



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - 0 Catherine Street, Part of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Cote, former Township of East Sandwich, County of Essex, now City of Windsor, Ontario

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Licensee: Jamie Lemon, M.A. (P1056)

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.

883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON,
M6C 1C4

Rock Developments

c/o Josh Way
19 Amy Croft Unit 201, Lakeshore, ON, N9K
1C7

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Appendix A – Previous Stage 1 Results (Golder 2015)

Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Rock Developments to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a study area on Part of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, former Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Ontario (the study area). This assessment was conducted in support of the commercial redevelopment of the vacant lands under the *Planning Act* (1990). The study area consists of the property located at 0 Catherine Street, measuring approximately 14.6 hectares (ha) (36.1 acres (ac)), the proposed Catherine Street extension, measuring approximately 1.43 ha (3.53 ac), and the proposed Rose-Ville Gardens extension, measuring approximately 0.64 ha (1.59 ac) (Map 1, Map 2).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area, as necessary;
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area; and,
- ▶ A property inspection

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously conducted on a large portion of the study area. In July 2015, Golder Associates Ltd was contracted by GEM Properties Inc, c/o Papp Plastics & Distribution Ltd to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of part of the study area measuring approximately 31.3 ha, on Part of Lots 119, 120, 121, and 122, Concession 1, in the former Geographic Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. Based on the findings of this report, portions of the study area were identified to be previously disturbed or poorly drained, as such no further work was recommended. Portions of the study area were determined to retain archaeological potential and were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment. PHC's Stage 1 archaeological assessment integrated the previous Stage 1 results and recommendations to provide the Proponent with clear recommendations moving forward for the study area.

A property inspection was conducted by Chris Lemon (R289) on 20 March 2024, under favourable weather conditions. Based on the findings of the background research and property inspection presented in this report, the following recommendations are made:

- ▶ Portions of the study area that are described as retaining archaeological potential are recommended to be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. It is recommended that these areas be subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) (Map 7).
- ▶ Portions of the study area that are described as having low archaeological potential are recommended to be considered free from further archaeological investigations per Section 2.1, Standard 2.b. of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) (Map 7).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Jamie Lemon, M.A. (P1056)
Field Directors	Chris Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. Heritage, CAHP (R289)
Report Preparation	Sarah News, B.A. (R485)
Graphics	Gabriel Dunk-Gifford
Review	Jamie Lemon

Acknowledgements

Josh Way	Rock Developments
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Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) was retained by Rock Developments to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a study area on Part of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, former Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Ontario. This assessment was conducted in support of the commercial redevelopment of the vacant lands under the *Planning Act* (1990). The study area consists of the property located at 0 Catherine Street, measuring approximately 14.6 hectares (ha) (36.1 acres (ac)), the proposed Catherine Street extension, measuring approximately 1.43 ha (3.53 ac), and the proposed Rose-Ville Gardens extension, measuring approximately 0.64 ha (1.59 ac) (Map 1, Map 2).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area, as necessary;
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area; and,
- ▶ A property inspection

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research.

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in southwestern Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools Introduction of bow hunting

	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Paleo and Archaic Hunter-Gatherers

The first human settlement in southern Ontario can be traced back 11,000 years, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990), a time in which bands of small hunter gatherer, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the ebb and flow of glaciers.

The Paleo Period was a time of rapid environmental change. As the glaciers retreated sparse tundra and evergreen forests gave way to extensive deciduous forests and water levels in the Great Lakes rose dramatically (Ellis et al. 1990:68-69). By the end of this period (8000 BC), many of the large game species that Paleo hunters had relied upon either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths,

become extinct. Thus, the end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations, likely as responses to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases. These innovations continue to be found in sites belonging to the direct descendants of the Paleo, groups of people known by archaeologists as “Archaic.”

The term “Archaic” designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artifact forms (Ellis et al. 1990) and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artifact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools, such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic than their Paleo ancestors (Munson and Jamieson 2013). It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of liveable land.

During the Late Archaic Period (2,500-950 BC) the trends towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism continued and it is during this period that the first formal cemeteries appeared. During the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery, suggesting that people returned with greater frequency to the same areas. These first cemeteries may have served as visible reminders of a group’s cultural history and demarcated their rights to an area. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (950 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. However, in many ways the life ways of people in this period show a high degree of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic and it is not until the Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 500) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life.

Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by

providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990); small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defence (Dodd et al. 1990). These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as 4-5 ha and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each.

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30 m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990) which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. With the deaths of many bearers of oral history in the 1630s, much of the ancient oral history in Ontario was lost. Archaeology provides an alternative means of understanding pre-European history by providing unique information on the movement of people throughout the landscape, their interactions with one another and with the environment, over the course of 13,000 years.

Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism*. This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty. It is important to understand that there are three main features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism “seeks its own end” in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged.

Initial attempts at settlement and colonization occurred in 1534 with Jacques Cartier, who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean, entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and landed on the shores of what is now Gaspé, Quebec. However, Cartier’s attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

The French and British colonizers, who encountered indigenous populations, thought them to be inferior to themselves and saw the indigenous populations as a source of cheap labour for the fur trade, soldiers for the battlefield, or even household slaves. When Indigenous populations resisted, the Europeans would often wage war against them. As the European powers sought to secure greater control over North America, threats of violence were used to force Indigenous leaders to sign treaties that surrendered political control of their land in exchange for meager financial compensation or dubious promises of protection and safety.

European Treaties and Deeds

On 19 May 1790, representatives of several First Nations and the British Crown, signed an early land agreement known as Treaty 2, or the Mckee Purchase. Treaty 2 was intended to make land available for settlement by Loyalists who were displaced following the American Revolution (Boileau 2021; Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2023) (Map 3). The Treaty reads, in part, as follows:

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

Morris 1943:17

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Following The Clergy Endowments (Canada) Act of 1791, what was then the Province of Quebec (including the study area) was divided into four political districts within the Province of Upper Canada; the four political districts were renamed Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, after previously being called Kunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse (Hall 2023). The study area fell within the former Hesse District and later the Western District.

The Western District initially included all lands between an arbitrary “north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into the Lake Erie, on the northerly side of the said Lake Erie” (Lloyd 1906). In 1793, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, further subdivided each district into counties and townships, and European settlement began shortly after (Hunter 1909). The study area is located in the County of Essex, in the former Geographic Township of East Sandwich, now the City of Windsor.

County of Essex and the Township of Sandwich

The region is first mentioned in historical records in 1615 when Samuel de Champlain journeyed from Quebec to attack an Iroquoian village near present-day Detroit. In the winter of 1640-41, the first European explorer documented a meeting between the Jesuits and an unidentified nation at the village of Khioetoa, situated near present-day Windsor (Lajeunesse 1960:31). By 1651, the area had been depopulated due to successive Iroquoian raids aimed at preserving it as regional beaver hunting grounds.

By 1747, former French soldiers from nearby forts – Pontchartrain and Detroit, began to settle in Amherstburg, Sandwich, and along the shores of Turkey Creek (County of Essex 2019). These areas were already populated with Indigenous communities, with the Wyandot and Huron communities located near Amherstburg, and the Ottawa peoples located near present-day Windsor (County of Essex 2019). Sandwich grew under the protection of Fort Detroit and Amherstburg flourished as a garrison town near Fort Malden (County of Essex 2019). Settlement at Turkey Creek became known as Petite Côte (Small Coast), referencing the shorter river frontage compared to the Detroit side. The first road in Ontario was laid out in Petite Côte, known then as King's Highway No. 18. This road served as a vital link from LaSalle through Amherstburg to Essex, Kingsville, and Leamington (County of Essex 2019).

Essex County's first townships, Amherstburg and Sandwich, gained town status in 1796 after the British ceded and evacuated Fort Detroit under the terms of the "Jay Treaty" (County of Essex 2019). This treaty was intended to settle the US northern boundary with Canada, upholding the original boundary lines along the Great Lakes (Stirrup and Clarke 2015). On January 1, 1800, an *Act for the Better Division of the Province* established the Townships of Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Mersea, Rochester, and Sandwich, in a proclamation that read:

The Townships of Rochester, Mersea, Gosfield, Maidstone, Sandwich, Malden, and the tracts of land occupied by the Huron and other Indians upon the Strait, together with such islands as are in Lake Erie, St. Clair and the Straits, do constitute and form the County of Essex and Kent, together with so much of this Province as is not included within any other district thereof, do constitute the Western District.

County of Essex 2019

After the War of 1812, Essex County established longer roads, the first following First Nations trails. The expansion of roads, such as Talbot Road (Highway 3) and Middle Road (County Road 46), provided the necessary links to surrounding towns (County of Essex 2019).

Between 1790 and 1824, surveys were conducted in the Township of Sandwich. Surveys of the Township of Sandwich were completed between 1790 and 1824. Specifically, the lots fronting on the Detroit River and the second and third concessions were surveyed according to the single front survey system by Patrick McNiff from 1790 to 1793 and by Abraham Iredell from 1797 to 1799 (Clarke 2002: 68).

By 1817, approximately 1000 residents of French descent lived in the Township of Sandwich (Smith 1850), with the most of these settlers establishing their farmsteads along the river frontage. The remaining portion of the township was surveyed according to the double front survey system, completed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell in 1824 (Clarke 2002: 68). Following the completion of this survey, settlers of English, Irish and Scottish descent began to settle the townships interior. However, due to the poorly drained clay soils in the area hindering agricultural progress, settlement was slow.

Following the passing of Canada's Anti-Slavery Law in 1793 and the subsequent Emancipation Act in 1833, abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire, Black refugees crossed the Detroit River into the Township of Sandwich. This area became an important terminal for the Underground Railroad (City of Windsor 2024).

The late 19th century saw an increase in urban development with the establishment of taverns, mills, and hotels (City of Windsor 2024). By 1844, Sandwich Township had a population of 3,642 and various industries, including nine windmills, one sawmill, and one grist mill. (Smith 1846). The population of the township increased to 4,928 in 1852. During the same year, the Great Western Railway was built through the northern half of the township. The railway's western terminus was located in the Windsor community, along the banks of the Detroit River (Carter 1984:1053). In 1860, Sandwich Township was divided into three separate townships: Sandwich East, Sandwich West, and Sandwich South. By 1861, the cumulative population of these townships, exclusive of the urban centres of Sandwich and Windsor, had reached 4,948 (McEvoy & Co 1866).

The American Civil War (1861 to 1865), proved to be an unexpected catalyst for an economic boom in the Township of Sandwich. The local merchants and manufacturers were beneficiaries of the war, as an unprecedented surge in American orders for goods and resources stimulated the township's economy (City of Windsor 2023). By 1880, the population of the Township of Sandwich increased to 5,711.

City of Windsor

Throughout the 19th century, the Town of Windsor experienced continued growth, which eventually led to its incorporation as a city in 1892 (Carter 1984:646). The City of Windsor annexed the Town of Sandwich, as well as the Township of East Sandwich with a portion of the Township of South Sandwich in 1966. In 1991, the Township of West Sandwich was incorporated as the Town of LaSalle, and the Township of South Sandwich became the Town of Tecumseh in 1999.

Past and Current Uses of the Study Area

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted. Prior to the Township of Sandwich's annexation by the City of Windsor in 1966 (Carter 1984:1053), the study area fell within the southern portions of the Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, in the former Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Ontario. **Error! Reference source not found.** Table 2 provides an overview of the owners of each lot and concession as well as notable archaeological features associated with the 1877 Walling's *Map of the County of Essex* and the 1881 *Illustrated*

Historical Atlas of The County of Essex maps (Map 4, Map 5). No archaeological features are depicted, within the study areas on either map; this does not mean the properties were vacant, only that the landowners did not subscribe to the map publisher.

TABLE 2: OVERVIEW OF LOT AND CONCESSION OWNERSHIP

Lot	Con.	1877 Map Occupants	1881 Map Occupants
118	1	G. Reaume; no historical features are depicted	No ownership illustrated; no historical features depicted
119	1	P. Belleperche; no historical features are depicted	No ownership illustrated; no historical features depicted
120	1	C. Jonnisse; no historical features are depicted	No ownership illustrated; no historical features depicted
121	1	J. Jonnisse; no historical features are depicted	No ownership illustrated; no historical features depicted
122	1	H. Maillioux; no historical features are depicted	No ownership illustrated; no historical features depicted
123	1	L. St. Louis; no historical features are depicted	No ownership illustrated; no historical features depicted

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. 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 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *AbHr*.

According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1 km distance from the study area must be listed. No registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area.

A search of archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 m) to, the study area found the following assessment:

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Windsor/Essex Mega Hospital Site
Phase 2 Submission Requirements, Part of Lots 119, 120, 121, and 122, Concession 1,
Former Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Essex County,
Ontario. PIF: P437-0009-2015

In July 2015, Golder Associates Ltd was contracted by GEM Properties Inc, c/o Papp Plastics & Distribution Ltd to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a study area measuring approximately 31.3 ha, on Part of Lots 119, 120, 121, and 122, Concession 1, in the former Geographic Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. Based on the findings of this report, portions of the study area were identified to be previously disturbed or poorly drained, as such no further work was recommended for these areas. Portions of the study area were determined to be undisturbed and were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6), which is described as:

Adjoining Lake St. Clair in Essex and Kent County Counties and the St. Clair River in Lambton County are extensive clay plains covering 2,270 square miles. The region is one of little relief, lying between 575 and 700 feet a.s.l., except for the moraine at Ridgetown and Blenheim which rises 50 to 500 feet higher....Glacial Lake Whittlesey, which deeply covered all of these lands, and Lake Warren which subsequently covered nearly the whole area, failed to leave deep stratified beds of sediment on the underlying clay till except around Chatham, between Blenheim and the Rondeau marshes, and in a few other smaller areas. Most of Lambton and Essex Counties, therefore, are essentially till plains smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay which settled in the depressions while the knolls were being lowered by wave action.

Chapman and Putnam 1986:147

The soil of the study area consists primarily of Brookston Clay, characterized as a slightly undulating, poorly drained clay soil, with few rock inclusions. Brookston Clay is the most extensive soils type in Essex County. Areas that have been improved by irrigation and tile drainage can grow large amounts of cash crops such as corn, wheat, beans, peas, and tobacco (Richards, Caldwell, and Morwick 1949).

The study area is located with the Little River sub-watershed, which flows into the Detroit River, to the north. The Little River sub-watershed is approximately 64.9 square kilometres in size, and accounts for approximately 4% of the Essex County watershed system (ERSPA 2011). The study area is located approximately 1.7 km south of the Detroit River and approximately 3.7 km southwest of the shores of St. Clair Lake. The study area sits approximately 190 m above sea level.

Field Methods

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon by the MCM (P1056-0246-2024). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Chris Lemon (R289). The licensee delegated the responsibility of undertaking the Stage 1 property inspection to Chris Lemon (R289), as per Section 12 of the MCM's 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on 20 March 2024. The weather was partly cloudy with a temperature of 2° Celsius. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the identification of areas of archaeological potential.

The property inspection was carried out systematically, reviewing the study area to identify the presence or absence of archaeological potential. The property inspection focused on portions of the study area that were not previous subject to Stage 1 archaeological assessment, though all areas were visually inspected to confirm existing conditions. Photographic images of the study area are presented as Images 1-14. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field are provided on Map 7.

The total study area measures approximately 16.67 ha (41.22 ac) and can be characterized as a largely overgrown field, with small, wooded areas along the north and east portions of the study area. Areas of previous disturbance associated with soil manipulation, grading, and stockpiling of soils were encountered within the study area and were previously documented by Golder (2015). Areas of low archaeological potential were also encountered in the form of low-lying wet environments because of the extensive land manipulation. Areas of archaeological potential were noted within the study area and are illustrated on Map 7.

Record of Documentation

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary records for this assessment.

TABLE 3: RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	1 lined sheet stored in project file	1 page
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	47 photographs

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
 - ▶ Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - ▶ Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - ▶ Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - ▶ Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- ▶ Resource areas including:
 - ▶ Food or medicinal plants;
 - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- ▶ Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- ▶ Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;

- ▶ No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation, grading, and stockpiling of soils were encountered within the study area.

Potential for Archaeological Resources Within the Study Area

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in the previous section, the following statements can be made regarding archaeological potential of the study area:

1. The study area is within 100 m of a historic transportation route
2. The soils of the study area would have been conducive to pre-contact agricultural practices

When the above noted criteria are considered, the study area exhibits potential for the identification of archaeological resources.

Conclusion

Undisturbed portions of the study area were determined to exhibit potential for Pre-Contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources. A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive, below-grade land disturbance. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation, grading, and stockpiling of soils were encountered across the study area. Areas of low archaeological potential were also encountered in the form of low-lying wet environments because of the extensive land

manipulation (Golder 2015). PHC's Stage 1 archaeological assessment consolidated the results of the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment within the study area (Golder 2015), to provide the Proponent with clear recommendations moving forward.

Recommendations

Based on the findings presented in this report, the following recommendations are made:

- ▶ Portions of the study area that are described as retaining archaeological potential are recommended to be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. It is recommended that these areas be subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) or subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) (Map 7).
- ▶ Portions of the study area that are described as having low archaeological potential are recommended to be considered free from further archaeological investigations per Section 2.1, Standard 2.b. of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) (Map 7).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

Closure and Study Limitations

This report was prepared by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) for the exclusive use of Rock Developments as a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area on Part of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, former Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Ontario.

All information, recommendations and opinions provided 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 the Client's or PHC's express written consent. 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, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Prepared by:



Sarah News, B.A.

Reviewed by:



Jamie Lemon, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist

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Images



IMAGE 1: VIEW OF OVERGROWN, PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED AREA , FACING WEST



IMAGE 2: VIEW OF OVERGROWN, PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED AREA, FACING NORTH-NORTHEAST



IMAGE 3: VIEW OF REAR OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS, FACING EAST



IMAGE 4: VIEW OF PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED AREA LOCATED AT THE REAR OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS, FACING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 5: VIEW OF PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED AREA LOCATED AT THE REAR OF THE EXISTING BUILDING, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 6: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING NORTH-NORTHWEST



IMAGE 7: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING EAST-SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 8: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 9: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 10: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY, FACING SOUTHEAST



IMAGE 11: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 12: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING SOUTH-SOUTHEAST



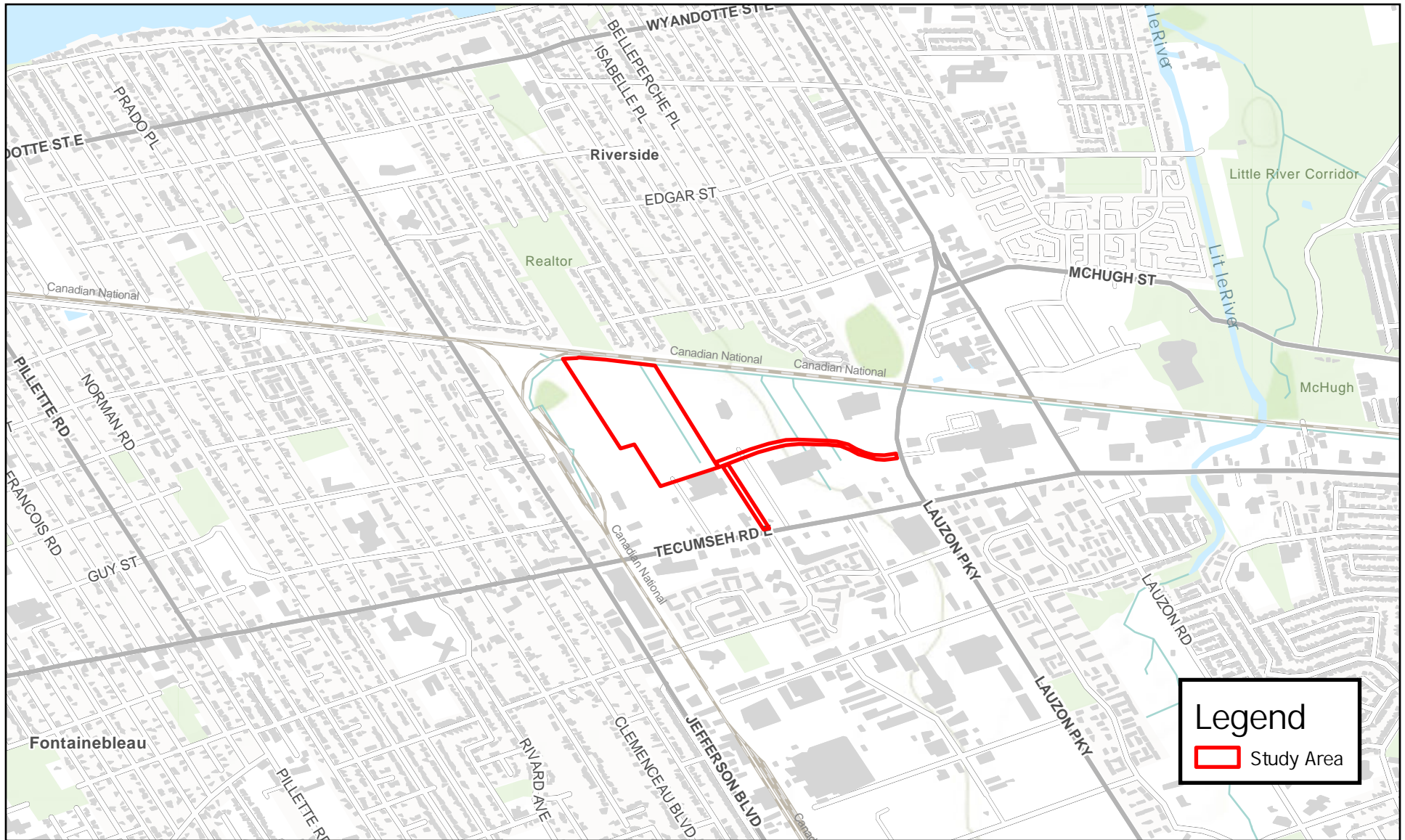
IMAGE 13: VIEW OF AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY, FACING WEST



IMAGE 14: VIEW OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE AT THE END OF THE EXISTING CATHERINE STREET, FACING EAST

Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 1: Study Area on Topographic Map

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Sources: NRCan, Esri Canada, and Canadian Community Maps contributors., Esri Canada, City of Windsor, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS.

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

N

Scale: 1: 25,000

0 340 680 Meters

0 0.49 0.97 Km



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Esri Canada, Maxar

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

N

Scale: 1: 20,000

0 275 550 Meters

0 0.39 0.78 Km



Legend

- Study Area
- Treaty No. 2, 1790
- Treaty No. 35, 1833



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Earthstar Geographics, Esri Canada

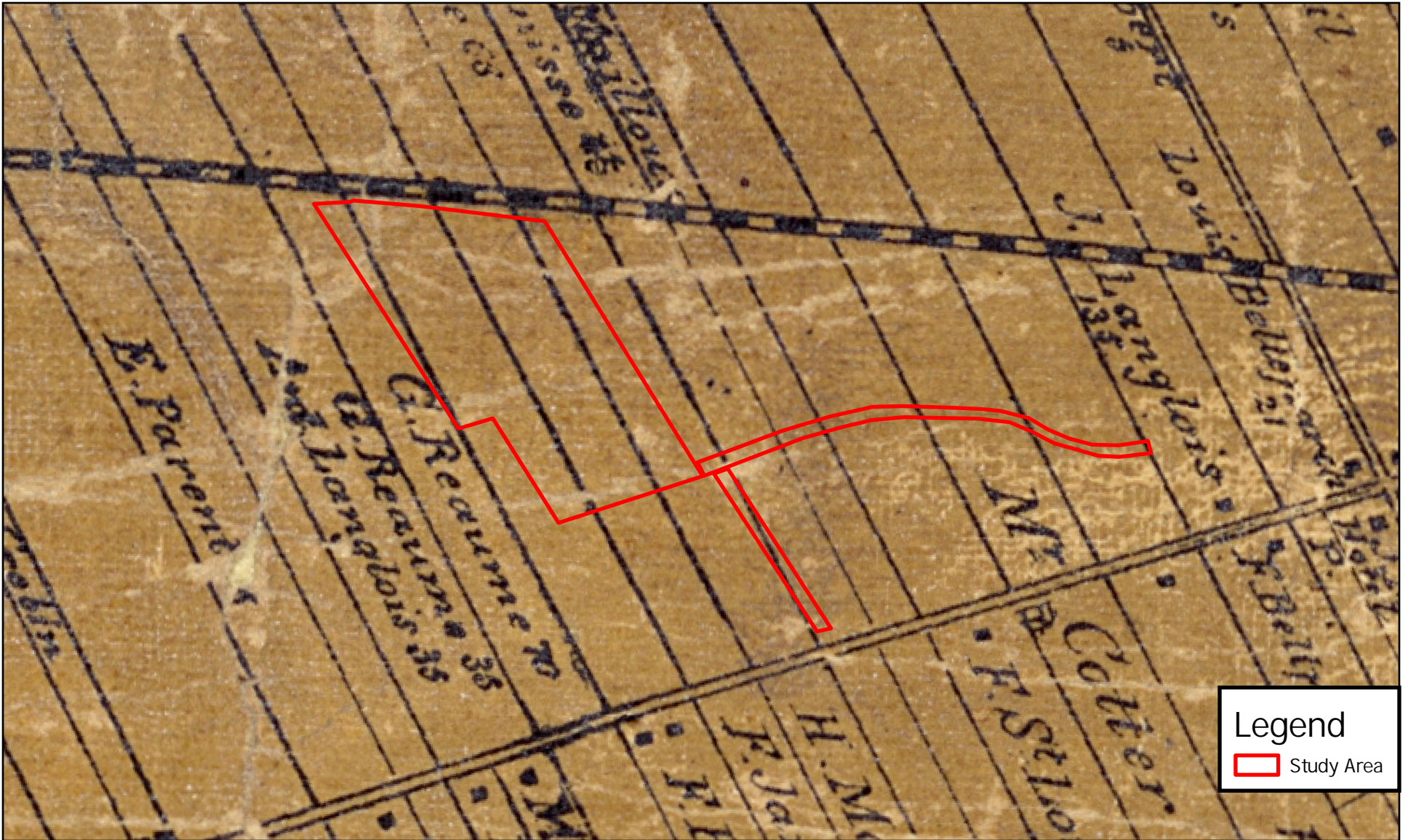
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

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Scale: 1:100,000

0 1,250 2,500 Meters

0 1.95 3.9 Km



Legend

Study Area



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 4: Study Area on 1877 Tackabury Map

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Windsor, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, NRCAN, Parks

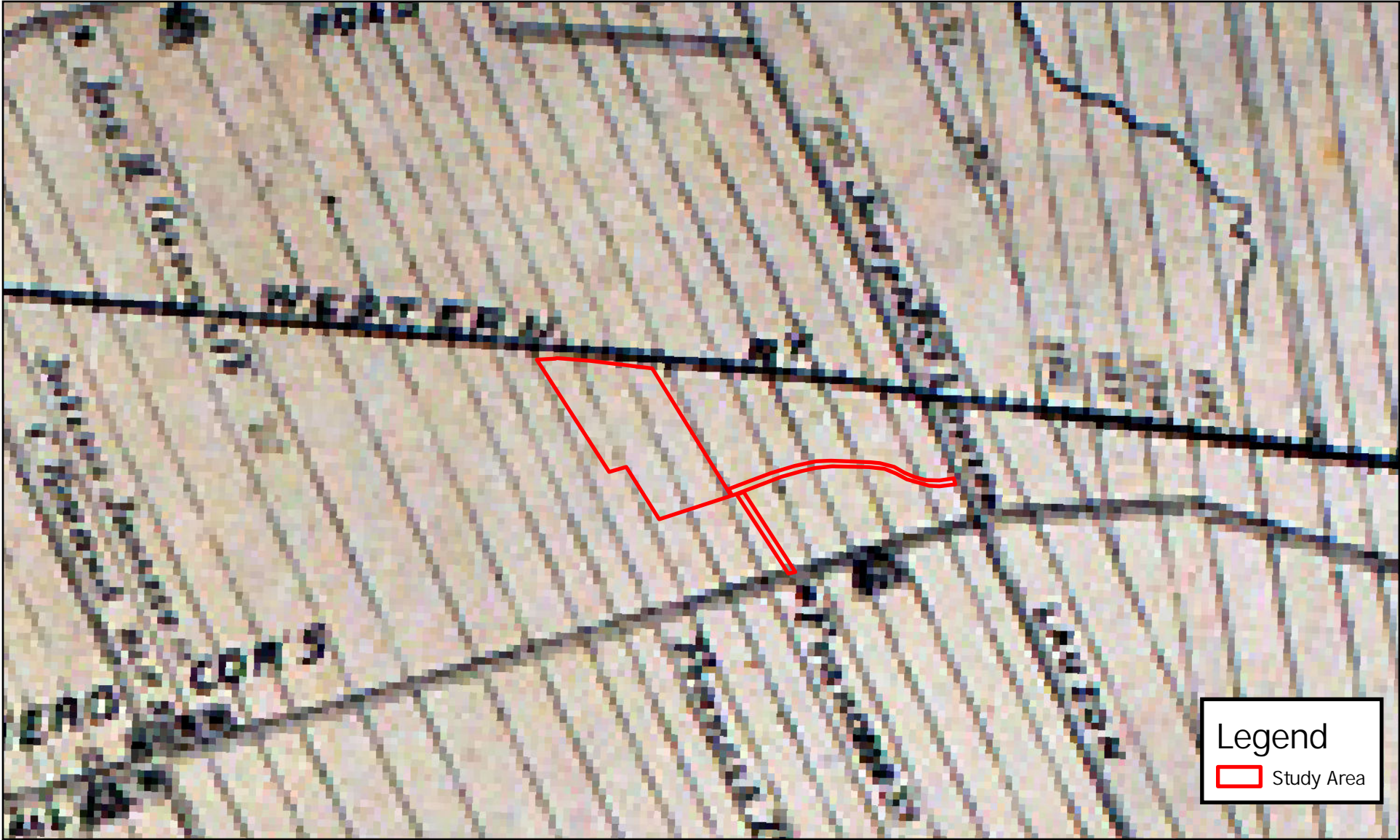
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

N


Scale: 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.2 0.39 Km



Legend

 Study Area




Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 5: Study Area on 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas


Esri Canada, Maxar

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

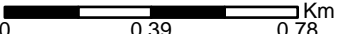
N



Scale: 1: 20,000



0 275 550 Meters



0 0.39 0.78 Km



Legend

- Study Area
- 12: Clay Plains
- 8: Bevelled Till Plains



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Map 6: Study Area on Physiographic Map

Esri Canada, Maxar

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

N

Scale: 1: 50,000

0 500 1,000 Meters

0 0.97 1.95 Km

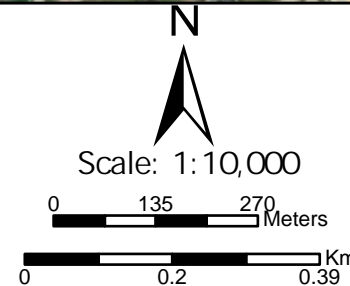


Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

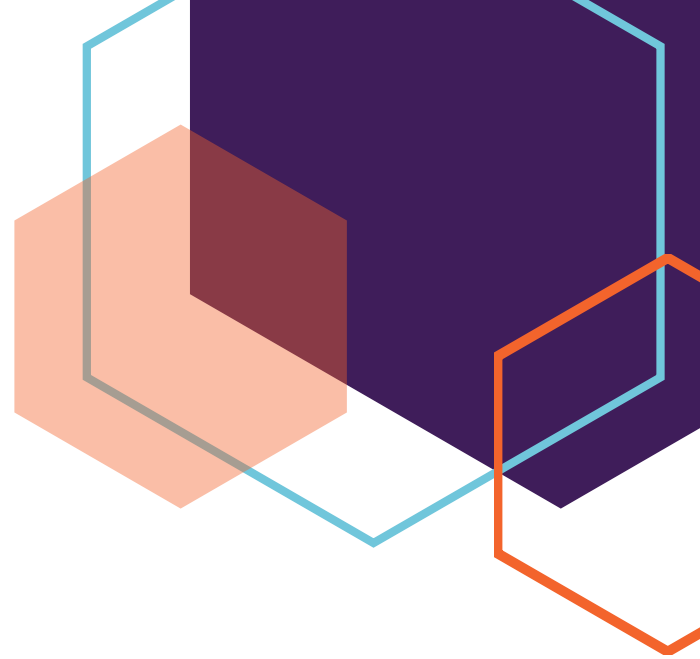
Map 7: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results, Photo Locations and Directions

Esri Canada, Maxar

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

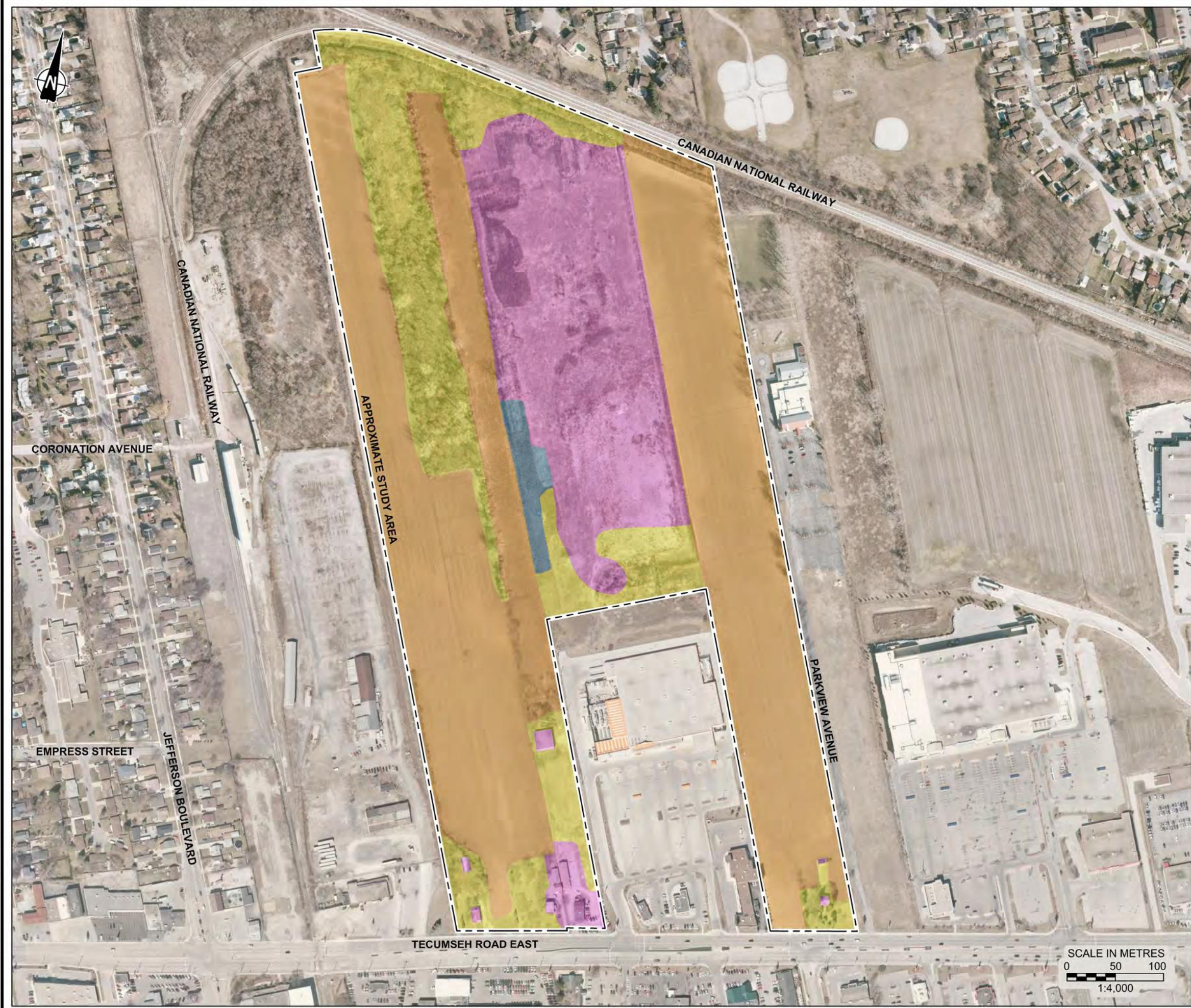


Appendix A



Previous Stage 1 Results (Golder 2015)

Drawing file: 1527635-3000-R01011.dwg May 25, 2015 - 8:42am



LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA
- AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
- AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY
- DISTURBED AREA - NOT RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2
- LOW LYING WET AREA - NOT RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON 2013 AERIAL IMAGE FROM THE COUNTY OF ESSEX INTERACTIVE WEB MAPPING SITE, BY PERMISSION; AND CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

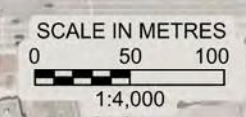
NOTES

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

PROJECT PROPOSED WINDSOR/ESSEX MEGA HOSPITAL SITE
PART OF LOTS 119, 120, 121, AND 122, CONCESSION 1
FORMER GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EAST SANDWICH, NOW CITY OF WINDSOR
ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
**AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

	PROJECT No.	1527635	FILE No.	1527635-3000-R01011
	CADD	LMK/DCH	May 25/15	SCALE AS SHOWN REV.
	CHECK			
MAP 11				



© Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.

883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: [647-348-4887](tel:647-348-4887)

Email: admin@phcgroup.ca

Website: www.phcgroup.ca



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

0 Catherine Steet

(Formerly Part of Lots 118 - 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte,
Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Essex County)

Now City of Windsor, Ontario

Prepared by:



MCM Archaeological Consulting License # P354 (Jason Seguin)
MCM P.I.F. # P354-0083-2024

Original Report

22-Aug-24

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G) was contracted to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands associated with 0 Catherine Street in Windsor, Ontario. The Study Area is located on Part of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, former Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Ontario.

The Study Area consists of the property located at 0 Catherine Street, measuring approximately 14.6 hectares (ha), the proposed Catherine Street extension, measuring approximately 1.43 ha, and the proposed Rose-Ville Gardens extension, measuring approximately 0.64 ha, and consists largely of open woodlot, agricultural land, and manicured areas. The Study Area is bound to the south by Tecumseh Road East, Catherine Street and Lauzon Parkway on the east, the Canadian National Railway (CNR) bounds the north, and to the direct west of the Study Area is additional agricultural lands bound again by the CNR.

Two previous Stage 1 archaeological assessments have been completed which cover the Study Area. The first in 2015 by Golder Associates (Golder 2015) and the second in 2024 by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc., (PHC 2024). The assessments were completed in support of the commercial redevelopment of vacant lands under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.14* (Government of Ontario 199c) and Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2005). Both previous studies concluded that portions of the subject property have the potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials and warrant Stage 2 property assessment. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed to satisfy the previous Stage 1 recommendations within the boundaries of the current Study Area. The assessment was completed prior to any development related activities.

A Stage 2 assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. During the Stage 2 field assessment the Caldwell First Nations and Chippewas of the Thames First Nation provided Indigenous Liaisons. The Indigenous Engagement process is included in the accompanying Supplementary Documentation submitted as a separate file from this report.

The Study Area includes former agricultural lands and open woodlot and manicured areas and low and wet areas. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was therefore completed by combination of test pit survey within all areas previously determined to have archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessments that are not viable to plough and could not be accessed by a plough, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a. While the former agricultural lands were assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

The areas requiring Stage 2 assessment by means of test-pit survey did not present visible evidence of disturbance (Stage 1 assessment results PHC 2024), however, upon **AS&G's** arrival to the project area, it was strongly suspected that certain

sections recommended for Stage 2 assessment had undergone previous grading and extensive subsurface activities. Thus, the test-pit intervals began at 5 m and advanced to 10 m intervals to confirm the extensive and deep land alterations, per Section 2.1.8 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), as evidence of archaeological potential removal was encountered. Test-pitting at 10-m intervals within these areas (previously wooded areas/ manicured / maintained green spaces fronting or surrounding existing structures) demonstrated that these areas were subject to comprehensive subsurface disturbance, completely removing archaeological potential.

During the stage 2 test pitting survey, each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh.

The test pit survey performed at both 5 m and 10 m intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts and no archaeological sites identified.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts and no archaeological sites were identified.

The test pits advanced in all areas produced no archaeological materials and no archaeological sites were identified. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the pedestrian survey portion of the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, subject to the conditions outlined below and the advice on compliance with legislation provided in Section 4.0, this report recommends that no further Archaeological Assessment is required within the Study Area as shown on Map 6.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Jason Seguin, M.A. (P354)
Project Manager:	Norbert Stanchly, B.A.H (R149)
Field Director:	Pete Demarte, B.A.H. (R1073)
Field Assistants:	Peter Zubrzycki Jason Seguin Carli Perri Jackie McCowan Milan Rajeshkumar Nayak Akinwumi Ayomide
Indigenous Field Liaison Representatives:	Matthew Lawrence (Caldwell First Nation) Michael McMaster (Caldwell First Nation) Olivia Derbyshire (Caldwell First Nation) Konrad French (Chippewas of the Thames First Nation)
Indigenous Engagement Coordinator:	Sheryl Spigelski, Ph.D. (P1034)
Report Preparation:	Jason Seguin Pete Demarte
Graphics:	Pete Demarte
Report Reviewers:	Norbert Stanchly Sheryl Spigelski

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Introduction

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. 0.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to hold a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licenses are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following the *Standards and Guidelines (MCM 2011)* is a condition of a license to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G** Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G) confirms that this report meets the ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCM)* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was carried out under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P354), held by Mr. Jason Seguin. The project information was acknowledged by the MCM with the issuance of PIF number P354-0083-2024 (Stage 2).

1.2 Development Context

AS&G was contracted to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands located at 0 Catherine Street (formerly Part of Lots 118– 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Essex County), now in the City of Windsor, Ontario.

The Study Area consists of the property located at 0 Catherine Street, measuring approximately 14.6 hectares (ha), the proposed Catherine Street extension, measuring approximately 1.43 ha, and the proposed Rose-Ville Gardens extension, measuring approximately 0.64 ha. It includes agricultural lands, woodlot and a large previously disturbed area located just behind the Home Depot. There is a low and wet area on the west side of the area of disturbance that is approximately 200 m in length and approximately 50 m in width.

The Study Area is bound to the south by Tecumseh Road East, Catherine Street and Lauzon Parkway on the east, the Canadian National Railway (CNR) bounds the north, and to the direct west of the Study Area is additional agricultural lands bound again by the CNR.

Two previous Stage 1 archaeological assessments have been completed which cover the Study Area. The first was in 2015 by Golder Associates (Golder 2015) and the second was in 2024 by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc., (PHC 2024). The assessments were completed in support of the commercial redevelopment of vacant lands under the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.14 (Government of Ontario 199c) and Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2005). Both previous studies concluded that portions of the subject property have the potential for the

recovery of archaeologically significant materials and warrant Stage 2 property assessment. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed to satisfy the previous Stage 1 recommendations within the boundaries of the current Study Area. The assessment was completed prior to any development related activities.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts, if applicable, was given by the landowner and their representative. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was directed by Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073) on July 17, 18, 19 and August 14, 2024. The weather conditions consisted of sunny to overcast skies and temperatures ranging from approximately 25 to 35° Celsius. Weather conditions did not impede the Property Assessment in any way.

During the Stage 2 field assessment the Caldwell First Nations and Chippewas of the Thames First Nation provided Indigenous Liaisons. The Indigenous Engagement process is included in the accompanying Supplementary Documentation submitted as a separate file from this report.

1.3 Scope of Work

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, set out by the MCM (2011) pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

The scope of work for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisted of the following tasks:

- **AS&G** requested a Project Information Number (PIF) from the MCM VIA PastPort.
- Contacted the MCM to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1-km radius) of the property, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM.
- Contacted the MCM to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a 50 m radius of the Study Area and completed a detailed review of these reports.
- Conducted a desktop review of the Study Area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements.
- Reviewed the potential for historic period occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources.
- Conducted a test-pit survey of all areas of archaeological potential employing strategies that adhere to the technical standards for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments as prescribed by the MCM (2011) and as recommended within the previous Stage 1 Assessment.

- Conducted a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals for any ploughable land, employing strategies that adhere to the technical standards for Stage 2 archaeological assessments as prescribed by the MCM (2011).
- Prepared mapping, photography, and other relevant graphics.
- Processed and analyzed artifacts, as applicable; and,
- Prepared a report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

Sites discovered during the Stage 2 assessment that are determined to have cultural heritage value or interest may be recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

1.4 Historical Context

In advance of the current Stage 2 field assessment, two Stage 1 archaeological background studies of the subject property were previously conducted. The first was completed by Golder Associated in 2015 [PIF No. P457-0009-2015]), the second and most recent was completed by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. in 2024 [PIF No. P1056-0246-2024]), to document the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition(s). A review of both reports indicated that several sources were examined to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Both reports were reviewed by **AS&G** prior to conducting the Stage 2 field assessment. A summary of each is provided in Section 2.2.1 History of Archaeological Investigations.

As part of this Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, **AS&G** contacted the MCM to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within a minimum 1 km of the property (Section 2.1.1), and if previous Archaeological Assessments have been conducted within a 50-m radius (Section 2.1.2). Secondly, the principal determinants of archaeological potential including proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, and proximity to important resources and early transportation routes and settlements, were examined to evaluate the property's overall archaeological potential (Sections 2.1, 2.1.3, 2.2, and 2.2.1). Thirdly, the potential for historic period archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps (Section 2.2).

1.5 Archaeological Context

1.5.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the OASD maintained by the MCM. A review of this database (MCM 2024a) indicated that the Study Area is located within the *AbHr* Borden Block. Based on this search there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius.

1.5.2 History of Archaeological Investigations

AS&G completed a search for previous assessments within 50 m of the Study Area directly on PastPort (MCM 2024b). Based on this search (by address, lot and concession), to the best of our knowledge there are two previous assessments that document work within the Study Area, and one additional previous archaeological assessment which has been conducted within 50 m of the Study Area.

1.5.2.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Assessments Within the Study Area and Within 50 m of the Study Area

Table 1 lists the previous archaeological assessment within the Study Area and within 50 m of the Study Area and provides a summary of each of these reports.

Table 1: Related Archaeological Assessment Reports Within the Study Area and within 50 m	
Year/Author/PIF	Report Title/ Summary
<p>2015, Golder Associates, P457-0009-2015</p>	<p><i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Windsor / Essex Maga Hospital Site Phase 2 Submission Requirements, Part of Lots 119, 120, 121 and 122, Concession 1, Former Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario.</i></p> <p>In 2015, Golder Associates was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment which incorporated the majority of the current Study Area. The Stage 1 Assessment area included approximately 31.3 ha of land within part of Lots 119, 120, 121 and 122, Concession 1. The Stage 1 background study determined that potential for archaeological resources was present within the Study Area based on “the presence of a former natural potable water source running in a northerly direction just beyond the northwestern corner of the study area. Undisturbed portions of the study area were determined to exhibit potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due to documentation indicating occupation in the vicinity from the late 18th century onwards, as well as the presence of historic transportation routes.” Portions of the Study Area were identified to be either low-lying and wet, or previously disturbed by building footprints and soil grading. A Stage 2 assessment was recommended by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals within the agricultural lands, and a test-pit survey at 5 m intervals on undisturbed areas where ploughing is not possible. Section 8: Map 3a illustrates Golder Associates Stage 1 recommendations within the current Study Area.</p>
<p>2024, Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC), P1056-0246-2024</p>	<p><i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – 0 Catherine Street, Part Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, former Township of East Sandwich, County of Essex, now City of Windsor, Ontario.</i></p> <p>In 2024, PHC was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the current Study Area. This assessment was conducted in support of the commercial redevelopment of the vacant lands under the Planning Act (1990). The Study Area consisted of the property located at 0 Catherine Street, measuring approximately 14.6 hectares (ha), the proposed Catherine Street extension, measuring approximately 1.43 ha, and the proposed Rose-Ville Gardens extension, measuring</p>

Table 1: Related Archaeological Assessment Reports Within the Study Area and within 50 m	
Year/Author/PIF	Report Title/ Summary
	approximately 0.64 ha. The Stage 1 Assessment includes a review of the previous 2015 Golder assessment as well as a property inspection, which identified portions of the Study Area to have archaeological potential. In keeping with the findings of the Golder assessment in 2015, PHC 2024 recommended that “the portions of the study area that are described as retaining archaeological potential are recommended to be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. It is recommended that these areas be subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals per Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCM 2011) and subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals per Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCM 2011)”. In addition, “(p)ortions of the study area that are described as having low archaeological potential are recommended to be considered free from further archaeological investigations per Section 2.1, Standard 2.b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MCM 2011)”.
<p>2024, Stantec Consulting Ltd., P256-0791-2024</p> <p>Remove if Catharine St extension is no longer part of the assessment</p>	<p>Stage 1 - 2 Archaeological Assessment: 7310 Tecumseh Road East, Part of Lot 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich, former Essex County, Now City of Windsor, Ontario.</p> <p>In 2024, Stantec was contracted to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of lands directly south of the Catherine Street Extension and within 50 m of the current Study Area. The assessment was completed to support the City's due diligence process for a potential property development at 7310 Tecumseh Road East, Windsor, Ontario. The Study Area was comprised of approximately 0.67 hectares of part of Lot 123, Concession 1. Approximately 46.3% of the Study Area was comprised of woodlot and manicured lawn/scrubland that was surveyed by means of test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals. Approximately 50.7% of the Study Area was identified as low-lying and permanently wet. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area subsequently no further work was recommended.</p>

1.5.3 Environmental Context

The Study Area lies within the Essex Clay Plain that forms as part of the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147):

Adjoining Lake St. Clair in Essex and Kent Counties and the St. Clair River in Lambton County are extensive clay plains covering 2,270 square miles. The region is one of little relief, lying between 575 and 700 feet a.s.l., except the moraine at Ridgetown and Blenheim which rises 50 to 500 feet higher...Glacial Lake Whittlesey, which deeply covered all of these lands, and Lake Warren which subsequently covered nearly the whole area, failed to leave deep stratified beds of sediment on the underlying clay till except around Chatham, between Blenheim and the Rondeau marshes, and in a few other smaller areas. Most of Lampton and Essex Counties, therefore, are essentially till plains smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay which

settled in the depressions while the knolls were being lowered by wave action.

The St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region contributes the relatively level topography (elevation ranging between 180 and 181 metres a.s.l.) and the poorly drained Brookston clay soil series that occur throughout the Study Area (Richard et al. 1949). Drainage of the landscape is provided by the Little River sub-watershed, which outlets into the Detroit River to the north. The Little River sub-watershed is approximately 64.9 square kilometres in size and accounts for approximately 4% of the Essex Region watershed system (ERSPA 2011 in Golder 2015).

Beneath the surficial features of the area are bedrock deposits that date to the Middle Devonian Period and consist of the Dundee Formation (Hewitt 1972). The Dundee Formation occupies a belt that runs from west of Port Stanley to east of Port Dover on Lake Erie, and northwest to Lake Huron where it outcrops from southwest of Grand Bend to north of Goderich, and also parts of Essex County. This formation consists primarily of light brown, medium-grained limestone with some chert and has a thickness of 60 to 160 feet. Selkirk chert, a moderate quality raw material, outcrops from the Dundee formation from the embouchure of the Grand River along the north shore of Lake Erie, and as far west as the Chatham area (Eley and von Bitter 1989, Fox 2009 in Golder 2015).

Current Conditions

The Study Area is situated in the northeastern portion of the City of Windsor and is bounded to the south by Tecumseh Road and a commercial property (Home Depot), to the west by an industrial development and woodlot, to the north by an east-west line of the CN railway (originally constructed in 1852 as the Great Western Railway), and to the east by industrial development and agricultural lands. The Stage 2 Study Area is approximately 16.88 hectares (ha) in size and measures approximately 930 m north-south by 922 m east-west, generally comprised of agricultural lands, woodlot and a large previously disturbed area located just behind the Home Depot. There is a low and wet area on the west side of the area of disturbance that is approximately 200 m in length and up to approximately 50 m in width. It includes the proposed Catherine Street extension, measuring approximately 1.43 ha, and the proposed Rose-Ville Gardens extension, measuring approximately 0.64 ha.

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Currently

the closest natural water potable water source is a branch of Little River, which flows in a northerly direction approximately 1.4 km east of the Study Area. A topographic map of the area in 1940 suggests that, in the past the closest potable water source would have been an unnamed creek, situated just beyond the northwestern corner of the Study Area. This unnamed creek originally flowed in a northerly direction, out-letting in the Detroit River approximately 1.6 km north. It appears that this creek was filled in when lands to the north of the Study Area were developed for residential purposes (Golder 2015: 11).

1.6 Historical Context

The Study Area is situated in an area of Ontario that has a rich and diverse cultural history that extends back at least 11,000 years ago. To provide context for this report, the settlement history is summarized below.

1.6.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

Drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990), Table 2 provides a general outline of the pre- and post-contact cultural history of the Geographical Township Cornwall, City of Cornwall, Ontario. The Study Area is situated in an area of Ontario that has evidence of extended periods of human settlement, dating back at least 11,000 years.

Table 2: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	Archeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Comments
PALEO			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, Fluted Points	11,000-10,500 BP	Big game hunters, i.e., caribou
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,500-9,500 BP	Paleo Point Technology
ARCHAIC			
Early	Bifurcate-base, Nettling, Side Notched	9,800-8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters/gathers
Middle	Stanley, Kirk, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000-4,000 BP	Focused seasonal resource areas
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Innes, Crawford Knoll	4,500-2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools Burial ceremonialism
	Hind	3,000-2,600 BP	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800-2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, elaborate burials
Middle	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula	2,000-950 BP	Long-distance trade, burial mounds, horticulture
Late	Pickering, Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois), Algonkian-Wendat Alliance	950-300 BP	Emergence of agricultural villages Large, palisaded villages Trade, alliances, and warfare
HISTORIC			
	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	350 BP-Present	Mission villages and Reserves

Table 2: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	Archeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Comments
	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga		
	Euro-Canadian		European settlement

Paleo

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people inhabited South-central Ontario, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, approximately 11,000 years ago. This early settlement period is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). Based upon current archaeological knowledge, Indigenous groups originally living south of the Great Lakes migrated to the area. The settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples consisting of small bands, i.e., less than 35 individuals, maintained a seasonal pattern of mobility over vast territories. For example, the most studied groups appeared to migrate seasonally between Chatham, Ontario, to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie, Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990).

These Early Paleo sites are typically located in elevated locations, with well-drained loamy soils, with many known sites found on former beach ridges, associated with glacial lakes (Ellis and Deller 1990). These sites were likely formed when they were occupied for short increments, over the course of many years, possibly as communal hunting camps. Their locations appear conducive to hunting migratory mammals, such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1990).

During the Late Paleo Period (10,500-9,500 BP), the south-central Ontario environment started to become dominated by closed coniferous forests, with only some minor deciduous elements. The hunting landscape had also changed, as many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period either migrated further north, or in some cases, had become extinct, i.e., mastodons and mammoths (Ellis and Deller 1990). Comparable to the early Paleo peoples, late Paleo peoples covered large territories as a response to seasonal resource fluctuations. In Ontario, Late Paleo Period inhabitation appears more frequently in the archaeological record, comparable to the Early Paleo Period. Thus, it has been suggested that migratory populations had increased in size (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (9,800-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment, were replaced by forests of white pine, with a few correlated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990). Based on material culture, the Early Archaic Period is recognized by the shift to side and corner-notched projectile points (Ellis et al. 1990). Other notable innovations, include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes. These tools suggest that

there was a woodworking industry. Additionally, the presence of these, often large and not easily portable tools, suggests that there may have been a reduction in seasonal movement. However, the current understanding of the Period suspects that population densities were still low, and seasonal territories were still large (Ellis et al. 1990).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-4,000 BP), it is speculated that there was an increase in regional population growth, which precipitated a decrease in overall seasonal migration territory. Additionally, as a consequence of population growth, a shift in subsistence patterns occurred, as more people needed to be supported from the resources contained within the smaller area (Ellis et al 1990). Thus, the Middle Archaic is characterized by the diversification of toolkits and diets, with the introduction of net-sinkers and bannerstones, as well as stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. The appearance of net-sinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. In contrast, bannerstones were carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers, used in hunting game (Ellis et al 1990).

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources, for the manufacturing of projectile points. Unlike earlier periods, when nomadic groups occupied vast territories, at least once in their seasonal migration it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert. However, during the Middle Archaic Period, groups inhabited smaller territories, which usually did not contain a source of high-quality raw material, and were forced to use the locally sourced, poorer quality resources (Ellis et al. 1990). It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, that long-distance trade routes began to develop, which spanned the northeastern part of the continent. For instance, copper tools, which were manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior, were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990).

The trend towards a decreasing territory size and a broadening subsistence economy continued during the Late Archaic Period (4,500-2,500 BP). Similarly, archaeologically Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites, which is correlated to an increasing population (Ellis et al. 1990). With the trend towards larger groups, the first cemeteries have also been dated to the Late Archaic Period. Prior to this, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. Furthermore, during the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while away from their home territory, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the group cemetery. Therefore, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, and/or skeletons lacking minor elements, i.e., fingers, toes and/or ribs (Ellis et al. 1990).

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities. The increased populations also demonstrated evidence of regionalized variation in Late Archaic projectile point styles (Ellis et al. 1990). The differences were likely indicative of the different relationships the people had to the land and waters they inhabited. Additionally, trade networks established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. For instance, copper native to northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the *birdstone*. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period

For archaeologists, the Early Woodland Period (2,000-2,000 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were crudely constructed, had undecorated thick walls, and were friable. Spence et al. (1990) suggests they were used in the processing of nut oils, which required boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. As these vessels were not easily portable, individual pots were likely not used for extended periods of time. Additionally, as there are many Early Woodland sites where no pottery was recovered, it has been suggested that these poorly constructed vessels were not utilized by all Early Woodland peoples (Spence et al. 1990).

Other than the limited use of ceramics, there were other subtle differences between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland Periods. For example, 'pop-eyes', a protrusion from the side of the head, was added to birdstones. Similarly, a slight modification was made to the thin, well-made projectile points made during the Archaic Period, i.e. Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched (Spence et al. 1990). The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, continued to flourish; however, there appeared to be a decrease in the trade of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Projectile points crafted from high quality American Midwest materials, began to be found on southwestern Ontario sites, dated towards the end of the Early Woodland Period (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland (2,000-950 BP) is characterized by rich, densely occupied sites, which are usually found bordering major rivers and lakes. While these locations were inhabited periodically by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significant as they represent long periods of continuous occupations, i.e., hundreds of years (Spence et al. 1990). The shift in settlement pattern created large deposits of artifacts, as the sites appear to have functioned as home bases that were occupied throughout the year. Numerous smaller Middle Woodland

sites have been found inland, and likely functioned as specialized camps, for the exploitation of local resources (Spence et al. 1990).

The shift to a more sedentary lifestyle also resulted in a shift in subsistence patterns, comparable to the Early Woodland Period. Although they still relied on hunting and gathering, fish became a predominant diet staple, to meet their growing subsistence needs (Spence et al. 1990). Additionally, the people of the Middle Woodland relied more on ceramic technology, with many being heavily decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface, and the upper portion of the interior of vessels (Spence et al. 1990).

Material culture changes that occurred in the early portion of the Late Woodland (950-300 BP), include the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen with the Levanna form, and a change to more intricate design patterns on ceramics. Designs included cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics, which were created using the paddle and anvil forming technique (Burse 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increasing reliance on corn (*Zea mays*) horticulture (Crawford et al. 1997; Fox 1990; Martin 2004; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Although corn was possibly introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 2,500 BP, it was not considered a dietary staple until at three to four hundred years later. From there, corn cultivation gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario. Thus, the Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a reliance on agriculture, for subsistence. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend, which increased the number of frost-free days, was likely a catalyst for the spread of maize into southern Ontario (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Additionally, sites have been identified in a wider variety of environments, including riverine, lacustrine and wetlands (Dieterman 2001).

In southern Ontario, the first agricultural villages have been dated to approximately 1,200 BP to 700 BP. These sites are typically found on elevated areas, with well-drained sandy soils. These early villages share many characteristics with Iroquoian settlements that were recorded at the time of European contact, including longhouses and/or palisades (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990). However, the scale is much smaller, with early longhouses only averaging 12.4 m in length. Furthermore, the excavation and exposure of cultural features archaeologically indicate that there were possibly overlapping structures. This has been interpreted as evidence of long-term occupation, as it indicates that the structures were present long enough to require them to be rebuilt (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

Due to soil depletion resulting from farming, and the scarcity of easily accessible firewood, the Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages every 10-15 years (Pearce 2010). Since the more sedentary sites were occupied for considerably longer amounts of time, it is hypothesized that the Indigenous communities relied less heavily on corn. Furthermore, small seasonally occupied sites have been documented, which relate specifically to nut collection, deer procurement, and fishing activities. Thus, the smaller demand on resources within close proximity to the settlement, coupled with the smaller reliance on crops, indicates that they maintained a considerably smaller population size (Pearce 2010).

Around 700-600 BP, the size of villages increased from approximately 0.6 hectares, to approximately 1 to 2 hectares. Correspondingly, the size of longhouses also significantly increased in size to an average of 30 m, with some longhouses being documented as 45 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990; Smith 1990). Although the increase in longhouse size can be explained by the significant increase in overall population within villages, other possible hypotheses include changes to the socio-political and economic structure of the communities (Dodd et al. 1990). For instance, Dodd et al. (1990) has suggested that several smaller communities may have merged to increase protection and defense from neighbouring tribes. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of a few sites with up to seven rows of palisades, which indicates the potential need for strong protective measures (Dodd et al. 1990).

With the increase in population and village sizes, it is postulated that there was increased community planning and organization. Whereas longhouses were originally haphazardly placed, the increase in population required more organization. For instance, archaeologists have documented the organization of two or more discrete groups of parallel, tightly spaced longhouses on several sites. It has been hypothesized that the organization and grouping of different habitations may indicate the initial development of clans, a characteristic historically attributed to the Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Late Woodland (approximately 600 BP), village sizes continued to increase, as did longhouse lengths i.e., an average length of 62 m. However, around approximately 500 BP, longhouse lengths become significantly shorter, with an average length of only 30 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). The significant decrease in the overall length of longhouses in a short amount of time, is not well understood; however, it has been hypothesized that it is directly correlated to introduction of European diseases, i.e., smallpox, which caused a steep reduction in Indigenous population sizes (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Even with the decrease in the length of longhouses, archaeologists have noted that some village populations continued to grow, with periodic expansions visually

documented. With an increase in disease and subsequently a rise in warfare between communities, it is postulated that the expansion was the result of the amalgamation of smaller villages. These sites also appeared to be heavily fortified with many rows of wooden palisades, again supporting the hypothesis that smaller villages united for defensive purposes (Anderson 2009).

1.6.2 Post-Contact History

At the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, the dispersal of several Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, coupled with the return of the Algonkian-speaking groups from Northern Ontario, formed the post-contact Indigenous occupation landscape of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991). As European settlers encroached on traditional Indigenous territories, settlement sizes, populations, and material culture shifted. Despite this shift, there remains a continuity from ancient Indigenous groups to the communities written about in historical accounts (Ferris and Spence 2009). Thus, it should be noted that the Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have deposited archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, demonstrating a shared traditional and continuing history, regardless of whether their presence is recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents.

The Euro-Canadian history of the Study Area began in the 1670s when early French Missionaries and explorers navigated up the Detroit River as far as Lake St. Clair documenting the importance of the area for France (Morrison 1954:3). The first settlement, however, was not established until 1701 when Sieur de LaMothe Cadillac began construction of Fort Pontchartrain on the north side of the river in what would later become the cent of the City of Detroit. European settlement on the south side of the river began nearly 50 year later in 1747 with the arrival of disbanded or discharged soldiers directly from France and French-Canadian fur traders. This early settlement was known as Petite Côte (Lajeunesse 1960: ix), which is located in present day LaSalle. When the river frontage in the Petite Côte settlement was fully occupied, French settlers travelled further north along the Detroit River shoreline and created a new settlement concentrated around the Church of Assumption, which would eventually be known as the Town of Sandwich (County of Essex 2010; Lajeunesse 1960: xvii).

Beginning in the 1780s, the British government began making treaties for Upper Canada and establishing reserves for Indigenous groups. Much of the far southwestern portion of what would become Ontario, including the Essex County area, was acquired following the signing of Treaty 2:

“...was made with the O[dawa], Chippew[a], Pottawatom[i] and Huro[n] May 19th, 1790, portions of which nations had established themselves on the Detriot River all of whom had been driven by the Iroquois from the northern and eastern parts of the Province, from the Detroit River easterly to Catfish Creek and south of the river La Tranche [Thames River] and

Chenail Ecarte, and contains Essex County except for Anderson Township and parts of West Sandwich; Kent County except Zone Township, and Gores of Camden and Chatham; Elgin County except Bayham Township and parts of South Dorchester and Malahide. In Middlesex County, Delaware and Westminster Townships and part of North Dorchester [are included].

(Morris 1943:17)

Caldwell First Nation were not part of the negotiations or signing of Treaty Number 2 (McKee's Purchase) and, therefore, were not able to secure rights and benefits from the treaty (Caldwell First Nation 2021 in Stantec 2024:6). Without a treaty, Caldwell First Nation's traditional territory remained in possession of private and government interests until November 2020, when Caldwell First Nation received land designation from the Crown and established a Reserve for their community (Caldwell First Nation 2021 in Stantec 2024:6).

The Williams Treaties also had broad implications for the First Nation Communities in Ontario. The Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923, by: Commissioner Angus Seymour Williams, representing the Dominion of Canada; Robert Victor Sinclair and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province of Ontario; the Anishinaabe Chippewa of Simcoe (First Nation Communities of Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Rama); and the Anishinaabe Michi Saagig of the north shore of Lake Ontario (First Nation Communities of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island) (Government of Canada 1923). The two treaties encompass 12,944,400 acres of land, separated into three distinct tracts. Tract 1 is between the Etobicoke and Trent Rivers, bounded by Lake Ontario's Northern Shore, which then extends north to Lake Simcoe to create Tract 2. Tract 3 includes the area between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron, which is delineated in the North by the Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing and French Line (Government of Canada 1923; Manners 2022). The Williams Treaties were the culmination of almost sixty years of the Chippewa and Mississauga (Michi Saagig) lobbying the Ontario and Canadian governments for protection and respect of their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap on their traditional lands (Manners 2022).

The Williams Treaties were originally designed by the Crown to quell the complaints put forth by the various First Nation communities regarding settlers interfering and encroaching on their traditional lands. Instead, the Williams Treaties effectively obtained large tracts of unceded lands held by the First Nation communities, and removed their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap outside of Reserve lands. Thus, the Treaties led to long-standing disputes between the First Nation Communities and the government, regarding compensation, land, harvesting, and access to traditional lands used for hunting, fishing, and trapping (Government of Canada 2018ab). In 1992, the Chippewa and the Mississaugas filed a lawsuit against the Crown, under the claim that the Crown had not met

their financial and legal obligations set forth in the Williams Treaties (Manners 2022). The matter would remain before the courts until 2018, when the Canadian and Ontario Governments formally settled the matter with the First Nation Communities, by including a billion dollars in compensation, the ability to add up to 11,000 acres to their respective reserve land base(s), and the recognition of the First Nation Communities to hunt, fish, harvest, and trap on their traditional lands. Additionally, the Honourable Carolyn Bennett, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, issued a formal apology on behalf of the Government of Canada, in recognition of the negative impacts the Williams Treaties had on the Chippewas and the Mississaugas (Government of Canada 2018ab; Manners 2022).

1.6.3 Oral History

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, traveling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon,

the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian-speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact on the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian-speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people; we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

Oftentimes, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

****This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.****

1.6.4 Review of Historical Records

Historically, the Study Area is located within the southern portions of part of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, in the former Township of East Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Ontario.

The following information is derived from the previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reports prepared by Golder Associates 2015 and PHC 2024.

Sandwich Township

The historical Township of Sandwich was located north of Anderson and Colchester Townships, west of Maidstone Township, south of Lake St. Clair, and east of the Detroit River had surveys completed between 1797 to 1799. More specifically, the lots fronting on the Detroit River, and the second and third concessions were surveyed according to the single front survey system by Patrick McNiff circa 1790 to 1793, and Abraham Iredell from 1797 to 1799 (Clarke 2002:68). By 1817, Sandwich Township had an estimated 1000 residents, primarily of French descent (Smith 1850). Most of these early settlers established their farmsteads along the river frontage. The remaining portion of the township was surveyed according to the double front survey system by Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon Burwell in 1824 (Clarke 2002:68). Upon the completion of the survey, pioneers of English, Irish, and Scottish descent began to settle the township interior. Settlement was relatively slow due to poorly drained clay soils, which hindered agricultural progress.

By 1844, the township had increased to 3,642 inhabitants with several industries, including nine windmills, one sawmill, and a grist mill (Smith 1846). By 1852 there was a slight increase in population to 4,928 (Carter 1984:1053), and in that same year the Great Western Railway was constructed through the north half of the township, with its western terminus located in the community of Windsor along the banks of the Detroit River. The construction of the Great Western Railway along with the triggered growth in the area, prompted the incorporation of the community of Windsor into a village in 1854, followed by the community of Sandwich to the south in 1858 (Carter 1984:645-646). In 1860, Sandwich Township was divided into three separate townships: Sandwich East, Sandwich West and Sandwich South. By 1861, the total population of these townships, exclusive of the urban centres of Sandwich and Windsor, had reached 4,948 (McEvoy 1866). By 1880 there was a further increase to 5,711 inhabitants, and at that time the entire area was considered settled (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1880).

Throughout the 19th century, the Continued growth in the Town of Windsor eventually led to its incorporation as a city in 1892 (Carter 1984:646). During the mid-20th century, the City of Windsor annexed the Town of Sandwich (1935) and the Township of East Sandwich with a portion of the Township of South Sandwich (in 1966). The Township of West Sandwich as incorporated as the Town of LaSalle in 1991, and the Township of South Sandwich as the Town of Tecumseh in 1999.

As part of the previous Stage 1 background historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of the project area, including the 1877 *Walling's Map of the County of Essex* (Walling, H.F. 1877, Section 8: Map

4) and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Essex* (Beldon, H & Co, 1881, Section 8: Map 5).

A review of the 1877 historical map (Map 4) indicates only the occupants' names at that time. There are no structures or other illustrated features within the Study Area. In 1877 the following property owners are shown; Lot 118 Concession 1 is listed under G. Reaume, Lot 119 is listed under P. Belleperche, Lot 120 is listed under C. Jonnisse, Lot 121 is listed under J. Jonnisse, Lot 122 is listed under H. Maillioux, and Lot 123 is listed under L. St. Louis.

The 1881 historical mapping (Map 5) for the Study Area does not depict any ownership information or structures within the limits of the property.

To gain a better understanding of the Study Area's occupational history for this time period, Golder (2015:10) conducted a further review of the 19th century census and directory records from Essex County. This research indicated that Lots 119 to 122 had been occupied during at least the second half of the 19th century, and that residential structures were also located on each of those lots, however, it was unclear whether any of these structures would have been located within the boundaries of the Study Area. A summary of that information is provided in Table 3 below (see Golder 2015:10).

Table 3: 19th Century Landowners of Lots 118 to 123, Concession 1 East Sandwich Township				
Lot	Owner (s)			
	1861 Personal & Agricultural Census	Essex County Directory & Gazetteer, 1866-1867	Farmer's Directory for the County of Essex, 1883-1884	Farmer's Directory for the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lampton, 19030
119	Pierre Belleperch[e] & family, lived in 2 storey brick house	Peter Belleperche	P. Belleperche	J.D. Belleperche; Joesph Belleperche
120	Charles Janisse & family, lived in 1½ storey frame house	Charles Jonnisse	No listing	Adolph Janisse
121	Jerome Janisse & family, lived in 1½ storey frame house	Jerome Jonnisse	No listing	Alexander Janisse
122	Hypolite Maillioux & family, lived in a 1½ brick house	Alexis Cochoy; Jon Herbert; Paul Mailaux	Joseph Churchill	J.B. Lauzon

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

In summary, a review of the previous background research including the historical context identified that the Study Area requires Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

1.6.5 Historical Plaques and Heritage Structures

There are no registered historical plaques or heritage structures on the property.

1.6.6 Archaeological Management Plan

As indicated in the 2015 Stage 1 assessment report (Golder 2015:2) the City of Windsor has an archaeological master plan that was developed in 2005, entitled *Archaeological Master Plan Study Report for the City of Windsor* (CRM Group Ltd. et al 2005). Archaeological Potential mapping contained within the master plan indicated that the entire Study Area has low potential for archaeological resources. However, it was reiterated that the criteria used for determining areas with archaeological potential in the City of Windsor's archaeological management plan differs from the current criteria as set by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. More specifically, the presence of historical transportation routes was not included as a criterion, and the distance from potable water sources criterion was less than the 300 m recognized by the MCM. In addition, prior to the 2015 Stage 1 archaeological assessment, no Stage 1 assessments have been previously performed for the Study Area.

1.6.7 Overview of Project Context and Previous Recommendations

As previously indicated, there have been two Stage 1 archaeological assessments covering the present Study Area. The first was completed by Golder Associated in 2015 [PIF No. P457-0009-2015], the second and most recent was completed by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. in 2024 [PIF No. P1056-0246-2024].

Golder's (2015:14-15) Stage 1 background study and site inspection identified that portions of the property retained archaeological potential. **Therefore, the report recommends that portions of the property require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.**

'More specifically,

As ploughing is not possible or viable for the property the recommended strategy is a test pit survey performed at standardized intervals of five meters. The test pit survey strategy must follow standards as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

- 1) Test pits must be spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.
- 2) Test pit to within 1 metre of all built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.

- 3) Test pits must be at least 30 cm in diameter.
- 4) Each test pit must be excavated by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.
- 5) Test pit soils must be screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm.
- 6) If artifacts are encountered, they must be collected according to their associated test pit.
- 7) If artifacts are encountered the consultant archaeologist must follow Section 2.1.3 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists to determine if a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is necessary.
- 8) All test pits will be backfilled unless instructed not to by the landowner.
- 9) Those portions within the property identified as visibly disturbed retain no cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological work is required.'

The second, and most recent assessment as indicated, was completed by Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. in 2024 [PIF No. P1056-0246-2024]).

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. Stage 1 background study and site inspection concluded (PHC 2024:19-20) "undisturbed portions of the study area were determined to exhibit potential for Pre-Contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical archaeological resources. A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive, below-grade land disturbance. Disturbance associated with soil manipulation, grading and stockpiling of soil were encountered across the study area. Areas of low archeological potential were also encountered in the form of low-lying and wet environments because of extensive land manipulation (Golder 205). PHC's Stage 1 archaeological assessment consolidated the results of the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment within the study area (Golder 2015), to provide the Proponent with clear recommendations moving forward".

'More specifically PHC (2024:21) made the following recommendations:

- Portions of the study area that are described as retaining archaeological potential are recommended to be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. It is recommended that these areas be subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) or be subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).
- Portions of the study area that are described as having low archaeological potential area recommended to be considered free from further

archaeological investigation per Section 2.1 Standard 2.b of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

AS&G's Stage 2 archaeological field assessment of the current Study Area was completed based on the above recommendations and in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

2.0 Field Methods

2.1.1 Stage 2 Property Assessment

The Stage 2 Property Assessment was directed by Pete Demarte (R1073) on July 17, 18, 19 and August 14, 2024. The weather conditions consisted of sunny to overcast skies and temperatures ranging from approximately 25 to 35° Celsius. Weather conditions did not impede the Property Assessment in any way. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) regarding weather and lighting.

Approximately 10% of the Study Area is an actively cultivated agricultural field. Therefore, it was subject to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground for surface artifacts. The agricultural land was prepared for the pedestrian survey by disk harrowing / mouldboard ploughing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall and several light rains to improve surface visibility. Visibility conditions were excellent, with little to no field debris and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible after ploughing had been completed, meeting MCM standards for field conditions and visibility. The Pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals.

Approximately 10% of the Study Area was subject to a test pit survey at five metre intervals as it was not viable to plough and could not be accessed by plough, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011). The areas requiring Stage 2 assessment by means of test-pit survey did not present visible evidence of disturbance (Stage 1 results PHC 2024), however, upon **AS&G's** arrival to the project area, it was strongly suspected that certain sections had undergone previous grading and extensive subsurface activities (i.e. the removal of previous vegetation related to the forested / treelined areas within the northeastern portion of the Study Area, additionally previous stockpiling of soils noted in the Stage 1 assessment that had been encountered across the northeastern end of the Study Area were no longer present and the landscape appeared visually altered). Thus, the test-pit intervals began at 5 m and advanced to 10 m intervals to confirm the extensive and deep land alterations, per Section 2.1.8 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), as evidence of archaeological potential

removal was encountered. Test-pitting at 10-m intervals (ca. 60% of the Study Area) within these areas (previously wooded areas/ manicured / maintained green spaces fronting or surrounding existing structures) demonstrated that these areas were subject to comprehensive subsurface disturbance, completely removing archaeological potential.

All test pits were hand dug a minimum of 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and the depths of test pits extended a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. Soil fills were screened through six-millimeter (mm) mesh screens to facilitate artifact recovery. Test-pit profiles were examined for cultural deposits prior to the test pits being completely backfilled.

Approximately 10% of the Study Area consists of low and wet areas.

No artifacts were encountered, and no archaeological sites identified.

3.0 Record of Finds

3.1.1 Field Conditions within Areas of General Archaeological Potential

As indicated above, the areas deemed to have archaeological potential during the previous Stage 1 background studies were subjected to test-pitting at both 5 and 10 metre intervals and a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.

The agricultural fields were observed to be flat with sandy loam. The field conditions were optimal with over 80% surface visibility and little to no regrowth. The pedestrian survey performed at 5 m intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts and no archaeological sites were identified.

The areas requiring test-pit survey began at 5 m and advanced to 10 m intervals to confirm the extensive and deep land alterations, per Section 2.1.8 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), as evidence of archaeological potential removal was encountered. Test-pitting at 10-m intervals within these areas (previously wooded areas/ manicured / maintained green spaces fronting or surrounding existing structures) demonstrated that these areas were subject to comprehensive subsurface disturbance, completely removing archaeological potential. Had intact topsoil been encountered anywhere within these areas, the 5-m test-pit spacing would have resumed. However, test pitting at 10-m intervals demonstrated that these areas have been subject to comprehensive subsurface disturbance and archaeological potential has been completely removed.

No artifacts were encountered, and no archaeological sites were identified.

3.1.2 Documentary Record

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. No archaeological resources or sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment.

Table 4 provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. Documentation related to this Archaeological Assessment will be curated by **AS&G** until such time that arrangements for its ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MCM and any other legitimate interest groups.

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record		
Study Area	Map and Photo(s)	Field Notes
0 Catherine Street, Formerly Part of Lots 118 -123, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Essex County, now in the City of Windsor, Ontario	This report constitutes the field maps and digital photo images for this project.	This report constitutes the field notes for this project.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment was completed on all portions of the Study Area identified to have general archaeological potential. The test pits advanced in all areas produced no archaeological materials and no archaeological sites were identified. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the pedestrian survey portion of the Stage 2 assessment.

5.0 Recommendations

This report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The test pits advanced in all areas produced no archaeological materials and no archaeological sites were identified. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the pedestrian survey portion of the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, subject to the conditions outlined below and the advice on compliance with legislation provided in Section 4.0, this report recommends that no further Archaeological Assessment is required within the Study Area as shown on Map 6.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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 archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable.

Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the employees of **AS&G**. **AS&G** has combined staff experience of over 40 years in the Archaeological Consulting Industry. Our staff members are licensed by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) to conduct archaeological assessments on sites of all periods throughout the entire Province of Ontario.

Closure

This report has been prepared for the use of the client and is intended to provide a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area located at 0 Catherine Street, (formerly Part of Lots 118 - 123, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic East Sandwich, Essex County), now in the City of Windsor, Ontario.

The report was prepared based on data and information collected during the Stage 2 Property Assessment conducted by **AS&G**. It is based entirely on a review of available historical information, a property reconnaissance was performed on July 17, 18, 19 and August 14, 2024, and data obtained by **AS&G** as described in this report.

AS&G disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to **AS&G** after the time during which **AS&G** conducted the Archaeological Assessment.

AS&G makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on/in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

We trust that this report meets your current project requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please contact **AS&G** directly.

Respectfully Submitted,



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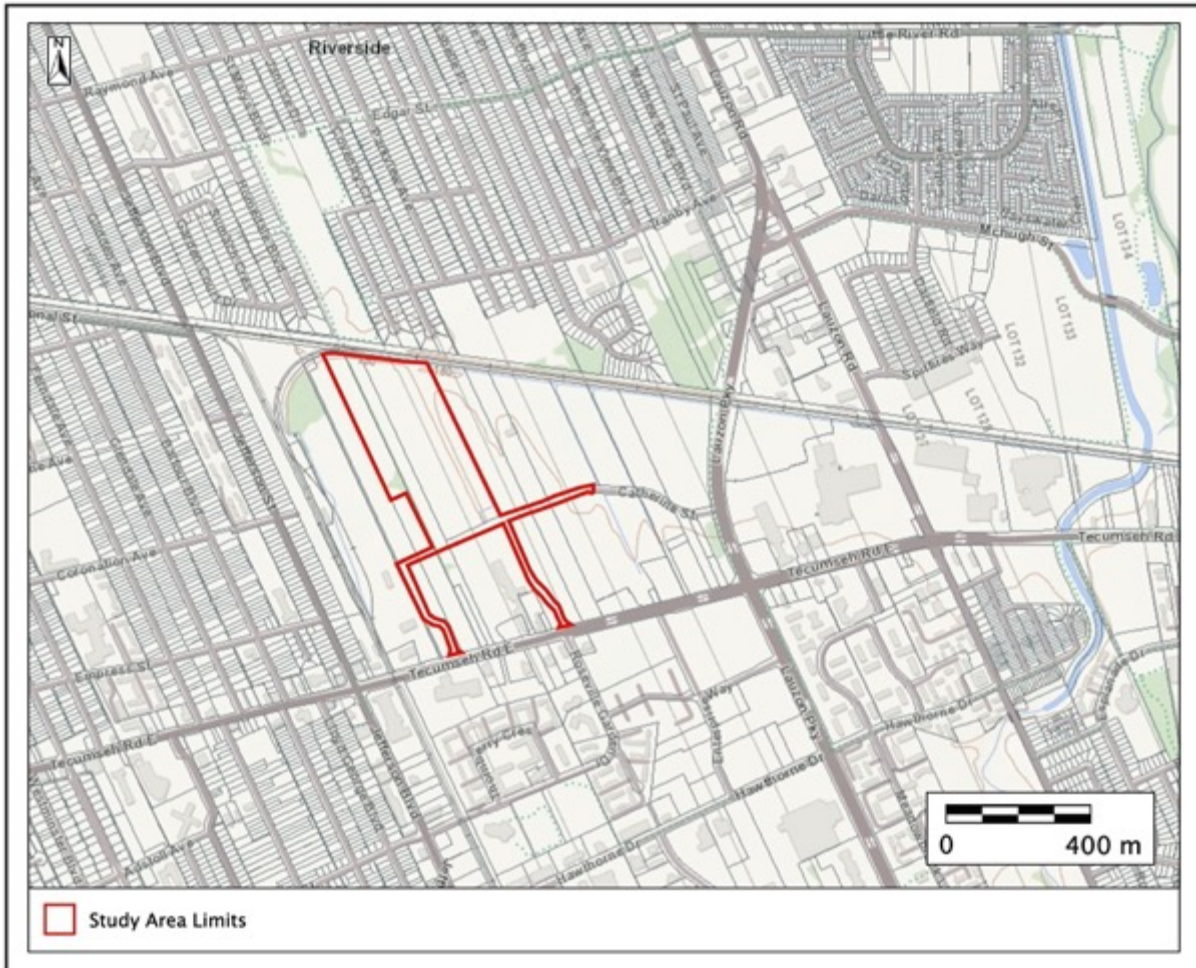
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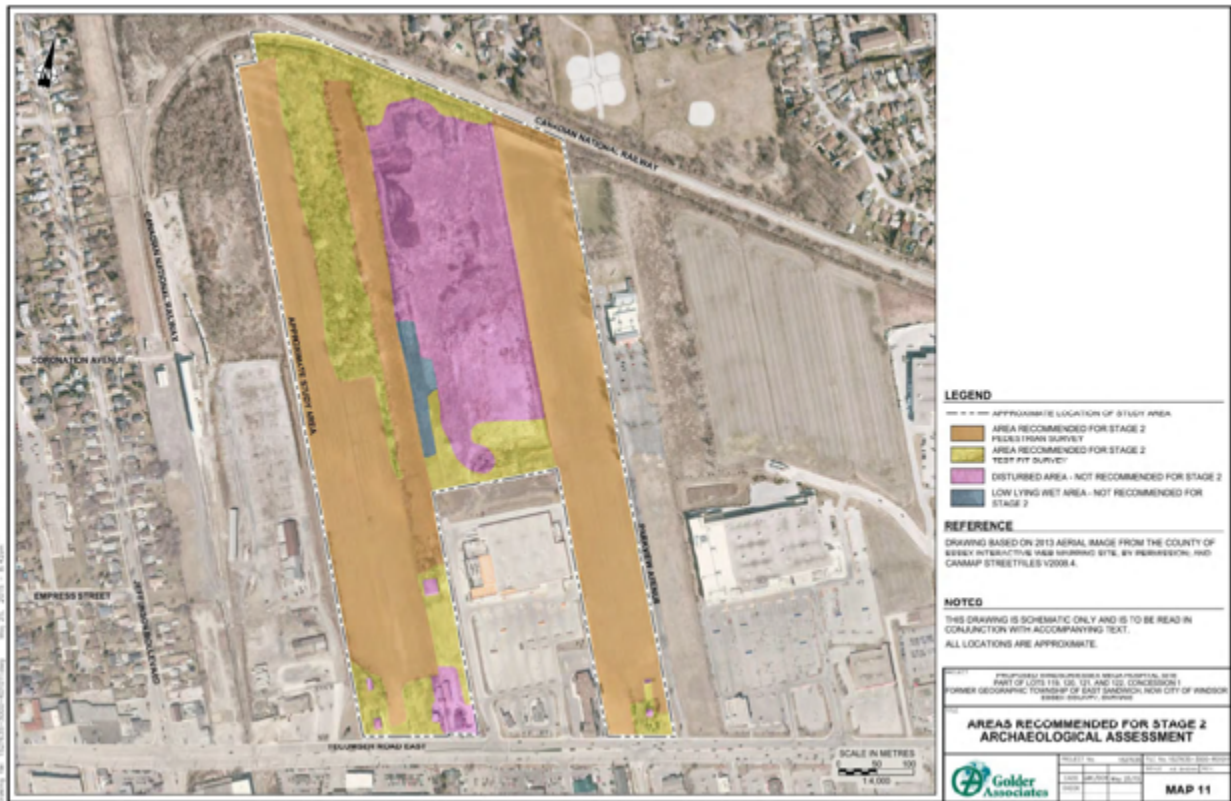
8.0 Maps



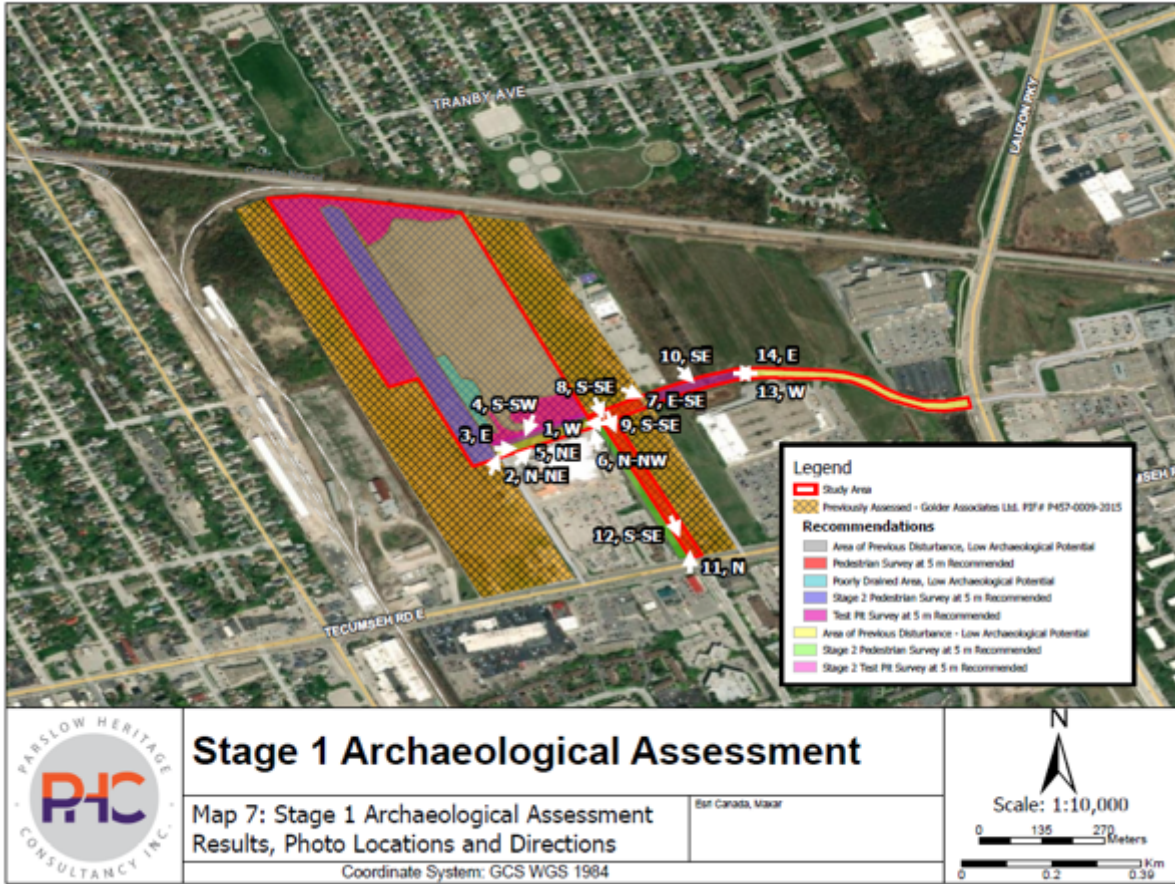
Map 1: General Location of Study Area Limits (MNFR 2024)



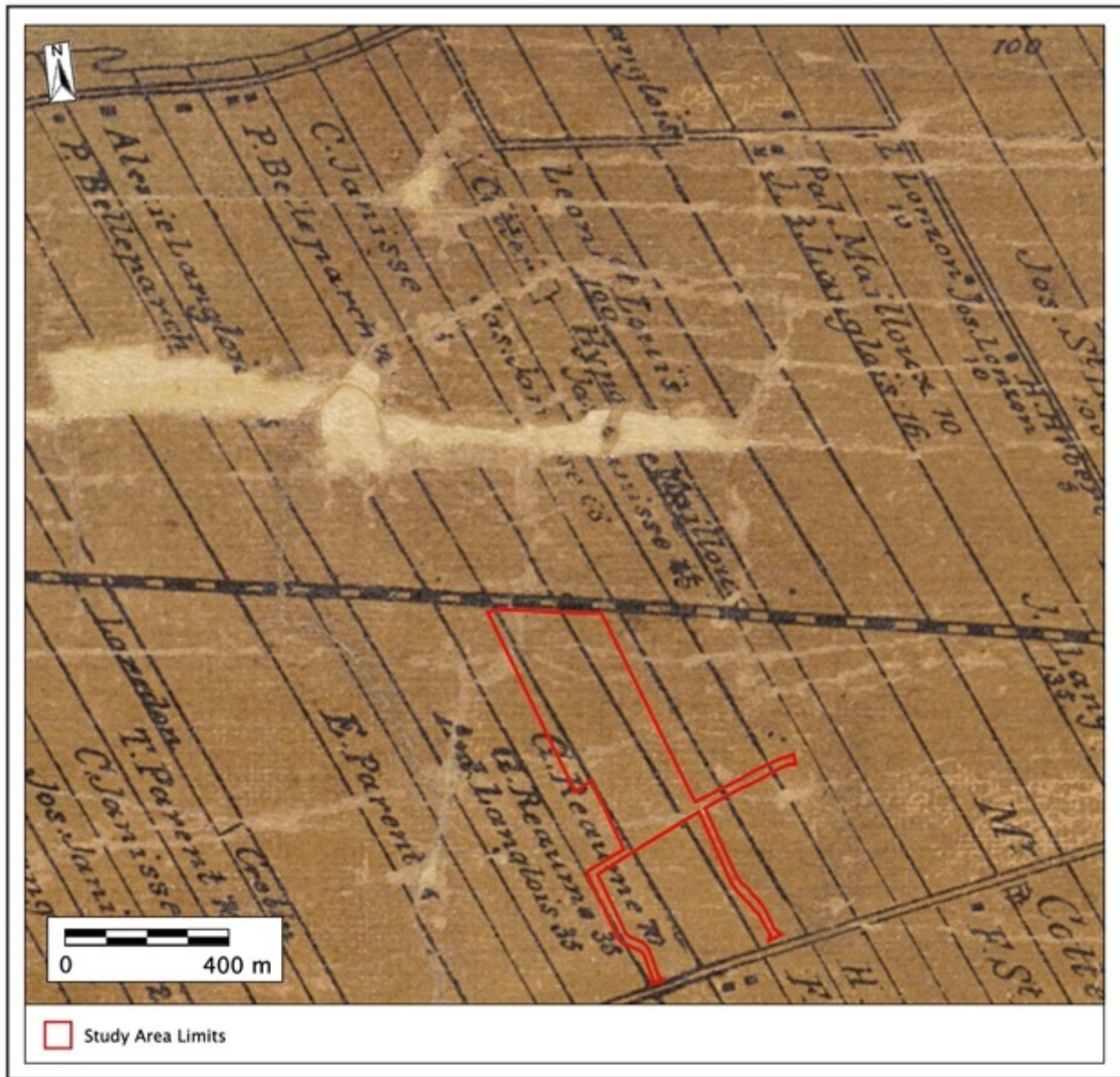
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Study Area (MNFR 2024)



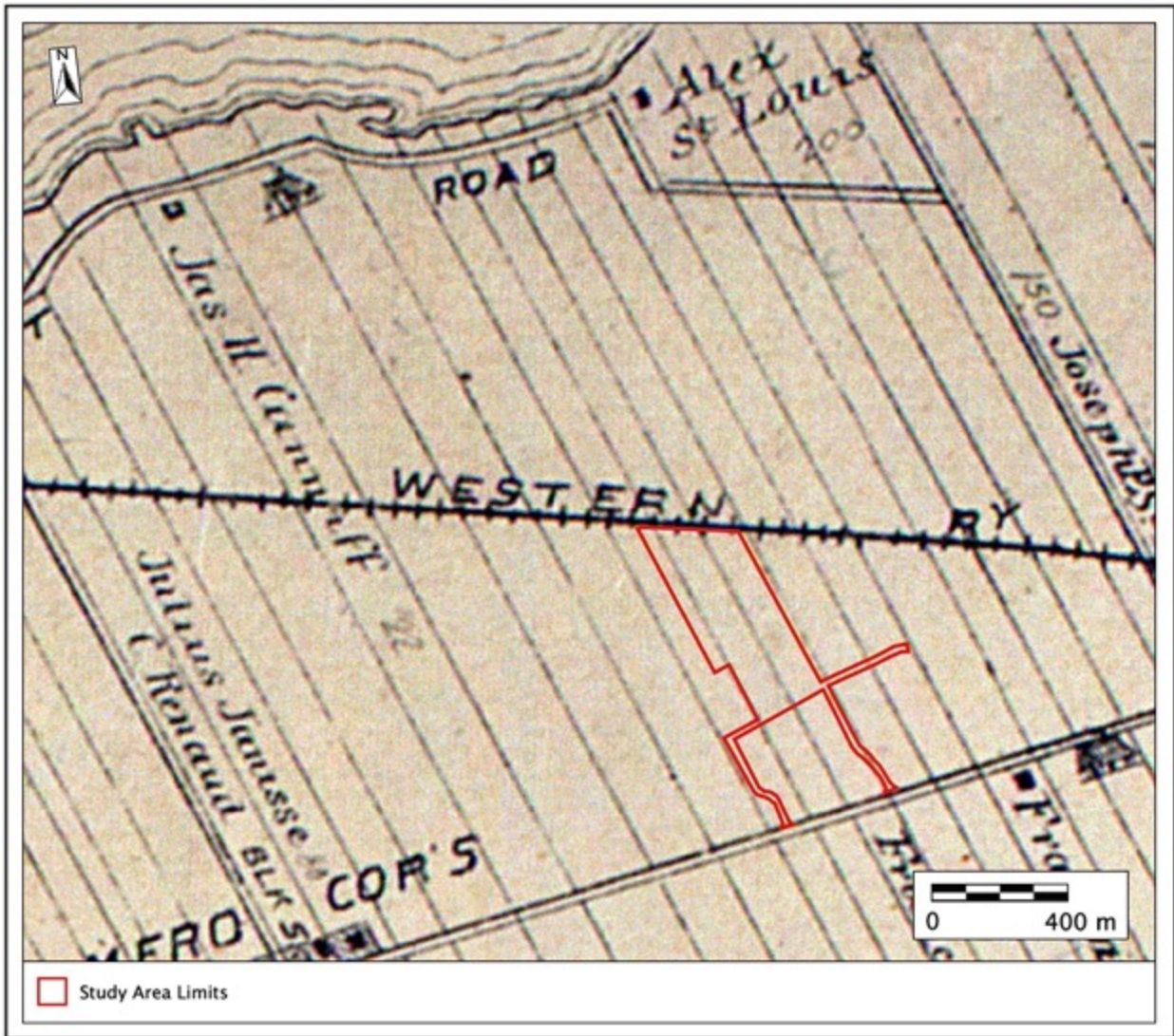
Map 3a: Previous Stage 1 Results (Golder 2015)



Map 3b: Previous Stage 1 Results (PHC 2024)



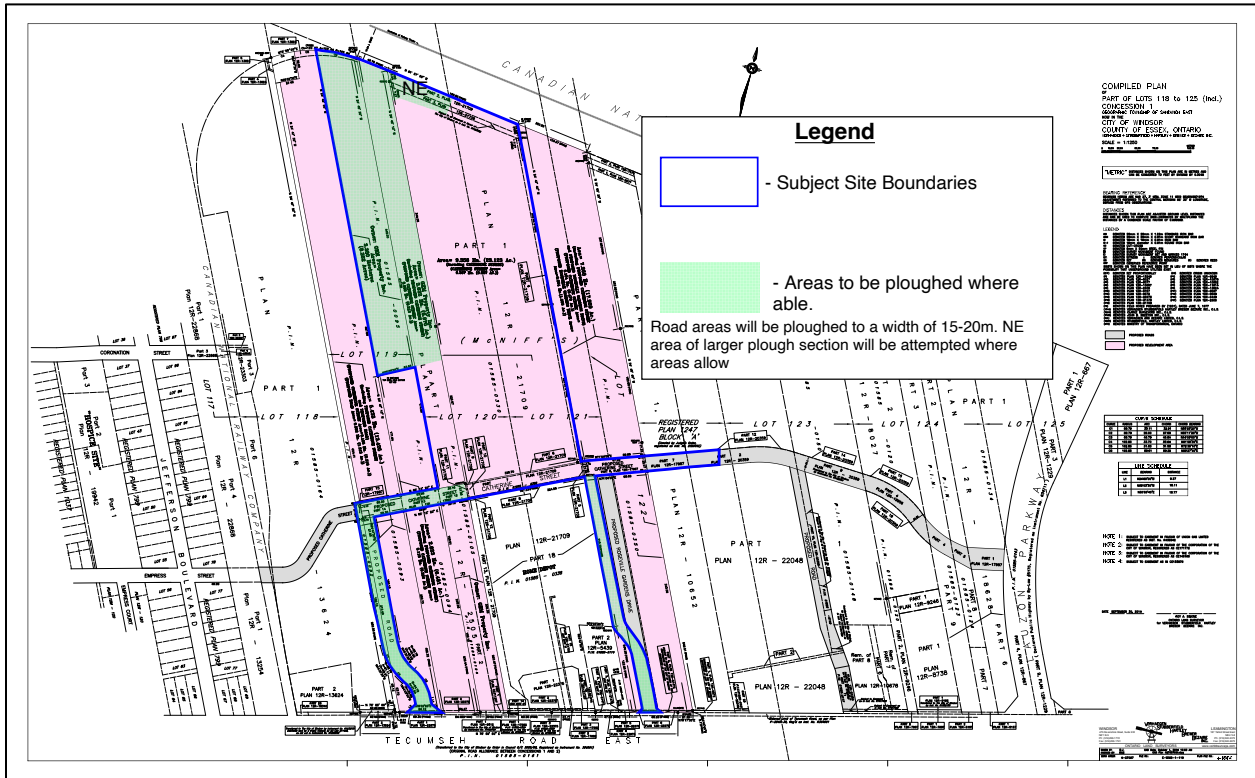
Map 4: 1877 Illustrated Historical Map Showing the Study Area Limits (Walling, H.F. 1877)



Map 5: 1881 Illustrated Historical Map Showing the Study Area Limits (Belden, H. & Co. 1881)



Map 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results Map



Map 7: Copy of Compiled Plan Provided by Proponent.

9.0 Images



Image 1: Showing Conditions of Test Pitting Survey



Image 2: Showing Permanently Low-Lying & Wet Area



Image 3: Showing Disturbed Conditions of Test Pitting Survey



Image 4: Showing Conditions of Pedestrian Survey



Image 5: Showing Conditions of Test Pitting Survey



Image 6: Showing Conditions of Pedestrian Survey