



## **1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE**

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### **PROJECT INFORMATION:**

Corporate Project Number:

2022-654

MCM Project Number:

P058-2079-2022

Investigation Type:

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study

Project Name:

Sand Point Beach

Project Location:

10300 Riverside Drive East, Windsor, Part of Lots 139,  
140 & 141, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of East  
Sandwich, County of Essex), City of Windsor.

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

### **MCM FILING INFORMATION:**

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Date of Report Filing:

06 December 2022

Type of Report:

**ORIGINAL**

## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Sand Point Beach, 10300 Riverside Drive East, Windsor, Part of Lots 139, 140 & 141, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of East Sandwich, County of Essex), City of Windsor, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship & Multiculturlism for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Environmental Assessment Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) as a component study of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed undertaking. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturlism (MCM). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to a desktop assessment on 1 February 2022. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

### **STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;*
- 3. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MCM;*

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### **4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

#### **AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS**

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#### **PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION**

Jessica Watson

#### **PROJECT GRAPHICS**

Jessica Watson

## **5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Sand Point Beach, 10300 Riverside Drive East, Windsor, Part of Lots 139, 140 & 141, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of East Sandwich, County of Essex), City of Windsor, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship & Multiculturlism for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Environmental Assessment Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) as a component study of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed undertaking. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturlism (MCM). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

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### **5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

#### **5.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE**

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

##### **5.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)**

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved,

evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

### **5.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)**

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

### **5.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)**

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of

resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula”. Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark’s teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-

1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

## **5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE**

Essex County was among the first areas of Ontario to be settled. The original settlers were primarily disbanded French soldiers or former fur traders. Permanent settlement began on what was to become the Canadian side of the Detroit River in 1747, at this time these lands were largely inhabited by native peoples, both the Huron and the Ottawas had villages in the area (Connecting Windsor-Essex 2011).

Areas along Lake St. Clair and the Puce, Belle, and Ruscom rivers were originally occupied by the Huron and Wyandot First Nations. Some French colonists associated with Fort Detroit and the fur trade settled in this area in the 18th century. Their descendants are known as Fort Detroit French. They also came from Sandwich, where colonists had developed farms at what was known as Petite Côte, a bend in the Detroit River (Wikipedia 2019).

Sandwich was one of the original towns in Essex County and grew up across the river from the fort on the Detroit side. Although settlement had begun earlier the town of Sandwich was established in 1796 when the British gave up Detroit in accordance with the Jay Treaty. Many of the early settlers were Loyalists who chose to remain loyal to the crown and settled therefore on the Canadian side of the river. In 1845 an act to better define counties and townships in Ontario defined the Boundaries of the Township of Sandwich (Connecting Windsor-Essex 2011).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Township of East and West Sandwich map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Essex (Walker & Miles 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is not shown to contain or be adjacent to any significant structures, and does not have a listed owner. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates an unnamed stream channel situated east of the study area. Recent maps show this stream channel as being unnamed.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

### **5.2.3 CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The present use of the study area is beach. The study area is roughly 2.50 hectares in area. The study area includes within it two (2) buildings, two (2) structures, and various areas of asphalt, which form walking trails within the study area. The first of the two buildings is larger in size, in the shape of a crescent. The smaller building is located approximately 60 meters east and is rectangular. Additionally, two (2) freestanding structures are located on either side of the larger building, facing the shoreline. The shore of Lake St. Clair acts as the northern boundary of the study area, and Riverside Drive East defines the southern boundary. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

### **5.2.4 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past. There is an unnamed stream is located in close proximity to the study area. This stream is depicted on Map 2 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of East and West Sandwich. (Walker & Miles 1881). The City of Windsor Archaeological Potential Map has been reproduced in this report as Map 6.

## **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturalism (MCM) indicates that there is one (1) previously documented site within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

On the basis of information supplied by MCM, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.



Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

*“Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands.”*

(MTC 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MCM for the purposes of completing this study, there are no previous reports detailing, *“archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project”*, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MCM File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

*“4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands.”*

*“5. If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:*

- a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*

**(Emphasis Added)**

There are no previous reports detailing that archaeological fieldwork has been carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project.

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. *The City of Windsor Archaeological Master Plan* was adopted by Council on 19 October, 2005 (CRM Group Limited et al., 2005). According to the plan:

*Due to differences in approach, separate models were developed for Precontact Native settlement and historic period settlement. The Native model is based primarily on environmental and geomorphological criteria which would have influenced Native peoples relationship to the landscape. Although social factors have also been taken into consideration, these are difficult to re-create or interpret given both the time and cultural differences that separate the researcher from the people who lived here in the more distant past. The Euro- Canadian model, which includes the post-contact Native occupation, is based on known settlement locations drawn from historic mapping and other archival sources. The archaeological potential map created through the combination of the two models was subsequently screened to identify areas for which the physical landscape had been extensively modified or disturbed as a result of development. Since land that has been extensively disturbed retains little or no archaeological integrity, it was identified and excluded from the final archaeological potential map.*

(CRM Group Limited et al., 2005: Executive Summary – 2)

Additionally, active archaeological sites were included in the modelling put forward by the plan (CRM Group Limited et al., 2005: Executive Summary – 2). The archaeological First Nations (“Native”) potential modelling considers soil type, glacial geomorphology, drainage and topography, proximity to water and aboriginal transportation networks (CRM Group Limited et al., 2005: Section 4.2). The Euro-Canadian site potential modelling considers historic maps and other historical documentation of settlement patterns, as well as the proximity to previously registered archaeological sites. The resulting potential map shows that the current study area is within an area of high composite archaeological potential.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

### **5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result it was determined that one (1) archaeological site relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 1:

**TABLE 1      PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
Nicodemo-Dupuis	AbHr-19	camp / campsite	Pre-contact, Archaic, Woodland

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

Within the study area lies the shoreline of Lake St, Clair, which is a source of potable water and a navigable water way. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-contact occupation and land use in the area in the past. There was an unnamed tributary stream in close proximity to the study area. This stream is depicted on Map 2 of this report. The presence of this unnamed stream prior to urban development in the vicinity of the study area indicates that there was potential for First Nations occupation and land use activities in the immediate vicinity in the past and therefore, there is potential for associated archaeological resources to be encountered within the study area. The City of Windsor Archaeological Potential Map has been reproduced in this report as Map 6.

Table 2 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

**TABLE 2      PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

<b>Years ago</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Southern Ontario</b>
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

### **5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result it was determined that zero (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

### **5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The study area is described as Sand Point Beach, 10300 Riverside Drive East, Windsor, Part of Lots 139, 140 & 141, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of East Sandwich, County of Essex), City of Windsor. The study area was subject to this assessment as a requirement under the Environmental Assessment Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) as a component study of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed undertaking.

The present use of the study area is beach. The study area is roughly 2.50 hectares in area. The study area includes within it two (2) buildings, two (2) structures, and various areas of asphalt, which form walking trails within the study area. The first of the two buildings is larger in size, in the shape of a crescent. The smaller building is located approximately 60 meters east and is rectangular. Additionally, two (2) freestanding structures are located on either side of the larger building, facing the shoreline. The shore of Lake St. Clair acts as the northern boundary of the study area, and Riverside Drive East defines the southern boundary. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

### **5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION**

The study area is within the St. Clair Clay Plains. The St. Clair clay plains cover 2, 270 square miles including the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. The region has little relief varying between 575 and 700 feet a.s.l. in most areas. The counties of Lambton and Essex are till plains which have been smoothed by deposits of lacustrine clay which has settled in depressions as a result of glacial lakes Whittlesey and Warren which covered the whole area. A deep cover of overburden lies on the bedrock creating good conditions for vegetation (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 147-151).

### **5.3.5 SURFACE WATER**

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological resource potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant

Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

An intermittent stream course is located southeast of the study area, flowing north to south. The study area is located approximately 280 metres northwest of this unnamed stream that is shown on the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of East and West Sandwich. (Walker & Miles 1881).

### **5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT**

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property Assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions.

#### **5.3.6.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS**

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area contains two (2) buildings and two (2) structures, located centrally. The first of the two buildings is larger in size, in the shape of a crescent. The smaller building is located approximately 60 meters east and is rectangular. Additionally, two (2) freestanding structures are located on either side of the larger building, facing the shoreline. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any structures and their respective influence on Stage 2 Property Assessment strategy must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any apparent structural footprints can be deemed areas of deep prior disturbance of no

archaeological potential and/or are not accessible and/or are not viable to assess and can therefore, be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

### **5.3.6.2 DISTURBANCE**

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of past quarrying, major landscaping, and sewage and infrastructure development (MTC 2011: 18), as well as driveways made of gravel or asphalt or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

*“Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level, **the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.** The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. **The fill material should not contain organic elements, and possess a low index of plasticity.** Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation. **The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage.**” [Emphasis Added]*

(Goel 2013)

The supporting matrix of a hard paved surface cannot contain organic material which is subject to significant compression, decay and moisture retention. Topsoil has no engineering value and must be removed in any construction application where the surface finish at grade requires underlying support.

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential. This consideration does not apply to relatively minor below ground services that connect structures and facilities to services that support their operation and use. Major servicing corridors will be situated within adjacent road allowances with only minor, narrow and relatively shallow underground services entering into the study area to connect existing structures to servicing mainlines. The relatively minor, narrow and shallow services buried within a residential property do not require such extensive ground disturbance to remove or minimize archaeological potential within affected areas.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any disturbances must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before areas of deep prior disturbance where archaeological potential has been removed and/or where current conditions prohibit conventional assessment, can be deemed excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

#### **5.3.6.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS**

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to inaccessibility.

The study area does not contain low-lying and wet areas.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any low-lying wet areas must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any low-lying wet areas can be deemed of low archaeological potential and/or not viable to assess and therefore, excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

#### **5.3.6.4 STEEP SLOPE**

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

Generally, steep slopes are not assessed because steep slopes are interpreted to have low potential, not due to viability to assess, except in cases where the slope is severe enough to become a safety concern for archaeological field crews. In such cases, the Occupational Health and Safety Act takes precedence as indicated in the introduction to the Standards and Guidelines. AMICK Consultant Limited policy is to assess all slope areas whenever it is safe to do so. Assessment of slopes, except where safety concerns arise, eliminates the invariably subjective interpretation of what might constitute a steep slope in the field. This is done to

minimize delays due to conflicts in such interpretations and to increase the efficiency of review.

The study area does not contain areas of steep slope.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any potential steep slopes must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any slope areas can be deemed too steep to assess or too steep to have archaeological potential and therefore be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

#### **5.3.6.5 WOODED AREAS**

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Property Assessment and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area does not contain any wooded areas.

#### **5.3.6.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

#### **5.3.6.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW**

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.



The study area contains areas of lawn, stretching from west to east along the south boundary of the study area; this lawn area is disturbed centrally by areas of asphalt and existing structures, with sand beach encroaching from the northern boundary. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

### **5.3.7 SUMMARY**

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water that was also used as a means of waterborne trade and communication. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of existing structures and areas under pavement. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

## **6.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION**

A property inspection or field reconnaissance is not required as part of a Stage 1 Background Study unless there is reason to believe that portions of the study area may be excluded from physical assessment on the basis of the conditions of the property or portions thereof and it is desired by the proponent to formally exclude any such areas from a Stage 2 Property Assessment. As this study was undertaken during winter conditions, a Stage 1 Property Inspection was not viable. Therefore, no part of the study area may be excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The Stage 1 Property Inspection will have to be undertaken concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

## **7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The field reconnaissance component of a Stage 1 is optional. Accordingly, a Winter Work Strategy was employed to limit the archaeological investigation to a desktop study only and to defer any necessary fieldwork until the spring. The study area was subject to a desktop assessment on 8 February 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District

corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

## **7.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

*“A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment.”* (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

*“ The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”* (MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential when documented within the study area, or within close proximity to the study area (as applicable), include:

- “ - *previously identified archaeological sites*
  - *water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
    - *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 sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
    - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)*
  - *elevated topography (e.g., 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 (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
- scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
- early Post-contact industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Post-contact settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Actor that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sties, historical events, activities, or occupations”

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if property assessment of a study area or portions of a study area is required.

*“Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required.”*

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

*“The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”*

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative cultural heritage value or interest of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of cultural heritage value or interest to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MCM and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological

management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

- 1) *“Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
- 2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.”*

#### **CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

- 1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*

Previously registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study area.

- 2) *Water Sources*

Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. The shore of lake St. Clair falls within the northern boundary of the study area.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water,

at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There is one (1) identified secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area. This unnamed stream is located approximately 280m southeast of the study area.

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*

Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel 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. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*

This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are shorelines within 300 metres of the study area. The shore of lake St. Clair falls within the northern boundary of the study area, which provides a means of waterborne trade and communication, as well as a potable water source.

5) *Elevated Topography*

Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study area.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any potential steep slopes must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any slope areas can be deemed too steep to assess or too steep to have archaeological potential and therefore be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features 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.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area.

8) Resource Areas

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.

The study area is not situated in close proximity to any historic structures identified on the historic atlas map.

10) Early Historical Transportation Routes

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is not situated within 100 metres of any early settlement roads or railway lines. The property is situated within 300 metres of a body of water that was used for waterborne trade and communication.

11) Heritage Property

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There is one (1) listed heritage building or property that is adjacent to the study area. Located at 10150 Riverside Drive East, this former distillery was built in 1928 by design of Albert J. Lothian. Home to Monarch Liqueurs, this building was registered as heritage property by the City of Windsor (Windsor Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 2021).

12) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional

evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

## **CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes 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. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:*”

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties that do not have a long history of Post-contact occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. Pre-contact sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were ever carried out within the study area. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard

surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

3) *Building Footprints*

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are two (2) buildings within the study area, located centrally.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

*“Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.”*

(MTC 2011: 18)

*“Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.”*

(MTC 2011: 18)

## **SUMMARY**

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Citizenship & Multiculturalism (MCM) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water.



**TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
<b>PHYSICAL FEATURES</b>					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		<b>N</b>		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
<b>HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES</b>					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-contact settlement area within 300 m.		<b>N</b>		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
<b>APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION</b>					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-contact, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

- 1) *Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:*
  - a. *if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.*
  - b. *if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.*
- 2) *Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.*

#### **STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. *Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
2. *The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;*
3. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MCM;*

## **9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. 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.*
- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. 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.*
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

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**ORIGINAL 06 Decemeber 2022 Stage 1 Archaeolgal Background Study of Sand Point Beach,  
10300 Riverside Dr. E., Windsor, Part of Lots 139, 140 & 141, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of East  
Sandwich, County of Essex), City of Windsor. (AMICK File #2022-654 /MCM File # P058-2079-2022)**

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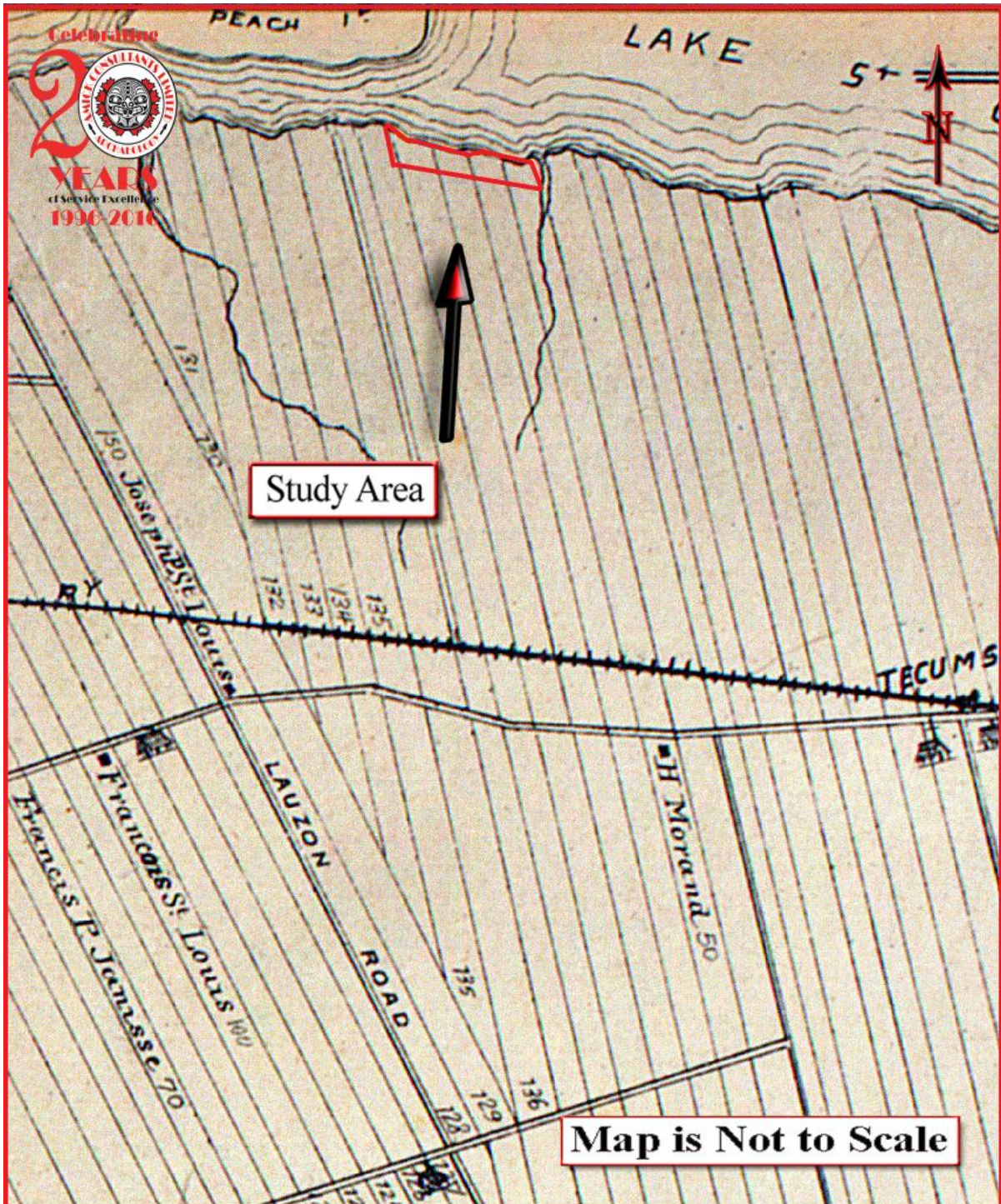
2011 Early History of Essex County. URL: <http://www.windsor-essex.info/wps/wcm/connect/COE/COE/ABOUT+ESSEX+COUNTY/History+of+Essex+County/Early+History+of+Essex+County+%281792+-+1924%29/>, as of October 18, 2011.

## 11.0 MAPS



**MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)**

*ORIGINAL 06 Decemeber 2022 Stage 1 Archaeolgal Background Study of Sand Point Beach, 10300 Riverside Dr. E., Windsor, Part of Lots 139, 140 & 141, Concession 1 (Geographic Township of East Sandwich, County of Essex), City of Windsor. (AMICK File #2022-654 /MCM File # P058-2079-2022)*



**MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF EAST AND WEST SANDWICH (WALKER & MILES 1881)**

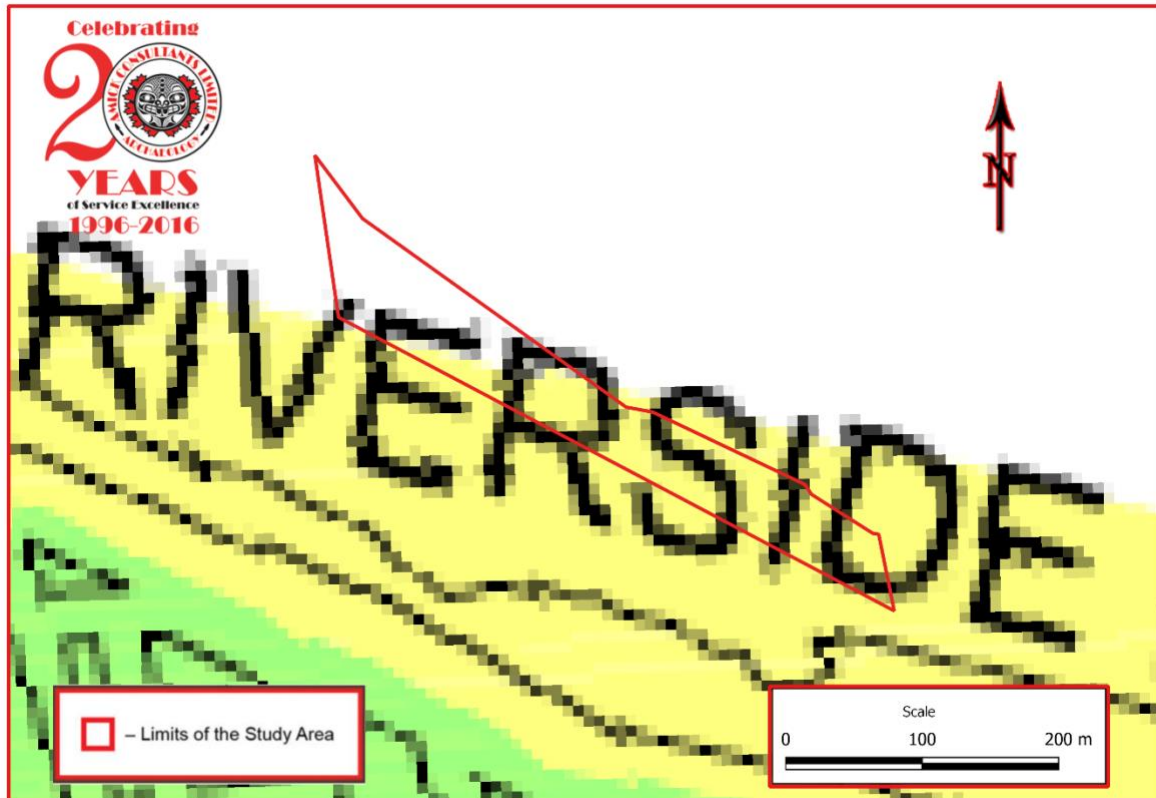
**MAP 3 PLAN OF SURVEY (YOUNG & YOUNG SURVEYORS INC. 2015)**





**MAP 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)**

**MAP 5 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA**



**MAP 6 SEGMENT OF THE CITY OF WINDSOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAP**