in the Chatham-Kent Ontario area through either long distant travel or trade and, thus, may provide valuable information about the poorly understood mobility and exchange patterns of pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. This conclusion is consistent with Section 2.2, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), which indicates that single examples of artifacts manufactured from exotic or non-local chert types require Stage 3 site-specific assessment. It is unclear at the present time whether Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required for Location 51 (AcHn-53).

4.52 Location 52 (AcHn-75)

Location 52 (AcHn-75) was identified on the eastern portion of Parcel 7800078, immediately adjacent to the ROW for St. Andrews Line, and approximately 20 metres south of the final draft layout for Turbines 72 and 73. This site consisted of a surface scatter of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed across an area that measured approximately 90 metres north-south by 75 metres east-west. It was not possible to determine the southwesterly extent of the site, as the surface artifacts expanded beyond the limits of Parcel 7800078 onto privately owned lands.

A total of 259 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified at Location 52 (AcHn-75). Ninety three of these artifacts were collected for analysis, including 32 glass items, 54 ceramic items, four metal items, a carbon rod, a piece of plastic and one piece of coal. No diagnostic artifacts were left in the field with all other artifact categories being sampled until collecting became redundant. The near absence of structural artifacts at Location 52 (AcHn-75) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. The artifact assemblage from Location 52 (AcHn-75) dates the site to the 20th century. The vitrified white earthenware and porcelain sherds, as well as the majority of the glass assemblage, the stainless steel utensil fragment, and the presence of plastic are either associated with late 19th to 20th century or post-1900 dates. Although some early ceramic types were also recovered (refined white earthenware) from Location 52 (AcHn-75), the limited quantity of popular 19th century decorative styles in the assemblage, combined with the typical long use-life of ceramic tableware suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.

Spatially, Location 52 (AcHn-75) is located on the southeast portion of Lot 20, Concession 6 East, in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) does not show a structure located on the property at this time. By 1913, one house is depicted on the topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913), immediately southwest of Location 52 (AcHn-75). This structure is in the same approximate position as two houses that presently stand along St. Andrews Line. The proximity of Location 52 (AcHn-75) to the structure depicted on the 1913 topographic map suggests the assemblage is related to the occupation and use of the house in the late 19th to 20th century.

Since the site may be at least partly associated with a pre-1900 occupation, and a complete CSP, as well as additional historical property research was not performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, it is concluded that



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Location 52 (AcHn-75) has further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment; however, it is unclear at the present time whether or not Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required. It should be noted that this interpretation only applies to the portion of Location 52 (AcHn-75) that was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 project; the portion of the site extending southwesterly onto privately owned lands beyond Parcel 7800078 still requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

4.53 Location 53 (AcHn-63)

One Late Archaic Crawford Knoll projectile point manufactured on Kettle Point chert was identified at Location 53 (AcHn-63). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Late Archaic Small Point Horizon (ca. 1,300-1,100/900 B.C.) (Ellis et al. 1990).

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 53 (AcHn-63) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.54 Location 54

One non-diagnostic biface fragment was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 54. The isolated nature of this artifact suggests it relates to a transient use of the area that occurred during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of the find, Location 54 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.55 Location 55 (AcHn-76)

A total of 228 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified and collected at Location 55 (AcHn-76) including 129 ceramic items, 90 glass items, five metal items, two composite items, one carbon item, and one faunal remain. The near absence of structural artifacts identified at Location 55 (AcHn-76) suggests that the site represents a domestic refuse deposit. In terms of age, the material culture recovered from Location 50 (AcHn-74) primarily dates from the late 19th to 20th century. The majority of the glass vessel assemblage, the lithographed ceramic sherds, the porcelain sherds, and the single fragment of decorated lamp chimney glass are either associated with late 19th to 20th century dates or date solely to the 20th century. This time frame is also consistent with the vitrified white earthenware and stoneware sherds recovered from the site. Although four refined white earthenware sherds were also recovered from Location 55 (AcHn-76), the limited quantity of popular mid-19th century decorative styles in the assemblage, combined with the typical long use-life of ceramic tablewares suggests that a significant period of use did not occur during the mid-19th century.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Spatially, Location 55 (AcHn-76) is situated along the rear lot line of the central portion of Lot 24, Concession 9 in the former Township of Dover, Kent County, Ontario. The 1880 map of Dover Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* (Map 4) indicates that the southeastern portion of Lot 24, Concession 9 was owned by a C. B. Kinney. The 1913 topographical map of the area (Department of National Defence 1913) depicts a wooden house on the central portion of the lot, in close proximity to St. Clair Road, approximately 530 metres northeast of Location 55. This house no longer exists, suggesting that it was removed sometime between 1913 and 2015. Despite the distance of the former frame house to Location 55, late 19th to 20th century refuse disposal patterns (MacDonald 1997) suggest that the site may relate to the occupation and use of this structure. In order to establish a better understanding of the occupational history of Lot 24 and the construction of the house, additional sources, including land registry records, census records, and assessment roll records were consulted.

A summary of the 19th century abstract index records for Lot 24, Concession 9 has been presented in Appendix E, Table 200. According to these records, the Crown Patent for the 200 acre property was issued to William Scarnahorn in 1834. One month later, the property was sold to John Radenhurst. After owning the entire lot for 22 years, John Radenhurst's widow sold the central 100 acres to Daniel Sullivan in 1856; this portion of the lot corresponds where Location 55 (AcHn-76) was identified. Although several transactions were recorded for the remaining portions of the lot, the central 100 acres changed hands only three more times throughout the remainder of the 19th century. In 1872, Daniel Sullivan sold the central 100 acres to Darius A. Wilcox, who subsequently sold it to Thomas Kinney in 1874. One year later, the central portion of the lot was sold to Andrew V. Wemp. Mr. Wemp appears to have owned this portion of the lot until at least the end of the 19th century. The remainder of the abstract index records for the 20th century were not available at the time of production of the present report.

Despite consulting assessment roll records, census records, and directory records, no biographical information could be identified for William Scarnahorn, John Radenhurst, Daniel Sullivan, or Darius Wilcox. Similarly, no property information was identified for any portion of Lot 24, Concession 9 in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 agricultural census records, and assessment roll records were unavailable prior to 1887.

Andrew Vandyk Wemp was born in Amherst Island Township in 1831, the son of Michael and Eleanor Wemp. Between 1851 and 1861, Andrew married Harriet Ann Beaubien and the couple had at least 10 children together: William, Jane, Margaret, Nelson, John, James, Charles, Mary, Andrew, and Georgina. In 1875, the Wemp family relocated to Kent County, settling on the central 100 acres of Lot 24, Concession 9, in Dover Township. Commercial directory records indicate that members of Wemp family remained on the property until at least 1903.

Assessment roll records for Lot 24, Concession 9 indicate that the central 100 acres of the property was not actively farmed until sometime between 1871 and 1881, which is consistent with the lack of biographical information for Daniel Sullivan and Darius Wilcox, as well as the Wemp family's occupation of the property in 1875. Assessment roll records from 1881 indicate the Wemp family had cleared 20 acres of their 100 acre parcel of Lot 24 and the property was valued at \$1400. By 1891, the property value had increased to \$3400, suggesting that an improvement, such as the construction of a frame dwelling and outbuildings, had been made to the property. The property value remained relatively constant for the remainder of the 19th century, suggesting that little to no further improvements were made to the property during this time frame. Based on this information, it is



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

likely that the house depicted on the central portion of the lot, in close proximity to St. Clair Road was constructed by the Wemp family, sometime after 1875.

Based on the results of the additional historical research, it appears that the historic Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Location 55 (AcHn-76) are consistent with a domestic refuse deposit possibly created by members of the Wemp family during the late 19th century and other unknown individuals during the 20th century. The site appears to be typical for Dover Township, being similar to numerous other turn of the century domestic refuse deposits identified in the region.

Although the artifact assemblage recovered from Location 55 (AcHn-76) technically meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), when the complete artifact assemblage is analyzed, as per Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (Government of Ontario 2014), it is clear that the majority of the assemblage post-dates 1870. In addition, when the spatial distribution of artifacts is analyzed, there is no evidence for a discreet early occupation. Rather the mid-19th century material is dispersed throughout the larger assemblage. As such, there is no indication of an early occupation at this location. This interpretation is consistent with the additional historical property research performed as part of the Stage 2 assessment, which suggested that the 100 acre central portion of Lot 24, Concession 9 where Location 55 (AcHn-76) was identified was not likely occupied until post-1875. The date and overall characteristics of the artifact assemblage are relatively common for the region, and do not advance our understanding of Dover Township or its early settlement. Furthermore, the site is not associated with a significant historical event, it did not produce a large quantity of artifacts, it does not retain any inherent scientific, traditional, social, or religious value, and it would not be a useful resource for public education, recreation, or tourism. Based on this information, it is very unlikely that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would result in a conclusion of further cultural heritage value or interest, as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Therefore, it is concluded that Location 55 (AcHn-76) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.56 Location 56 (AcHn-54)

One non-diagnostic biface tip and seven pieces of non-diagnostic lithic debitage (including two manufactured from exotic chert types) were identified at Location 56 (AcHn-54). After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the finds, no additional artifacts were identified. The relatively small amount of cultural material identified at the site suggests that Location 56 (AcHn-54) relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Based on the recovery of two pieces of lithic debitage manufactured from exotic chert types, Location 56 (AcHn-54) is concluded to have further cultural heritage value or interest as the site meets the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standards 1.b.(ii) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment. It is unclear at the present time whether Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will ultimately be required for Location 56 (AcHn-54).



4.57 Location 57

One non-diagnostic pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (a primary thinning flake) was identified at Location 57. After decreasing survey intervals to one metre within a 20 metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were identified. The isolated nature of the artifact suggests that Location 57 relates to a transient use of the area during an unknown time period.

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 57 is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

4.58 Location 58 (AcHn-71)

One possible Early Woodland Adena projectile point manufactured on Selkirk chert was identified at Location 58 (AcHn-71). The isolated nature of this artifact suggests that it was associated with a transient visit to the area during the Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 to 300 B.C.) (Justice 1987:192)

Given the isolated nature of the find, Location 58 (AcHn-71) is concluded to have no further cultural heritage value or interest as the site does not meet the criterion identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 58 locations producing cultural material. Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 50, 52, and 55, pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were found at Locations 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, and 58 and a combination of pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at Locations 7, 9, 16, 23, 26, 27, and 42. Based on the results of the Stage 2 property assessments and detailed property specific research, it was concluded that:

- 1) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 50, and 52 have further cultural heritage value or interest and further archaeological assessment is required.
- 2) The pre-contact Aboriginal components at Locations 13, 19, 46, 51, and 56 have further cultural heritage value or interest and further archaeological assessment is required.
- 3) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations 1, 14, 22, 27, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 55 have no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.
- 4) The pre-contact Aboriginal components at Locations 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, and 58 have no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.
- 5) Portions of Locations 1, 4, 7, 14, 28, 32, 35, 40, 42, 45, and 52 were observed during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the North Kent Wind 1 project to extend onto privately owned lands, as discussed in Sections 3.0 and 4.0 above. The extensions of these sites will require Stage 2 archaeological assessments if the privately owned lands on which they are located are ever to be subjected to future development activities.

Given these findings, specific recommendations are made below for each individual site, as per Section 7.8.4, Standard 1 of the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

5.1 Locations 1 (AdHn-27), 5, 6 (AdHn-16), 8 (AcHn-55), 14 (AcHn-69), 15 (AcHn-56), 18, 20 (AcHn-57), 22 (AcHn-58), 24 (AcHn-59), 27 (AcHn-60), 28 (AdHn-19), 30, 31 (AdHn-21), 33 (AcHn-61), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (AdHn-23), 39, 40 (AdHn-24), 41 (AdHn-25), 42 (AcHn-70), 43 (AdHn-26), 44, 47, 48 (AcHn-62), 49, 52, 53 (AcHn-63), 54, 55, 57, 58 (AcHn-71)

- 1) The cultural heritage value or interest of Locations 1 (AdHn-27), 5, 6 (AdHn-16), 8 (AcHn-55), 14 (AcHn-69), 15 (AcHn-56), 18, 20 (AcHn-57), 22 (AcHn-58), 24 (AcHn-59), 27 (AcHn-60), 28 (AdHn-19), 30, 31 (AdHn-21), 33 (AcHn-61), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (AdHn-23), 39, 40 (AdHn-24), 41 (AdHn-25), 42 (AcHn-70), 43 (AdHn-26), 44, 47, 48 (AcHn-62), 49, 52, 53 (AcHn-63), 54, 55, 57, 58 (AcHn-71)



have been sufficiently assessed and documented, the sites may be considered free of further archaeological concern, and no further archaeological assessment of these sites is required.

5.2 Location 2 (AdHn-28)

- 1) Location 2 (AdHn-28) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 2 (AdHn-28) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 2 (AdHn-28) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 2 (AdHn-28) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 2 (AdHn-28) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 2 (AdHn-28) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 2. These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.



5.3 Location 3 (AdHn-13)

- 1) Location 3 (AdHn-13) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 3 (AdHn-13) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 3 (AdHn-13) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 3 (AdHn-13) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Bush Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 3 (AdHn-13) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 3 (AdHn-13) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 3 (AdHn-13). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.4 Location 4 (AdHn-29)

- 1) Location 4 (AdHn-29) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 4 (AdHn-29) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 4 (AdHn-29) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 4 (AdHn-29) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 4 (AdHn-29) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.5 Location 7 (AcHn-48)

- 1) Location 7 (AcHn-48) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 7 (AcHn-48) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 7 (AcHn-48) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 7 (AcHn-48) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for St. Clair Road, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 7 (AcHn-48) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 7 (AcHn-48) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 7 (AcHn-48). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.6 Location 9 (AcHn-49)

- 1) Location 9 (AcHn-49) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

- 4) Since Location 9 (AcHn-49) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 9 (AcHn-49) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 9 (AcHn-49) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 9 (AcHn-49) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 9 (AcHn-49) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 9 (AcHn-49). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.7 Location 10 (AcHn-64)

- 1) Location 10 (AcHn-64) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 4) Since Location 10 (AcHn-64) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 10 (AcHn-64) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 10 (AcHn-64) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for St. Andrews Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 10 (AcHn-64) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 10 (AcHn-64) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 10 (AcHn-64). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.8 Location 11 (AcHn-65)

- 1) Location 11 (AcHn-65) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 11 (AcHn-65) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 11 (AcHn-65) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 11 (AcHn-65) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 11 (AcHn-65) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 11 (AcHn-65) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 11 (AcHn-65). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.9 Location 12 (AcHn-66)

- 1) Location 12 (AcHn-66) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 12 (AcHn-66) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 12 (AcHn-66) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 12 (AcHn-66) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 12 (AcHn-66) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 12 (AcHn-66) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 12 (AcHn-66). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.10 Location 13 (AcHn-50)

- 1) Location 13 (AcHn-50) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 13 (AcHn-50) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Location 13 (AcHn-50) is situated within the limits of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 13 (AcHn-50). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial



clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below.

5.11 Location 16 (AcHn-51)

- 1) Location 16 (AcHn-51) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 16 (AcHn-51) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 16 (AcHn-51) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 16 (AcHn-51) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 16 (AcHn-51) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 16 (AcHn-51) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 16 (AcHn-51). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.



5.12 Location 17 (AcHn-67)

- 1) Location 17 (AcHn-67) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 17 (AcHn-67) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 17 (AcHn-67) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 17 (AcHn-67) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 17 (AcHn-67) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.13 Location 19 (AcHn-52)

- 1) Location 19 (AcHn-52) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 19 (AcHn-52) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Location 19 (AcHn-52) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that Location 19 (AcHn-52) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.14 Location 21 (AdHn-18)

- 1) Location 21 (AdHn-18) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 21 (AdHn-18) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 21 (AdHn-18) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 21 (AdHn-18) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Bush Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 21 (AdHn-18) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 21 (AdHn-18) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 21 (AdHn-18). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.15 Location 23 (AcHn-68)

- 1) Location 23 (AcHn-68) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 23 (AcHn-68) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 23 (AcHn-68) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 23 (AcHn-68) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 23 (AcHn-68) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 23 (AcHn-68) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 23 (AcHn-68). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.16 Location 25 (AdHn-14)

- 1) Location 25 (AdHn-14) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 25 (AdHn-14) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 25 (AdHn-14) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.



- 6) Location 25 (AdHn-14) is situated approximately 15 metres southeast of the disturbed ROW for Dover Centre Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 25 (AdHn-14) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 25 (AdHn-14) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 25 (AdHn-14). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.17 Location 26 (AdHn-30)

- 1) Location 26 (AdHn-30) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 26 (AdHn-30) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 26 (AdHn-30) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 26 (AdHn-30) is situated more than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary



to ensure that Location 26 (AdHn-30) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the North Kent Wind 1 Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.18 Location 29 (AdHn-20)

- 1) Location 29 (AdHn-20) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 29 (AdHn-20) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 29 (AdHn-20) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 29 (AdHn-20) is situated immediately adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Cedar Hedge Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 29 (AdHn-20) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 29 (AdHn-20) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 29 (AdHn-20). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.19 Location 32 (AdHn-22)

- 1) Location 32 (AdHn-22) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 32 (AdHn-22) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 32 (AdHn-22) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 32 (AdHn-22) is situated adjacent to the disturbed ROW for Union Line, which forms part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. Since the site was determined to not extend into the disturbed ROW, and the site's 20 metre protective buffer does not fall within the limits of the final draft layout, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 32 (AdHn-22) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 32 (AdHn-22) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 32 (AdHn-22). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.



5.20 Location 45 (AcHn-73)

- 1) Location 45 (AcHn-73) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 45 (AcHn-73) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 45 (AcHn-73) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 45 (AcHn-73) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 45 (AcHn-73) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 45 (AcHn-73) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 45 (AcHn-73). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.21 Location 46 (AdHn-15)

- 1) Location 46 (AdHn-15) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 46 (AdHn-15) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Location 46 (AdHn-15) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 46 (AdHn-15) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 46 (AdHn-15) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 46 (AdHn-15). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.22 Location 50 (AcHn-74)

- 1) Location 50 (AcHn-74) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

- 4) Since Location 50 (AcHn-74) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 50 (AcHn-74) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 50 (AcHn-74) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 50 (AcHn-74) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 50 (AcHn-74) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 50 (AcHn-74). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.23 Location 51 (AcHn-53)

- 1) Location 51 (AcHn-53) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 51 (AcHn-53) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

- 5) Location 51 (AcHn-53) is situated more than 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 51 (AcHn-53) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 51 (AcHn-53) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 51 (AcHn-53). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.24 Location 52 (AcHn-75)

- 1) Location 52 (AcHn-75) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 52 (AcHn-75) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 50 (AcHn-74) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) Location 52 (AcHn-75) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

at this time. However, Location 52 (AcHn-75) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 52 (AcHn-75) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 52 (AcHn-75). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.

5.25 Location 56 (AcHn-54)

- 1) Location 56 (AcHn-54) possesses cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since Location 56 (AcHn-54) has been identified as a small pre-contact Aboriginal site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Location 56 (AcHn-54) is situated 20 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the North Kent Wind 1 Project is not required at this time. However, Location 56 (AcHn-54) is also situated less than 70 metres from the North Kent Wind 1 Project final draft layout. At the time of report submission, the limits of the construction disturbance area within the final draft layout had not been finalized and it cannot be conclusively demonstrated that the 50 metre monitoring buffer for Location 56 (AcHn-54) will not be impacted by construction activities for the North Kent Wind 1 Project. As such, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect Location 56 (AcHn-54). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.26 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.27 below.



5.26 Partial Clearance

Until such time that the 24 sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment within the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area (i.e., Locations 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 56) can undergo Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessments, it is recommended that the remainder of the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area where Stage 2 archaeological assessments were performed be granted partial clearance with 20 metre protective buffer zones and 50 metre construction monitoring zones to be established around the extent of the previously mentioned sites.

Of the 24 above noted sites, only Location 13 (site limits and 20m protective buffer) is located within the Project Location and will be impacted by the planned development; all other locations (and 20 metre protective buffer) are situated outside of the Project Location. Based on current schedules, it has been proposed that the Stage 3 for Location 13 will be completed in the spring of 2016. This is well in advance of planned construction schedules, which have yet to be finalized. As part of the short term protective strategy, a protective fence will be erected around Location 13's 20 metre protective buffer, as depicted on Tile 18 of the Supplemental Documentation. Should construction begin prior to completion of the Stage 3, construction monitoring will be required within Location 13's 50 metre construction monitoring zone and around the protected portion of the site.

The site limits, 20 metre protective buffer and 50 metre monitoring buffer for Locations 4, 17, and 19 are located completely outside of the Project Location and proposed CDA. As such, and based on the current plan of development there is no requirement for construction monitoring for these three locations.

Location 2 and Location 23 are located adjacent to the Project Location and will not be fenced as their site limits and 20 metre protective buffers are located well away from the Project Location. However, portions of the 50 metre monitoring buffers overlap with the Project Location and will be monitored during construction.

The remaining 19 Locations (Locations 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 56) will be partially fenced. The protective fencing will be erected along the 20 meter protective buffer for each location or the portion of the Project Location edge that overlaps with the 20 metre protective buffer. Construction monitoring is recommended for all these locations for the portion of the 50 metre monitoring buffer for each location that overlaps with the Project Location.

The recommendation for partial clearance is to accommodate the need for the proponent to move forward with development activities within that portion of the project area where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites. Snow fencing is to be erected at 20 metre protective buffer zones for those sites located within the final draft project limits to clearly delineate their boundaries, and a licensed archaeologist must confirm and document the proper placing of the fencing. For those sites located adjacent to disturbed ROWs, the 20 metre protective buffer will not extend into the ROW, but rather abut it. The locations of the buffers zones will be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable with explicit instructions or labelling to avoid. No ground alteration activities will take place inside of the 20 metre protective zone in order to avoid impacting extant archaeological resources and "no-go" instructions will be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction. If initial ground disturbing construction activities intrude into the 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones, a licensed archaeologist will be brought in to monitor those construction activities and will be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. The supplementary documentation includes a letter detailing the proponent's



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

commitment to observing these restrictions during construction, as well as Tiles depicting the 20 metre protective buffer and 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones for all appropriate sites.

5.27 Long-Term Avoidance and Protection

Twenty three archaeological Locations (and their 20 metre protective buffers) are located outside of the Project Location and have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest and are recommended for Stage 3 investigation. As these 23 locations are located outside of the proposed REA Project Location the client has no access to them and as such they will be avoided and protected long term.

Through consultation with the client, it is recommended that Locations 4, 17 and 19 be mitigated through avoidance and long term protection. The 20 metre protective buffer and the 50 metre monitoring buffer fall outside of the proposed Project Location, and as such it will be completely avoided during construction, operation and decommissioning. As Locations 4, 17, and 19 are located completely within private lands, the sites will be avoided long term. To ensure no incidental impacts, long-term protection strategies must also be implemented which will include mapping the avoided and protected area on all project mapping and ensuring that activities within the avoided area remain passive, with the exception of those normal agricultural activities, and must not include minor soil disturbance cause by the proposed undertaking such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation and similar activities (Government of Ontario, 2011, Section 4.1.4, Standard 2).

Through consultation with the client, it is recommended that Locations 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, and 56 be mitigated through avoidance and long term protection. The 20 metre protective buffer falls outside of the Project Location, and as such it will be completely avoided during construction, operation and decommissioning. However, since a portion of the 50 metre monitoring buffer overlaps with the proposed Project Location, monitoring during construction of the overlap area will be undertaken. As the sites, 20 metre protective buffer and portions of the 50 metre buffer are located completely within private lands, the sites will be avoided long term. To ensure no incidental impacts, long-term protection strategies must also be implemented which will include mapping the avoided and protected area on all project mapping and ensuring that activities within the avoided area remain passive, with the exception of those normal agricultural activities, and must not include minor soil disturbance cause by the proposed undertaking such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation and similar activities (Government of Ontario, 2011, Section 4.1.4, Standard 2).

5.28 Summary

The above recommendations determined that 24 sites require further Stage 3 assessment, and 34 sites require no further archaeological work. While all of these sites were documented during the archaeological field work conducted within the North Kent Wind 1 Project study area, not all of these sites will be impacted by the construction of the turbines or infrastructure for this project. Therefore, only those sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment that are to be impacted by construction activities will be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time. The remainder of the sites avoided by all soil disturbance activities related to the wind farm construction will not be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time.

Table 128 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations:



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Table 128: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment

Site Name	Borden #	PIN #	Cultural Affiliation	Impacted by Infrastructure?	Stage 3 Recommended?
Location 1	AdHn-27	7490077	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 2	AdHn-28	7530024	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 3	AdHn-13	7530024	Mid- to late 19 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 4	AdHn-29	7560050	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 5		7570020	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	No
Location 6	AdHn-16	7570020	Late Archaic	Yes	No
Location 7	AcHn-48	7710020	Mid- to late 19 th century Euro-Canadian Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 8	AcHn-55	7800163	Late Woodland	Yes	No
Location 9	AcHn-49	7800163	Mid- to late 19 th century Euro-Canadian Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 10	AcHn-64	7800163	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 11	AcHn-65	7800163	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 12	AcHn-66	7800163	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 13	AcHn-50	7800163	Middle Woodland	Yes	Yes
Location 14	AcHn-69	7800163	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	No
Location 15	AcHn-56	7800163	Late Archaic	No	No
Location 16	AcHn-51	7800163	Mid- to late 19 th century Euro-Canadian Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 17	AcHn-67	7800163	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 18		7800163	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	No
Location 19	AcHn-52	7800163	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 20	AcHn-57	7800163	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	No
Location 21	AdHn-18	7570020	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 22	AcHn-58	7710093	20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 23	AcHn-68	7710093	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 24	AcHn-59	7800163	Late Woodland	No	No



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Site Name	Borden #	PIN #	Cultural Affiliation	Impacted by Infrastructure?	Stage 3 Recommended?
Location 25	AdHn-14	7500034	Mid- to late 19 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 26	AdHn-30	7710020	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 27	AcHn-60	7750071	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian Middle Woodland	Yes	No
Location 28	AdHn-19	7490052	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 29	AdHn-20	7490052	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 30		7800163	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	No
Location 31	AdHn-21	7530116	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 32	AdHn-22	7530116	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 33	AcHn-61	7750041	Late Woodland	Yes	No
Location 34		7410039	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 35	AcHn-72	7410039	20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 36		7410039	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 37		7420098	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 38	AdHn-23	7500048	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 39		7500048	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 40	AdHn-24	7500066	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	No
Location 41	AdHn-25	7490068	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 42	AcHn-70	7410005	20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 43	AdHn-26	7540173	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 44		7540173	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 45	AcHn-73	7490096	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 46	AdHn-15	7500044	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 47		7450013	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 48	AcHn-62	7420070	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 49		7420070	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 50	AcHn-74	7710093	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Site Name	Borden #	PIN #	Cultural Affiliation	Impacted by Infrastructure?	Stage 3 Recommended?
Location 51	AcHn-53	7800078	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 52	AcHn-75	7800078	Late 19 th to 20 th century Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
Location 53	AcHn-63	7800078	Small Point Late Archaic	Yes	No
Location 54		7800078	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	No
Location 55	AcHn-76	7710087	20 th century Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
Location 56	AcHn-54	7800078	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Yes
Location 57		7410039	Indeterminate Pre-contact Aboriginal	Yes	No
Location 58	AcHn-71	7800078	Early Woodland	No	No



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence (Government of Ontario 1990b).



7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Adams, Nick, Ian Kenyon, Dena Doroszenko

1994 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., Archaeological Stewardship Project.

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

2011 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Highway 40 Improvements, GWP 3103-03-00, Geographic Townships of Chatham and Dover, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario*. Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Barker, David and Pat Halfpenny

1990 *Unearthing Staffordshire: Towards a New Understanding of 18th Century Ceramics*. City of Stoke-on-Trent Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, England.

Belden, H. & Co.

1880 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County*. H. Belden & Co, Toronto.

Birks, S.

2005. *The Local History of Stoke-on-Trent, England*. Online resource: thepotteries.org

Bradley, Charles S.

2000 Smoking Pipes for the Archaeologist. In *Studies in Material Culture Research*, edited by Karlis Karklins, pp. 104-133. The Society for Historical Archaeology, California University of Pennsylvania, California, Pennsylvania.

Carter, Floreen

1984 *Place Names of Ontario*. Phelps Publishing Company, London.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. 3rd ed. Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Claney, Jane Perkins

2004 *Rockingham Ware in American Culture, 1830-1930; Reading Historical Artifacts*. University Press of New England, Hanover.

Collard, Elizabeth

1967 *Nineteenth-Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada*. McGill University Press, Montreal.

Coysh, A.W. and R.W. Henrywood.

1982 A Century of Blue and White Printed Pottery 1780-1880. In *The Dictionary of Blue and White Printed Pottery 1780-1880*. Baron Publishing, Suffolk, England.

Croft, Terrell and Wilford Summers (editors)

1987 *American Electricians' Handbook* (11th edition). New York: McGraw Hill.

Department of Agriculture

1880 *Ontario Agricultural Commission, Appendix A: Proceedings of the Ontario Agricultural Commission*. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Dodd, Christine F., Dana R. Poulton, Paul A. Lennox, David G. Smith and Gary A. Warrick

1990 The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 321-360.

Eley, Betty E. and Peter H. von Bitter

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Ellis, Chris J. and D. Brian Deller

- 1990 Paleo-Indians. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 37-64.

Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors)

- 1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5.

Ellis, Chris J., Ian T. Kenyon and Michael W. Spence

- 1990 The Archaic. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 65-124.

Ferris, Neal

- 1996 *A Report of Activities Conducted Under Archaeological Licence 96-078*. Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- 2009 *The Archaeology of Native-Lived Colonialism: Challenging History in the Great Lakes*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Fike, R.E.,

- 1987 *The Bottle Book – A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City.

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC)

- 2013 *Chatham Western Transportation Link, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario. Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study*. Report on file with Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Foreman, Lindsay Judith,

- 2011 *Seasonal Subsistence in Late Woodland Southwestern Ontario*. Unpublished thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The School of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, University of Western Ontario London, Ontario, Canada.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Fox, William A.

1981 *Daniels Triangular Points. KEWA 81-1.*

2009 Ontario Cherts Revisited. In *Painting the Past With a Broad Brush: Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright*, edited by David Keenlyside and Jean-Luc Pilon, pp. 353-370. Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 170. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau.

Gibson, Erica

2011 *Ceramic Maker's Marks.* Left NORITA. Coast Press

Godden, Geoffrey A.

1964 *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks.* Barrie and Jenkins Ltd. Alden Press, Oxford, England.

Golder Associates Ltd.

2014 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Belle River Wind Project, Various Lots and Concessions, Former Geographic Townships of Maidstone, Rochester, and Tilbury West, Now Town of Lakeshore, Essex County, Ontario.* Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

2015 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, North Kent Wind Project, Various Lots and Concessions, Former Townships of Chatham and Dover, Historical County of Kent, Now Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario.* Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

Government of Ontario

1990a *The Ontario Heritage Act.* Electronic document: <http://www.search.e-laws.gov.on.ca/en/isysquery/22cb421e-c632-498a-a9d8-0fe5ff80454f/1/doc/?search=browseStatutes&context=#hit1> Accessed January 29, 2013.

1990b Ontario Regulation 359/09: *Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the act.* Electronic document: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_090359_e.htm. Last accessed February 26, 2013

1990c *The Environmental Protection Act.* Electronic document: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90e19_e.htm Last accessed February 26, 2013



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

- 2002 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*. Electronic document: <http://www.search.e-laws.gov.on.ca/en/isysquery/4df81715-b552-4fa4-8098-d72607430cdb/1/doc/?search=browseStatutes&context=#hit1> Accessed January 29, 2013.
- 2009 *The Green Energy Act*, R.S.O. 2009, Chapter 12, Schedule A. Last amended: 2009, c.33, Schedule 11, s. 6. Electronic Document: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_09g12_e.htm
- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport, Toronto.

Heinz

- n.d. Heinz Ketchup: A 135-Year History of Innovation. Available Online resource: <http://www.heinz.com/data/pdf/ketchuptimeline.pdf>

Herniman, Charles

- 1968 Development of Artificial Drainage Systems in Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario. *Ontario Geography* (2):13-24.

Hewitt, D.F.

- 1972 *Paleozoic Geology of Southern Ontario*. Geological Report No. 105, Ontario Division of Mines, Toronto.

Hillman, David

- 1986 A Short History of Early Consumer Plastics. *Journal of the International Institute for Conservation - Canadian Group*, 1985/86, Vol. 10 & 11.

Hughes, G. Bernard

- 1961 *English and Scottish Earthenware 1660-1860*. Abbey Fine Arts, London.

Iwen, Marg

- 2006 *Shield F - The Mark of Quality*. Online resource: http://www.fohbc.org/PDF_Files/ShieldF_MIwen.pdf



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Johnson, Jessamy.

2012 *Jadeite Glassware Makes a Comeback*. The Wayback Times. Online resource: www.waybacktimes.com/johnson100jadeite.html

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Revised edition. Studies in archaeology, Architecture and History. National Historic Parks and Sites, Canadian Parks service, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Jones, Robert

1946 *History of Agriculture in Ontario 1613-1880*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Kent Historical Society

1939 *Kentania: The Story of the Settlement and Development of the County of Kent*. Kent Historical Society, Chatham, ON.

Kenyon, Ian

1979 Saugeen Points. *KEWA* 79-9.

Lauriston, Victor

1989 *Romantic Kent: The Story of a County 1626-1952*. Chamberlain Press, Chatham.

Lennox, Paul A. and William R. Fitzgerald

1990 The Culture History and Archaeology of the Neutral Iroquoians. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 405-456.

Lewis, Griselda

1999 *A Collector's History of English Pottery*. 5th edition. Antique Collector's Club, Woodbridge, England.



Lindsey, Bill

2015 *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website*. Online resource: <http://www.sha.org/bottle/>

Lockhart, Bill

2006 The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass. *Historical Archaeology* 40(2):45-56.

Lockhart, Bill and Bill Porter

2010 The Dating Game: Tracking the Hobble-Skirt Coca-Cola Bottle. *Bottles and Extras*, September – October, 2010 issue: 46-61.

Lockhart, Bill, Pete Schulz, Carol Serr and Bill Lindsay

2010 *The Dating Game - The Owens Bottle Co.* Bottles and Extras.

Lovell, John

1873 *Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America*. John Lovell, Montreal.

1895 *Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America*. John Lovell and Son, Montreal.

Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority (LTVCA)

2008 *Thames-Sydenham and Region Watershed Characterization Report*. Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority, Chatham, Ontario.

MacDonald, Eva M.

1997 The Root of the Scatter: Nineteenth Century Artifact and Settlement Patterns in Rural Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 64:56-80.

McEvoy, H. N., W. H. Irwin, and Geo. H. Burnham

1866 *Gazetteer and Directory of the Counties of Kent, Lambeth, and Essex, 1866-7*. McEvoy & Co., Toronto.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Miller, George L.

- 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1-25.
- 2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1-22.

Miller, George L. and Elizabeth A. Jorgensen

- 1986 *Some Notes on Bottle Mould Numbers from the Dominion Glass Company and its Predecessors*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

- 2015 Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area Provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, April 2, 2015.

Morris, J.L.

- 1943 *Indians of Ontario*. 1964 reprint. Department of Lands and Forests, Government of Ontario.

Municipality of Chatham-Kent

- 2010 The Chatham-Kent Municipal Heritage Register. Municipality of Chatham-Kent.
- 2014 Comprehensive Zoning By-laws. Municipality of Chatham-Kent.

Murphy, Carl and Neal Ferris

- 1990 The Late Woodland Western Basin Tradition in Southwestern Ontario. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5:189-278.

Myers, Adrian T.

- 2010 Telling Time for the Electrified: An Introduction to Porcelain Insulators and the Electrification of the American Home. *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 5:31-42.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Natural Resources Canada

1990 Chatham, Sheet 40J/8. Scale 1:50,000.

2001 Wallaceburg, Sheet 40/9. Scale 1:50,000.

Nilsson, Jan-Erik

n.d. Online resource: http://gotheborg.com/marks/index_jap_marks.htm

Noel Hume, Ivor

1976 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Odell Publications

2007 *Bleach and Ammonia Bottles*. Available online: bottlebooks.com

Ontario Agriculture College

1930 *Soil Map: County of Kent, Province of Ontario, Canada*. Soil Survey Report No. 3. Department of Militia and Defense, Ottawa.

Ontario Agriculture Commission

1880 *Proceedings of the Ontario Agriculture Commission: Appendix A*. Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Ontario Oil, Gas & Salt Resources Library

2014 *Petroleum Well Data – Ontario*. Electronic document:
http://www.ogsrlibrary.com/data_free_petroleum_ontario

Petretti, Allan

1997 *Petretti's Coca Cola Collectibles Price Guide, 10th Edition*. Antique Trader Books, Iowa.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Rogers, E.S.

- 1978 Southeast Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 15, Northeast*, edited by Bruce Trigger, pp. 760-771. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Samford, Patricia M.

- 1997 Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-printed Wares. In *Historical Archaeology* 31(2):1-30.

Savage, George and Harold Newman

- 1974 *An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York.

Schmalz, Peter S.

- 1991 *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Smith, David G.

- 1990 Iroquoian Societies in Southern Ontario: Introduction and Historic Overview. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 279-290.

Smith, Wm. H.

- 1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer*. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

Spence, Michael W., Robert H. Pihl and Carl Murphy

- 1990 Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 15-170.

Sprague, R.

- 2002 China or Prosser Button Identification and Dating. *Historical Archaeology*, 36(2): 111-127.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

St. Clair Region Conservation Authority (SCRCA)

2013 Lake St. Clair Tributaries Watershed Report Card. SCRCA, Strathroy, Ontario.

Statistics Canada

2011 Census Profile, Municipality of Chatham-Kent. Electronic resource: www.statscan.gc.ca. Accessed March 2015.

Stradling, Diana

2005 *"Fancy Rockingham" Pottery; The Modeller and Ceramics in Nineteenth-Century America*. University of Richmond Museums, Richmond, Virginia.

Sussman, Lynne

1985 *The Wheat Pattern: An Illustrated Survey*. Parks Canada, Ottawa.

1997 *Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye and Other Factory-Made Slipware*. Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology, Monograph Series No.1.

Time Life Books

1989 *Country Collections Ideas for Collecting and Displaying Antiques and Other Country Treasures*. Time Life Books, Virginia.

Union Publishing Co.

1886 *Farmer's and Business Directory for the Counties of Elgin, Essex, Kent & Lambton*. Union Publishing Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

1903 *Farmer's and Business Directory for the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton*. Union Publishing Co., Ingersoll, Ontario.

Vincent, Elizabeth.

1993 *Substance and Practice: Building Technology and the Royal Engineers in Canada*. National Historic Sites, Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

Wells, Tom

- 2000 Nail Chronology: The Use of Technologically Derived Features. In *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists*, 2nd edition. Edited by Ronald L. Michael. The Society for Historical Archaeology, California University of Pennsylvania, California, Pennsylvania.

Weiland, Johnathan

- 2009 A Comparison and Review of Window Glass Analysis Approaches in Historical Archaeology. *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 4:29-40.

Wetherbee, Jean

- 1985 *A Second Look at White Ironstone*. Wallace Homestead Book Company.

Winchester

- n.d. Online resource: <http://www.winchester.com/COMPANYINFO/HISTORY/Pages/Into-the-21st-Century.aspx>

Woodhead, E.I., Sullivan, C. and Gusset, G.,

- 1984 *Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection*, Parks Canada.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 Photos



Image 1: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7560050 (Turbine 24), facing down, April 7, 2015 (Map 7B).



Image 2: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing down, April 8, 2015 (Map 7B).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 3: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7530116 (Turbine 44), facing down, April 27, 2015 (Map 7D).



Image 4: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7490077 (Turbine 27), facing down, April 7, 2015 (Map 7E).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 5: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7530019 (Turbine 3), facing down, April 29, 2015 (Map 7C).



Image 6: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing down, April 13, 2015 (Map 7G).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 7: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7750021 (Turbine 40), facing down, May 15, 2015 (Map 7H).



Image 8: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7450046 (Turbine 2), facing down, May 7, 2015 (Map 7I).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 9: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7460056 (Turbine 31), facing down, May 28, 2015 (Map7J).



Image 10: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7800163 (Turbine 50), facing down, April 14, 2015 (Map 7K).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 11: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7410005 (Turbine 36), facing down, May 7, 2015 (Map 7L).



Image 12: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7380040 (Turbine 35), facing down, May 7, 2015 (Map 7L).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO

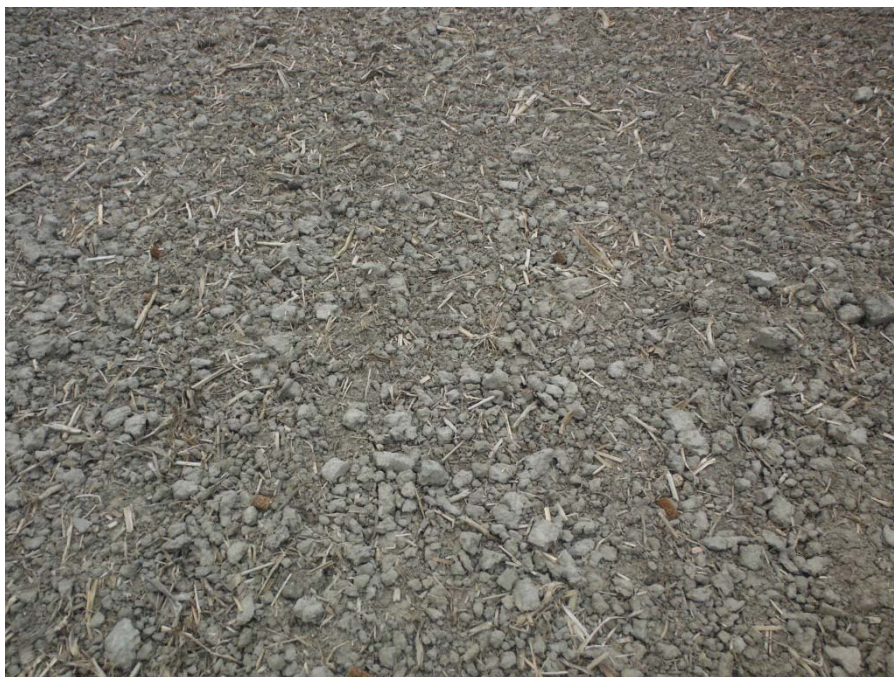


Image 13: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7560031 (Turbine 34), facing down, May 13, 2015 (Map 7A).

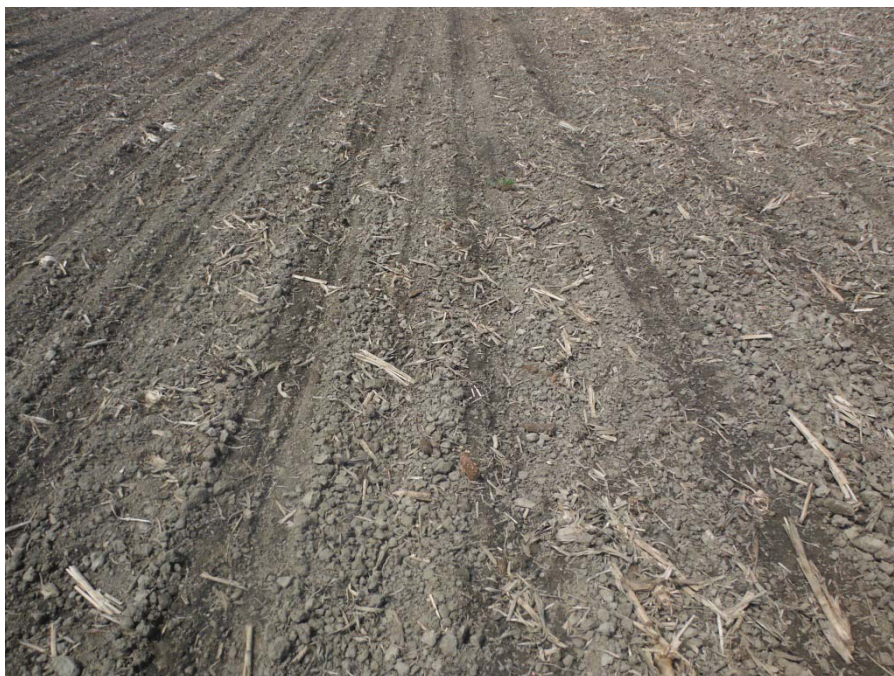


Image 14: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7560006 (Turbine 33), facing down, May 6, 2015 (Map 7A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 15: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7490077 (Turbine 27), facing down, October 16, 2015 (Map 7E).



Image 16: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7410039 (Turbine 37), facing down, October 19, 2015 (Map 7L).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 17: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7490056 (Turbine 26), facing down, October 21, 2015 (Map 7F).



Image 18: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7540173 (Turbine 46), facing down, October 22, 2015 (Map 7C).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 19: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field surface conditions, observed at Parcel 7710093 (Turbine 23), facing down, October 26, 2015 (Map 7D).



Image 20: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7530024 (Turbines 5 and 52), facing north, April 7, 2015 (Map 7A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 21: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7570021 (Turbine 43), facing north, April 29, 2015 (Map 7B).



Image 22: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7710087 (Turbine 51), facing southwest, May 28, 2015 (Map 7F).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 23: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7490077 (Turbine 27), facing west, April 7, 2015 (Map 7E).



Image 24: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7750071 (Turbine 48), facing west, April 17, 2015 (Map 7H).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 25: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7450003 (Turbine 1), facing east, May 6, 2015 (Map 7I)



Image 26: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7800078 (Turbine 72 and 73), facing southeast, May 26, 2015 (Map 7K).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 27: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey in progress, Parcel 7410039 (Turbine 37), facing east, April 28, 2015 (Map 7L).



Image 28: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7420070 (Turbine 12), facing southwest, May 15, 2015 (Map 7M).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 29: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7490028 (Turbine 49), facing south, May 13, 2015 (Map 7E).



Image 30: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7420098 (Turbine 9), facing west, April 29, 2015 (Map 7M).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 31: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7490096 (Turbine 15), facing northwest, May 12, 2015 (Map 7D).



Image 32: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7500032 (Turbine 16), facing east, April 27, 2015 (Map 7E).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 33: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of agricultural field and pedestrian survey at 2-3 metre intervals, Parcel 7500048 (Turbine 28), facing south, April 29, 2015 (Map 7G).



Image 34: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of intensified survey in progress, Parcel 7500034 (Turbine 17), facing south, May 4, 2015 (Map 7E).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 35: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of intensified survey in progress, Parcel 7500044 (Turbine 30), facing north, May 14, 2015 (Map 7G).



Image 36: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of intensified survey in progress, Parcel 7800163 (Turbine 50), facing northeast, April 13, 2015 (Map 7K).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 37: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example test pit survey in progress, Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing northeast, April 30, 2015 (Map 7B, Inset A).



Image 38: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of woodlot test pit survey in progress, Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing southwest, May 1, 2015 (Map 7G, Inset A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 39: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, St. Clair Road, facing southeast, June 16, 2015 (Map 8B, Inset 2).



Image 40: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, Union Line, facing southwest, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 41: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, Caledonia Road, facing south, June 17, 2015 (Map 8B, Inset 8).



Image 42: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW test pit survey in progress, Brook Line, facing northeast, June 17, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 43: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of completed test pit, Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing north, April 30, 2015 (Map 7B, Inset A).



Image 44: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of completed test pit, Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing north, April 30, 2015 (Map 7G, Inset A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 45: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, completed test unit Location 40 (AdHn-24), Parcel 7500066 (Turbine 32), facing northwest, May 1, 2015 (Map 7G, Inset A).



Image 46: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Oldfield Line, facing east, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 47: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Pioneer Line, facing northwest, June 17, 2015 (Map 8B, Inset 9).



Image 48: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Bear Line Road (ROW assessment), facing north, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 49: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Dover Centre Line (ROW assessment), facing north, June 16, 2015 (Map 8A)



Image 50: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit, Claymore Line (ROW assessment), facing east, June 17, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 51: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of built structures, previously disturbed, Parcel 7420071 (POI), facing north, May 29, 2015 (Map 7M).



Image 52: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of a service road and built structures, previously disturbed, Parcel 7570020 (Turbine 21), facing southeast, April 8, 2015 (Map 7B).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 53: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of built structures, previously disturbed, Parcel 7560050 (Turbine 24), facing southeast, taken after Stage 2 pedestrian survey was completed, June 16, 2015 (Map 7B).



Image 54: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, area where built structures were demolished, previously disturbed, Parcel 7800163 (Turbine 50), facing southeast, June 4, 2015 (Map 7K).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 55: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of a drainage ditch and service road, previously disturbed, Parcel 7450013 (Turbine 38), facing south, May 14, 2015 (Map 7I).



Image 56: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of a rubble pile and drainage ditch berm, previously disturbed, Parcel 7560031 (Turbine 34), facing north, May 15, 2015 (Map 7A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 57: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in residential area disturbed by parking areas and utilities, Baldoon Road, facing southeast, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 58: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in residential area disturbed by parking areas, drainage ditch, road embankment, and utilities, Countryview Road, facing northeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 59: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Bush Line, facing southwest, May 5, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 60: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Caledonia Road, facing southeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 61: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Claymore Line, facing southwest, May 27, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 62: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, St. Clair Road, facing northwest, June 1, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 63: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Oldfield Line, facing southwest, June 1, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 64: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Oldfield Line, facing northeast, May 5, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 65: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, St. Clair Road, facing southeast, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 66: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by drainage ditch, Fraser Road, facing west, March 31, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 67: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Bush Line, facing northeast, Match 31, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 68: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, Centre Sideroad, facing northwest, March 31, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 69: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Greenvalley Line, facing northeast, May 5, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 70: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Prince Albert Road, facing northwest, May 26, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 71: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities, St. Clair Road, facing northwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 72: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch and pipe, Centre Sideroad, facing west, May 25, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 73: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Bear Line Road, facing southeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 74: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Brook Line, facing northeast, April 1, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 75: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch, Eberts Line, facing southwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).



Image 76: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, a driveway, and drainage ditch, Caledonia Road, facing northwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 77: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and utilities, Prince Albert Road, facing northwest, April 2, 2015 (Map 8A).

8.2 Artifacts



Image 78: Location 1 (AdHn-27) ceramic types (clockwise from bottom left): VWE pitcher, RWE glazed green, VWE hand painted, VWE blue transfer print, VWE aqua transfer print, VWE edged, VWE industrial slip.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 79: Location 1 (AdHn-27) glass (clockwise from bottom left): beer bottle, jar, lime green bottle, manganese glass, jar.



Image 80: Location 2 (AdHn-28) container base with valve mark, VWE, bisque porcelain, decal decorated porcelain, manganese glass.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 81: Location 3 (AdHn-13) glass and metal artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Prosser button, hand tooled bottle finish, hand tooled bottle finish, manganese glass, cut nail.



Image 82: Location 3 (AdHn-13) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): stoneware crock, smoking pipe, VWE red transfer print, VWE wheat pattern, porcelain, RWE, VWE W.E. CORN mark, VWE "bone china" mark, VWE unidentified mark.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 83: Location 4 (AdHn-29) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): amber glazed porcelain insulator, VWE transfer print and hand painted gold line, VWE blue transfer, manganese glass, Owen's machine made glass, lime green crown finish wire nail.



Image 84: Location 5 Pre-contact aboriginal flake.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 85: Location 6 (AdHn-16) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



Image 86: Location 7 (AcHn-48) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): embossed "American", manganese glass, Owen's machine made bottle, "Dominion Glass", "TRADE MARK".



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 87: Location 7 (AcHn-48) marked artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): 1859 one cent coin, Royal Arms mark, "IRONSTONE/CHINA/ENGLAND" mark, "WOOD & SON.." mark, "DIXON/Montreal" smoking pipe.



Image 88: Location 7 (AcHn-48) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): RWE hand painted and stamped, VWE red transfer, VWE flow blue transfer, VWE green transfer, VWE brown transfer, VWE Wheat pattern, porcelain decal, porcelain hand painted and applique, stoneware Albany slip, stoneware salt glaze and painted, stoneware Bristol glaze, yellowware Rockingham glaze, yellowware industrial slip.



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT
WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO**



Image 89: Location 7 (AcHn-48) pre-contact aboriginal flake.



Image 90: Location 8 (AcHn-55) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 91: Location 9 (AcHn-49) ceramic ware, decorations and marks (clockwise from bottom left): CBEW, RWE blue transfer print, VWE flow transfer, RWE edged, VWE Wheat pattern, VWE marked, porcelain, yellowware industrial slip, Henderson/Montreal smoking pipe, Derbyshire stoneware, Albany slip stoneware, CREW.



Image 92: Location 9 (AcHn-49) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): manganese glass lamp chimney, Prosser button, coin pendant, coil smoking pipe stem.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 93: Location 9 (AcHn-49) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts from Location 9 (left to right): flake fragment, projectile point.



Image 94: Location 10 (AcHn-64) ceramic decoration types (clockwise from bottom left): RWE hand painted late palate, VWE black transfer print, yellowware industrial slip banded, RWE impressed mark, VWE Meakin mark, Bannerman/Montreal smoking pipe stem, VWE flow blue transfer print, RWE purple transfer print, RWE blue transfer print.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 95: Location 10 (AcHn-64) diagnostic glass (clockwise from bottom left): manganese hollowware, machine made bottle, crown bottle finish, lime green soda bottle, Prosser made button.



Image 96: Location 11 (AcHn-65) glass (left to right): manganese glass, Prosser button.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 97: Location 11 (AcHn-65) marked ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE marked lid, McDougall/Glasgow smoking pipe, Henderson/Montreal smoking pipe, W.E. Corn mark, Corn Ironstone China, Meakin mark.



Image 98: Location 11 (AcHn-65) ceramic decoration and ware types (clockwise from bottom left): Jasper fine stoneware, VWE black transfer print, VWE blue transfer print, VWE aqua transfer print, VWE industrial slip, VWE Wheat pattern, Rockingham yellowware, RWE transfer print blue, RWE late palate hand painted, moulded porcelain, decal porcelain.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 99: Location 12 (AcHn-66) diagnostic glass left to right: Manganese glass, Prosser button.



Image 100: Location 12 (AcHn-66) stoneware and coarse earthenware (clockwise from bottom left): Coarse buff earthenware plain, Bristol glazed coarse stoneware, Salt glazed coarse stoneware, fine stoneware, Albany slipped coarse stoneware.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 101: Location 12 (AcHn-66) marked ceramic (clockwise from bottom left): VWE "Royal" "Ironstone", Bannerman/Montreal smoking pipe, McDougall/Glasgo smoking pipe.



Image 102: Location 12 (AcHn-66) ceramic tableware (clockwise from bottom left): VWE beaded and black transfer print, hand painted porcelain, decal porcelain, VWE wheat pattern, VWE blue transfer print, VWE flow transfer print, RWE brown transfer print, VWE hand painted late palate.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 103: Location 13 (AcHn-50) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): projectile point, flake, shatter.



Image 104: Location 14 (AcHn-69) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): lime green glass, cartridge, Liberty coin, manganese glass, crown finish, amber glass.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 105: Location 14 (AcHn-69) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain moulded, VWE applied/sprigware, porcelain decal, VWE dyed/marked, VWE marked, VWE marked, VWE moulded, VWE industrial slip, VWE grey transfer, VWE transfer print/moulded, VWE transfer aqua, VWE transfer blue/moulded, VWE decal.



Image 106: Location 15 (AcHn-56) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 107: Location 16 (AcHn-51) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain, RWE flow transfer, VWE Wheat pattern, VWE edged blue, VWE blue transfer, VWE stamped black, VWE unidentified mark, VWE "MOORE", VWE Royal Arms, Bannerman/Montreal smoking pipe, Henderson/Montreal smoking pipe, stoneware, CREW, RWE industrial slip.



Image 108: Location 16 (AcHn-51) Aboriginal pre-contact artifacts from Location 16 (clockwise from bottom left): biface thinning flake, primary thinning flake, bipolar core, end scraper, primary thinning flake, primary thinning flake, bipolar flake.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 109: Location 17 (AcHn-67) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Henderson smoking pipe, VWE moulded, VWE wheat, Rockingham glazed yellowware, Prosser button, manganese glass.



Image 110: Location 18 pre-contact Aboriginal flakes (left to right).



Image 111: Location 19 (AcHn-52) pre-contact Aboriginal adze (superior view).



Image 112: Location 19 (AcHn-52) pre-contact Aboriginal adze (lateral view).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 113: Location 20 (AcHn-57) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



Image 114: Location 21 (AdHn-18) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Prosser button, machine made jar finish, bakelite button, manganese glass.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 115: Location 21 (AdHn-18) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE wheat pattern, CREW, stoneware, VWE Royal ARMS mark, RWE blue transfer, RWE green transfer, rockingham glazed yellowware, hand painted porcelain, VWE hand painted.



Image 116: Location 22 (AcHn-58) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): enameled glass, sprinkler finish, Owen's machine made glass, Dominion/textured glass, Consumers/lime green glass, jadeite, plastic bowl.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 117: Location 22 (AcHn-58) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain decal, VWE brown transfer, VWE decal, VWE blue transfer, white glazed stone ware, VWE green glazed, VWE hand painted rim, VWE hand painted late palate, Albany slipped stoneware, blue glazed stoneware.



Image 118: Location 23 (AcHn-68) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): lime green crown finish, machine made jar, manganese glass, plastic.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 119: Location 23 (AcHn-68) ceramic (clockwise from bottom left): CREW, decal porcelain, RWE transfer print blue, RWE transfer print blue, VWE transfer print brown, VWE transfer print black, VWE stamped, VWE industrial slip, VWE moulded, Rockingham yellowware, stoneware, glazed buff CEW.



Image 120: Location 23 (AcHn-68) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts from Location 23 (AcHn-68) (left to right) primary thinning flake, primary thinning flake, biface thinning flake.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 121: Location 24 (AcHn-59) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



Image 122: Location 25 (AdHn-14) ceramics (left to right): (top) hand painted stoneware, rockingham glaze coarse earthenware, moulded yellowware, Bristol glazed stoneware, salt glazed stoneware, Rockingham glazed yellowware; (middle) VWE wheat pattern, VWE edged, gold painted porcelain, applique porcelain, VWE dyed pink, VWE dyed blue, Jackfield glaze FREW; (bottom) RWE hand painted, RWE hand painted and stamped, VWE stamped, VWE transfer print, VWE transfer print, VWE transfer print, RWE transfer print, VWE transfer print.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 123: Location 25 (AdHn-14) marked ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): Johnson Bros., Alfred Meakin, Wilkinson, Ironstone China, Made in Japan, "Front" pipe bowl, Royal Ironstone, "Wharf/England", "Tunstall", Wood & Sons.



Image 124: Location 25 (AdHn-14) glass and other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): machine made bottle with valve mark, 1916 one cent coin, machine cut nail, wire nail, plastic, Owen's machine made bottle base, manganese glass, hand tooled bottle finish, hand tooled container finish, lime green glass crown finish.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 125: Location 26 (AdHn-30) artifacts clockwise from bottom left: glass tableware, secondary flake Onondaga chert, RWE transfer print, stoneware, embossed glass, manganese glass.



Image 126: Location 27 (AcHn-60) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): porcelain transfer/painted, porcelain applied, porcelain decal/painted, VWE painted/stamped, porcelain edged green, VWE moulded, VWE yellow glaze, VWE brown transfer, VWE green transfer/moulded, VWE blue transfer, electrical tube, CEW glazed orange, stoneware, VWE marked, VWE marked.





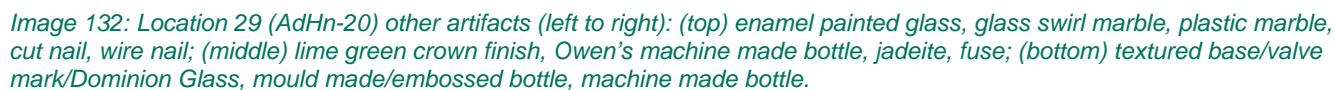
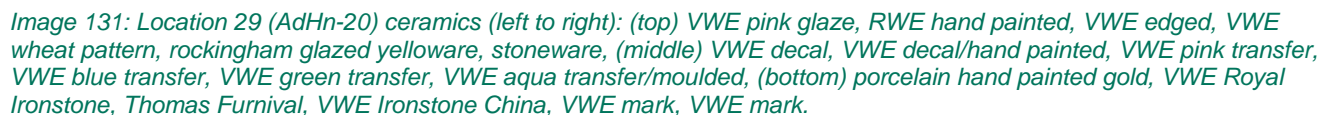
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 129: Location 28 (AdHn-19) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Owen's machine made milk bottle, embossed "NONE SUCH" liniment bottle, manganese glass.



Image 130: Location 28 (AdHn-19) ceramic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): CREW, RWE hand painted late palate, VWE stamped, RWE blue transfer print, VWE brown transfer printed, porcelain green decal, VWE blue banded industrial slip, Albany slipped stoneware.





STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 133: Location 30 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.



Image 134: Location 31 (AdHn-21) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE transfer print, porcelain, VWE wheat pattern, VWE shell pattern, stoneware, rockingham glazed yellowware, RWE flow transfer, RWE transfer print, VWE transfer print.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 135: Location 31 (AdHn-21) other artifacts (left to right): manganese glass, Prosser button, machine cut nail.



Image 136: Location 32 (AdHn-22) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): VWE wheat pattern, porcelain, VWE industrial slip, decal decorated VWE, stoneware, yellowware Owen's machine made bottle base, crimped lamp chimney rim.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 137: Location 33 (AcHn-61) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



Image 138: Location 34 pre-contact Aboriginal flake



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 139: Location 35 (AcHn-72) glass artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Owen's machine made bottle, lug finish machine made bottle, machine made threaded finish, machine made lime green crown finish, enamel painted bottle, jadeite glass, manganese glass, Consumers Glass textured base, Dominion Glass bottle base.



Image 140: Location 35 (AcHn-72) ceramic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): hand painted rim line porcelain, "Bone China" marked VWE, "Stone Chinaware" VWE base, VWE dyed pink, VWE dyed blue, moulded porcelain, hand painted porcelain, VWE blue transfer print, VWE brown transfer print, decal porcelain.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 141: Location 35 (AcHn-72) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): bakelite comb, wire nail, General Electric fuse, electrical knob.



Image 142: Location 36 pre-contact Aboriginal flakes.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 143: Location 37 pre-contact Aboriginal flakes.



Image 144: Location 38 (AdHn-23) glass artifacts (left to right): Owen's machine made, manganese glass, lime green glass, hobbleskirt Coke bottle.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 145: Location 38 (AdHn-23) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): CREW, RWE, VWE blue transfer print, VWE wheat pattern, VWE unidentified mark, porcelain, stoneware.



Image 146: Location 39 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 147: Location 40 (AdHn-24) ceramic (clockwise from bottom left): VWE hand painted, CREW, Rockingham glazed yellowware, porcelain, RWE hand painted, VWE decal.



Image 148: Location 40 (AdHn-24) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): swirl marble, Spiral nail, fuse, manganese glass, machine made jar.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 149: Location 41 (AdHn-25) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): decal decorated VWE, RWE moulded, RWE flow transfer, VWE blue transfer, VWE aqua transfer, VWE green transfer.



Image 150: Location 41 (AdHn-25) other diagnostic artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Moto Master spark plug, jadeite glass, Consumer glass, machine made jar, lime green glass, amber machine made glass.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 151: Location 42 (AcHn-70) glass (clockwise from bottom left): lime green glass, Consumer's glass, beaded lamp chimney, swirl marble, spiral marble, Owen's machine made bottle.



Image 152: Location 42 (AcHn-70) ceramics (left to right): (top) porcelain Made in Japan, Stanley porcelain, VWE A. Bros. /England, VWE Wilkinson, porcelain Made in Japan, (middle) porcelain moulded/painted, VWE grey transfer, VWE blue transfer, porcelain rim line gold, VWE rim line, VWE brown transfer, VWE aqua transfer.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 153: Location 42 (AcHn-70) pre-contact aboriginal biface.



Image 154: Location 43 (AdHn-26) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): manganese glass, machine made bottle, VWE marked base, VWE Wheat pattern, wide mouth machine made jar, machine made bottle, Owen's machine made bottle.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 155: Location 44 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.



Image 156: Location 45 (AcHn-73) artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): lime green soda bottle Dominion Glass, lime green enameled soda bottle, VWE, RWE, porcelain electrical knob, Dominion Glass jar, machine made stippled base.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 157: Location 46 (AdHn-15) pre-contact Aboriginal tools (clockwise from bottom left): biface, biface, scraper.



Image 158: Location 46 (AdHn-15) pre-contact aboriginal fire cracked rock.



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT
WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO**



Image 159: Location 46 (AdHn-15) pre-contact Aboriginal flakes.



Image 160: Location 47 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 161: Location 48 (AcHn-62) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



Image 162: Location 49 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 163: Location 50 (AcHn-74) Artifacts (left to right): (bottom) file; (middle) VWE moulded, VWE glazed green, RWE hand painted late palate, porcelain decal, VWE transfer print; (top) Dominion glass, Dominion glass, crown finish, lime green glass, Consumers glass.



Image 164: Location 51 (AcHn-53) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 165: Location 52 (AcHn-75) ceramics (clockwise from bottom left): VWE hand painted line, moulded yellowware, stoneware, RWE, VWE marked, marked porcelain, VWE moulded, moulded porcelain.



Image 166: Location 52 (AcHn-75) other artifacts (clockwise from bottom left): Gooderham and Worts/Owen's machine made, stainless steel utensil fragment, lime green crown finish manganese glass, Dominion glass/Owen's machine made.



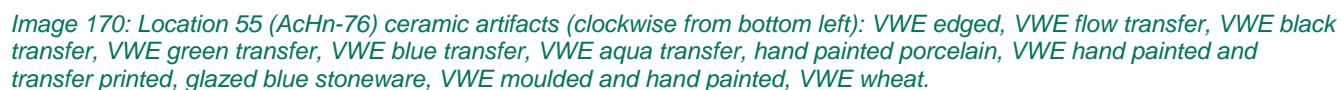
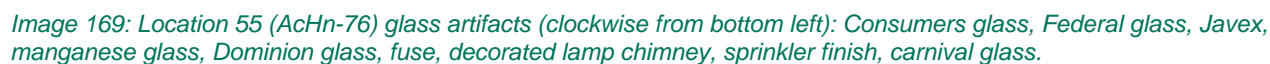
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 167: Location 53 (AcHn-63) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.



Image 168: Location 54 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.





STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - NORTH KENT WIND 1 PROJECT, CHATHAM-KENT, ONTARIO



Image 171: Location 56 (AcHn-54) pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts (left to right) (top) Fossil Hill flake fragment, Onondaga flake fragment, Zaleski flake fragment, (bottom) Kettle Point flake fragment, biface.



Image 172: Location 57 pre-contact Aboriginal flake.



Image 173: Location 58 (AcHn-71) pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point.