



January 22, 2013

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Jericho Wind Inc., Jericho Wind Energy Centre, Part of Nauvoo Road ROW Between Hickory Creek Line and Tamarack Line, Lambton County, Ontario

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REVISED REPORT

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PIF Number: P366-018-2012

Related PIFs: P001-016-2010, P218-007-2010, P218-039-2011, P366-016-2012

Report Number: 10-1151-0201-2300-R03

Distribution:

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Executive Summary

This Stage 2 archaeological background study was conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) on behalf of AECOM Canada Ltd. for the proposed Jericho Wind Energy Centre. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment previously conducted resulted in the determination that potential exists within the study area for the identification of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites. As a result, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for any areas to be impacted by turbine construction, access road construction or other infrastructure related activities (Golder 2012a).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed project was undertaken by Golder, on behalf of AECOM Canada Ltd., in order to meet the requirements of an environmental assessment conducted under the Renewable Energy Approvals process, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3). The Stage 2 assessment focused upon the proposed wind turbine layout, including turbine sites as well as turbine laydown and storage areas, collection lines, access roads, construction laydown and storage areas, electrical transmission lines, transformer substations, an operations and maintenance building, and permanent meteorological towers. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre resulted in the identification of 223 archaeological sites. The identified sites include 188 pre-contact Aboriginal sites, 34 historic Euro-Canadian sites and one site that yielded both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts (multi-component). Based on criteria established in the *Standards and Guideline for Consultant Archaeologists*, it was recommended that 74 of these sites be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate their cultural heritage value or interest. (Golder 2013, 2012 forthcoming).

This additional Stage 2 report details the survey results of the northern section of the Nauvoo Road Right-of-Way (ROW) between Hickory Creek Line and Tamarack Line, Warwick Township, Ontario. The boundaries of the ROW were delineated by shapefiles provided to Golder by AECOM. This section of ROW is illustrated in Figure 2. **This section of ROW was found to be previously disturbed and no further archaeological assessment is necessary.**

This revised report was produced to address comments received from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) following the Ministry's review of the original report. Supplement A to this report provides a revision summary detailing how each comment from the MTCS was addressed in this report.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter to AECOM stating archaeological concerns related to the reported on ROW have been addressed.

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



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 2 archaeological background study was conducted by Golder on behalf of AECOM Canada Ltd. for the Project (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

Jericho Wind, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Canada, ULC, is proposing to construct a wind energy project in the Municipality of Lambton Shores and the Township of Warwick, in Lambton County, Ontario and in the Municipality of North Middlesex, in Middlesex County, Ontario. The Project is referred to as the Jericho Wind Energy Centre (the "Project"). All turbines will be located on private lands.

The proposed Project is located in the Municipality of Lambton Shores and the Township of Warwick, in Lambton County, Ontario and in the Municipality of North Middlesex, in Middlesex County, Ontario. The Project Study Area consists of the areas being studied for the wind energy component (Wind Energy Centre Study Area), as well as for the interconnection route (i.e., the area being studied for transmission lines to connect the Project to the electrical grid) (Transmission Line Study Area). The Wind Energy Centre Study Area is generally bounded by Lakeshore Road/Bog Line to the north, Egremont Road to the south, the Lambton Shores/North Middlesex municipal boundary to the east and Rawlings Road/Elarton Road to the west, in Lambton County. The Transmission Line Study Area is generally bounded by Kennedy Line, Parkhill Drive and Elginfield Road to the north, Jura Line, Elm Tree Drive and Poplar Hill Road to the south, Fernhill Drive to the east, and the Jericho Road to the west, in Lambton and Middlesex Counties.

The location of the Project Study Area was defined early in the planning process for the proposed wind energy facility, based on the availability of wind resources, approximate area required for the proposed project, and availability of existing infrastructure for connection to the electrical grid. The Project Study Area was used to facilitate information collection.

The majority of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre was previously subject to archaeological assessment (Golder 2012e, Golder 2012 forthcoming). This additional Stage 2 report details the survey results of the northern section of the Nauvoo Road Right-of-Way (ROW) between Hickory Creek Line and Tamarack Line, Warwick Township, Ontario. The boundaries of the ROW were delineated by shapefiles provided to Golder by AECOM. This section of ROW is illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 1 outlines the various lots and concessions within each township that the Wind Energy Centre study area encompasses.



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Table 1: Properties Within the Jericho Wind Energy Centre, Lambton and Middlesex Counties

| County | Geographic Township | Concession | Lot |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Lambton | Bosanquet | 1 to 2 | A, 1 to 28 |
| | | 3 | A, 1 to 29 |
| | | 4 | 1 to 29 |
| | | 5 | 1 to 30 |
| | | 6 | 2 to 28 |
| | | 7 | 2 to 26 |
| | | 8 | 3 to 24 |
| | | 9 | 3 to 23 |
| | | 10 to 11 | 4 to 22 |
| | | 12 | 5 to 21 |
| | | 13 | 5 to 20 |
| | | West of Lake Road | 50 to 54 |
| | | East of Lake Road | 37 to 59 |
| | | South Boundary | 1 to 35 |
| | Warwick | 1 NER (North of Egremont Road) | 7 to 24 |
| | | 2 NER | 7 to 24 |
| | | 3 to 6 NER | 7 to 27 |
| | | 7 NER | 7 to 20 |
| 8 NER | | 5 to 12 | |
| Middlesex | West Williams | Broken Front | 1 to 27 |
| | | 9 (West of Centre Road) | 18 to 25 |
| | | 10 WCR | 18 to 20 |
| | | 11 WCR | 21 |
| | | 12 to 13 WCR | 17 |
| | | 14 to 16 WCR | 17 to 18 |
| | | 17 WCR | 21 to 23 |
| | | 18 WCR | 21 to 24 |
| | | 19 WCR | 16 to 24 |
| | | 20 WCR | 16 to 25 |
| | | 21 WCR | 1 to 27 |
| | | West Side of Centre Road | 5 to 22 |
| | 7 WCR | 23 to 24 | |
| | McGillivray | 5 WCR (West of Centre Road) | 16 to 20 |
| 6 to 9 WCR | | 16 to 20 | |



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The *Green Energy Act* (2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 22(1) of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. It was previously determined that archaeological potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic archaeological resources exists within the study area (Golder 2012). Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Environmental Protection Act governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a REA, as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

The Project components Include:

- 97 GE 1.6-100 Wind Turbine generator locations and pad mounted step-up transformers (however, only approximately 92 turbines will ultimately be constructed);
- Turbine laydown and storage areas (including temporary staging areas, crane pads and turnaround areas surrounding each wind turbine);
- Construction laydown area for the purposes of providing temporary storage of construction materials and temporary construction offices and ancillary equipment such as electrical service from the local electrical distribution line;
- A transformer substation and ancillary equipment;
- Underground 34.5 kV electrical collection lines to connect the turbines to the proposed transformer substation and other ancillary equipment such as above-ground junction boxes (there may be occasional location where the collection lines are placed above ground on wood, concrete or steel poles for technical reasons);
- An overhead 115 kV transmission line to run from the proposed Project transformer substation to the proposed Bornish switchyard (there may be occasional places where the line is placed underground for technical reasons). A common 115 kV transmission line will carry electricity from the proposed Adelaide, Bornish and Jericho Wind Energy Centres to a Point of Common Coupling (PCC) on Hydro One's 500 kV transmission line;
- Turbine access roads;
- Permanent meteorological towers; and
- An operations and maintenance building and ancillary equipment such as an electrical service line connected to the local distribution service.

Permission to enter the option lots within the Project Study Area and remove archaeological resources was coordinated through Jericho Wind, Inc. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment were to document archaeological resources present within the study area, to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts or archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest requiring further assessment, and to provide specific Stage 3 direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of the identified archaeological resources (Government of Ontario 2011).



All field work and subsequent recommendations for Stage 3 archaeological assessments were made in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

1.2 Historical Context

Below is a summary of the historical context for the Project study area; for further information please see the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reports completed by Golder (2012a) and ASI (2009) as well as the previous Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment reports completed by Golder (2013, 2012 forthcoming).

1.2.1 Survey and Early Settlement

The Euro-Canadian creation and settlement of the townships within the study area was facilitated by two major events. The first event was the Canada Company (itself formed in 1824) purchasing a large parcel of land known as the Huron Tract and preparing it for settlement by British settlers. The township of Bosanquet in Lambton County was included in the Huron Tract purchase. The Huron Tract was mostly surveyed by Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald on behalf of the Canada Company. West Williams was also surveyed in the early 19th century as part of Euro-Canadian expansion into the region. The second event was Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, deciding to run a road through territory covered neither by Huron Road nor by Talbot Road. This road was to eventually become known as Egremont Road. Egremont Road was mostly surveyed by Peter Carroll in the 1830s and is the main artery through Warwick Township. In addition to these townships, a small section of McGillivray Township is included in the study area, north of West Williams Township. All four townships are discussed separately below.

1.2.1.1 Bosanquet Township

Bosanquet Township was originally surveyed in 1829 by Samuel Smith (Elford 1982:32) and was finished in 1835 by John McDonald using the 1000 acre section system where lots were divided into 100 acres. Although the survey was not complete at the time, settlers came to the area anyway, and in 1832 Benjamin Brewster opened a saw mill (Elford 1982:32). Other early settlers to the township were Henry Utter as well as the Eastman and Smith families (Elford 1982:32). It was with the improvement of transportation that immigrants started arriving in Bosanquet Township. For example, in 1859 the Great Western Railway built a line going from St. Mary's to Point Edward running through Thedford and Forest which was used by many immigrants. The line was abandoned in the late 1980s (Andreae 1997). In 1873 the Canada Company was running out of land to sell and because of this they decided to drain Lake Burwell and Lake George to create new land lots (Elford 1982:33).

1.2.1.2 Warwick Township

Warwick Township was originally surveyed by Peter Carroll in 1832 (Elford 1829:92) using the 2,400 acre section system, creating rectangular 200 acre lots, with the lots fronting on to road allowances. Carroll used the Egremont Road as a dividing line and from that road the concessions in the northern portion are numbered from one to eight and those in the southern portion from one to six (Elford 1982:92). Some of the early Euro-



Canadian settlers in Warwick Township were the Hume, Burwell, Thomas, Rees, Hamilton, Donelley and McKenna families. Many retired British soldiers and their families, who were entitled to 200 acres of land, also settled within the township (Elford 1982:92). The Great Western Railway came through the township in 1858 running from Komoka to Sarnia. In later years it was bought by the Grand Trunk and in 1905 a second track was added (Andreae 1997). This line is owned by CN Railway and is still in use today (Andreae 1997).

A good resource for identifying potential historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites is the 1880 *Lambton County Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of Canada* (Belden and Company 1880). The Warwick Township map illustrates the majority of notable structures as they were located on properties in the last half of the 19th century. The structures noted include brickyards, cemeteries, churches, gravel pits, hotels, manufactories, mills and schools. However, only property owners who subscribed to the 1880 *Illustrated Atlas of Canada* have their names and homes illustrated on the maps. Therefore, not all domestic structures are depicted on this map (Golder 2012e). Even though locations are only approximate on these maps, they do give an idea of potential for significant archaeological historic remains that could be impacted within the study area. Typically these locations no longer exhibit any visible evidence of their former structure and if they are to be impacted by a wind turbine placement the location would need to be archaeologically assessed to see if there are any archaeological remains.

1.2.1.3 West Williams

West Williams and East Williams Townships were surveyed in 1832 by John McDonald using the 1000 acre section system where lots were divided into 100 acres. The Township of Williams was not separated into East and West portions in 1860 (Miller 1964:56). The first settler in the township was John McLeod, a Scottish Highlander (Miller 1964:56). In 1849 a large number of settlers came to the area the majority being Highlanders (Miller 1964:56). They worked together to clear the land in order to provide lumber to a growing timber industry which shipped the lumber to India via Quebec (Miller 1964:56). A large number of the original Euro-Canadian settlers migrated to other parts Canada or the United States when the depression hit in the 1880's and 90's (Miller 1964:56). Years following immigrants from Holland and Belgium bought the farmland that was vacated by the earlier settlers (Miller 1964:56).

1.2.1.4 McGillivray

McGillivray Township was named after Simon McGillivray, the founding director of the aforementioned Canada Company. As with other townships in the area, McGillivray was surveyed by John McDonald in 1836. McDonald's survey notes reveal McGillivray to be an exceptionally flat area that in the early 19th century was dotted with beech, elm, oak and cherry trees (McDonald 1936).

1.2.2 Summary

Euro-Canadian settlement extends back to the early 19th century within the study area. All four townships – Bosanquet, Warwick West Williams and McGillivray – retain evidence of the historic 19th century road grid and lot system. Larger settlements outside the study area such as Forest are still vibrant communities today. Numerous communities within the study area have existed since the middle of the 19th century and have



contracted over time in many cases. These contractions indicate that significant archaeological resources from abandoned and now disappeared structures could exist.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Below is a summary of the archaeological context for the Project study area; for further information please see the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reports completed by Golder (2012a) and ASI (2009) as well as the previous Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment reports completed by Golder (2013, Golder forthcoming).

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the archaeological sites database (ASDB) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Project Area under review is located in Borden Blocks AgHk, AhHk and AhHl.

According to the ASDB (Robert von Bitter, pers. comm., June 16, 2010), there are 77 sites located within the Project Area. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report summarizes these sites (Golder 2012a). Several large sites or clusters of sites are discussed below. The majority of the sites are pre-contact Aboriginal (74 in total), one is historic Euro-Canadian and two are multi component sites. None of these previously identified sites are located within one kilometre of the Nauvoo Road ROW study area.

Table 2 provides a general outline of the culture history of Middlesex County and Table 3 provides a general outline of the culture history of Lambton County (both based on Ellis and Ferris 1990). Although the Paleo-Indian and Archaic archaeological cultures are similar throughout the study area, Woodland cultures grade from Iroquoian to Western Basin archaeological assemblages as one travels from east to west within the study area (Ferris and Wilson 2009). Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated that Lambton and Middlesex Counties were extensively utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples.

Table 2: Cultural Chronology for Middlesex County

| Period | Characteristics | Time | Comments |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Early Paleo-Indian | Fluted Projectiles | 9000 - 8400 B.C. | spruce parkland/caribou hunters |
| Late Paleo-Indian | Hi-Lo Projectiles | 8400 - 8000B.C. | smaller but more numerous sites |
| Early Archaic | Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points | 8000 - 6000 B.C. | slow population growth |
| Middle Archaic | Brewerton-like points | 6000 - 2500 B.C. | environment similar to present |
| Late Archaic | Lamoka (narrow points) | 2000 - 1800 B.C. | increasing site size |
| | Broadpoints | 1800 - 1500 B.C. | large chipped lithic tools |
| | Small Points | 1500 - 1100 B.C. | introduction of bow hunting |
| Terminal Archaic | Hind Points | 1100 - 950 B.C. | emergence of true cemeteries |



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| Period | Characteristics | Time | Comments |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Early Woodland | Meadowood Points | 950 - 400 B.C. | introduction of pottery |
| Middle Woodland | Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery | 400 B.C. - A.D. 500 | increased sedentism |
| | Princess Point | A.D. 550 - 900 | introduction of corn |
| Late Woodland | Early Ontario Iroquoian | A.D. 900 - 1300 | emergence of agricultural villages |
| | Middle Ontario Iroquoian | A.D. 1300 - 1400 | long longhouses (100m +) |
| | Late Ontario Iroquoian | A.D. 1400 - 1650 | tribal warfare and displacement |
| Contact Aboriginal | Various Algonkian Groups | A.D. 1700 - 1875 | early written records and treaties |
| Historic | Euro-Canadian | A.D. 1796 - present | European settlement |

Table 3: Cultural Chronology for Lambton County

| 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 | Lamoka (narrow points) | 2500 - 1800 B.C. | increasing site size |
| | Broadpoints | 1800 - 1500 B.C. | large chipped lithic tools |
| | Small Points | 1500 - 1100 B.C. | introduction of bow hunting |
| Terminal Archaic | Hind Points | 1100 - 950 B.C. | emergence of true cemeteries |
| Early Woodland | Meadowood Points | 950 - 400 B.C. | introduction of pottery |
| Middle Woodland | Couture Corded Pottery | 400 B.C. - A.D. 600 | increased sedentism |
| | Riviere au Vase Corded Pottery | A.D. 600 - 1000 | seasonal hunting and gathering |
| Late Woodland | Younge Phase Pottery | A.D. 1000 - 1200 | incipient agriculture |
| | Springwells Phase Pottery | A.D. 1200 - 1400 | agricultural villages |
| | Wolf Phase Pottery | A.D. 1400 - 1550 | earthworked villages, warfare |
| Contact Aboriginal | Various Ojibwa Groups | A.D. 1550 - present | early written records and treaties |
| Historic | French/Euro-Canadian | A.D. 1749 - present | European settlement |

A number of well-known sites fall within the study area, such as the Adder Orchard Site (AgHk-16), a Late Archaic “broad point” campsite which provides the type artifact description for the Adder Orchard projectile point (Fisher 1997); and the Crawford Site (AhHk-48), a Late Woodland site along the eastern edge of the study area (Jury 1948). A number of noteworthy site clusters also occur within the study area, including the Thedford Cluster and the Arkona Cluster.



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The Thedford Cluster of 10 sites is a concentration of Paleo-Indian sites located east of the modern village of Thedford (Deller 1979). These sites have been investigated in part due to their location on strandlines that were once the beaches of glacial lakes Algonquin and Nipissing at various times in the past, prior to the configuration of the Great Lakes today (Deller *et al.* 1986). Thedford II (AgHk-6) in particular has been the subject of extensive study (Deller and Ellis 1992). Although the Thedford sites have been investigated and are in known locations, there is still high archaeological potential within the surrounding area to recover sites related specifically to Paleo-Indian occupation in the area. In addition, the tendency of pre-contact Aboriginal groups to settle along strandlines such as the former Lake Nipissing strandline near Thedford or the Lake Warren strandline to the south – Wyoming Rapids (AgHk-4), a Middle Woodland site, being one such example – lends further potential to the study area for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources.

The Arkona Cluster of 22 sites appears to represent a local Late Woodland population just east of Arkona. Seven sites date to the Younger Phase of the Western Basin Tradition spanning approximately 1000 A.D. to 1300 A.D. (Ferris and Wilson 2009). The other sites in the Arkona Cluster with temporally undiagnostic artifacts probably date to the same time period. The Arkona Cluster is currently the focus of academic research at the University of Western Ontario and a number of the sites will be the subject of forthcoming Stage 4 archaeological assessment reports by Golder (Golder n.d.a; Golder n.d.b). These sites have also been previously investigated and documented by Archaeologix Inc. (which is now merged with Golder) in earlier stages of archaeological assessment (Archaeologix Inc. 2003; Archaeologix Inc. 2004; Archaeologix Inc. 2007a; Archaeologix 2007b). The other sites in the cluster have already been excavated and documented too (Archaeologix Inc. 1998; Archaeologix Inc. 2003; Archaeologix Inc. 2004; Archaeologix Inc. 2006; Archaeologix Inc. 2007a; Archaeologix 2007b). Two notable sites are Younger Phase village sites: the Bingo Village Site (AgHk-42) and the Figura Site (AgHk-52). Although the Arkona sites have been excavated, there is still high archaeological potential within the surrounding area to recover sites related specifically to this occupational sequence or generally to the Western Basin Tradition cultural sequence.

Immediately to the east of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre study area is the Bornish Wind Energy Centre study area. This area has previously been subject to Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2009); the Stage 1 assessment of the Bornish study area found the area to exhibit archaeological potential due to the presence of soils well-drained by numerous tributaries and the minimal previous disturbance of the rural landscape. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended for the study area prior to any ground disturbing activities (ASI 2009). The Stage 2 property survey for the Bornish Wind Energy Project study area resulted in the documentation of 36 sites: 17 pre-contact Aboriginal sites; 18 historic Euro-Canadian sites and one multicomponent site (Golder 2012b). Additionally, a Stage 1 through 3 (AgHj-9) archaeological assessment was conducted within the proposed Parkhill point of interconnect (POI), which will connect the proposed Bornish Adelaide and Jericho Wind Energy Centres' lands with the transmission lines on the east side of the Parkhill POI study area. The study area consisted of a small parcel of land within the Parkhill POI, on part of Lot 18, Concession 17, in the Geographic Township of East Williams, now Municipality of North Middlesex, Middlesex County, Ontario.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre study area, conducted by Golder (2012a), resulted in the determination that moderate to high archaeological potential exists within the Project Area for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites; this determination was made based on the presence of water sources and previously known archaeological sites; the stretches of level land without areas of steep slope; the glacial strandlines; and the agriculturally suitable soils (Golder 2012a). Additionally,



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moderate to high archaeological potential was also determined for the recovered of post-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. There is evidence of Euro-Canadian settlement extending back to the early 19th century, during the initial settlement of Bosanquet, Warwick, McGillivray and West Williams Townships. The 19th century road grid is still in use. Small communities located within the study area have decreased in size since the 19th century and may have left behind significant archaeological remains. Two more substantial historic communities, Forest and Alvinston are located in close proximity to the study area. In addition, there is historical evidence that First Nations people were living in the area during the initial phase of European settlement and to the present day.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre resulted in the identification of 221 archaeological sites. The identified sites include 187 pre-contact Aboriginal sites, 33 historic Euro-Canadian sites and one site that yielded both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian artifacts (multi-component). Based on criteria established in the *Standards and Guideline for Consultant Archaeologists*, it is recommended that 73 of these sites be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate their cultural heritage value or interest (Golder 2013).

Further Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites (Golder 2012 forthcoming). The identified sites included one historic Euro-Canadian site (Location 277) and one pre-contact Aboriginal site (Location 278). Based on criteria established in the *Standards and Guideline for Consultant Archaeologists*, it was recommended that Location 277 be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate their cultural heritage value or interest; Location 278 was considered to be sufficiently documented following the Stage 2 survey.

A listing of the archaeological sites identified during Golder's Stage 2 surveys is provided in Appendix A.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Project Area encompasses the entire Jericho Wind Energy Project. Only those areas to be affected by the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the wind farm have undergone archaeological assessment. Those areas include: 98 turbine locations (only 92 will ultimately be constructed); underground or overhead collection lines running between turbines and substations; access roads between turbines, junction boxes; staging areas related to the construction of the wind farm; transformer substations, transmission lines, permanent meteorological towers and the existing road grid. Turbine pads were assessed with a 120 metre by 120 metre area. Collection lines were surveyed as 20 metre corridors while access roads were surveyed as 60 metre corridors. Staging areas, substations and additional infrastructure locations varied in size and are illustrated in Golder (2013:Figure 2). This additional Stage 2 report details the survey results of the northern section of the Nauvoo Road Right-of-Way (ROW) between Hickory Creek Line and Tamarack Line, Warwick Township, Ontario. The boundaries of the ROW were delineated by shapefiles provided to Golder by AECOM. This section of ROW is illustrated in Figure 2.

A total of approximately 1.51 hectares were subject to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment reported on herein, all of which includes the northern part of the Nauvoo Road ROW between Hickory Creek Line and Tamarack Line, Warwick Township, Ontario. Focused field reconnaissance revealed the ROW to consist of previously disturbed areas in the forms of steeply sloped ditches on either side of the road way. These areas were photo documented (Plate 1, Plate 2); however as per the Standards and Guideline for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), no test pit survey at five metre intervals was conducted in this previously disturbed area.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre has involved consultation with, and participation by, First Nations people whose traditional territories are affected by the study area. The study area falls within the territory outlined by Treaty Number 27 ½, made between the British, the Ojibway, and Chippewa in 1825. This followed Treaty 21, made between the British and Chippewa in 1819, through which land to the south had previously been ceded to the Crown. As such, communities of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi) have a connection to the study area and southwestern Ontario more broadly. Brandy George and Luis Machinho of Brandy E. George Cultural Research Inc. were retained by NEEC as First Nations monitors for this project. Brandy and Luis report to the Oneida Council of Chiefs and provide a single, independent archaeological monitoring service for this archaeological project. Further details are provided in Appendix B.

2.1 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field survey was conducted on December 17, 2012 under archaeological consulting licence P366, issued to Erin Wilson, M.A. of Golder (P366-018-2012).

The weather during the Stage 2 assessment is presented in Table 4. At no time were the weather or field conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Field visibility and lighting conditions during the photo documentation of the area were excellent.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT JERICO WIND ENERGY CENTRE

Table 4: Weather Conditions During the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

| Date | Weather |
|-------------------|--------------|
| December 17, 2012 | Cloudy, cold |



3.0 STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. Table 5 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field. No archaeological material or sites were identified during this Stage 2 assessment. As no artifacts were collected, no arrangements for artifact curation were necessary.

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record

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



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As no archaeological material or sites were identified during this Stage 2 assessment, no analysis of recovered material was conducted.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This additional Stage 2 report details the survey results of the northern section of the Nauvoo Road Right-of-Way (ROW) between Hickory Creek Line and Tamarack Line, Warwick Township, Ontario. The boundaries of the ROW were delineated by shapefiles provided to Golder by AECOM. This section of ROW is illustrated in Figure 2. **This section of ROW was found to be previously disturbed and no further archaeological assessment is necessary.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter to AECOM stating archaeological concerns related to the reported on ROW have been addressed.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

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.



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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT JERICO WIND ENERGY CENTRE

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8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Nauvoo Road ROW, area of previous disturbance, facing south

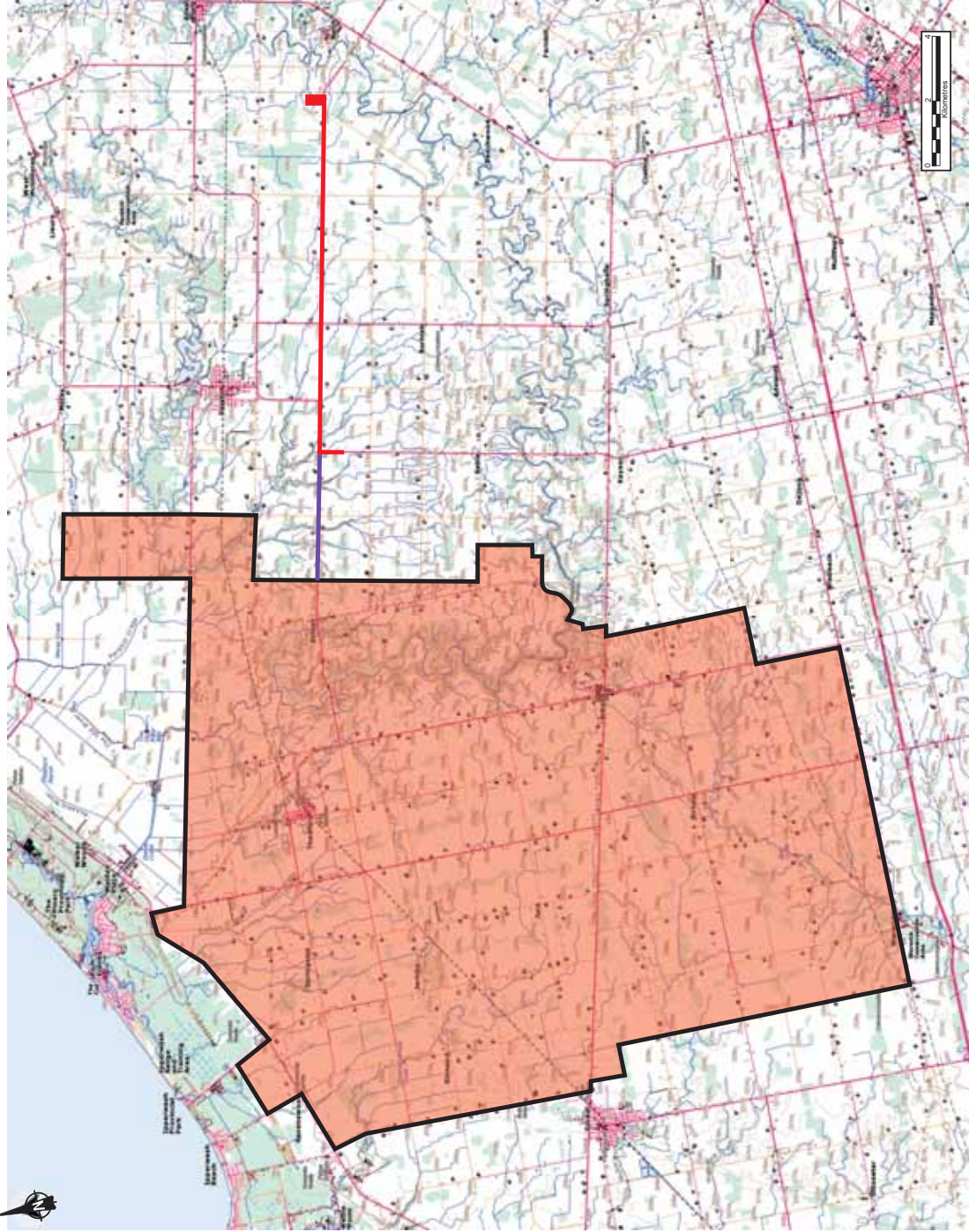


Plate 2: Nauvoo Road ROW, area of previous disturbance, facing north



9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



LEGEND

- WIND ENERGY CENTRE STUDY AREA
- TRANSMISSION LINE STUDY AREA
- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED PARKHILL POI STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
 GOLDER ASSOCIATES
 2000 Topographic Map Sheet 40 PH, Part VI (Edition 8),
 Geographical Names, Information, Natural Resources
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 1999 Topographic Map Sheet 40 PH, Edition 7,
 Geographical Names, Information, Natural Resources
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NOTES

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

PROJECT **STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 JERICHO WIND ENERGY CENTRE**
 LAMBTON AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES, ONTARIO

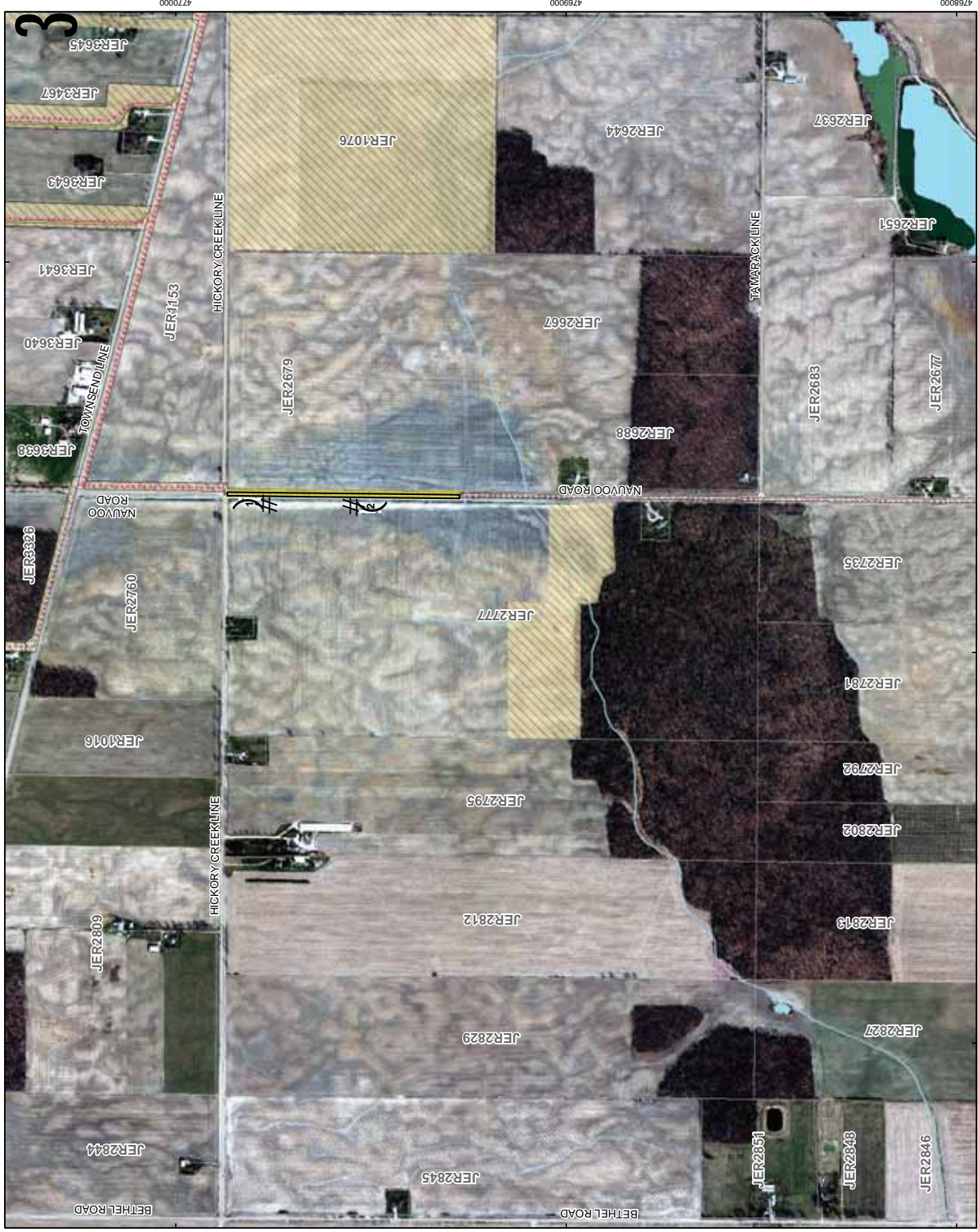
TITLE

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

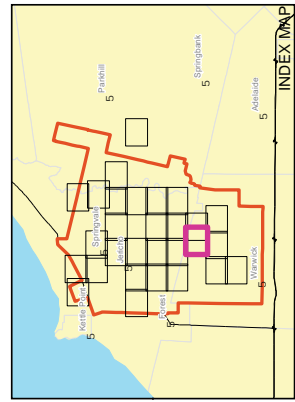


| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| PROJECT NO. | DATE ISSUED | FILE NO. | DATE REVISION |
| | | SCALE | 1:50000 NSI |
| CADD | LD | DR 1/12 | |
| CHECK | | | |

Figure 1



- LEGEND**
- Turbine Layout
 - MET Location
 - Photo Direction
 - Collector Cable - Private Land
 - Collector Cable - Right of Way
 - Access Roads
 - Roads
 - Utility Line
 - Watercourse
 - Railways
 - Project Area
 - Assessed - Disturbed
 - Previously Assessed October 2012
 - Waterbody
 - Wetland
 - Land Parcel
 - Construction Disturbance Area



REFERENCE

Base Data - MNR NRVIS, obtained 2004, CANMAP v2006.4
 Produced by Golder Associates Ltd under licence from
 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, © Queens Printer, 2008
 Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N
 Scale 1:10,000

PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 JERICO WIND ENERGY CENTRE,
 LAMBTON COUNTY, ONTARIO

**STAGE 2
 SURVEY METHODS**

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------|-----|
| PROJECT NO. | 10-1151-0201 | SCALE | AS SHOWN | REV. | 0.0 |
| DESIGN | ABC | 17 Dec 2012 | | | |
| GIS | BC | 21 Jun 2013 | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | CP | 21 Jun 2013 | | | |
| REVISION | CP | 21 Jun 2013 | | | |

Golder Associates
 Mississauga, Ontario
 MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO

FIGURE: 2



10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder, Jericho Wind Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

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 Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J Davidson".

Jamie Davidson, B.A.
Project Archaeologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carla Parslow".

Carla Parslow, Ph.D.
Senior Archaeologist

JLD/CAP

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\\golder.gds\gal\mississauga\active\2010\1151\10-1151-0201 nextera -3 wind farms archaeology - on\reports\final\stage 2 reports\jericho\report 3 - stand alone row\revised report\p366-018-2012_22jan2013_rr_st2_jerichorow.docx



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Stage 2 Sites



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

The following data is summarized from the Jericho Wind Energy Centre Stage 2 report (Golder 2012e).

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 40 m X 25 m | Yes | AgHI-41 |
| 2 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 3 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 4 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 20 m X 20 m | No | |
| 5 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 60 m X 30 m | No | |
| 6 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 95 m X 30 m | No | |
| 7 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 65 m X 40 m | No | |
| 8 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 175 m X 90 m | Yes | AhHI-76 |
| 9 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 10 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 11 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 80 m X 65m | No | |
| 12 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 78 m X 25 m | Yes | AgHI-13 |
| 13 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 22 m X 12 m | No | |
| 14 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m X 1 m | No | |
| 15 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 12 m X 1 m | No | |
| 16 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 20 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 50 m X 25 m | No | |
| 21 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 22 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 23 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 24 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 120 m X 100 m | No | |
| 25 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 12 m X 10 m | Yes | AhHI-77 |
| 26 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 27 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 125 m X 100 m | Yes | AhHI-78 |
| 28 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 110 m X 90 m | Yes | AhHI-79 |
| 29 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 2 m X 1 m | No | |
| 30 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 43 m X 18 m | No | |
| 31 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 2 m X 2 m | No | |
| 32 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 33 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 30 m X 25 m | Yes | AhHI-80 |
| 34 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 35 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 36 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 37 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 22 m X 20 m | No | |
| 38 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 22 m X 15 m | Yes | AgHI-14 |
| 39 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 40 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 41 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 42 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 43 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 44 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 75 m X 45 m | Yes | AgHI-15 |
| 45 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 46 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 100 m X 25 m | Yes | AgHI-16 |
| 47 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 48 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 7 m X 1 m | No | |
| 49 | Historic Euro-Canadian | Isolated find | No | |
| 50 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 105 m X 45 m | Yes | AgHI-17 |
| 55 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 58 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 60 m X 47 m | No | |
| 59 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 60 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 61 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 56 m X 41 m | Yes | AgHI-18 |
| 62 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 63 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 64 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 15 m X 6 m | No | |
| 65 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 7 m X 1 m | No | |
| 66 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 25 m X 16 m | No | |
| 67 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 7 m X 1 m | No | |
| 68 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 33 m X 10 m | No | |
| 69 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 12 m X 5 m | No | |
| 70 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 165 m X 120 m | No | |
| 71 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 100 m X 70 m | Yes | AgHI-19 |
| 77 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 950 m X 430 | Yes | AgHk-140 |
| 78 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 79 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 80 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 81 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 82 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 45 m X 45 m | Yes | AhHI-81 |
| 83 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 84 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AhHI-82 |
| 87 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 56 m X 25 m | Yes | AgHI-42 |
| 88 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 89 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m X 1 m | No | |
| 90 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 91 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 12 m X 1 m | No | |
| 92 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 58 m X 22 m | No | |
| 93 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 94 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 7 m X 1 m | No | |
| 95 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m X 9 m | No | |
| 96 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 97 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 2 m X 1 m | No | |
| 98 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 50 m X 21 m | No | |
| 99 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 18 m X 13 m | No | |
| 101 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 405 m X 270 m | Yes | AgHk-141 |
| 102 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 15 m X 10 m | Yes | AgHk-142 |
| 103 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 25 m X 25 m | No | |
| 104 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 35 m X 25 m | No | |
| 105 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 62 m X 36 m | No | |
| 106 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 15 m X 15 m | No | |
| 107 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 108 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 109 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 110 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 75 m X 55 m | Yes | AhHI-83 |
| 111 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 112 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 53 m X 23 m | No | |
| 113 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 18 m X 6 m | No | |
| 114 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 28 m X 22 m | Yes | AgHI-20 |
| 115 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m X 1 m | No | |
| 116 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 168 m X 132 m | Yes | AgHI-21 |
| 117 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 33 m X 23 m | Yes | AgHI-22 |



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 118 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 65 m X 42 m | Yes | AgHI-39 |
| 119 | Multi-component | 80 m X 70 m | Yes | AhHI-84 |
| 121 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 240 m X 165 m | Yes | AhHI-85 |
| 126 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 140 m X 100 m | Yes | AhHI-86 |
| 130 | Multi-component | 670 m X 510 m | Yes | AhHI-87 |
| 133 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 134 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 135 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 180 m X 100 m | Yes | AgHI-23 |
| 136 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 146 m X 63 m | Yes | AhHI-98 |
| 140 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 225 m X 195 m | Yes | AhHI-99 |
| 142 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AhHI-88 |
| 143 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 230 m X 61 m | Yes | AhHI-100 |
| 147 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 61 m X 46 m | Yes | AhHI-89 |
| 148 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 185 m X 113 m | Yes | AgHk-143 |
| 149 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 150 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 460 m X 340 m | Yes | AgHk-144 |
| 151 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 60 m X 20 m | Yes | AgHI-43 |
| 152 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 159 m X 49 m | Yes | AhHI-90 |
| 153 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 100 m X 30 m | Yes | AgHk-145 |
| 154 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 150 m X 70 m | No | |
| 155 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 156 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AgHI-24 |
| 157 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 158 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 20 m X 20 m | No | |
| 159 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 100 m X 85 m | Yes | AgHI-25 |
| 160 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 65 m X 55 m | Yes | AgHI-26 |
| 161 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 72 m X 52 m | Yes | AgHI-27 |
| 162 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 100 m X 30 m | Yes | AhHI-91 |
| 164 | Historic Euro-Canadian | Isolated find | No | |
| 165 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 135 m X 35 m | Yes | AgHI-28 |
| 166 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 168 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 12 m X 5 m | No | |



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 169 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m x 10 m | No | |
| 170 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 30 m x 30 m | Yes | AgHI-44 |
| 171 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AgHI-30 |
| 172 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 173 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 2 m X 1 m | No | |
| 174 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 52 m X 30 m | No | |
| 175 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 60 m X 42 m | No | |
| 176 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 30 m X 30 m | No | |
| 177 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 178 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 179 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 142 m X 52 m | Yes | AgHI-31 |
| 180 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AgHI-32 |
| 181 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 77 m X 28 m | No | |
| 182 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 20 m X 20 m | No | |
| 183 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 11 m X 2 m | No | |
| 184 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 19 m X 1 m | Yes | AhHI-92 |
| 185 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 186 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m X 10 m | No | |
| 187 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 8 m X 1 m | No | |
| 188 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 189 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 35 m X 30 m | No | |
| 190 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 191 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 60 m X 46 m | No | |
| 193 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 82 m X 50 m | Yes | AgHk-146 |
| 196 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 175 m X 50 m | Yes | AgHk-147 |
| 197 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 25 m X 3 m | Yes | AgHk-148 |
| 198 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 199 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AgHk-149 |
| 200 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 204 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 207 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 140 m X 29 m | No | |
| 209 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 210 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 211 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 6 m X 1 m | No | |



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 212 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 8 m X 1 m | No | |
| 213 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 50 m X 8 m | No | |
| 214 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 20 m X 18 m | No | |
| 215 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AgHI-33 |
| 216 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 100 m X 100 m | Yes | AhHI-93 |
| 218 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 34 m X 16 m | No | |
| 219 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 220 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 13 m X 1 m | No | |
| 221 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 52 m X 30 m | Yes | AgHI-40 |
| 222 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 223 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 225 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AhHI-94 |
| 226 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 20 m X 20 m | Yes | AhHI-95 |
| 227 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 64 m X 50 m | No | |
| 236a | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 236b | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 238 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 11 m X 1 m | No | |
| 239 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 50 m X 25 m | No | |
| 240 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | Yes | AgHk-151 |
| 241 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 19 m X 10 m | Yes | AgHI-34 |
| 242 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 60 m X 55 m | Yes | AgHI-35 |
| 243 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 87 m X 31 m | No | |
| 244 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 48 m X 15 m | No | |
| 245 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 125 m X 71 m | Yes | AhHk-149 |
| 246 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 247 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 116 m X 70 m | Yes | AgHI-36 |
| 248 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 249 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 83 m X 63 m | Yes | AgHI-45 |
| 250 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 83 m X 27 m | Yes | AgHk-156 |
| 251 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 252 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 253 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 254 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 223 m X 57 m | Yes | AhHI-101 |
| 255 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 23 m X 16 m | No | |



APPENDIX A

Previously Identified Jericho Stage 2 Sites

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 256 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 56 m X 32 m | No | |
| 257 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 258 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 259 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 260 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 261 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 262 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 30 m X 30 m | Yes | AgHI-37 |
| 263 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 264 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 115 m X 100 m | Yes | AgHI-46 |
| 265 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 57 m X 37 m | No | |
| 266 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 114 m X 77 m | Yes | AgHk-157 |
| 267 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 15 m X 10 m | No | |
| 268 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 35 m X 32 m | Yes | AgHk-158 |
| 269 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 12 m X 7 m | No | |
| 270 | Historic Euro-Canadian | Isolated find | No | |
| 271 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 121 m X 96 m | No | |
| 272 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 10 m X 1 m | No | |
| 273 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 45 m X 44 m | Yes | AhHI-96 |
| 274 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 275 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | Isolated find | No | |
| 276 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 75 m X 65 m | Yes | AgHk-154 |

The following data is summarized from the Jericho Wind Energy Centre Additional Stage 2 report (Golder 2012 forthcoming).

| Location Number | Cultural Affiliation | Dimensions | Stage 3 Recommendation | Borden Number |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 277 | Historic Euro-Canadian | 15 m X 5 m | Yes | AgHk-155 |
| 278 | Pre-contact Aboriginal | 120 m X 20 m | No | |

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APPENDIX B

First Nations Consultation



APPENDIX B

First Nations Consultation

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Jericho Wind Energy Centre has involved consultation with, and participation by, First Nations people whose traditional territories are affected by the study area. The study area falls within the territory outlined by Treaty Number 27 ½, made between the British, the Ojibway, and Chippewa in 1825. This followed Treaty 21, made between the British and Chippewa in 1819, through which land to the south had previously been ceded to the Crown. As such, communities of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi) have a connection to the study area and southwestern Ontario more broadly.

Inclusion of the Three Fires Confederacy community members in the planning and execution of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Jericho Wind Energy Centre was facilitated by Robert D. Waldon of Bedford Consulting & Associates. Mr Waldon was retained by NextEra Energy Canada, ULC (NEEC) to assist with their larger Aboriginal consultation program. Brandy George and Luis Machinho of Brandy E. George Cultural Research Inc. were retained by NEEC as First Nations monitors for this project. Brandy and Luis report to the Oneida Council of Chiefs and provide a single, independent archaeological monitoring service for this archaeological project. While Brandy reports to Chief Alfred Day of the Oneida Council of Chiefs, Mr. Waldon also arranged for her monitoring reports to be received by Walpole Island First Nation, Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (both the Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation), and the Metis Nation of Ontario, in lieu of their providing or requesting additional monitors on this or other NEEC wind energy projects in the area.

While independent from Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), Brandy E. George Cultural Research Inc. has worked closely with Golder field directors and crew. Although Brandy and Luis were not present in the field during this survey, the survey results were communicated to them.

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