



January 2010
Revised April 2010



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**Kent Breeze Wind Farm
Parts of Lots 8 and 9, Concession A
Parts of Lots 4 to 11, Concession 1
And Parts of Lots 5 and 6, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Camden
Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario**

Submitted to:

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REPORT

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Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

An archaeological assessment (Stage 1) was previously conducted for Kent Breeze Wind Farm located in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent. The western parcel of the project location is situated on part of Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Concession 1, and parts of Lots 5 and 6, Concession 2; while the eastern parcel is situated on parts of Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11, Concession 2, all in the Geographic Township of Camden (Archaeologix Inc. 2008). The Stage 1 assessment concluded that both parcels exhibited moderate to high potential for the recovery of both pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic material and as such Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended.

Golder Associates Ltd. was contracted by IBI Group to conduct the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The project location consists primarily of ploughed agricultural fields, one small section of manicured lawn and two small woodlots. The Stage 2 assessment of the ploughed agricultural fields was conducted using a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. The Stage 2 assessment of the manicured lawn and the woodlots were conducted using the shovel test pit method at five metre intervals. The project location included ten wind turbine locations and their associated collector cable routes and access roads. In addition to these, two switching stations approximately 60 metres by 40 metres were also subject to the Stage 2 assessment. All portions of the project location were subject to the Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of two Euro-Canadian historic locations (Location 1 and Location 2), with artifacts dating from the mid to late 19th century recovered from both locations. Due to their potential heritage value it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted on Location 1 and Location 2 in order to determine their significance and information potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfil a standard condition of approval as imposed by Part 4, Sections 20, 21 and 22 of Ontario Regulation 359/09 regarding Renewable Energy Approvals. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to accept this report into the Provincial Registry, and inform the proponent and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent that further archaeological assessment is recommended.



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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENT BREEZE WIND FARM

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue

APPENDIX B

Aboriginal Engagement



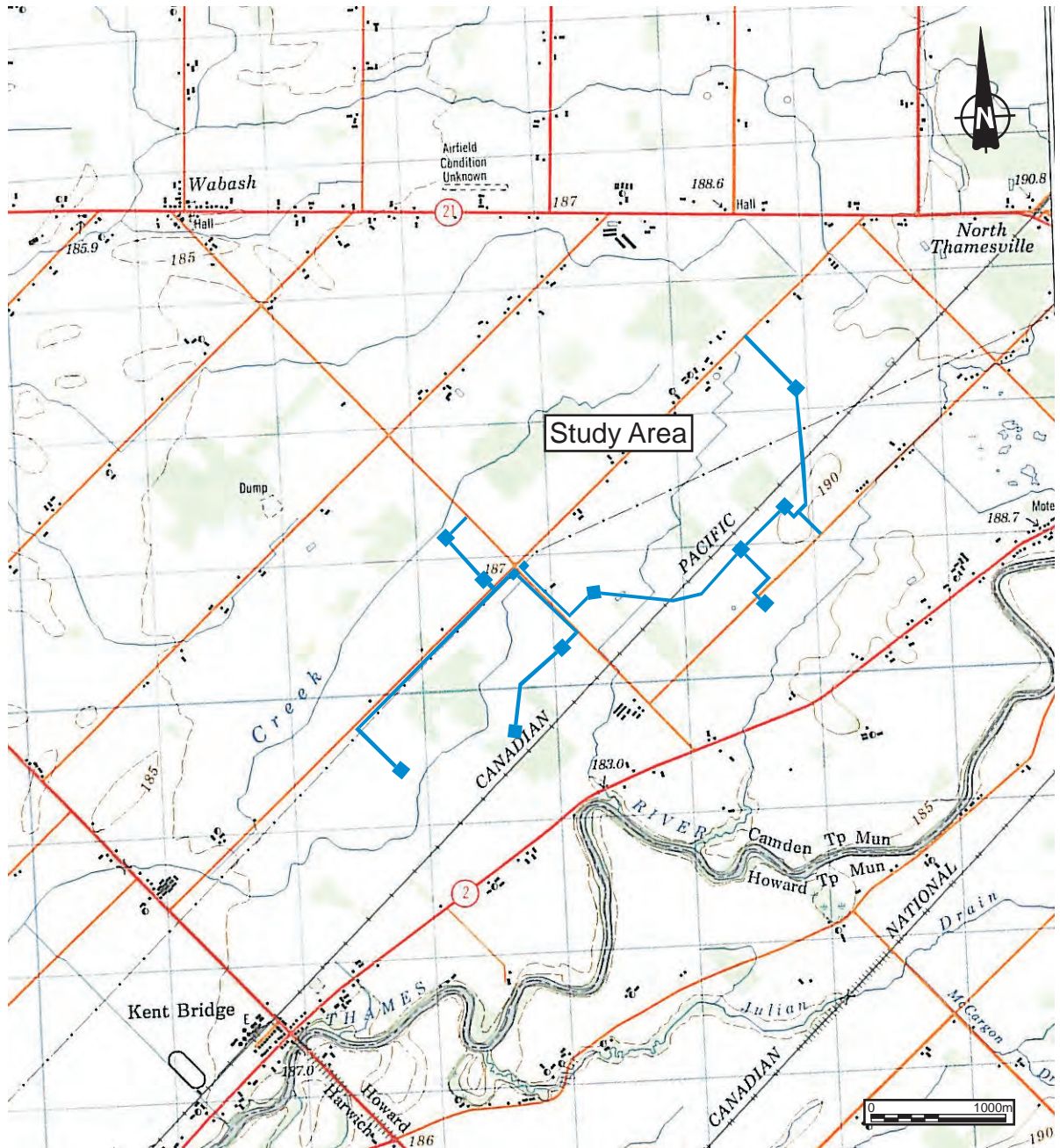
1.0 PURPOSE

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously conducted for Kent Breeze Wind Farm located in the Municipality of Chatham-Kent. The western parcel of the project location is situated on part of Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Concession 1, and parts of Lots 5 and 6, Concession 2; while the eastern parcel is situated on parts of Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11, Concession 2, all in the Geographic Township of Camden (Archaeologix Inc. 2008). The Stage 1 assessment concluded that both parcels exhibited moderate to high potential for the recovery of both pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic material and as such Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended.

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by IBI Group to conduct the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The project location (Figure 1) consists primarily of ploughed agricultural fields, one small section of manicured lawn and two small woodlots. The Stage 2 assessment of the ploughed agricultural fields was conducted using a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. The Stage 2 assessment of the manicured lawn and woodlots were conducted using the shovel test pit method at five metre intervals. The project location included ten wind turbine locations and their associated collector cable routes and access roads. In addition to these, two switching stations approximately 60 metres by 40 metres were also subject to the Stage 2 assessment. All portions of the project location were subject to the Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 30, 2009, December 14, 2009 and April 15, 2010 under archaeological consulting license P001 issued to Jim Wilson of Golder by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and under license P084 issued to Adam Hossack of Golder by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of two Euro-Canadian historic locations (Location 1 and Location 2), with artifacts dating from the mid to late 19th century recovered from both locations. Due to their potential heritage value, it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted on Location 1 and Location 2 in order to determine their significance and information potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfil a standard condition of approval as imposed by Part 4, Sections 20, 21 and 22 of Ontario Regulation 359/09 regarding Renewable Energy Approvals. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to accept this report into the Provincial Registry, and inform the proponent and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent that further archaeological assessment is recommended.



REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON NTS MAP SHEET 40 J/9,
NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA, 1996

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ
IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Kent Breeze Wind Farm Facility Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario	
TITLE		Location of Study Area	
PROJECT No.	09-1136-1035	FILE No.	0911361035-R01001
CADD	JLD	SCALE	1:50,000 REV.
CHECK		Figure 1	





2.0 STUDY METHODS

2.1 Stage 2 Field Assessment Methods

The project location consists primarily of ploughed agricultural fields, one small area of manicured lawn and two small woodlots. The Stage 2 assessment of the ploughed agricultural fields was conducted using a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals. In the event that an artifact was recovered, the survey intervals were reduced to one metre within 20 metres of the recovered artifacts. The Stage 2 assessment of the manicured lawn and woodlots were conducted using the shovel test pit method at five metre intervals. Each test pit was dug approximately 30 centimetres down to sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. In the event that an artifact was recovered, test pit intervals were intensified to one metre around the positive test pit. The study area included ten wind turbine locations and their associated collector cable routes and access roads. Each turbine location surveyed was approximately 100 metres by 85 metres and the collector cable routes and access roads were 20 metres wide. In addition to these, two switching stations were also subject to the Stage 2 assessment. All portions of the study area were subject to the Stage 2 assessment.

The weather during the Stage 2 assessment was overcast and cloudy and at no time were the conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological remains. All recovered artifacts will be temporarily housed at Golder's London, Ontario office until such time as formal arrangements are made for their transfer to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture collections facility at 900 Highbury Road, London, Ontario. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was provided by Mr. Derek Dudek, IBI Group, London, Ontario.



3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Stage 2 Field Assessment

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted using the methods outlined in Section 2.0. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of two Euro-Canadian historic locations (Location 1 and Location 2). Each site will be discussed in greater detail below. Figure 2 illustrates the Stage 2 assessment methods and the location of the archaeological sites. Plates 1 – 5 illustrate the Stage 2 survey conditions. All recovered artifacts for both locations can be found in Appendix A.



Plate 1: Pedestrian Survey at Five Meter Intervals, Facing West



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENT BREEZE WIND FARM



Plate 2: Test Pit Survey at Five Metre Intervals, Facing North



Plate 3: Test Pitting at Five Meter Intervals, Facing Northwest



Plate 4: Test Pitting at Five Meter Intervals, Facing West

3.1.1 Location 1

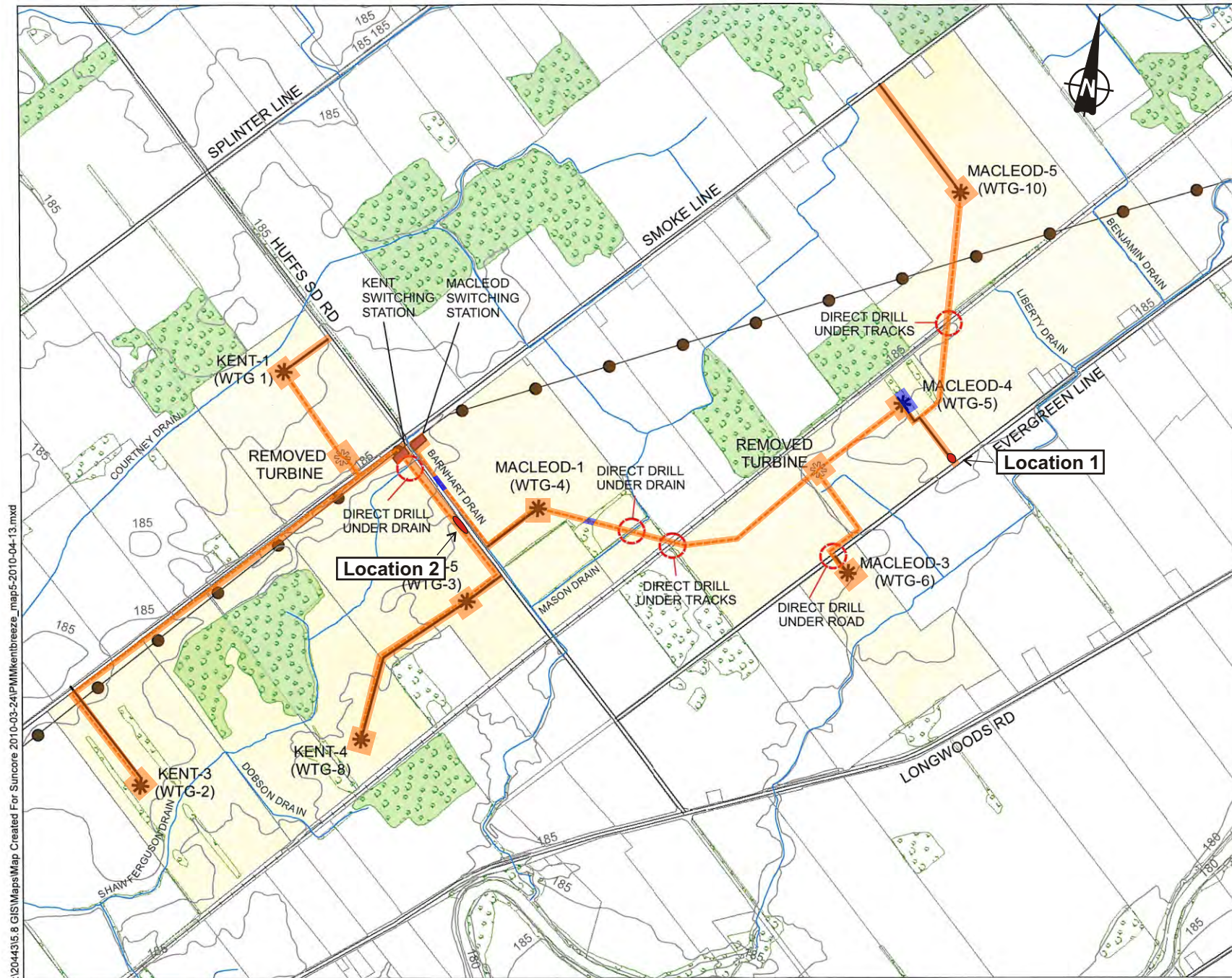
The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the determination that this site consists of a 20 metre by 45 metre scatter of Euro-Canadian historic artifacts located at GPS coordinates 17T 0416006/4711029. In total a representative sample of 219 Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected from the surface including 106 pieces of ceramic, 70 household related artifacts, 33 structural related artifacts, five personal artifacts, four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and one piece of miscellaneous metal. Table 1 provides a summary of the Stage 2 artifacts collected from Location 1.



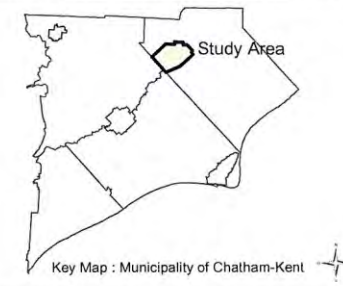
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENT BREEZE WIND FARM



Plate 5: Flagging in Location 1, Facing South

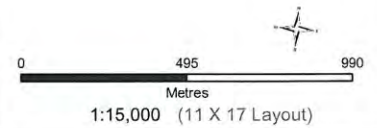


Kent Breeze Wind Farms & Macleod Windmill Project Environmental Assessment



Project Infrastructure

- Legend**
- * Turbine
 - ☼ Removed Turbine
 - Access Road
 - Underground Cable
 - Utility Line
 - Significant Woodlot (As per Official Plan)
 - Other Vegetation
 - Contour Line
 - Railroad
 - Road
 - Watercourse



LEGEND

- -Area Subject to Pedestrian Survey at 5 Metre Intervals
- -Area Subject to Test Pit Survey at 5 Metre Intervals
- -Optioned Lots
- -Archaeological Site

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON MAPPING PROVIDED BY CLIENT AND FIELD DIRECTOR'S NOTES

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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PROJECT		Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Kent Breeze Wind Farm Facility Municipality of Chatham-Kent, Ontario	
TITLE		Stage 2 Assessment Methods and Results	
PROJECT No.	09-1136-1035	FILE No.	0911361035-R01002
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CHECK	Jan. 6/10	Figure 2	



Table 1: Location 1 Stage 2 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Non-Ceramic Artifacts		
Household Related	70	32.0
Structural	33	15.1
Personal	4	1.8
Pre-Contact Aboriginal	4	1.8
Miscellaneous Metal	1	0.5
Recent Material	1	0.5
Total Non-Ceramic Artifacts	113	51.6
Ceramic Artifacts		
Whiteware	34	15.5
Ironstone	33	15.1
Porcelain	22	10.0
Undetermined	10	4.6
Utilitarian	7	3.2
Total Ceramic Artifacts	106	48.4
Total Stage 2 Artifacts	219	100

Non-Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 113 non-ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 including 70 household related artifacts, 33 structural artifacts, four personal artifacts, four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, one piece of miscellaneous metal and one piece of recent material.

Household Related

Seventy household related artifacts were recovered from Location 1 including 57 glass bottle fragments, nine pieces of miscellaneous melted glass, two fragments of glass dish and two fragments of white glass. Colours of bottle glass represented in this collection include aqua, clear, brown, purple and black. The addition of iron when making glass was common practice up until 1860 and produced dark olive or dark amber glass that became known as “black glass” (Kendrick 1971).



Structural

Thirty-three structural artifacts were recovered from Location 1 including 24 pieces of window glass and nine fragments of red and yellow brick. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a pre 1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of less than 1.6 millimetres. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes. Twenty-three of the pieces of window glass measured greater than 1.6 millimetres thick and only one measured less than 1.6 millimetres in thickness.

Personal Artifacts

Four personal artifacts were recovered from Location 1 including two agate buttons, one eyelet from a boot and one piece of a porcelain figurine. Both agate buttons are white with four holes. Agate buttons became popular in Upper Canada beginning in the late 1840's. Agate buttons which are often confused with white glass buttons are distinguishable due to the dimpled appearance present on the back of the button which is a result of the moulding process (Adams 1994:96). Plate 6 shows the two agate buttons and the porcelain figurine fragment recovered from Location 1.

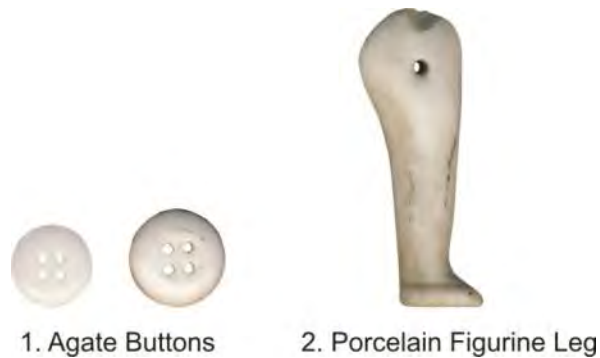


Plate 6: Personal Artifacts Recovered from Location 1 (actual size)

Pre-Contact Aboriginal

Four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered from Location 1. These artifacts are pieces of chipping detritus, the waste product from the production of stone tools (Plate 7). All four pieces of detritus are Onondaga chert which is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham.



Plate 7: Chipping Detritus Recovered from Location 1 (actual size)

Miscellaneous Metal and Recent Material

One piece each of miscellaneous metal and recent material was collected from Location 1. The piece of recent material is a rubber insulator from an electric fence.

Ceramics

A total of 106 pieces of ceramic cups, plates or pots were recovered from Location 1 including 34 pieces of whiteware, 33 pieces of ironstone, 22 pieces of porcelain, 10 undetermined ceramics and 7 pieces of utilitarian wares. Table 2 breaks down the ceramic assemblage by ware type while Table 3 further breaks the assemblage down by decorative style.

Table 2: Location 1 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
Whiteware	34	32.1
Ironstone	33	31.1
Porcelain	22	20.8
Undetermined	10	9.4
Utilitarian	7	6.6
Total Ceramic Artifacts	106	100

Table 3: Location 1 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
Whiteware, Plain	28	26.4
Ironstone, Plain	22	20.8
Porcelain, Plain	12	11.3
Ceramic, Miscellaneous	10	9.4



Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ironstone, Moulded	9	8.5
Semi-Porcelain	6	5.7
Stoneware	5	4.7
Whiteware, Transfer Printed	5	4.7
Porcelain, Transfer Printed	2	1.9
Porcelain, Painted	2	1.9
Earthenware, Red	1	0.9
Earthenware, Yellow	1	0.9
Whiteware, Painted	1	0.9
Ironstone, Stamped	1	0.9
Ironstone, Transfer Printed	1	0.9
Total Ceramic Artifacts	106	100

Whiteware

Thirty-four pieces of whiteware were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820's to early 1830's, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call "whiteware" is not known. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. Twenty-eight of these pieces were catalogued as plain or undecorated.

Five pieces of transfer printed whiteware were collected from Location 1. Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colors such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Colours represented in the collection from Location 1 include two brown, one blue, one green and one with brown, green and blue (Plate 8:1).

One piece of hand painted whiteware was recovered from Location 1. The piece was decorated in pink with a lead-based glaze used on top (Plate 8:2).



Plate 8: Decorated Whiteware Recovered from Location 1 (actual size)



Ironstone

Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular by the 1870's and 1880's. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. In total, 33 pieces of ironstone were collected from Location 1. Twenty-two of the ironstone pieces recovered were classified as undecorated and nine as moulded. One of the moulded pieces was decorated with the wheat pattern (Figure 7:1). In addition to this, one piece of black stamped ironstone (Plate 9:2) and one piece of brown hand painted ironstone (Plate 7:3) were also collected from Location 1.



Plate 9: Ironstone Recovered from Location 1 (actual size)

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. Twenty-two pieces of porcelain were collected from Location 1 including 12 undecorated pieces, six pieces of semi-porcelain, two pieces decorated with transfer print and two pieces of painted porcelain (Plate 10). One transfer printed fragment is decorated with green and one with a green, pink and yellow floral design. The two painted pieces are decorated with purple, green and pink.



Plate 10: Decorated Porcelain Recovered from Location 1 (actual size)



Undetermined Ceramics

Unfortunately ten of the ceramic pieces recovered from Location 1 could not be catalogued into specific ceramic-ware classifications. These pieces are so heavily damaged and fragmentary that it is impossible to accurately identify them by ceramic type. In order to avoid altering the separate ceramic totals, percentages and ultimately the temporal data for the site the damaged pieces were simply classified as miscellaneous unidentified ceramics.

Utilitarian Wares

In addition to the refined tableware, seven pieces of utilitarian ceramics were collected from Location 1 including five pieces of stoneware and one each of red and yellow earthenware. Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels.

Discussion

The artifact assemblage collection from Location 1 indicates the site dates from the mid to late 19th century. Due to the site's possible heritage value it is recommended that Location 1 be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment to better determine its information potential. The Stage 3 assessment should involve the excavation of a series of one-metre test units across the site area, as well as the controlled collection of the surface artifacts. In addition, it is recommended that the 19th century land registry records for this lot and concession should be examined.

3.1.2 Location 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the determination that this site consists of a 65 metre by 20 metre scatter of Euro-Canadian historic artifacts located at GPS coordinates 17T 0414056/4710510. In total a representative sample of 122 Euro-Canadian artifacts were collected from the surface including 73 pieces of ceramic, 33 household related artifacts, 14 structural related artifacts and two pieces of recent material. Table 1 provides a summary of the Stage 2 artifacts collected from Location 2.

Table 4: Location 2 Stage 2 Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ceramic Artifacts		
Porcelain	40	32.8
Whiteware	13	10.7



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENT BREEZE WIND FARM

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ironstone	12	9.8
Utilitarian	8	6.6
Total Ceramic Artifacts	73	59.8
Non-Ceramic Artifacts		
Household Related	33	27.0
Structural	14	11.5
Recent Material	2	1.6
Total Non-Ceramic Artifacts	49	40.2
Total Stage 2 Artifacts	122	100

Ceramics

A total of 73 pieces of ceramic cups, plates or pots were recovered from Location 2 including 40 pieces of porcelain, 13 pieces of whiteware, 12 pieces of ironstone and eight utilitarian fragments. Table 5 breaks down the ceramic assemblage by ware type while Table 6 further breaks the assemblage down by decorative style.

Table 5: Location 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
Porcelain	40	54.8
Whiteware	13	17.8
Ironstone	12	16.4
Utilitarian	8	11.0
Total Ceramic Artifacts	73	100

Table 6: Location 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
Porcelain, Semi	23	31.5
Porcelain, Plain	15	20.5
Ironstone, Plain	11	15.1
Stoneware	7	9.6



Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
Whiteware, Transfer Printed	7	9.6
Whiteware, Plain	3	4.1
Porcelain, Transfer Printed	2	2.7
Whiteware, Painted	2	2.7
Whiteware, Moulded	1	1.4
Rockinghamware	1	1.4
Ironstone, Moulded	1	1.4
Total Ceramic Artifacts	73	100

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. A total of 40 pieces of porcelain were collected from Location 1 including 23 pieces of plain semi-porcelain, 15 pieces of plain porcelain and two pieces of transfer printed porcelain. The transfer printed pieces are decorated with orange, green and brown (Plate 11).



Plate 11: Transfer Printed Porcelain Recovered from Location 2 (actual size)

Whiteware

Thirteen pieces of whiteware were collected during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 2. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the late 1820's to early 1830's, however the initial manufacture date of what archaeologists call "whiteware" is not known. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. Three of these pieces were catalogued as plain or undecorated and one was decorated with a raised moulded flower pattern.

Seven pieces of transfer printed whiteware were collected from Location 1. Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated



paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colors such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common.

Colours represented in the collection from Location 1 include two green, two blue, two red and one green and red (Plate 12:1).

Two pieces of hand painted whiteware was recovered from Location 2. One of the pieces was decorated with green and one was decorated with blue (Plate 12:2).



Plate 12: Decorated Whiteware Recovered from Location 2 (actual size)

Ironstone

Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular by the 1870's and 1880's. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. In total, 12 pieces of ironstone were collected from Location 2. Eleven of the ironstone pieces recovered were classified as undecorated and one as moulded. The moulded piece is decorated with a geometric design and what appears to be a flower (Plate 13).



Plate 13: Moulded Ironstone Recovered from Location 2 (actual size)

Utilitarian Wares

In addition to the refined tableware, eight pieces of utilitarian ceramics were collected from Location 2 including seven pieces of stoneware and one piece of rockinghamware (Plate 14). Stoneware vessels were produced throughout the 19th century, becoming more durable and refined over time. Rockinghamware is similar to yellowware with a yellow paste, but the addition of a second brown coloured manganese glaze results in the body



of the ceramic having a mottled appearance. Rockinghamwares were used as utilitarian vessels often in the form of crocks, jars, pitchers and tea pots.



Plate 14: Rockinghamware Recovered from Location 2 (actual size)

Non-Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 49 non-ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 including 33 household related artifacts, 14 structural artifacts and two pieces of recent material.

Household Related

Thirty-three household related artifacts were recovered from Location 2 including 25 glass bottle fragments, three fragments of white glass, two pieces of miscellaneous melted glass, two fragments of glass dish and one faunal remain (a shell). Colours of bottle glass represented in this collection include aqua, clear, brown, purple and pink.

Structural

Fourteen structural artifacts were recovered from Location 2 including 10 pieces of window glass, three fragments of red brick and one piece of slate. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a pre 1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of less than 1.6 millimetres. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes. Nine of the pieces of window glass measured greater than 1.6 millimetres thick and only one measured less than 1.6 millimetres in thickness.

Recent Material

Two pieces of recent material were collected from Location 2, one glass hydro insulator and one piece of plastic.



Discussion

The artifact assemblage collection from Location 2 indicates the site appears to date from the mid to late 19th century. Due to the site's possible heritage value it is recommended that Location 2 be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment to better determine its information potential. The Stage 3 assessment should involve the excavation of a series of one-metre test units across the site area, as well as the controlled collection of the surface artifacts. In addition, the 19th century land registry records for this lot and concession should be examined.



4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Golder was contracted by IBI Group to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Kent Breeze Wind Farm facility located on parts of Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Concession 1, parts of Lots 5 and 6, Concession 2 and parts of Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11, Concession 2, all in the Geographic Township of Camden.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of two Euro-Canadian historic locations (Location 1 and Location 2). Artifacts dating from the mid to late 19th century were recovered from both locations. Due to the potential heritage value of both locations it is recommended that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted on Location 1 and Location 2 in order to determine their significance and information potential. The required Stage 3 assessments should involve the excavation of a series of one-metre test units across the site areas as well as the controlled collection of all surface artifacts. In addition, the 19th century land registry records for these lots should be examined.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfil a standard condition of approval as imposed by Part 4, Sections 20, 21 and 22 of Ontario Regulation 359/09 regarding Renewable Energy Approvals. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to accept this report into the Provincial Registry, and inform the proponent and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent that further archaeological assessment is recommended.

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Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993) (Stages 1-3 and Reporting Format).



6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue



APPENDIX A ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Location 1

Cat#	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
1	surface find	n/a	glass, bottle	57	aqua, clear, brown, black, purple
2	surface find	n/a	metal, miscellaneous	1	
3	surface find	n/a	glass, window	24	
4	surface find	n/a	brick	9	8 red, 1 yellow
5	surface find	n/a	glass, dish	2	1 purple, 1 blue
6	surface find	n/a	glass	9	melted
7	surface find	n/a	stoneware	5	
8	surface find	n/a	semi-porcelain	6	
9	surface find	n/a	porcelain figurine	1	leg
10	surface find	n/a	boot eyelet	1	
11	surface find	n/a	ironstone, stamped	1	black flower
12	surface find	n/a	ironstone, painted	1	brown
13	surface find	n/a	ironstone, moulded	9	1 with wheat pattern
14	surface find	n/a	ironstone, plain	22	
15	surface find	n/a	button, agate	2	
16	surface find	n/a	recent material	1	rubber insulator
17	surface find	n/a	whiteware, plain	28	
18	surface find	n/a	whiteware, painted	1	pink
19	surface find	n/a	glass, white	2	
20	surface find	n/a	whiteware, transfer printed	5	blue, brown, green
21	surface find	n/a	earthenware, yellow	1	
22	surface find	n/a	earthenware, red	1	
23	surface find	n/a	porcelain, painted	2	1 purple, 1 green
24	surface find	n/a	porcelain, transfer printed	2	floral
25	surface find	n/a	porcelain, plain	12	
26	surface find	n/a	chipping detritus	4	
27	surface find	n/a	ceramic, miscellaneous	10	

Location 2

Cat#	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
1	surface find	n/a	brick	3	red
2	surface find	n/a	porcelain, semi	23	



APPENDIX A ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
3	surface find	n/a	glass, dish	2	1 aqua, 1 purple
4	surface find	n/a	slate	1	
5	surface find	n/a	glass, miscellaneous	2	melted
6	surface find	n/a	whiteware, plain	3	
7	surface find	n/a	whiteware, moulded	1	
8	surface find	n/a	whiteware, transfer printed	7	red, blue, green
9	surface find	n/a	whiteware, painted	1	blue
10	surface find	n/a	whiteware, painted	1	green
11	surface find	n/a	faunal	1	shell
12	surface find	n/a	glass, white	3	
13	surface find	n/a	glass, window	10	
14	surface find	n/a	porcelain, transfer printed	2	1 brown, 1 green and orange
15	surface find	n/a	porcelain	15	
16	surface find	n/a	ironstone, plain	11	
17	surface find	n/a	ironstone, moulded	1	
18	surface find	n/a	rockinghamware	1	
19	surface find	n/a	plastic	1	
20	surface find	n/a	hydro insulator	1	
21	surface find	n/a	stoneware	7	
22	surface find	n/a	glass, bottle	25	brown, aqua, clear, blue, purple, pink



APPENDIX B

Aboriginal Engagement



APPENDIX B ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Kent Breeze Wind Farm has involved consultation with and involvement of First Nations groups whose traditional territories are affected by the study area. The study area falls within the Treaty Number 2 and 21 areas which were treaties negotiated between the Chippewa and the British Crown. Leroy Altman from Walpole Island First Nation was contacted by Golder and subsequently participated in Stage 2 pedestrian survey. He was present on site during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey on November 30, 2009.

With the expanding role that First Nations engagement is taking in Ontario Cultural Resource Management, it is expected and understood that the involvement of First Nations will increase if any Stage 3 or Stage 4 archaeological assessment is to be conducted within this study area.

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