

APPENDIX

C



**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment Report -
Proposed National Urban
Park**

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

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Feb 17, 2023

Henry Cary (P327)
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions
PO BOX 0 Burlington ON L7N 3W5

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Revised Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment City of Windsor Proposed National Urban Park Various Lots and Concessions, Former Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, now City of Windsor and Town of LaSalle, Ontario", Dated Feb 14, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on Feb 15, 2023, MCM Project Information Form Number P327-0024-2022, MCM File Number 0016318

Dear Dr. Cary:

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

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Figures 2A to 2F and 13A to 13F of the above titled report and recommends the following:

"Based on the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study areas, the following recommendations are provided for each study area, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 6.0:

Ojibway Shores

- Approximately 10.9 ha (100%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.

Black Oak

- Approximately 35.6 ha (38%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.
- Approximately 5.8 ha (6%) of the study area has not been previously assessed but is identified in the WAMP to have low potential and requires no further archaeological assessment.

- Approximately 23.2 ha (25%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 29.2 ha (31%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

Ojibway Park

- Approximately 0.7 ha (1%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further assessment.
- Approximately 10.6 ha (17%) of the study area was previously assessed though Stage 1 property assessment by Wood in 2020 (Wood 2020); the recommendations prepared for that assessment remain in effect:
 - o ...the study area is forested parkland that has archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a, that ploughing or cultivation is not viable. This land is recommended for assessment by means of hand shovel test pitting at 5 m grid intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres ("cm") in diameter and dug to a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through 6-millimetre ("mm") mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 51.6 ha (82%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

Ojibway Prairie

- Although approximately 127.9 ha (100%) of the study area was previously surveyed and determined to require no further archaeological assessment (Kenyon 1976), this survey does not meet current requirements for archaeological assessment under the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- Approximately 48 ha (38%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 79.9 ha (62%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

Tallgrass

- Approximately 22.7 ha (44%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 28.5 ha (56%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

Spring Garden

- Approximately 3.3 ha (2%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further

archaeological assessment.

- Approximately 93.9 ha (53%) ha of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 80.9 ha (45%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

Oakwood

- Approximately 3.8 ha (15.5%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.
- Approximately 1.2 ha (5%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have low potential and determined through background research to have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. No further archaeological assessment is required for this disturbed portion of the study area.
- Approximately 13 ha (53%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 6.5 ha (26.5%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

Malden Park

- Approximately 54.4 ha (83%) of the study area was previously assessed through Stage 2 property assessment by Golder in 2020; the recommendations prepared for that assessment remain in effect:
 - o No archaeological resources were identified within the portions of the Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, and, as such, these areas should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further assessment is recommended.
 - o Portions of the Study Area identified as retaining archaeological potential [approximately 5.5 ha, 8%] must be subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to development impacts. As the Study Area cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist using the shovel test pit survey method at 5 m intervals as per the Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Test pits should be dug by hand and be at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil. All soil should be screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of cultural materials, and each test pit should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and fill.
 - o Due to complete and extensive previous disturbance and permanent wetness, the remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential and no further archaeological work is necessary for these portions of the Study Area.
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 11.4 ha (17%), is identified in the WAMP to have low potential and requires no further archaeological assessment.

South Cameron

- Approximately 0.3 ha (0.3%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.
- Approximately 7.5 ha (6.3%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).
- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 100.5 ha (84%), has archaeological potential, although background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are identified in the WAMP to have low archaeological potential, are permanently wet, or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. Therefore, an archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soils and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.
- Approximately 11.3 ha (9.4%) of the study area was identified in the WAMP to have low archaeological potential and determined through background research to have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. No further archaeological assessment is required for these disturbed portions of the study area.

Armanda

- Approximately 26.5 ha (58%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.
- Approximately 14.6 ha (32%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the Standards

and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 4.8 ha (10%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

St. Clair

Approximately 1.3 ha (7%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.

- The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 16.3 ha (93%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required."

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrea Williams
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Mark Di Domenico, City of Windsor
Kristina Tang, City of Windsor

¹*In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

Revised Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

*City of Windsor Proposed National Urban Park
Various Lots and Concessions, Former Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, now City of
Windsor and Town of LaSalle, Ontario
Project # IM22104012*

*Archaeological Consulting License #P327 (Cary)
PIF # P327-0024-2022 (Stage 1)*

February 14, 2023

Prepared for:
*City of Windsor
350 City Hall Square West, Windsor, ON, N9A 6S1*

wood.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

City of Windsor Proposed National Urban Park

Various Lots and Concessions, Former Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, now City of Windsor and Town of LaSalle, Ontario

Project # IM22104012

PREPARED FOR:

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February 14, 2023

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wood.

Executive Summary

Wood Environment & Infrastructure (Wood) was retained by the City of Windsor to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the baseline studies to propose a National Urban Park in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The baseline studies were initiated between the City of Windsor and Parks Canada and are currently considering 11 areas (the study areas) (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2, and 3):

- Ojibway Shores (Ojibway Shores)
- Black Oak Heritage Park (Black Oak)
- Ojibway Park
- Ojibway Prairie Provincial Nature Reserve (Ojibway Prairie)
- Tallgrass Prairie Heritage Park (Tallgrass)
- Spring Garden Natural Area (Spring Garden)
- Oakwood Natural Area (Oakwood)
- Malden Park
- South Cameron Woodlot Natural Area (South Cameron)
- Armanda/Chappus – Herb Gray Parkway Area (Armanda)
- St. Clair College Prairie and Woods (St. Clair)

Except for the southeast portion of Ojibway Prairie located within the Town of LaSalle, the study areas are within the City of Windsor and owned by various entities, including the City of Windsor, Ontario Parks, provincial and federal government departments, Hydro One, and private individuals and corporations. Together the study areas comprise approximately 802.9 hectares (ha). A development plan has not been developed for this stage of the baseline studies.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) under Project Information Form (PIF) number P327-0024-2022 (Stage 1). Due to the size and extent of the study areas, an optional Stage 1 property inspection was not conducted as part of this assessment.

Through research of the archaeological, historical, and environmental context, the Stage 1 background study determined that all the study areas have general archaeological potential. These areas of general archaeological potential were then refined through review of previous assessments and the Windsor Archaeological Management Plan (WAMP), and analysis of mapping and aerial imagery indicating permanently wet swamp and marsh, or evidence of extensive and deep land alterations. From these results, the requirements for further archaeological assessment in each study area could be identified. Detailed recommendations specific to each study area are provided in Section 5.0 of this report and illustrated in Appendix A: Figures 13A-F.

The recommendations provided in Section 5.0 of this report are subject to approval by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. In accordance with Section 2.6.2 of the 2020 *Provincial Policy Statement*: "Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved" (Government of Ontario 2020: 31). Grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are not permitted until notice of approval is received from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

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Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Wood Environment & Infrastructure (Wood) was retained by the City of Windsor to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the baseline studies to propose a National Urban Park in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The studies were initiated between the City of Windsor and Parks Canada and are currently considering 11 areas (the study areas) (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2, and 3):

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- Tallgrass Prairie Heritage Park (Tallgrass)
- Spring Garden Natural Area (Spring Garden)
- Oakwood Natural Area (Oakwood)
- Malden Park
- South Cameron Woodlot Natural Area (South Cameron)
- Armanda/Chappus – Herb Gray Parkway Area (Armanda)
- St. Clair College Prairie and Woods (St. Clair)

These study areas were historically located in Part of Lots 42-53 and 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Part of Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Part of Lots 63-71 and 74-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, and Part of Lot 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, all in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex. Except for the southeast portion of Ojibway Prairie located within the Town of LaSalle, the study areas are within the City of Windsor and owned by various entities, including the City of Windsor, Ontario Parks, provincial and federal government departments, Hydro One, and private individuals and corporations. Together the study areas comprise approximately 802.9 hectares (ha). A development plan has not been developed for this stage of the baseline studies.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P327) held by Henry Cary, Senior Archaeologist at Wood. The MHSTCI acknowledged the project information by issuing Project Information Form (PIF) number P327-0024-2022 (Stage 1). Due to the size and extent of the study areas, an optional Stage 1 property inspection was not conducted as part of this assessment.

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study, analysis of archaeological potential in each of the study areas, and recommendations for further assessment, where appropriate.

1.2 Scope of Work

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a qualitative study that systematically assesses the archaeological potential of a study area based on its land use and evidence of possible pre-contact Indigenous and historical Indigenous and early post-contact (settler) occupation. Following the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:13), the objectives of a Stage 1 background study are to: 1) provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions; 2) evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential to support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the study area, if required; and 3) recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment, where appropriate.

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For this Stage 1 background study, Wood:

- Contacted the MHSTCI to search the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* for all registered archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre (km) radius of the study areas
- Contacted the MHSTCI to search the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* for reports that detail archaeological assessments conducted within a 50-metre (m) radius of the study areas;
- Analysed the study areas' physical characteristics, principally their proximity to water sources, elevated topography, well-drained soils and sediments, distinctive land formations and resource areas to determine their archaeological potential for pre-contact period occupations;
- Reviewed historical maps and other archival sources to determine the study areas' archaeological potential for post-contact period human occupations;
- Recommended appropriate field-testing strategies for areas identified to have general archaeological potential; and,
- Prepared a Stage 1 report describing the findings and providing recommendations for further archaeological work, if required.

2.0 Stage 1 Background Study

2.1 Archaeological Context

2.1.1 A Cultural History for Southern Ontario

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Indigenous adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. Most stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as: Onondaga and Haldimand cherts, found near the north shore of Lake Erie; Kettle Point chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron; and Collingwood chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment near Georgian Bay.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile point technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 3,000 years ago, when Indigenous Nations began to make clay pottery. Later periods are defined both by point types and pottery characteristics. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites.

The following is an overview of the cultural history of southern and eastern Ontario as understood by archaeologists. It is based upon published syntheses of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright 1972, Ellis and Ferris 1990, Adams 1994). For additional reference, Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

The cultural history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted, and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called “flutes”. Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Paleo Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 9,000 years ago.

After 9,500 years ago, there was a long period when the climate was variable and the bare lands left by the glaciers were becoming re-forested, resulting in patchier, more diverse ecozones. During this time, which lasted until 3,000 years ago, people were adapting to diverse environmental settings. There appears to have been more reliance on local stone for making tools and more variable tool manufacturing technologies. The adoption of a spear-throwing board, known as an atlatl, was an important innovation, resulting in the ability to throw smaller darts with more force. Projectile points from this period, called the Archaic Period, are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centered on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile, an adaptation that continued to develop until the arrival of Europeans.

In southern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include serrated Nettling and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and

Otter Creek, and Late types include Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these point types are named after archaeological sites where they were first identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Early Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were crudely made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,400 years ago.

During the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched, and more sedentary communities developed. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape but were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period transitioned into the Late Woodland Period A.D. 500–900 with the earliest direct evidence for agriculture.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of recognizable Iroquoian and Algonquian cultures in southern Ontario, characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Iroquoian villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later Iroquoian villages were larger and more heavily palisaded, and longhouses were larger also. Algonquian settlements tended to be less populous and temporary.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquoian social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was only made worse by the European presence. Three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Contact with Europeans changed the Late Woodland way of life at different times and to varying degrees throughout Ontario. Indigenous peoples first acquired European goods indirectly through existing exchange networks, but as European incursions expanded, they accessed a wide range of materials through direct trade. Sites from this transitional period can be difficult to discern from later post-contact occupations, and the introduction of European goods may not have triggered significant social change in Indigenous communities. As European colonization intensified from the 18th century onwards, Indigenous ways of life have adapted to change in complex and varied ways.

Table 1: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario

Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Paleo Period (9000–8500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Early Paleo Period rarely found in eastern Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points.
Late Paleo Period (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points, Lanceolate Bifaces.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanley/Neville points.
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–3000 B.C.). Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.) . Brewerton points. Laurentian Complex (6000–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.) . Lamoka points. Broadpoint Complex (1850–1650 B.C.) . Adder Orchard, Genesee points. Smallpoint Complex (1650–1000 B.C.) . Crawford Knoll, Innes points. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex. Hind points.
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched points, Meadowood Cache Blades, Kramer, Adena points. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.) . Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.) . Introduction of true cemeteries.
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points. Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (Southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Rivière au Vase Phase of the Younger / Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and western end of Lake Erie) Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Naticoke, Notched Naticoke, Triangular Daniels/Madison points. Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian and Algonkian migrations and resettlement during the French colonial regime in New France.
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian and Algonkian migrations and resettlement during the British colonial regime in British North America.

2.1.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

To register archaeological sites in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*, the MHSTCI adopted the “Borden system” (Borden 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude, with each Borden block measuring approximately 13 km east-west by approximately 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced with a four-letter designation, with sites found within each block numbered sequentially as they are registered. The study area is located within the *AbHs* Borden block. Inquiries to MHSTCI Database Co-ordinator Mr. Robert von Bitter on 15 March 2022 determined that there are 22 registered sites located within a 1 km radius of the study areas. Eighteen of these sites are located within 300 m of the study areas, and there are three registered sites located within the Ojibway Shores (2) and Black Oak (1) study areas (MHSTCI 2022a). These three sites have been fully mitigated and are identified as retaining “no further cultural heritage value or interest” (CHVI). Table 2 provides a summary of these sites and those within a 300 m radius of the study areas are described below.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1-km Radius of the Study Areas

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AbHs-1	Lucier	Indigenous Late Woodland	Burial	395 m south of South Cameron	Unknown
AbHs-5	Morton Terminal 1	Post-contact	House	70 m north of Ojibway Shores	Unknown
AbHs-6	Morton Terminal 2	Post-contact	House, midden	35 m north of Ojibway Shores	Unknown
AbHs-7	E.C. ROW	Indigenous Late Woodland	Burial, longhouse, village	400 m south of South Cameron	Further CHVI
AbHs-17	Ojibway 1	Post-contact	Homestead	Within Black Oak	No Further CHVI
AbHs-18	Ojibway 2	Indigenous Late Archaic; Indigenous Woodland; Post-contact	Unknown	30 m south of Black Oak	No Further CHVI
AbHs-19	Ojibway 3	Post-contact	Building, homestead	Within Ojibway Shores	No Further CHVI
AbHs-20	Ojibway 4	Indigenous Late Archaic	Unknown, burial	Within Ojibway Shores	No Further CHVI
AbHs-21	Nordic Power	Post-contact	Dump	750 m north of Black Oak	No Further CHVI
AbHs-35	Baly	Post-contact	Homestead	185 m northeast of Spring Garden	No Further CHVI
AbHs-36	Fields	Post-contact	Homestead	225 m east of Spring Garden	Further CHVI
AbHs-37	DRIC H11	Post-contact	Homestead	20 m north of St. Clair	Further CHVI

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Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Distance from Study Area	Development Review Status
AbHs-38	DRIC H14	Post-contact	Findspot	10 m north of Armanda	Further CHVI
AbHs-43	LaSalle	Post-contact	Scatter	195 m south of Oakwood	Further CHVI
AbHs-44	P41	Indigenous pre-contact	Scatter	85 m east of Spring Garden	No Further CHVI
AbHs-45	-	Indigenous pre-contact	Findspot	15 m east of Spring Garden	Further CHVI
AbHs-48	P43	Indigenous pre-contact	Scatter	40 m west of St. Clair	Further CHVI
AbHs-49	P40	Indigenous pre-contact	Scatter	180 m northeast of Spring Garden	Further CHVI
AbHs-56	P9/H10	Indigenous pre-contact; post-contact	Unknown; farmstead	125 m southwest of St. Clair	Further CHVI
AbHs-58	Sideline	Post-contact	-	230 m north of Black Oak	No Further CHVI
AbHs-59	H42	Post-contact	Unknown; homestead	<i>Within Oakwood</i>	No Further CHVI
AbHs-66	H1	Post-contact	Other: secondary deposit from imported fill	460 m east of St. Clair	No Further CHVI

Note: Entries in **Bold** are located within 300 m of the study areas and entries in *italics* are located within the study areas

- **AbHs-5 (Morton Terminal)** is located 70 m north of the **Ojibway Shores** study area near the bank of the Detroit River. The site was described as a Euro-Canadian (1820–1860 AD) homestead that has been severely disturbed by tailings and topsoil removal (Kenyon 1972).
- **AbHs-6 (Morton Terminal 2)** is located 35 m north of the **Ojibway Shores** study area near the bank of the Detroit River. The site was described as a Euro-Canadian (1820–1860 AD) homestead and midden that has been severely disturbed by tailings and topsoil removal (Kenyon 1972).
- **AbHs-17 (Ojibway 1)** is located within the **Black Oak** study area. The site was described as a post 1850s Euro-Canadian homestead and artifact scatter measuring 100 m by 60 m. Although no structural remains were present, numerous large brick fragments were recovered. The site was not recommended for further archaeological work (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-18 (Ojibway 2)** is located 30 m south of the **Black Oak** study area. This 250 m by 150 m site was interpreted to have occupations from the Indigenous Late Archaic and Woodland periods, and the post-contact period. The dispersed artifact scatters suggests that neither of the pre-contact occupations represent an intense or prolonged use of the site. The post-contact assemblage was largely collected from a single locus adjacent to a road. Proximity to the road and an absence of significant building material suggests the assemblage may be refuse rather than debris related to a residential occupation. No further archaeological work was recommended

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for the pre- or post-contact components of the site (MHSTCI 2022a).

- **AbHs-19 (Ojibway 3)** is located within the **Ojibway Shores** study area. The site was described as a Euro-Canadian building or possibly homestead with a masonry foundation measuring 20 m by 12 m by 8 m. Within a cellar depression was a mix of early to mid-19th century material and 20th century refuse. Since most of the artifacts dated to the mid-19th century or later, no further archaeological work was recommended (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-20 (Ojibway 4)**, found within the **Ojibway Shores** study area, included the remains of a pre-contact Indigenous burial as well as post-contact materials. Overall, the site measured 50 m by 50 m. The small pre-contact assemblage included a Late Archaic Genesee projectile point (ca. 3800 to 3500 B.P.), a single chert flake, and what was tentatively identified as a human bone fragment. Due to the small quantity of cultural remains and the disturbed context, no further archaeological work was recommended (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-35 (Baly)** is located 185 m northeast of the **Spring Garden** study area. The site was found in 2006 during a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and was described as an artifact scatter from a Euro-Canadian homestead (ASI 2006). Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2008 recovered late 19th century to early 20th century materials such as bottle glass, a small number of ceramics, and nails and other architectural debris. The assessment also identified two pre-contact lithic flake fragments. From the small assemblage of ceramics, it was concluded that the site was a barn or outbuilding where refuse was dumped during the 20th century. No further archaeological work was recommended (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-36 (Fields)** was a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts found in 2006 approximately 225 m northeast of the **Spring Garden** study area. This site was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-37 (DRIC H11)** was a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts associated with a homestead located 20 m north of the **St. Clair** study area. The site was identified in 2006 during a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and among the items found adjacent to an extant farmhouse were blue transfer ceramics, metal, and cut nails. The assessment determined that AbHs-37 had further archaeological potential and was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment (ASI 2006).
- **AbHs-38 (DRIC H14)** was a findspot of Euro-Canadian material located 10 m north of the **Armanda** study area. The site was identified in 2006 from a single polychrome painted ceramic fragment recovered during Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Four additional test units excavated in 2.5 m intervals around the original unit recovered no further archaeological remains, but the assessment recommended that Stage 3 site-specific assessment should be conducted to determine the nature and extent of the findspot (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-43 (LaSalle/ H33)** was a scatter of Euro-Canadian material measuring approximately 15 m by 5 m located 195 m south of the **Oakwood** study area. The site was found in 2008 during Stage 2 property assessment. Based on historical documentation and proximity to two historic roadways, it was recommended that a Stage 3 site-specific assessment be conducted at the site (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-44 (P41)** was an Indigenous pre-contact findspot located 85 m east of the **Spring Garden** study area. The find was a single Kettle Point flake fragment recovered during Stage 2 property assessment in 2006. Subsequent Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2008 found no additional

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cultural material and interpreted the flake to have been deposited during pre-contact travel on the land rather than indication of a nearby camp. No further archaeological work was recommended (MHSTCI 2022a).

- **AbHs-45** was a non-diagnostic Indigenous projectile point found in 2008 during Stage 2 property assessment approximately 15 m east of the **Spring Garden** study area. Although further test unit intensification conducted over the findspot yielded only one flake and a non-cultural slate fragment, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-48 (P43)** was a scatter of 10 Indigenous pre-contact lithics located 40 m west of the **St. Clair** study area. Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2009 had recovered the lithics from a single 1 m by 1 m unit and although intensified excavation in the surrounding area found no further material, a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts was recommended for the site (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-49 (P40)** was a pre-contact Indigenous lithic scatter located 180 m northeast of the **Spring Garden** study area. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2009 recommended that a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts should be carried out at the site (MHSTCI 2022a).
- **AbHs-56 (P9/H10)** is a multicomponent pre- and post-contact site located 125 m southwest of the **St. Clair** study area. Stage 2 property assessment in 2008 determined that the post-contact material was associated with one of the many families documented to have occupied the property during the 19th century. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2008 and 2009 recommended Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts for the pre-contact component of the site (URS 2010).
- **AbHs-58 (Sideline/ P15)** was a scatter of pre-contact Indigenous artifacts located 230 m north of the **Black Oak** study area. The site was discovered during Stage 2 property assessment and was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment. Five positive test units dug during the Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2011 recovered chert flakes, animal bone, and pre-contact Indigenous ceramics dating to the Younge or Springwell phases of the Western Basin Tradition (1000-3000 A.D.). Despite the small quantities of artifacts and the evidence indicating the site had been disturbed, Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts was recommended. This was conducted in 2012 and included mechanical topsoil stripping to identify the presence of pre-contact features. No subsoil features were identified relating to the pre-contact remains and the assessment concluded that the artifacts were a secondary deposition within a disturbed deposit. No further archaeological work was recommended (A.M. Archaeological Associates 2015).
- **AbHs-59 (H42)** was a Euro-Canadian site located within the **Oakwood** study area. The site was originally identified in 2009 during a Stage 2 test pit survey, then investigated through Stage 3 site-specific assessment in 2011, which determined that further archaeological work would be required. The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts was conducted later in 2011 and included both hand excavation and mechanical topsoil stripping. A total of 2,879 post-contact artifacts were recovered during hand excavation, while mechanical topsoil stripping revealed 13 sub-surface features including a refuse pit. Artifacts from the refuse pit dated the feature to the 19th century, while finds from the topsoil and another feature were from a later 19th to 20th century occupation of the site. The Stage 4 mitigation determined that the site related to agricultural land use of the property and was associated with a dwelling. No further archaeological work was recommended (URS 2011b).

2.1.3 History of Archaeological Investigations

Wood’s search of the *Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports* administered by the MHSTCI determined that 35 archaeological assessments have been conducted within the study areas and four archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 m of the study areas (MHSTCI 2022b). At the time of writing, MHSTCI Database Co-ordinator Mr. Robert von Bitter had provided 19 of these reports. Appendix A: Figure 4 shows the location of these previous studies, and they are described in the following subsections.

2.1.3.1 Reports Documenting Archaeological Assessments Within the Study Areas

Table 3 lists the reports in the *Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports* that detail archaeological assessments conducted within the study areas. The reports provided by the MHSTCI are then described below in chronological order.

Table 3: Related Archaeological Assessment Reports Within the Study Areas

Year	Title	Author	PIF
Ojibway Shores			
1993	Ojibway Industrial Park Archaeological Assessment, City of Windsor	M.M. Dillion Limited	92-024 & 93-041
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	Archaeological Services Inc (ASI)	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2012	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the 0225 & 9996 Parcels at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lots 55 & 56, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County)	A.M Archaeological Associates (AMAA)	P035-149-2011
Black Oak			
1993	Ojibway Industrial Park Archaeological Assessment, City of Windsor	M.M. Dillion Limited	92-024 & 93-041
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2015	The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the P17/H17 Site at The Canada Border Services Plaza Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lot 55, Con 1, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County)	AMAA	P035-150-2011

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Year	Title	Author	PIF
Ojibway Park			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2013	The 2012 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the NPS 16 Panhandle Replacement Pipeline, Part of Lots 46-50, Concession 1, West Sandwich Geographic Township, City of Windsor, County of Essex, Ontario	D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.	P242-046-2012
2016	The 2015 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the NPS 16 Panhandle 2015 Replacement - Ojibway Parkway, Lots 49 & 48, Concession 1, West Sandwich Geographic Township, County of Essex, City of Windsor, Ontario	D.R Poulton & Associates Inc.	P316-0325-2015
2020	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment for the Ojibway Parkway Wildlife Overpass, Ojibway Parkway South of Broadway Boulevard, in the City of Windsor, Part of Lots 48 to 55, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, Ontario	Wood	P348-0102-2020
Ojibway Prairie			
1972	Ojibway Prairie Reserve Archaeological Survey	Ian T. Kenyon	N/A
Spring Garden			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2011	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for 33 Properties Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP) City of Windsor and County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS Canada Inc. (URS)	P088- 052-2011
2011	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088-051-2010
Tallgrass			
No previous assessments completed within study area			

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Year	Title	Author	PIF
Armanda			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2010	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088-038-2008, P290-004-2008, P088-011-2009
2011	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for 33 Properties Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP) City of Windsor and County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088- 052-2011
2011	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088-051-2010
Malden Park			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2022	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Malden Park, Part of Lots 58 and 59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Geographic Township of Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario	Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)	P1013-0006-2020, P1013-0011-2021
Oakwood			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2011	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of H42, Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088-041-2011
2011	Stage 4 Mitigation of site H42, Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088-048-2011

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Year	Title	Author	PIF
South Cameron			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
St. Clair			
2006	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis.	ASI	P057-11-2005
2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	ASI	P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007
2010	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario	URS	P088-038-2008, P290-004-2008, P088-011-2009

- Ojibway Prairie Reserve Archaeological Survey. Prepared by Ian T. Kenyon from the Ministry of Cultural and Recreation, 1976.

In 1976, Ian Kenyon conducted an archaeological survey of **Ojibway Prairie** with an irregular-shaped study area bounded by Turkey Creek to the south, Titcombe Road to the north, Matchette Road to the west and Malden Road to the east. Test pit survey was conducted in areas within 100 m of streams and other areas of potential. After four days of surface inspection and test-pit survey without finding archaeological resources, Kenyon recommended that no further work be required.

However, Kenyon’s background research identified six pre- and post-contact “zones” of archaeological potential adjacent to the 1976 study area. These include pre-contact Indigenous sites located on the north bank of Turkey Creek (Zone 1), an 18th century water mill located on Turkey Creek where it turns north (Zone 2), pre-contact Indigenous sites located along Turkey Creek east of Malden Road (Zone 3), 18th century French farmsteads of the *Petite Côte* located along the Detroit River (Zone 4), a 18th century Huron village established in 1747 and occupied into the 19th century (Zone 5), and water mill constructed in the late 18th century (Zone 6). Zone 1 and Zone 2 archaeological potential areas correspond to the **Ojibway Shores** and **Spring Garden** study areas, respectively. Kenyon’s assessment determined that due to extensive disturbance in the 20th century, only the potential areas Zones 1 through 4 should be considered for further archaeological work (Kenyon 1976).

- Ojibway Industrial Park Archaeological Assessment, City of Windsor. Prepared by M.M. Dillion Limited for the City of Windsor, 1993. Reference No. 92-024 & 93-041.

M.M. Dillion Limited was retained by the City of Windsor in 1992 to conduct Stage 1-2 and Stage 3 archaeological assessments prior to the development of the Ojibway Industrial Park. The assessment’s study area measured 48.6 ha in size and covered parts of the **Ojibway Shores** and **Black Oak** study areas. Background research and Stage 2 survey identified four sites: AbHs-17 in the **Black Oak** study area, AbHs-19 and AbHs-20 in the **Ojibway Shores** study area, and AbHs-18 that extended into to the Ojibway Shores study area. Although AbHs-17 —a post 1850s Euro-Canadian homestead and artifact scatter— was determined to require no further work, Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended for AbHs-18,

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AbHs-19, and AbHs-20.

AbHs-18 (Ojibway II) was identified to have both a Late Archaic and Woodland period occupation, but the small assemblage was not considered to have sufficient significance to warrant further archaeological work. Similarly, a Euro-Canadian assemblage from a single locus point at the site, while including ceramics from the late-18th to early 19th centuries, was determined to be part of a secondary deposition that required no further archaeological investigation (M.M Dillion 1993). Assessment of AbHs-19 (Ojibway III) identified a post-contact masonry and brick foundation with a concentration of 19th century and 20th century refuse. No further archaeological work was recommended for this site (M.M Dillion 1993).

During the Stage 2 test pit survey of AbHs-20 (Ojibway IV), a Late Archaic Genesee projectile point (ca. 3800 to 3500 BP), a chert flake, and a fragment of human bone were recovered, as well as a small assemblage of historical period artifacts dating from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. No features were identified and from the evidence of extensive landscape disturbance, M.M Dillion recommended that no further archaeological work be required (M.M Dillion 1993).

- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Detroit River International Crossing, Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Area of Continued Analysis. Unpublished report prepared by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries, 2006. Reference No. 05EA-004 (PIF P057-011-2005).

In 2005 and 2006, ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the Detroit River International Crossing Environmental Assessment Study (DRIC EA), for an area approximately 2,886 ha in size, including portions of the **Ojibway Shores, Black Oak, Ojibway Park, Spring Garden, Oakwood, Malden Park, South Cameron, Armanda,** and **St. Clair** study areas. The background study identified ten registered archaeological sites, nine unregistered sites and two unregistered burials in the study area defined for the assessment, but none of these are within the current study areas. A ranking system was created to indicate the significance of archaeological sites with known locations; AbHs-1 (Lucier), AbHs-7 (E.C. Row), and a burial site bounded by Russell, Chippawa, Sandwich and Brock streets were identified to have national heritage significance. ASI recommended that prior to any proposed disturbance, a Stage 2 property assessment should be conducted in areas ASI had identified to have archaeological potential (ASI 2006).

- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) City of Windsor and County of Essex (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Prepared by Archaeological Services Inc., June 2010. (PIFs P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, & P057-441-2007)

Following the recommendations of the 2006 Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2006), ASI completed Stage 2 property assessment as part of the DRIC EA for areas within the Preferred Alternative, which included part of the **Ojibway Shores, Black Oak, Ojibway Park, Spring Garden, Oakwood, Malden Park, South Cameron, Armanda,** and **St. Clair** study areas. Pedestrian and test pit survey of 496 parcels identified 43 archaeological sites, 29 of which were recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment. This included finds labelled P13, P14, P45, H36, H37, and H39 within the **Armanda** study area and P10 within the **St. Clair** study area, but none were registered by the MHSCTI as archaeological sites. ASI also recommended that Stage 2 archaeological assessment be required for any lands where permission-to-enter had not been granted (ASI 2010).

- Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Prepared by URS Canada Inc.,

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August 2010. Reference No. 33015836.TORON (PIFs P088-038-2008, P290-004-2008, P088-011-2009)

Beginning in 2008, URS conducted 16 Stage 3 site-specific assessments for the DRIC EA following the recommendations made in the 2006 Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2006). This included work adjacent to the **Armanda** study area (“P13”), and within and near the **St. Clair** study area (“P10” and AbHs-48). P13 and P10 were determined to require no further assessment since both were isolated artifact finds, and neither were registered as archaeological sites by the MHSTCI. Site AbHs-48, located near **St. Clair**, was recommended for further work, but the site boundaries do not extend into the **St. Clair** study area. URS determined that three additional find locations (outside the current study areas) would require Stage 4 archaeological assessment (URS 2010).

- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for 33 Properties Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP) City of Windsor and County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Prepared for the Ministry of Transportation and AECOM, prepared by URS Canada Inc., September 2011 (PIF P088-052-2011)

Following the recommendations of the 2006 Stage 1 assessment (ASI 2006), URS conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP) as part of the DRIC EA. This assessment covered 33 land parcels during the 2011 field season, including areas within the **Spring Garden** and **Armanda** study areas. Pedestrian and test pit survey at 5 m intervals found no archaeological remains and all 33 lots were deemed free of archaeological concern with no further archaeological work recommended (URS 2011d).

- Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of H42, Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Prepared by URS Canada Inc., September 2011 (PIF P088-041-2011)

In 2011, URS conducted a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AbHs-59 (H42) within the Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP) footprint, which included investigating a portion of land within the **Oakwood** study area. The assessment determined that the site contained a large assemblage of artifacts related to an early Euro-Canadian occupation and that the site required Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts (URS 2011a).

- Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Prepared by URS Canada Inc., August 2011 (PIF P088-051-2010)

URS conducted 13 Stage 3 site-specific assessments in 2010 as part of the DRIC EA and following the recommendations made in the 2006 Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2006). This included assessment of sites near **Spring Garden** and the previously identified P14, P45, H36, H37, and H39 within the **Armanda** study area. The Stage 3 assessments concluded that no further work was required for these finds (URS 2011c), and none were registered as archaeological sites by the MHSTCI.

- Stage 4 Mitigation of site H42, Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Prepared by URS Canada Inc., August 2011 (P088-048-2011)

In 2011, URS was retained by the City of Windsor to complete Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts for AbHs-59 (H42) as recommended by URS’s Stage 3 site-specific assessment (URS 2011a). Block

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excavation and mechanical topsoil stripping conducted for the Stage 4 extended into the adjacent **Oakwood** study area. From the artifact analysis, it was determined that the site represented occupation from the mid-19th to early 20th century with structural remains including window glass and post features suggesting the artifacts were associated with a shelter or temporary building. No further archaeological work was recommended (URS 2011b).

- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the 0225 & 9996 Parcels at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lots 55 & 56, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County). Prepared for Morrison Hershfield Limited, prepared by A.M. Archaeological Associates, June 2012 (PIF P035-149-2011)

Following the recommendations made in the 2006 Stage 1 archaeological assessment (ASI 2006), AMAA conducted a Stage 2 property assessment for the Canada Border Services Plaza of the DRIC EA, within the **Ojibway Shores** study area in 2012. No further work was recommended for the areas surveyed (A.M. Archaeological Associates 2012a).

- The 2012 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the NPS 16 Panhandle Replacement Pipeline, Part of Lots 46-50, Concession 1, West Sandwich Geographic Township, City of Windsor, County of Essex, Ontario. Prepared for Union Gas Limited, prepared by D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., March 2013 (PIF P242-046-2012)

D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the proposed NPS 16 Panhandle Replacement Pipeline located on part of Lot 46-50, Concession 1 within the **Ojibway Park** study area in 2012. After 5-meter interval test pitting found no archaeological resources, it was concluded that further work was not required (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2013).

- The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the P17/H17 Site at The Canada Border Services Plaza Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lot 55, Con 1, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County). Prepared for Morrison Hershfield Limited, prepared by A.M. Archaeological Associates, January 2015 (PIF P035-150-2011)

In 2015, AMAA conducted a Stage 3 site-specific assessment for the Canada Border Services Plaza following the recommendations made in the 2006 Stage 1 assessment (ASI 2006). The purpose of the assessment was to determine the nature and extent of P17 and H17, a multi-component site located near the **Black Oak** study area. Test unit excavation conducted at P17 identified 38 artifacts, including one chert flake, 13 non-cultural chert pebbles and 24 artifacts of 20th century date, while excavation of H17 identified 25 non-cultural chert pebbles and 46 artifacts from the 20th century. No further archaeological assessment was recommended (A.M. Archaeological Associates 2015a).

- The 2015 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the NPS 16 Panhandle 2015 Replacement - Ojibway Parkway, Lots 49 & 48, Concession 1, West Sandwich Geographic Township, County of Essex, City of Windsor, Ontario. Prepared by D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc., July 2016 (PIF P316-0325-2015)

D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 assessment of the proposed NPS 16 Panhandle 2015 Replacement Pipeline within the **Ojibway Park** study area in 2015. Background research and Stage 2 test pit survey were conducted to determine the potential of archaeological resources but determined that no further archaeological work was required (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 2016).

- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Class Environmental Assessment for the Ojibway Parkway

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Wildlife Overpass, Ojibway Parkway South of Broadway Boulevard, in the City of Windsor, Part of Lots 48 to 55, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, Ontario.
Prepared for the Corporation of the City of Windsor, prepared by Wood, August 2020 (PIF P348-0102-2020)

In 2020, Wood conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of approximately 19.6 hectares including part of the **Ojibway Park** study area as part of the Ojibway Environmental Wildlife Overpass Environmental Assessment. Although the assessment's study area was identified on the City of Windsor's Archaeological Master Plan (WAMP) to have archaeological potential, a property inspection and a review of recent land use history determined 9.0 ha of the 19.6 ha study area had been subjected to deep and extensive land disturbance. The remaining 10.6 ha of forested parkland was determined to retain archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Wood PLC 2020).

- Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Malden Park, Part of Lots 58 and 59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Geographic Township of Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. Prepared by Golder Associates Ltd., February 2022 (PIFs P1013-0006-2020, P1013-0011-2021).

Golder was retained by Windsor Salt Ltd. to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the east portion of the **Malden Park** study area prior to expansion of a salt solution wellfield. The Stage 1 background study determined that portions of the assessment's study area retained archaeological potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources due to its proximity to Turkey Creek, the historical Town of Sandwich, and the presence of soils conducive to agriculture. However, the property inspection identified a large disturbance from construction activities relating to the Malden Landfill and park infrastructure that had removed archaeological potential. The remaining portions of the assessment's study area determined to retain archaeological potential were assessed through visual inspection or test pit excavation at 5 m to 10 m intervals. The test pitting was restricted to areas that would be directly impacted by the proposed development. In two of the three areas surveyed, disturbance extending into natural subsoil was encountered, while the third area was found to have slopes greater than 20 degrees or was permanently wet. The assessment recommended no further archaeological work for the areas that had been tested or inspected through Stage 2 property assessment, but that Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted in the northern portions of the assessment's study area that were identified to have archaeological potential (Golder 2022).

2.1.3.2 Reports Documenting Archaeological Assessments Within 50 m of the Study Areas

Table 4 lists the reports in the *Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports* that detail archaeological assessments conducted within 50 m of the study areas. The reports provided by the MHSTCI are then described below in chronological order.

Table 4: Related Archaeological Assessment Reports Within 50 m of the Study Areas

Year	Title	Author	PIF
Ojibway Shores			
2021	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 120 Broadway Street Development Part of Black 'A', Part of 1.3' Reserve, Part of Front Road, Registered Plan 688 Part of Lots 54 & 55, Concession 1 Petite Cote Geographic Township of Sandwich West Now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario	Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC)	P316-0456-2021
Black Oak Heritage			
2012	The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for Six Additional Properties Known as 0280, 0282, 0284, 0288, 0293, 0435 at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing City of Windsor (Lots 55 & 56, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County)	AMAA	P035-179-2012
2015	The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the P20/H18 Site at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lot 55, Con 1, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County)	AMAA	P035-152-2011
Oakwood			
2019	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Pulford Street Road Reconstruction Project, City of Windsor Part of Lots 63, 64, and 65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Township of Sandwich, Essex County, Ontario	Wood	P348-0052-2019

- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 120 Broadway Street Development Part of Black 'A', Part of 1.3' Reserve, Part of Front Road, Registered Plan 688 Part of Lots 54 & 55, Concession 1 Petite Cote Geographic Township of Sandwich West Now City of Windsor Essex County, Ontario. Prepared by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2021. Reference No. 2021-019 (PIF P316-0456-2021)

In 2021, TMHC conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 120 Broadway Street, within 50 m of the **Ojibway Shores** study area. Background research indicated that the assessment's study area had archaeological potential based on its proximity to the Detroit River, registered archaeological sites, early 19th century settlement structures, and historical transportation routes. However, the property inspection found that most of the area had been extensively disturbed by topsoil stripping and other earth moving activities. The area was considered free of archaeological concern with no requirement for further archaeological work (TMHC 2021).

- The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for Six Additional Properties Known as 0280, 0282, 0284, 0288, 0293, 0435 at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing City of

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Windsor (Lots 55 & 56, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County). Prepared for Morrison Hershfield Limited, prepared by A.M. Archaeological Associates, July 2012 (PIF P035-179-2012)

In 2012, AMAA conducted a Stage 2 property assessment of six properties near the **Black Oak** study area, following the recommendations made in the Stage 1 assessment for the DRIC EA (ASI 2006). As no archaeological remains were recovered, no further work was recommended (A.M. Archaeological Associates 2012b).

- The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the P20/H18 Site at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lot 55, Con 1, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County). Prepared for Morrison Hershfield Limited, prepared by A.M. Archaeological Associates, January 2015 (PIF P035-152-2011)

AMAA conducted a Stage 3 site-specific assessment for site P20/H18, adjacent to the **Black Oak** study area in 2015, following the recommendations made in 2006 Stage 2 assessment for the DRIC EA (ASI 2006). Test unit excavation yielded six chert fragments and 35 20th century artifacts as well as evidence of extensive land alterations that had removed any archaeological potential. No further archaeological work was recommended (A.M. Archaeological Associates 2015c).

- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Pulford Street Road Reconstruction Project, City of Windsor Part of Lots 63, 64, and 65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Township of Sandwich, Essex County, Ontario. Prepared for the Corporation of the City of Windsor, prepared by Wood, May 2019 (PIF P348-0052-2019)

Wood conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the future reconstruction of Pulford Street, adjacent to the **Oakwood** study area in 2019. This assessment was triggered as the assessment's study area was within an area of archaeological potential defined in the WAMP. After property inspection and a review of recent land use, Wood determined that the entire study area had undergone significant disturbance. No further archaeological work was recommended (Wood 2019).

2.1.4 Environmental Context

The study areas are situated in the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region of Ontario, an extensive clay plain covering approximately 5,879 square km elevated between 175 and 214 m above sea level (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113,147). The study areas are within the Essex Clay Plain sub-region of the St. Clair Clay Plains, which is a till plain overlying a low swell in the bedrock (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 149). Except for the northeast portion of the **South Cameron**, which is within a bevelled till plain physiographic landform, the study areas are also within a sand plain physiographic landform (MNDMNRF 2007).

A range of terrain and soil types have been mapped in the study areas (Richards *et al.* 1949). **Ojibway Shores** and **Black Oak** have an undulating to rolling topography with Burford Loam, a well-drained brown gravelly loam over reddish brown clay loam. **Ojibway Park** and the west portions of **Ojibway Prairie**, **Tallgrass**, and **Armanda** are nearly level with Granby Sand, a dark grey sandy loam over grey or mottled sand with clay that is poorly drained. Over the east portions of **Ojibway Prairie**, **Tallgrass**, and **Armanda**, and extending into the south and north portions of **Malden Park**, west and east portions of **Spring Garden**, and covering **Oakwood** and **St. Clair**, the topography transitions to undulating with a fair to poorly drained Berrien Sand, a brown sand over yellow and mottled sand. Running through the centre of **Malden Park** and **Spring Garden** is a pocket of Plainfield Sand, a light brown and yellow sand over grey

sand that lies in undulating to rolling terrain with good to excessive drainage. In the west portion of **South Cameron** is Brookston Clay Loam formed in almost level topography with poor drainage. Brookston Clay Loam is a dark clay loam over mottled and blue-grey gritty clay. In the east portion of South Cameron and surrounded by Brookston Clay Loam is Brookston Clay, which has many of the same characteristics of Brookston Clay Loam except a higher clay content. It too is poorly drained and has an almost level topography (Richards *et al.* 1949).

One of the most important factors influencing human land use is proximity to water. The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) lists water sources as primary indicators of archaeological potential since potable water is critical to human and animal life, and since lakes and waterways have enabled movement of people and goods in the pre- and post-contact periods. In the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), lands within 300 m of an extant or historical primary (lake, river, stream or creek) or secondary (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps) water source have potential for the presence of early Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Primary water sources with numerous tributaries and secondary water sources are located throughout the study areas. **Ojibway Shores** is directly adjacent to the Detroit River while all other study areas are in the tertiary watershed of the Detroit River. Multiple streams cross the study areas and are primarily tributaries of Turkey Creek, which flows west into the Detroit River south of the study areas. However, many of these have been extensively channelized (Appendix A: Figure 3 and Figure 11). Secondary water sources in the form of marshes and swamps are found extensively through the study areas, and all have been evaluated to be provincially significant (**Black Oak Wetland Complex, Ojibway Prairie Wetland Complex, Oakwood Park Wetland, and South Cameron Wetland Complex**).

2.2 Historical Context

2.2.1 Post-Contact History

By the time of sustained contact with Europeans in the late 1600s, the Anishinaabe descendants of Western Basin Tradition people in southwestern Ontario had shifted from a mobile way of life accessing seasonably available resources and returned to fixed settlements of multiple longhouses (Ferris 2013:111). They were joined by Attawandaron (Neutral) Iroquoians, who had established the village of Skenchioe in the Windsor area and were living with Ahouenrochrhonon (Wenro) people in the village of Khioetoa on the east shore of the Detroit River; both were abandoned by 1651 (WAMP 2005:2-14). In 1679, Wyandot (Huron) and Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon (Petun) Iroquoians had established a village called Teochanontian near present-day Detroit. Reports by French Catholic priests and explorers from the same period described an environment rich in natural resources to support these Anishinaabe and Iroquoian settlements and subsistence:

The country on both sides of this beautiful strait is adorned with fine open plains, and you can see numbers of stags, does, deer, bears, by no means fierce and good to eat, turkey hens, and all kinds of game, swans in abundance...the rest of the strait is covered with forests, fruit trees like walnuts, plum and apple trees, wild vines loaded with grapes, of which we made some little wine. (Father Louis Hennepin, 1679, reprinted in Lajeunesse 1960:10).

For the French, the area was strategic for its fur trading and military interests and in 1701 Antoine Laumet de la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac, established Fort Pontchartrain at what is now Detroit. The fort became the nucleus of an Indigenous community numbering around 6,000 but after conflicts arose and the Fox

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people mounted a siege in 1712, many of the Indigenous groups dispersed with some moving to what is now the Canadian side of the Detroit River (Lajeunesse 1960: xxxiii; WAMP 2005:2-14). Around 1720, the Odawa Anishinaabe originally from Lower Michigan established a village on the south side of the Detroit River and were later joined by the Wyandot, who had been encouraged to settle near a Jesuit mission established further southwest on the river in 1748 (Tanner 1987:39).

French farmers began settling the Windsor area in the mid-eighteenth century (Mika & Mika 1977). As they had done in Quebec along the St. Lawrence, the French laid out their land parcels as long strips perpendicular to river. Despite the fall of New France in 1763, as many as 60 French families were living in *Petite Côte*, as the Windsor area was then known, into the late 1760s (Rayburn 1997:377; Schmalz 1991:69). Settlement pressure on the Indigenous lands of the Three Fires Council (Ojibwe, Odawa, and Bodéwadmi [Potawatomi]) and Wyandot came with the British defeat during the American War of Independence. On 19 May 1790 the British negotiated the McKee Purchase (Treaty No. 2) with Bodéwadmi, Huron, Chippawa, and Odawa chiefs, which set the stage for increased European incursion, beginning with the establishment of Essex County in 1792, then the United Empire Loyalist community of Sandwich in 1794 (Palmer 2017; Rayburn 1997:115, 377). Sandwich was originally laid out on a three-street grid pattern which paralleled the Detroit River with the intersection at Brock Street and Bedford Street (now known as Sandwich Street but formerly known as the Four Corners of Freedom) set aside for a courthouse, a school, a jail, a meeting house, and the St. John Anglican Church.

In the second month of the War of 1812, American forces bombarded a British gun battery at Sandwich then crossed the river to form a beachhead on the Canadian side. However, by 07 August 1812 the Americans had retreated to Fort Detroit and within a fortnight British and Indigenous forces had assembled on McKee Point in Sandwich for a successful assault on Fort Detroit on 16 August. This victory would be reversed later in the war when the British were forced to abandon their headquarters at Sandwich and burn the public buildings as they fell back from the American advance in September 1813. After a short occupation, the Americans withdrew from the Canadian side of the river for the last time in March 1814 (Bradford 1988:96-99).

The area's population grew steadily in the post-war period and included former Black slaves who had escaped to Canada beginning in the 1820s and arrived in increasing numbers after the British parliament passed the *Slavery Abolition Act* in 1833. Until the United States Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, Sandwich and Windsor were key border crossings of the Underground Railroad (Russell 1999; Ricketts 1999).

The townships of Sandwich East, Sandwich West and Sandwich South were created in 1854, with Sandwich and Windsor were incorporated as towns in 1858 (Rayburn 1997:306). A key factor in Windsor's ascent to town status was construction of the Great Western Railway in 1854, which also enabled Windsor to outpace Sandwich as a regional centre (Mika & Mika 1983). Windsor was incorporated as a city in 1892, and the community's fortunes grew the following year when mining of rich salt deposits began in the Malden Park area (City of Windsor 2019). In 1913, the United States Steel Corporation purchased 567 hectares (ha) including parts of the Black Oak, Ojibway Park, Tallgrass and Ojibway Prairie study areas to develop a steel plant. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 prevented completing the plant, but by then the land had been readied with concrete storm sewers and ditches (City of Windsor 2019; Johnson and Hamadani 2022).

Expansion of suburban residential development in the post-war period ground to a halt during the Great Depression, leaving road allotments and sidewalks in the study areas for homes that were never built.

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Although industry rebounded during the Second World War, failure to develop the land for broader industrial or residential uses allowed for large areas of prairie and woodland to persist within the city limits, which by 1935 included the former town of Sandwich (Johnson and Hamadani 2022; Rayburn 1997:306, 377). The City of Windsor's acquisition of significant tracts for parkland started in the late 1950s with Ojibway Park and continued to 2008 with the purchase of Spring Garden (City of Windsor 2011).

The study area was located on Part of Lots 42-53 & 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Part of Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Part of Lots 63-71 & 74-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, and Part of Lot 1-2, Con 4 L'Assumption, Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex. Potential for early post-contact archaeological sites in the study areas was assessed using the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the County of Essex* by H.R. Page & Company (Appendix A: Figure 5) and the 1881 *Map of E&W Sandwich Townships* in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Essex and Kent* by H. Belden & Company (Appendix A: Figure 6). The result of this analysis is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Review of Historical Mapping

Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)																
1877	<i>Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the County of Essex</i> (Appendix: Figure 5; H.R. Page & Co.)	Ojibway Shores – Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lot</th> <th>Property Owners</th> <th>Historical Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>52</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. W. Lloyd </td> <td rowspan="3"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two structures within the study area and five within 300 m Detroit River within 300 m of the study area Roadway along the Detroit River within 300 m of the study area </td> </tr> <tr> <td>53</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.H. West Prince </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Lot	Property Owners	Historical Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. W. Lloyd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two structures within the study area and five within 300 m Detroit River within 300 m of the study area Roadway along the Detroit River within 300 m of the study area 	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.H. West Prince 								
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	Oakwood – Lots 63-65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township							
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2.2.2 Historical Plaques

Section 1.3.1 of the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:18) lists areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (e.g., early military or pioneer settlements, farmsteads, isolated cabins, wharfs or docks, churches and cemeteries) as features or characteristics of archaeological potential. Other features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* include: early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes); properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmarks or sites; and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Since these places may be commemorated with local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks, Wood conducted a search of relevant local inventories and registries. A historical plaque to commemorate The Capture of Detroit National Historic Event of Canada was located at the corner of Ojibway Parkway and Sandwich Street but was moved during road reconstruction and has not been re-erected. The plaque reads:

Confident of victory, General Hull had invaded Canada in July 1812, but failed to take advantage of his early success and the demoralization of the defenders. Fear of the Indians then rallying to the British cause and an inability to maintain supply lines dictated Hull's withdrawal to Detroit. In a daring move on 16 August General Brock embarked his troops at McKee's Point, crossed the river and forced the surrender of the Americans. This important victory raised the spirits of the Canadians and ensured the continuing support of their Indian allies.

Parks Canada (2022) notes that the "designation has been identified for review", which is "triggered for one of the following reasons —outdated language or terminology, absence of a significant layer of history, factual errors, controversial beliefs and behaviour, or significant new knowledge."

2.3 Recent Land Use History

Mapping and aerial imagery dating from between 1913 and 2022 were reviewed for indications of surviving historical features as well as extensive and deep land alterations that may have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources in portions of the study areas.

Table 6 provides the results of analysis of the 1904 G. McPhillips map, 1910/1913 Department of Militia and Defence maps, and Natural Resources Canada 1957 and 1974/1975 maps. These are reproduced showing the study areas in Appendix A: Figure 7 to Figure 10.

Table 7 summarizes review of aerial photographs obtained from 1954 (University of Toronto) to 2022 (City of Windsor Archives 1962, 1972a, 1972b, 1978a, 1978b, 1978c, 1978d, 1978e, 1978f; City of Windsor 2022). These are reproduced with the study areas in Appendix B.

Table 6: Review of 20th Century Mapping

1905	Plan of the Townships of Sandwich – West, East and South (Appendix A: Figure 7, G. McPhillips, Canada Department of Agriculture)	Ojibway Shores – Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		
		Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area
		51-52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road adjacent to the Detroit River Windsor Electric Railway is located east of the study area
		53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten (S ½) C. Hill? (N ½) 	
		Black Oak – Lots 46-54, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area		
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsor Electric Railway transects the western portion of the study area Weaver Avenue is south of the study area, with similar alignment as Weaver Road. The map shows that the road previously extended from Ojibway Parkway to the Detroit River 		
49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Metoche (W ¾) David Clarke (E ¼) 			
50-53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten 			
Ojibway Park – Lots 47-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township				
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area		
49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Clarke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weaver Avenue is illustrated south of the study area, with similar alignment as Weaver Road. The map shows that the road previously extended from Ojibway Parkway to the Detroit River Road located adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Ojibway Parkway A tributary of Turkey Creek extends towards the southwest corner of the study area 		
50-53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten 			
Ojibway Prairie – Lots 42-49, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township				
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area		
44-47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten (W ½) W.W.? (E ½) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkey Creek transects the southwest corner of the study area Tributaries of Turkey Creek extend north within the study area A road identified as Elliott Road is located south of the study area, with similar alignment as Sprucewood Avenue Road adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Ojibway Parkway Malden Road is located adjacent to the study area Weaver Avenue is west of the study area with similar alignment as Weaver Road 		
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Clarke (E ½) Daniel Scotten (W ½) 			
49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Clarke 			
50-51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten 			
Tallgrass – Lots 50-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township				
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area		
51-52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Scotten 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road adjacent to the study area with similar alignment as Ojibway Parkway Malden Road located adjacent to the study area Turkey Creek is located east of the study area A road is located northeast of the study area with similar alignment as Spring Garden Road 		
53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Young (SE ½) Fred Hollruer (NW ½) 			

Spring Garden – Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area
42	• W.L. Dunning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malden Road is historically surveyed and located adjacent to the study area Three roads are located adjacent to the study area, with similar alignments to Spring Garden Road, Ojibway Parkway and Todd Lane A road is located east of the study area with similar alignment as Huron Church Road Turkey Creek and tributaries transect the study area Three interrupted linear paths are illustrated to transect the study area, east to west One schoolhouse is located southwest of the study area, near the intersection of Malden Road and Todd Lane One schoolhouse is located east of the study area, along Huron Church Road One motel is located east of the study area, along Huron Church Road
43	• W.L. Dunning (W ½) • F. Preny (E ½)	
44	• W.L. Dunning (W ½) • [Illegible] (E ½)	
45	• L. Phillips (W ½) • [Illegible] (E ½)	
46-48	• Allen Ross (W ½) • Thos. Donlin (E ½)	
49	• Louis [Illegible] (W ¾) • Alex Fields (E ¼)	
50	• John Simpson	
Oakwood – Lots 63-65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area
63	Property owners' names are illegible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two roads are located adjacent to the study area, with similar alignments as Cabana Road West and Huron Church Road Tributaries of Turkey Creek transect the study area
64	• Barney Pratt	
65	• Alegeo Fields	
Malden Park – Lots 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area
58-59	• W.C. Yawkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malden Road is located adjacent to the study area A path is located adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Matchette Road The Town of Sandwich boundary line is illustrated along the southern edge of the study area
South Cameron – Lots 63-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		
Lot	Property Owners	Feature(s) within Study Area or within 300 m of the Study Area
63	Property owner names are illegible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two roads are located adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Huron Church Road Turkey Creek transects the southern portion of the study area The Canadian Southern Railway is adjacent to the study area A path is south of the study area, with similar east to west alignment as the E.C. ROW Expressway
64	• Mas. Pratt	
65	• Darice Janisse	
66	• Henry Marentette	
67	• Gregoire Parent	
68	• Henry Parent	
69	• Louis Parent	
70	• Wallace Bros	
71	• Antoine Langlois	
72-73	• Alleoux	
74	• Charles Tolsma	

		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>75</td> <td>• Alfred Kennedy</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>76</td> <td>• Charles Janisse</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	75	• Alfred Kennedy		76	• Charles Janisse							
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2	• W.C. Wilson (S ½) • Cameron Curry (N ½)													
1913/ 1910	Windsor, Ontario, 1:63,360, Map Sheet 040J06, [ed. 1], 1913 and Amherstburg, Ontario, 1:63,360, Map Sheet 040J03, [ed. 1], 1910 (Appendix A: Figure 8; Survey Division, Department of Militia and Defence)	<p>Ojibway Shores – Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Feature(s) within the Study Area</th> <th>Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masonry structure Road running west to east through the study area </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Boat House" located on the Detroit River adjacent to the study area Five wood structures </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masonry structure Road running west to east through the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Boat House" located on the Detroit River adjacent to the study area Five wood structures 								
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Ojibway Prairie – Lots 42-49, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick yard and with two stone factories/ mills • One wood structure located in the northeast corner of the study area • Two roads bounding the study area to west and south. Similar alignments to Matchette Road and Sprucewood Avenue. • One road connecting Matchette Road and Malden Road with similar alignment of Titcombe Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malden Road adjacent to the study area • Two wood bridges along Malden Road • One wood schoolhouse located southeast of the study area, along Malden Road.
Tallgrass – Lots 50-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One wood structure located within the eastern portion of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malden Road • Road is located adjacent to the study area. Similar alignment as Titcombe Road • Road located adjacent to the study area. Similar alignment as Matchette Road • Eight wood structures
Spring Garden – Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two wood structures are located within the northwest corner of the study area • Stream transects the study area southwest to northeast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malden Road • Two wood bridges along Malden Road • Road with similar alignment as Todd Lane • Two wood bridges along historically surveyed road to the south of the study area • Brick yard and with three stone factories/ mills • One wood schoolhouse located southwest of the study area • 27 wood structures • Three masonry structures • Road with similar alignment as Highway 3/ Huron Church Road • Four wood bridges along Highway 3/ Huron Church Road • Road with similar alignment to Grand Marais Road West/ Lambton Street • One wood blacksmith shop located east of the study area, near the current intersection of Highway 3/ Huron Church Road and Grand Marais Road West • One wood hotel located east of the study area, near the current intersection of Highway 3/ Huron Church Road and Grand Marais Road West
Oakwood – Lots 63-65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One wood structure located within the west-central portion of the study area. Similar location to archaeological site AbHs-59 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads with similar alignments of Highway 3/ Huron Church Road and Cabana Road West/ Todd Lane • Eight wood structures • One masonry structure • Two wood bridges along Highway 3/ Huron Church Road and Cabana Road West

		<p>Malden Park – Lots 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</p> <p>Feature(s) within the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No historical features located within the study area 	<p>Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malden Road directly adjacent to the study area Historically surveyed "Private Road" located south of the study area Four wood structures located along Malden Road One masonry structure west of the study area Telegraph/ telephone line located west of the study area
		<p>South Cameron – Lots 63-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</p> <p>Feature(s) within the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No historical features located within the study area 	<p>Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malden Road is west of the study area Road is located adjacent to the study area with similar alignment as Highway 3/Huron Church Road Road located west of the study area with similar alignment as Prince Road Ten wood structures Four masonry structures are located along Malden Road One wood bridge is located west of the study area, along Malden Road Michigan Central Railway located directly adjacent to the east side of the study area
		<p>Armanda – Lots 54-57, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</p> <p>Feature(s) within the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One masonry structure located within the northeast corner of the study area One wood structure located within the eastern portion of the study area 	<p>Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Private Road" with similar alignment as Amanda Street Eight wood structures
		<p>St. Clair – Lot 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, Sandwich Township (1910 Map)</p> <p>Feature(s) within the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No historical features are located within the study area 	<p>Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road located adjacent to the study area is illustrated as a metalled road. Similar alignment as Highway 3 Two roads with similar alignment as Huron Church Line Road and Cousineau Road One wood bridge is located adjacent to the study area, along historically surveyed road Two streams Various wooden structures located along historically surveyed roads One wood schoolhouse is located southeast of the study area
<p>1957</p>	<p><i>Windsor (East) Ontario, 1:50,000, Map Sheet 040J06, ed. 3, 1957 and Amherstburg (East) Ontario, 1:50,000, Map Sheet 040J03, ed. 1, 1957 (Appendix A: Figure 9, Natural Resources Canada NRCan)</i></p>	<p>Ojibway Shores – Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</p> <p>Feature(s) within the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose surface dry weather road Woodlot/ scrublands 	<p>Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose surface dry weather road Gate located east of the study area along a loose surface road Residential community with all weather roads located north of the study area Single track railway

Black Oak – Lots 46-54, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlot/ scrublands • Two loose surface dry weather roads • Gate located along a loose surface road • Single track railway transecting east to west through the center of the study area • Single track railway transecting the southeastern corner of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential community with all weather roads located north of the study area • Two single track railways located east of the study area • One large rectangular structure located directly south of the study area • Highway 18, a four-lane all weather road, adjacent to the study area
Ojibway Park – Lots 47-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlot/ scrublands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway 18 adjacent to the study area; similar alignment at Ojibway Parkway • Two single track railways located west of the study area • Residential community with all weather roads located north of the study area identified as “Yawkey” • One post office located directly north of the study area • Two all weather roads located to the north and east of the study area with similar alignment as Broadway Street and Matchette Road • “Ojibway” is labelled south of the study area • One school is located to the north
Ojibway Prairie – Lots 42-49, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlot/ scrublands • Two irrigation canals/ ditches transect the study area • Power transmission lines transect the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two all weather roads are located to the north and the west of the study area with similar alignment as Titcombe Road and Matchette Road • One, “2+” lane loose surface all weather road is south of the study area with similar alignment as Sprucewood Avenue • One “2+” lane hard surface road is east of the study area with similar alignment as Malden Road • Various small structures line Titcombe Road, Malden Road, and Sprucewood Avenue
Tallgrass – Lots 50-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power transmission lines transect the study area • One stream is located within the center of the study area which leads into an irrigation canal/ ditch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three all weather roads border the study area with similar alignments to Titcombe Road, Matchette Road and Armanda Street • One 2+ lane hard surface road is east of the study area, similar alignment as Malden Road • Various small structures line Matchette Road, Malden Road and Armanda Street • One post office located directly northwest

Spring Garden – Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One irrigation canal/ ditch transects the study area Two streams Woodlot/ scrubland Various small structures along hard surface roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two 2+ lane all weather roads, with similar alignments as Malden Road and Huron Church Road One all weather road is located north of the study area, with similar alignment as Spring Garden Road. This road connects directly to Huron Church Road One school located to the north along Spring Garden Road One motel located east of the study area near the intersection of Spring Garden Road and Huron Church Road A set of cabins and motel is illustrated west of the study area along Huron Church Road
Oakwood – Lots 63-65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No features depicted within the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One 2+ lane all weather road is located adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Huron Church Road Two small structures are located adjacent to the southwest portion of the study area One all weather road is located south of the study area A set of cabins and motel is illustrated north of the study area along Huron Church Road Woodlot/ scrubland is located to the east
Malden Park – Lots 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrubland encompasses a majority of the study area Various trails The City of Windsor boundary line runs along the southern border of the study area Elevation is illustrated through the center of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One 2+ lane all weather road is adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Malden Road One all weather road is adjacent to the study area, with similar alignment as Manchette Road Various small structures are located north of the study area
South Cameron – Lots 63-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrubland One loose surface all weather road transects the study area, with similar alignment as Randolph Avenue Various loose surface dry weather roads are located within the northern portion of the study area Stream terminates in the south of the study area Elevation is illustrated within the southwestern portion of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway 3, a 2+ lane hard surface road, is located to the west of the study area, within similar alignment as Huron Church Road Two motels are located to the east, along Highway 3/ Huron Church Road Various buildings line Highway 3 Two schools are located to the north A multi-track railyard is adjacent to the study area One stream that forks before shortly terminating is located south of the study area The City of Windsor boundary line is located to the west

		<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="693 258 2940 298">Armanda – Lots 54-57, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="693 298 1811 338">Feature(s) within the Study Area</th> <th data-bbox="1811 298 2940 338">Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="693 338 1811 600"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One stream transects the study area </td> <td data-bbox="1811 338 2940 600"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two loose surface all weather roads are located to the west and south of the study area, with similar alignments as Matchette Road and Armanda Street Highway 3, a 2+ lane hard surface road, is located east of the study area, with similar alignment as Huron Church Road Community of Yawkey is located west of the study area Power transmission line is located to the southwest One post office located directly west Various small structures are located adjacent to the study area </td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="693 641 2940 681">St. Clair – Lots 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, Sandwich Township (1974 Map)</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="693 681 1811 721">Feature(s) within the Study Area</th> <th data-bbox="1811 681 2940 721">Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="693 721 1811 812"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few small structures are illustrated within the study area, along Highway 3/ Talbot Road Woodlot/ scrubland </td> <td data-bbox="1811 721 2940 812"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway 3 is illustrated as a dual lane highway adjacent to the study area Various small structures line Highway 3 One stream runs along the northern border of the study area </td> </tr> </table>	Armanda – Lots 54-57, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One stream transects the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two loose surface all weather roads are located to the west and south of the study area, with similar alignments as Matchette Road and Armanda Street Highway 3, a 2+ lane hard surface road, is located east of the study area, with similar alignment as Huron Church Road Community of Yawkey is located west of the study area Power transmission line is located to the southwest One post office located directly west Various small structures are located adjacent to the study area 	St. Clair – Lots 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, Sandwich Township (1974 Map)		Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few small structures are illustrated within the study area, along Highway 3/ Talbot Road Woodlot/ scrubland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway 3 is illustrated as a dual lane highway adjacent to the study area Various small structures line Highway 3 One stream runs along the northern border of the study area
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<p>1975/ 1974</p>	<p>Windsor, Ontario, 1:25,000, Map Sheet 040J06A, ed. 3, 1975 and <i>River Canard, Ontario, 1:25,000, Map Sheet 040J03H, ed. 3, 1974</i> (Appendix A: Figure 10, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, mines and Resources)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="693 889 2940 929">Ojibway Shores – Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="693 929 1811 969">Feature(s) within the Study Area</th> <th data-bbox="1811 929 2940 969">Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="693 969 1811 1161"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose surface road running from the Detroit River, southeast then east through study area Woodlot </td> <td data-bbox="1811 969 2940 1161"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detroit River Loose surface road located south of the study area Six buildings located north of the study area Residential community with multiple loose surface roads located northeast of the study area Broadway Street is historically surveyed to the east of the study area Stream runs along the northern border of the study area </td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="693 1201 2940 1241">Black Oak – Lots 46-54, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="693 1241 1811 1282">Feature(s) within the Study Area</th> <th data-bbox="1811 1241 2940 1282">Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="693 1282 1811 1675"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodlot Multiple loose surface roads running north to south and east to west through the study area Park located within the northern portion of the study area. Adjacent to Broadway Street Two railways are located within the southern half of the study area </td> <td data-bbox="1811 1282 2940 1675"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway is located east adjacent to the study area, connecting with the two railways within the study area Broadway Street is historically surveyed Canal is located west of the study area and includes a "wall" Three large buildings are located west of the study area, along the Detroit River One large building is located south of the study area, which is located at the terminal end of a railway Two small buildings are located south of the study area, along a railway line One large building is located northeast of the study area, along a railway line 2+ lane road is located east of the study area. Similar alignment as Ojibway Parkway Residential community with multiple loose surface roads located northeast of the study area, including an arrangement of small buildings Reservoir is located south of the study area </td> </tr> </table>	Ojibway Shores – Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose surface road running from the Detroit River, southeast then east through study area Woodlot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detroit River Loose surface road located south of the study area Six buildings located north of the study area Residential community with multiple loose surface roads located northeast of the study area Broadway Street is historically surveyed to the east of the study area Stream runs along the northern border of the study area 	Black Oak – Lots 46-54, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township		Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodlot Multiple loose surface roads running north to south and east to west through the study area Park located within the northern portion of the study area. Adjacent to Broadway Street Two railways are located within the southern half of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway is located east adjacent to the study area, connecting with the two railways within the study area Broadway Street is historically surveyed Canal is located west of the study area and includes a "wall" Three large buildings are located west of the study area, along the Detroit River One large building is located south of the study area, which is located at the terminal end of a railway Two small buildings are located south of the study area, along a railway line One large building is located northeast of the study area, along a railway line 2+ lane road is located east of the study area. Similar alignment as Ojibway Parkway Residential community with multiple loose surface roads located northeast of the study area, including an arrangement of small buildings Reservoir is located south of the study area
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Black Oak – Lots 46-54, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township														
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodlot Multiple loose surface roads running north to south and east to west through the study area Park located within the northern portion of the study area. Adjacent to Broadway Street Two railways are located within the southern half of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railway is located east adjacent to the study area, connecting with the two railways within the study area Broadway Street is historically surveyed Canal is located west of the study area and includes a "wall" Three large buildings are located west of the study area, along the Detroit River One large building is located south of the study area, which is located at the terminal end of a railway Two small buildings are located south of the study area, along a railway line One large building is located northeast of the study area, along a railway line 2+ lane road is located east of the study area. Similar alignment as Ojibway Parkway Residential community with multiple loose surface roads located northeast of the study area, including an arrangement of small buildings Reservoir is located south of the study area 													

Ojibway Park – Lots 47-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ojibway Park encompasses the northeast portion of the study area • Multiple tracks are illustrated running through the study area • One channel is shown within the study area, adjacent to Matchette Road • Two footbridges cross the river located within Ojibway Park • Three small buildings are located along Matchette Road • A power transmission line transects the northwest corner of the study area • Woodlot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential community with multiple loose surface roads located northwest of the study area, including an arrange of small buildings • One large building is located northwest of the study area, along a railway line • A Sports Track surrounded by numerous large buildings is located south of the study area. One track that is located within the study area connects to the sports track and surrounding buildings • A park is located west of the study area, adjacent to Broadway Street
Ojibway Prairie – Lots 42-49, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple tracks running through the study area • Ditch and stream transect the middle of the study area • Woodlot • Small body of water is located within the southeast portion of the study area • A power transmission line transects diagonally through the study area • A park is within the northeastern corner of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Sports Track surrounded by numerous large buildings is located west of the study area • An orchard is located south of the study area along Malden Road • Various small structures located along Malden Road
Tallgrass – Lots 50-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sports track is located within the eastern portion of the study area • A stream transects the middle of the study area • Power transmission line transects diagonally through the study area • Small irregular shaped body of water located in the centre of the study area • Woodlot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ojibway Park is located west of the study area and includes a river with two footbridges • A park is located south of the study area near the intersection of Titcombe Road and Malden Road • Various small structures line Alberta Road and Malden Road
Spring Garden – Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dyke and reservoir • Multiple tracks running through the study area, connecting to the dyke and reservoir • Four orchards • Turkey Creek and associated stream • Various loose surface roads • Various small structures along loose surface roads • Woodlot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A school is located north of the study area, along Spring Garden Road • Three motels are located west of the study area along Huron Church Line • One train station is located adjacent to the study area • A park is located west of the study area along Malden Road

Oakwood – Lots 63-65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arena and park in the north portion of the study area • Woodlot • Three loose surface roads extend into the study area including west from Beals Street, north from California Avenue and west from Liberty Street • One building in the west-central portion the study area long Huron Church Line. Similar location of archaeological site AbHs-59 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One motel is located west of the study area along Huron Church Line • A school is located north of the study area • Structures south of the study area along Cabana Road
Malden Park – Lots 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dump is illustrated within the study area • Various loose surface roads are illustrated. One of which connects Matchette Road to Malden Road • Woodlot is located within the southeast corner of the study area • One structure • Various small bodies of water • Two streams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One park is located northeast of the study area • A residential community with various loose surface roads is located north of the study area • Various large structures are located along Malden Road
South Cameron – Lots 63-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two tracks running north to south and extending south from Randolph Road and south from Partington Avenue • Two ditches with streams transecting the center and the southern portion of the study area • One orchard within the western portion of the study area • Two greenhouses are illustrated within the northeast corner of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two motels located west of the study area along Huron Church Line • One transformer station is located west of the study area along Kenora Street • Michigan Central Railway is located west of the study area • A residential community with various loose surface roads surrounds the study area • Two schools located north of the study area • Four schools located south of the study area
Armanda – Lots 54-57, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One ditch with stream • A few small structures are within the western portion of the study area • Woodlot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orchard located adjacent to the study area • Dump located north of the study area • A track is north of the study area • Various structures surround the study area, along Malden Road, Alberta Road and Matchette • Community of Yawkey is located west of the study area • Ojibway Park is located southwest of the study area
St. Clair – Lots 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, Sandwich Township (1974 Map)	
Feature(s) within the Study Area	Feature(s) within 300 m of the Study Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few small structures are illustrated within the study area, along Highway 3/ Talbot Road • Woodlot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highway 3 is illustrated as a dual lane highway, adjacent to the study area • St. Clair College is located adjacent to the study area • Various small structure line Highway 3 • Two tributaries are illustrated transecting the study area

Table 7: Review of Aerial Photographs

Study Area	Figure No.	Year	Features
Ojibway Shores			
Lots 52-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B1	1954	Vegetation cover, no development
	B2	1978c	Thick vegetation, new road development, shoreline change.
	B3	2000	No changes observed from previous aerial.
	B4	2010	Vegetation regrowth within previously disturbed areas.
Black Oak			
Lots 46-54, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B5	1954	Single road development, vegetation cover, various utilized paths, no major developments.
	B6	1978a	Vegetation removal, road expansion, ground disturbance, tracks laid, agricultural fields developed, adjacent large structural developments.
	B7	2000	Vegetation regrowth within previously disturbed areas, parking lot construction.
	B8	2010	Further development into agricultural fields, vegetation removal, cart track realignment, foot paths created.
Ojibway Park			
Lots 47-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B9	1954	Vegetation and agricultural fields, property divisions or channels constructed.
	B10	1978a	Thick vegetation, residential properties constructed, tree and vegetation clearing and land altering, ponds created, adjacent land redevelopment.
	B11	2000	New road construction, vegetation regrowth in previously disturbed areas.
	B12	2010	Continued development surrounding ponds.
Ojibway Prairie			
Lots 42-49, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B13	1954	Agricultural fields with clusters of vegetation, property or channel divisions, multiple branching water sources.
	B14	1962	New road construction and residential structures, water source partially channelized, major land disturbance and vegetation clearing.
	B15	1978d	Thicker vegetation, continued residential construction, property or channel divisions, continued land disturbance and vegetation clearing.
	B16	2002	General vegetation, continued residential constructions, defined channels, major channelization Turkey Creek, heavy disturbance, dike constructed, power transmission line established, little to no agricultural fields.
Spring Garden			
Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B17	1962	Vegetation cover, agricultural fields, natural water source, various roads constructed, residential structures.
	B18	1972b	Vegetation cover, multiple new roads constructed, major channelization of Turkey Creek, major vegetation clearance and ground disturbance, residential community expansion.
	B19	1978e & f	Continued road expansions, property divisions constructed, major land development, dyke/ pond created.
	B20	2010	Vegetation regrowth in previously disturbed areas, new roads constructed, residential community expansions.
Tallgrass			
Lots 50-53, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B22	1978b	Vegetation cover and agricultural fields, roads, power transmission line and vegetation clearing, residential structures, horse track/ racetrack, meandering foot paths adjacent to a small body of water.
	B22	2000	Vegetation regrowth on some agricultural fields, previously identified track removed, additional residential construction.
	B23	2010	Thick vegetation regrowth, additional residential construction, property division/ channels visible.
Armanda			
Lots 54-57, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B24	1954	Agricultural fields, scarce vegetation, single partial road.
	B25	1972c	Various residential construction along adjacent roads.
	B26	2006	Scattered vegetation regrowth, continued residential construction along adjacent roads, road expansion, major new residential development with new roads constructed, major vegetation and ground disturbance, major highway constructed with associated disturbed surrounding areas.
	B27	2010	Thick vegetation as well as vegetation regrowth within previous disturbed areas.

Study Area	Figure No.	Year	Features
Malden Park			
Lots 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B28	1954	Scattered vegetation and agricultural fields, various paths visible, major vegetation clearance and land disturbance.
	B29	1978b	Large residential community constructed adjacent to area, major land altering activities and vegetation clearing associated with developing the study area as a landfill, various new roads or pathways developed, thick vegetation and multiple small water sources located within a portion of the area.
	B30	2000	Vegetation regrowth in previously disturbed areas, major land disturbance, various buildings constructed, new road/ pathways developed, areas of new planted tree growth, major highway construction adjacent to the area.
	B31	2010	Vegetation regrowth and newly planted trees in previously disturbed areas.
Oakwood			
Lots 63-65, Concession 3 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B32	1954	Predominately woodlot with some cleared fields
	B33	1972a	Large buildings in centre north and centre-west, roads constructed through study area, large cleared area in centre. Residential development to east.
	B34	2004	Highway widening, expansion of recreation complex in north and development in northwest. Remainder of study area is woodlot and agricultural fields. New residential development to north.
South Cameron			
Lots 63-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Sandwich Township	B35	1954	Agricultural fields, scattered vegetation, single constructed road, land altering activities and track construction within eastern study area.
	B36	1978e	New road and paths constructed, general vegetation and agricultural fields, train track adjacent to area.
	B37	2000	Major city and residential expansions have been constructed adjacent to the area, residential development, thick vegetation growth in undeveloped areas, vegetation clearing within eastern area.
	B38	2015	Thick vegetation, major land altering activities within the eastern portion of the area.
St. Clair			
Lots 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, Sandwich Township	B39	1954	Thick vegetation and agricultural fields, water source, partial vegetation clearing along adjacent roadway.
	B40	1972a	Structures constructed along adjacent roadways, large development adjacent,
	B41	2000	Vegetation regrowth is previously cleared areas, continued large development adjacent to the area.

2.3.1 Existing Conditions and Evidence of Past Land Use

Although thick vegetation covers much of each study area today, a picture of the current ground surface conditions can be gained through analysis of Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and wetlands mapping provided by the province as open data (OMAFRA 2019; MNMNR 2019). Table 8 provides a description of each study area using these sources, and they are illustrated in Appendix A: Figure 11.

The terms “marsh” and “swamp” used below follow the definitions developed by the MNMNR (2007):

- **Marsh** - wetlands that are periodically or permanently flooded with water.
- **Swamp** - wooded wetlands that are often flooded for a portion of the year.

Table 8: Existing Conditions and Evidence of Past Land Use in the Study Areas

Study Area	Conditions
Ojibway Shores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat terrain with undulating surface • Trackways in northwest portion • Linear drainage ditches in north portion • Former roadways with associated ditches run east-west through the centre of the study area and along the northeast border • Approximately 50% covered in swamp • Evidence of surface disturbance in south central and southwest portions
Black Oak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridges of elevated natural topography in central and southeast portions; otherwise, flat terrain with undulating surface • Former roadway and rail line with associated ditches in north portion • Rail lines run east-west through centre, southwest portion, and east edge of the study area • Drainage ditch that runs east-west through centre of the study area • Linear drainage ditches in north portion • Trackways in north and south portions • Swamp in northwest, south, and east; marsh in central and north • Evidence of surface disturbance in south portion
Ojibway Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat terrain with smooth surface • Linear drainage ditches in north, northwest, south, east, and centre-east portions • Drainage ditch that runs east-west through centre of the study area • Covered drain that runs south out of the south-central portion of the study area • Trackways throughout • Interprovincial underground gas line running through southeast corner of the study area
Ojibway Prairie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat terrain with undulating surface • Channelled tributary of Turkey Creek bisects study area north to south; other drainage ditches in southwest portion • Trackways and grid pattern of agricultural drainage ditching over centre and east portions with associated ditches in centre and east portions • Reservoir near southeast corner • Large, irregular-shaped areas of swamp with smaller areas of marsh • Hydro utility corridor running northwest-southeast through northeast portion of the study area
Tallgrass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat terrain with undulating surface • Agricultural drainage ditches in west portion • Drainage ditches throughout • Racetrack oval in east section

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Study Area	Conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swamp and marsh covering most of west half Hydro utility corridor running northwest-southeast through west portion of the study area
Spring Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of high ground and a knole in the south-central portion; otherwise, flat terrain with undulating surface Extensive grid pattern of agricultural drainage ditching Isolated trackways Channelled tributary of Turkey Creek bisects south half of the study area running southwest-northeast; streams following more natural course in west and northeast Extensive, irregular-shaped areas of swamp with small areas of marsh Reservoir in east central portion Evidence of surface disturbance in small areas throughout
Oakwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat terrain with smooth to undulating surface; artificial mounding in northwest portion Extensive grid pattern of trackways and agricultural drainage ditching Linear trackways throughout Large area of swamp covering approximately two-thirds of study area (east portion) Evidence of surface disturbance throughout Extensive below-grade disturbance associated with construction of multilane Right Honourable Herb Gray Parkway and Huron Church Road at west-central portion of the study area Extensive below-grade disturbance associated with construction of the Capri Pizzeria Recreation Complex in north portion of the study area
Malden Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly undulating artificial terrain (former landfill) Trackways throughout Small zone of wooded swamp in southeast corner Evidence of surface disturbance throughout
South Cameron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat terrain with smooth to undulating surface; artificial mounding and berm in east portion associated with rail line Racetrack oval in east section, partially covered by berm associated with rail line Drainage ditch in north portion runs east to west; drainage ditch in south-central portion connects to Turkey Creek Extensive grid pattern of historical drainage ditching Most of central portion covered in swamp, with smaller areas in west and south portions Evidence of surface disturbance in small areas near the study area boundaries
Armanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat terrain with undulating surface Former roadways with associated ditches throughout Tributary of Turkey Creek in east portion; another drainage ditch in northwest corner Extensive grid pattern of historical drainage ditching Evidence of surface disturbance throughout (foundations of recently demolished buildings visible in west central portion)
St. Clair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat terrain with undulating surface Extensive grid pattern of historical drainage ditching Channelled tributary of Turkey Creek on north boundary; small section of drainage ditch on south border Evidence of surface disturbance on north and west boundaries

2.4 Archaeological Master Plans

In 2005, the City of Windsor developed the Windsor Archaeological Master Plan (WAMP) to inform their development review process (City of Windsor 2005). When land development applications are submitted for properties that are on or adjacent to known archaeological sites, or where any portion of the study area is located within an area identified to have archaeological potential in the WAMP, an archaeological assessment is required. The WAMP is currently being updated, but as of writing the revised WAMP was not available for review (Tang 2022: personal communication).

Under the current WAMP, portions of the study areas are identified as having archaeological potential. A summary of the archaeological potential modelling for each study area is provided in Table 9 and illustrated in Appendix A: Figure 12.

2.5 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:163) as the likelihood a study area contains archaeological resources. In land use planning, identifying archaeological potential is used to determine where sites may be found within a study area, and indicate whether time and resources will need to be allocated for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The features and characteristics indicating archaeological potential are listed in Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011):

- 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 (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - secondary water sources (e.g., 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); and,
 - 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, plateaus);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- distinctive land formation 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); and,
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes,

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pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks;

- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages); and
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) also outline where archaeological potential can be determined not to be present. These can include areas that are permanently wet or have exposed bedrock or steep slopes, as well as where an area that has undergone extensive and deep land alterations that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MHSTCI 2011:28, 18). These latter areas have often been “disturbed” through:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development.

However, activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential (Section 1.3.2, MHSTCI 2011:28, 18).

Table 9 summarizes the potential for archaeological resources in each of the study areas based on the results of the background study and the criteria listed above.

Table 9: Summary of Archaeological Potential for Study Areas

Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Study Areas										
	Ojibway Shores	Black Oak	Ojibway Park	Ojibway Prairie	Tallgrass	Spring Garden	Oakwood	Malden Park	South Cameron	Armanda	St. Clair
1. Are archaeological sites located within, or within 300 m, of the Study Area? Yes (Y and number)/ No (N)	Y (4)	Y (7)	0	0	0	Y (6)	Y (2)	Y (1)	0	Y (1)	Y (3)
2. Is there an extant or formerly mapped primary or secondary water source within the study area or within 300 m of the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3. Are there areas of elevated natural topography within the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4. Are there pockets of well drained sandy soil in the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5. Are there distinctive land formations in the study area that might have been special or spiritual places? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6. Are there resource areas in the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7. Are there areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area or within 300 m of the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8. Are there early historic transportation routes in the study area or within 100 m of the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9. Is there municipally, provincially, or federally listed or designated heritage property or landmarks in the study area? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10. Is the study area identified on the WAMP Archaeological Potential Model as having general archaeological potential? a. Y – Yes, 100% of the study area is identified as having general archaeological potential b. P – A portion of the study area is identified as having general archaeological potential c. N – No, the study area is not identified as having general archaeological potential	P	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	P	N	P
11. Are there areas within the study area that are permanently wet, have exposed bedrock, or steep slopes? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12. Are there areas in the study area that have undergone extensive and deep land alterations that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources? Yes (Y)/ No (N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13. Has the study area, or portions of the study area, been previously assessed? a. Y – Yes, 100% of the study area has been previously assessed b. P – Portion of the Study Area has been previously assessed c. N – No, the study area has not been previously assessed	Y	P	P	Y	N	P	P	P	P	P	P
14. Has previous assessment of the study area fully mitigated archaeological resources within the study area? a. Y – Yes, 100% of the study area was fully mitigated b. P – Portion of the study area was fully mitigated c. N – No, none of the study area has been mitigated	Y	P	N	N	N	P	P	P	N	P	P

Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Study Areas										
	Ojibway Shores	Black Oak	Ojibway Park	Ojibway Prairie	Tallgrass	Spring Garden	Oakwood	Malden Park	South Cameron	Armanda	St. Clair
15. Does the study area require additional archaeological assessment?	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
a. Y – Yes, 100% of the study area requires additional assessment											
b. P – Portion of the study area requires additional assessment											
c. N – No, the study area does not require additional assessment											

3.0 Stage 1 Property Assessment

3.1 Methods

Due to the size and extent of the study areas, an optional Stage 1 property inspection was not conducted as part of this assessment.

3.2 Documentary Record

The inventory of documentary records compiled as part of this assessment is provided in Table 10.

Table 10: Inventory of Documentary Record

Location	Research Materials
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, a Division of Wood Canada Limited 201 King Street, 4th Floor, Unit 7 London, Ontario N6A 1C9	GIS and CAD mapping files; 19 associated assessment reports; 8 historical maps, and 11 historical aerial photographs

Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Wood until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MHSTCI and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Through review of the archaeological, historical, and environmental contexts, the Stage 1 background study has identified a range archaeological potential in the study areas. The specific indicators of archaeological potential for each study area are summarized in Table 11 with factors that are predicted to have impacted this potential. From this analysis of archaeological potential, a summary recommendation is made regarding whether further assessment is required. The result of this analysis is illustrated in Appendix A: Figures 13A-F.

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Table 11: Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential and Summary Recommendations

Study Area	Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Key Indicators Affecting Archaeological Potential	Recommendation Summary
Ojibway Shores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two archaeological sites within the study area and two within 300 m of the study area Within 300 m of the primary water source of the Detroit River Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area Early historic transportation routes in the study area and within 100 m of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 10.9 ha (100%) of the study area was previously assessed Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through industrial and road construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources Approximately 7.8 ha (72%) within the study area is permanently wet swamp and marsh 	No further assessment required.
Black Oak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One archaeological site within the study area and six within 300 m of the study area Within 300 m of the primary water source of the Detroit River Areas of elevated natural topography within the study area Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area Early historic transportation routes in the study area and within 100 m of the study area A portion of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion of the study area was previously assessed and recommended for no further work Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through industrial, road, and rail construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources Approximately 39.5 ha (42%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have low potential Approximately 27.8 ha (30%) of the study area is permanently wet permanently wet swamp and marsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since a portion of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area. Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
Ojibway Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early historic transportation routes in the study area and within 100 m of the study area 100% of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through road and rail construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological

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Study Area	Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Key Indicators Affecting Archaeological Potential	Recommendation Summary
		<p>severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources</p>	<p>property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
<p>Ojibway Prairie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary water source (tributary of Turkey Creek) is within study area Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area Early historic transportation routes within the study area and within 100 m of the study area 100% of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area was previously surveyed and determined to require no further work (Kenyon 1976). However, this survey does not meet current requirements for archaeological assessment under the <i>MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)</i> Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through road and reservoir construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources Approximately 48 ha (38%) of the study area is permanently wet swamp and marsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area. Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
<p>Tallgrass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary water source (tributary of Turkey Creek) is within study area Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion of the study area was previously assessed and recommended for no further work Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential,

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Study Area	Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Key Indicators Affecting Archaeological Potential	Recommendation Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area • 100% of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<p>and racetrack construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 22.7 ha (44%) of the study area is permanently wet swamp and marsh 	<p>an archaeological property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
<p>Spring Garden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six archaeological sites within 300 m of the study area • Primary water source (tributary of Turkey Creek) is within study area • Areas of elevated natural topography within the study area • Pockets of well drained sandy soil in the study area • Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area • Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area • 100% of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A portion of the study area was previously assessed and recommended for no further work • Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through drainage channelling and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources • Approximately 93.9 ha (53%) ha of the study area is permanently wet swamp and marsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area. • Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.

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Study Area	Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Key Indicators Affecting Archaeological Potential	Recommendation Summary
Oakwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two archaeological sites within 300 m of the study area Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area Most of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion of the study area was previously assessed and recommended for no further work Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through road and recreation complex construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources Approximately 13 ha (53%) of the study area is permanently wet swamp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since a portion of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area. Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
Malden Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pockets of well drained sandy soil in the study area Areas of early post-contact settlement within 300 m of the study area Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area Approximately 5.5 ha (8%) of the study area was recommended for further work during Golder's 2020 assessment due to proximity to Turkey Creek, the historical Town of Sandwich, and the presence of soils conducive to agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 48.9 ha (74%) of the study area was previously assessed and not recommended for further work Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through landfill construction that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources Approximately 1.3 ha (2%) of the study area is permanently wet swamp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 2 property assessment should be conducted for portions of the study area as recommended by Golder (2020).
South Cameron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary water source (tributary of Turkey Creek) is within study area Areas of early post-contact settlement within 300 m of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 88.1 ha (74%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have low potential Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through road, rail, and racetrack construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since a portion of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological property

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Study Area	Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Key Indicators Affecting Archaeological Potential	Recommendation Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area • Approximately 31.2 ha (26%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<p>may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 7.5 ha of the study area identified in the WAMP to have high archaeological potential is permanently wet swamp 	<p>survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
Armanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One archaeological site within 300 m of the study area • Areas of early post-contact settlement in the study area and within 300 m of the study area • Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area • 100% of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential • A portion of the study area was previously assessed and has recommended no further work • A portion of the study area has not been previously assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A portion of the study area was previously assessed and recommended for no further work • Portions of the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through road and residential construction, ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources • Approximately 15.5 ha (34%) of the study area is permanently wet swamp and marsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential, an archaeological property survey is required to confirm the extent of the permanently wet portions of the study area. • Stage 2 test pit survey should be conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously assessed or are not determined to be permanently wet.
St. Clair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three archaeological sites within 300 m of the study area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A portion of the study area was previously assessed and recommended for no further work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 2 property assessment should be

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Study Area	Key Indicators of Archaeological Potential	Key Indicators Affecting Archaeological Potential	Recommendation Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary water source (tributary of Turkey Creek) is within study area Areas of early post-contact settlement within 300 m of the study area Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of the study area 100% of the study area is identified in the WAMP as having general archaeological potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas within the study area have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations through ditching, drainage channelling, and topsoil stripping that may have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources 	<p>conducted for portions of the study area that have not been previously subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment and recommended for no further work.</p>

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study areas, the following recommendations are provided for each study area, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 6.0:

Study Area	Recommendations
Ojibway Shores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 10.9 ha (100%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment.
Black Oak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 35.6 ha (38%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment. Approximately 5.8 ha (6%) of the study area has not been previously assessed but is identified in the WAMP to have low potential and requires no further archaeological assessment. Approximately 23.2 ha (25%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 29.2 ha (31%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.
Ojibway Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 0.7 ha (1%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further assessment. Approximately 10.6 ha (17%) of the study area was previously assessed though Stage 1 property assessment by Wood in 2020 (Wood 2020); the recommendations prepared for that assessment remain in effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>...the study area is forested parkland that has archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a, that ploughing or cultivation is not viable. This land is recommended for assessment by means of hand shovel test pitting at 5 m grid intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30</i>

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Study Area	Recommendations
	<p><i>centimetres (“cm”) in diameter and dug to a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through 6-millimetre (“mm”) mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 51.6 ha (82%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the <i>MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the <i>MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.
Ojibway Prairie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although approximately 127.9 ha (100%) of the study area was previously surveyed and determined to require no further archaeological assessment (Kenyon 1976), this survey does not meet current requirements for archaeological assessment under the <i>MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). Approximately 48 ha (38%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 79.9 ha (62%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the <i>MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments

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Study Area	Recommendations
	<p>should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.</p>
Tallgrass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 22.7 ha (44%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). • The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 28.5 ha (56%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.
Spring Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3.3 ha (2%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment. • Approximately 93.9 ha (53%) ha of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). • The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 80.9 ha (45%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological

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	<p>potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.</p>
Oakwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3.8 ha (15.5%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment. • Approximately 1.2 ha (5%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have low potential and determined through background research to have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. No further archaeological assessment is required for this disturbed portion of the study area. • Approximately 13 ha (53%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). • The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 6.5 ha (26.5%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.

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Study Area	Recommendations
Malden Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 54.4 ha (83%) of the study area was previously assessed through Stage 2 property assessment by Golder in 2020; the recommendations prepared for that assessment remain in effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>No archaeological resources were identified within the portions of the Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, and, as such, these areas should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further assessment is recommended.</i> ○ <i>Portions of the Study Area identified as retaining archaeological potential [approximately 5.5 ha, 8%] must be subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to development impacts. As the Study Area cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist using the shovel test pit survey method at 5 m intervals as per the Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Test pits should be dug by hand and be at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil. All soil should be screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of cultural materials, and each test pit should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and fill.</i> ○ <i>Due to complete and extensive previous disturbance and permanent wetness, the remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential and no further archaeological work is necessary for these portions of the Study Area.</i> • The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 11.4 ha (17%), is identified in the WAMP to have low potential and requires no further archaeological assessment.
South Cameron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 0.3 ha (0.3%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment. • Approximately 7.5 ha (6.3%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). • The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 100.5 ha (84%), has archaeological potential, although background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are identified in the WAMP to have low archaeological potential, are permanently wet, or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. Therefore, an archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soils and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section

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Study Area	Recommendations
	<p>2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 11.3 ha (9.4%) of the study area was identified in the WAMP to have low archaeological potential and determined through background research to have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. No further archaeological assessment is required for these disturbed portions of the study area.
Armanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 26.5 ha (58%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment. Approximately 14.6 ha (32%) of the study area is identified in the WAMP to have archaeological potential but is permanently wet; to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological potential in this portion of the study area, an archaeological property survey is required per Section 1.4.2 Standard 1 of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 4.8 ha (10%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area are permanently wet or may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.
St. Clair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 1.3 ha (7%) of the study area was previously assessed and requires no further archaeological assessment. The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 16.3 ha (93%), has archaeological potential. Background study suggests that areas within this portion of the study area may have been subject to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. An archaeological property inspection should be conducted to identify areas that may be exempt from archaeological survey per Section 2.1 Standards 2.a.(i) and b. of the <i>Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (MHSTCI 2011). The portion of the study area with archaeological potential is also wooded or abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth where ploughing is not possible or viable. If future development impacts are anticipated for this portion of the study area and cannot be feasibly avoided, Stage 2 shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be conducted per Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI <i>Standards and Guidelines for</i>

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Study Area	Recommendations
	<p><i>Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011). All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil and sediments should be screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh and all artifacts collected by their associated test pit. Test pits should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all built structures or until the test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits should be backfilled to grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped by foot. If archaeological resources are found, the strategies outlined in Section 2.1.3 of the <i>MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists</i> (2011) should be followed to determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required.</p>

The recommendations above are subject to approval by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. In accordance with Section 2.6.2 of the 2020 *Provincial Policy Statement*: “Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved” (Government of Ontario 2020: 31). Grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are not permitted until notice of approval is received from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 a 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 consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and 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 license.

7.0 Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Wood. Wood is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.

8.0 Closure

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the City of Windsor and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of study areas within the City of Windsor and Town of LaSalle, Ontario. The study areas are Ojibway Shores, Black Oak Heritage Park, Ojibway Park, Ojibway Prairie Provincial Nature Reserve, Tallgrass Prairie Heritage Park and Area, Spring Garden Natural Area, Oakwood Natural Area, Malden Park, South Cameron Natural Area, Armanda/Chappus – Herb Gray Parkway Area, and St. Clair College Prairie and Woods. Historically the study areas were located in Part of Lots 42-53 & 58-59, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Part of Lots 43-50, Concession 2 Petite Cote, Part of Lots 63-71 & 74-76, Concession 2 Petite Cote, and Part of Lot 1-2, Concession 4 L'Assumption, all in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Wood will be required. With respect to third parties, Wood has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study conducted by Wood. It is based solely a review of historical information and data obtained by Wood as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Wood disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Wood after the time during which Wood conducted the archaeological assessment. In evaluating the property, Wood has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Wood has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Wood accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Wood 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.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.

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We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Wood Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of Wood Canada Limited**

Prepared by,

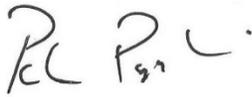


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- 2015b The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the P15 Site at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Part Lots 56, Con. 1, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County).
- 2015c The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the P20/H18 Site at the Canada Border Services Plaza, Detroit River International Crossing, City of Windsor (Lot 55, Con. 1, Geo. Sandwich Township, Essex County)

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Stage 1 AA: City of Windsor Proposed National Urban Park

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- 2011c Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor, county of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Reference No. 33016143.CULTR
- 2011d Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for 33 Properties Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP), city of Windsor and County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario. Reference No. 33016616.ARCH2

Wood PLC

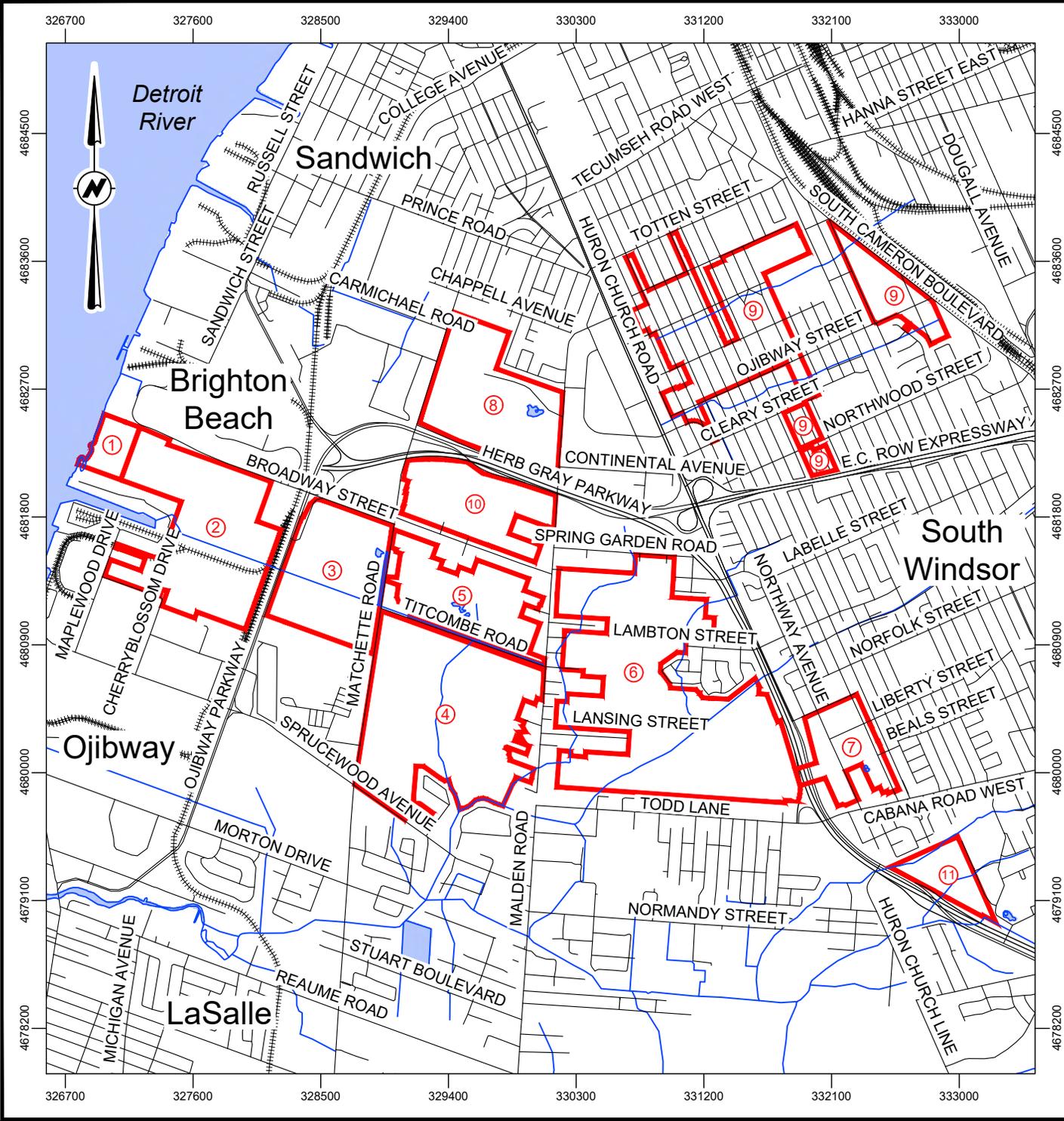
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Appendix A: Figures

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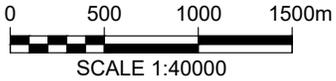


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - ① OJIBWAY SHORES
 - ② BLACK OAK HERITAGE PARK
 - ③ OJIBWAY PARK
 - ④ OJIBWAY PRAIRIE PROVINCIAL NATURE RESERVE
 - ⑤ TALLGRASS PRAIRIE HERITAGE PARK
 - ⑥ SPRING GARDEN NATURAL AREA
 - ⑦ OAKWOOD NATURAL AREA
 - ⑧ MALDEN PARK
 - ⑨ SOUTH CAMERON WOODLOT NATURAL AREA
 - ⑩ ARMANDA/CHAPPUS - HERB GRAY PARKWAY AREA
 - ⑪ ST. CLAIR COLLEGE PRAIRIE AND WOODS

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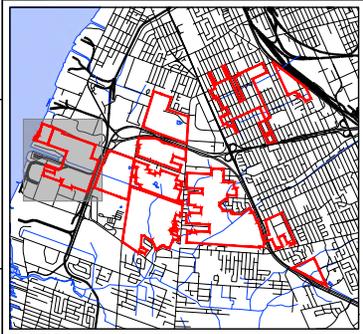
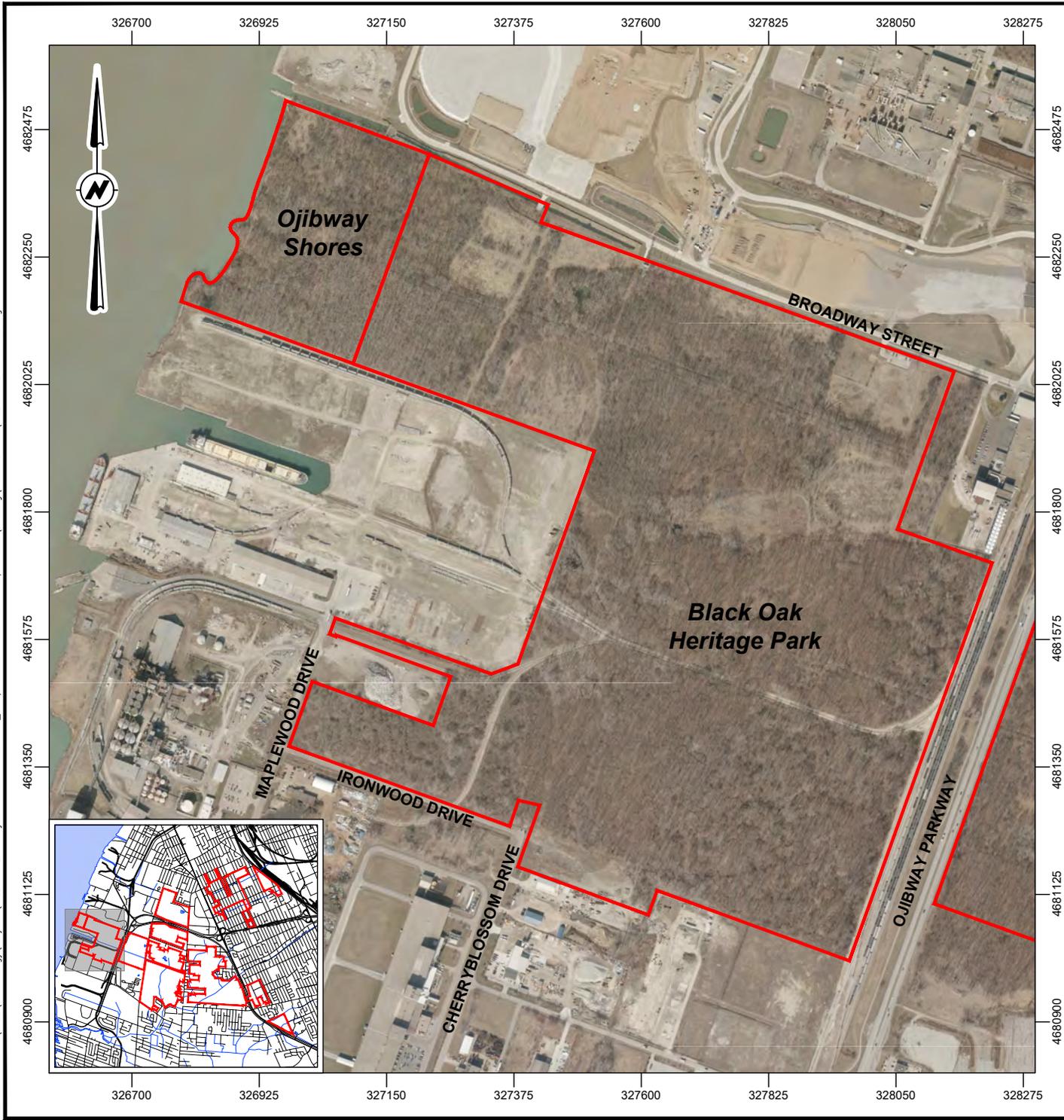


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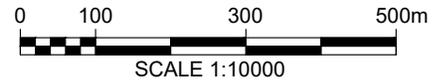


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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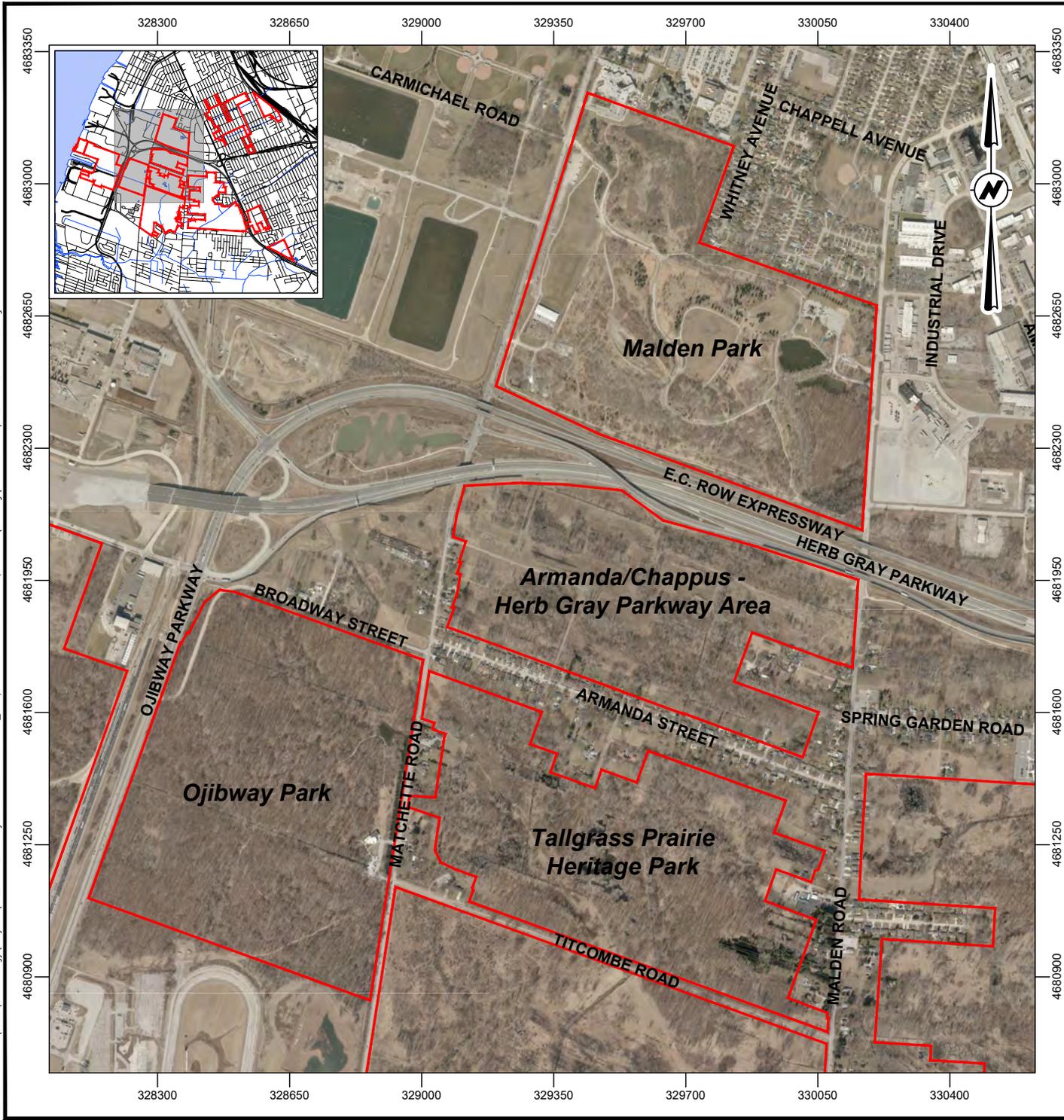


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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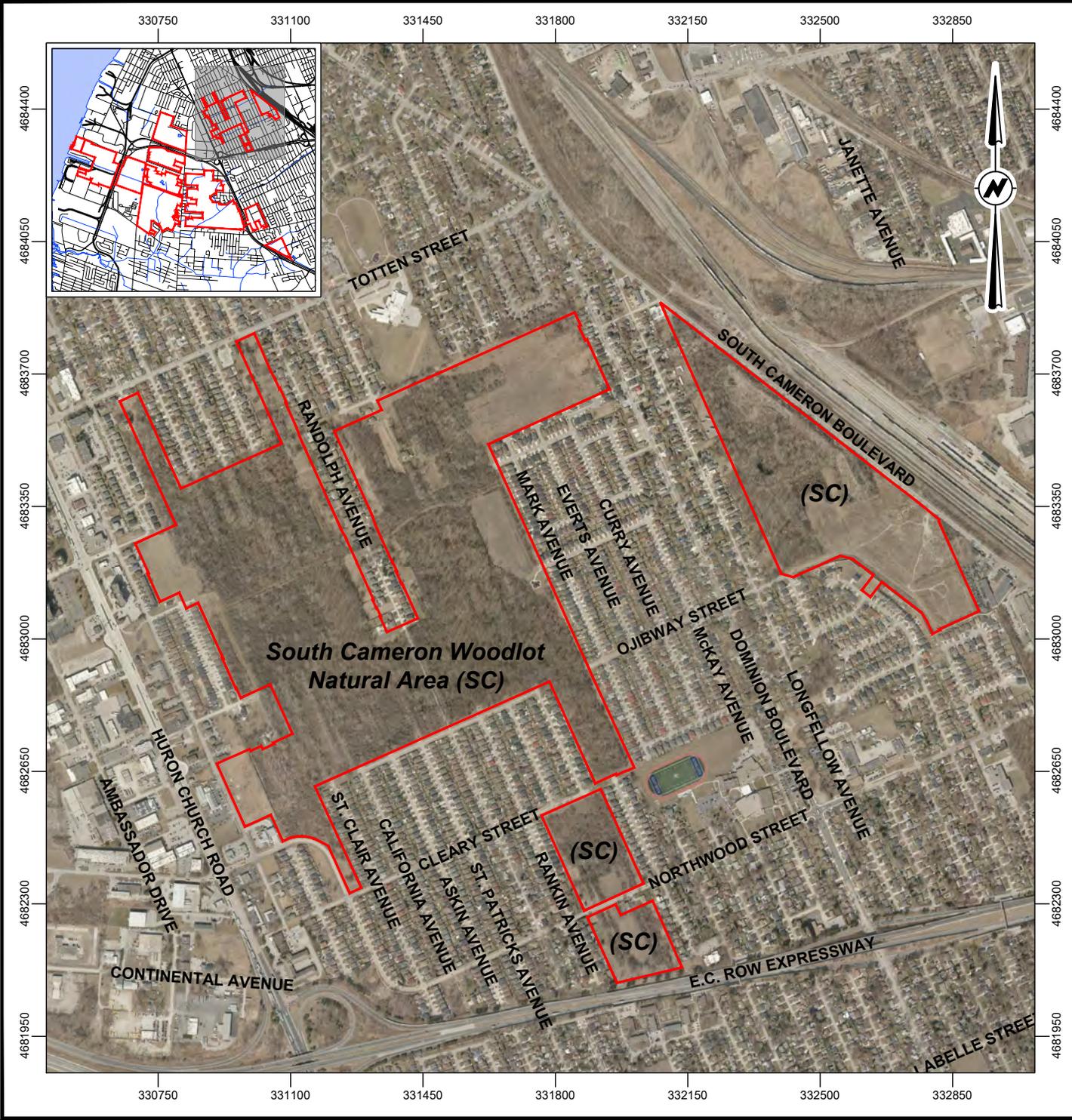


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 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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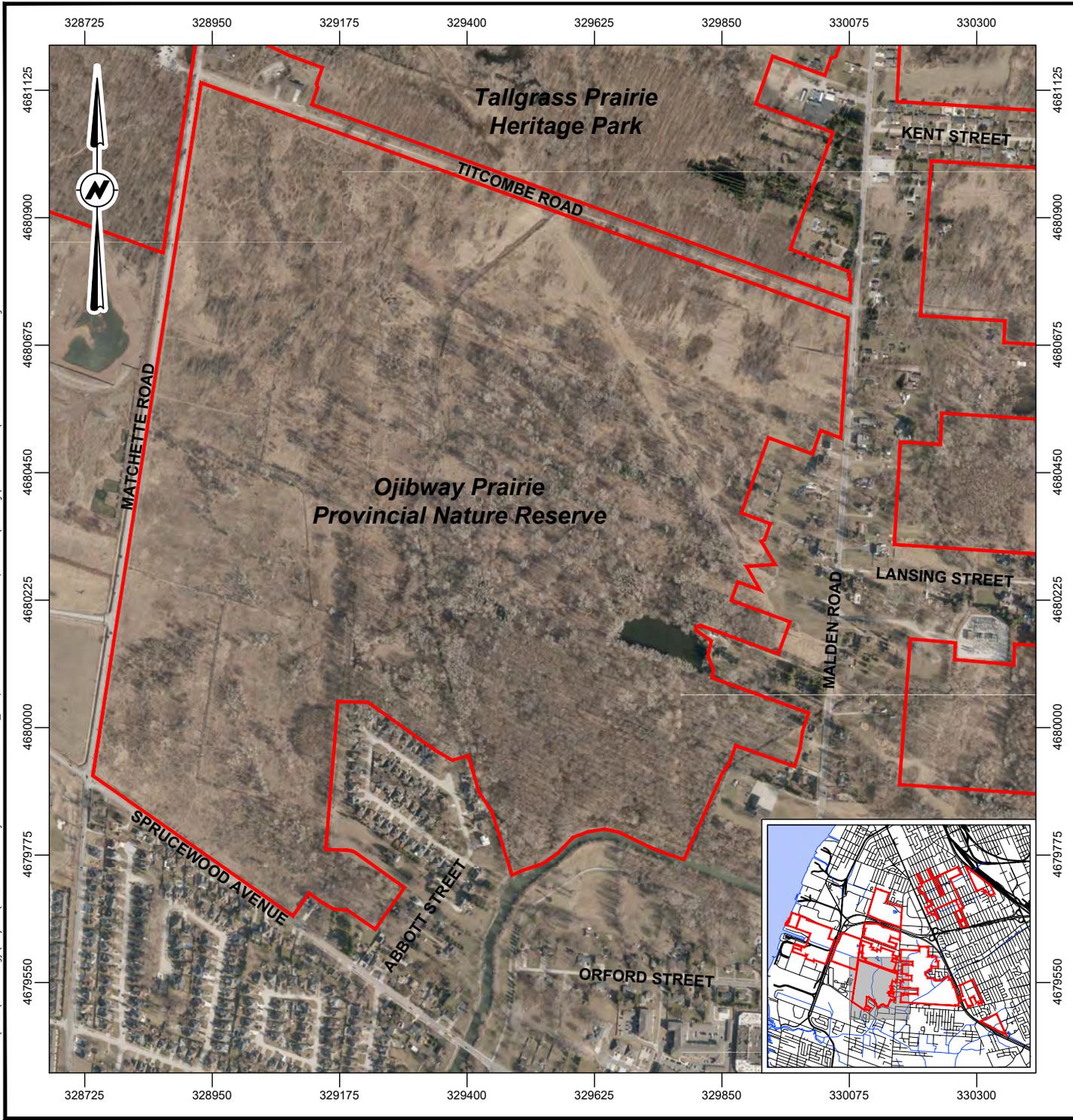


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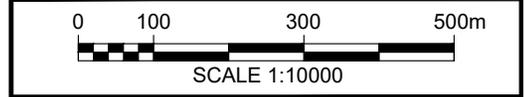


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 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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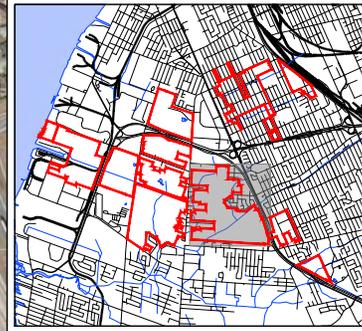
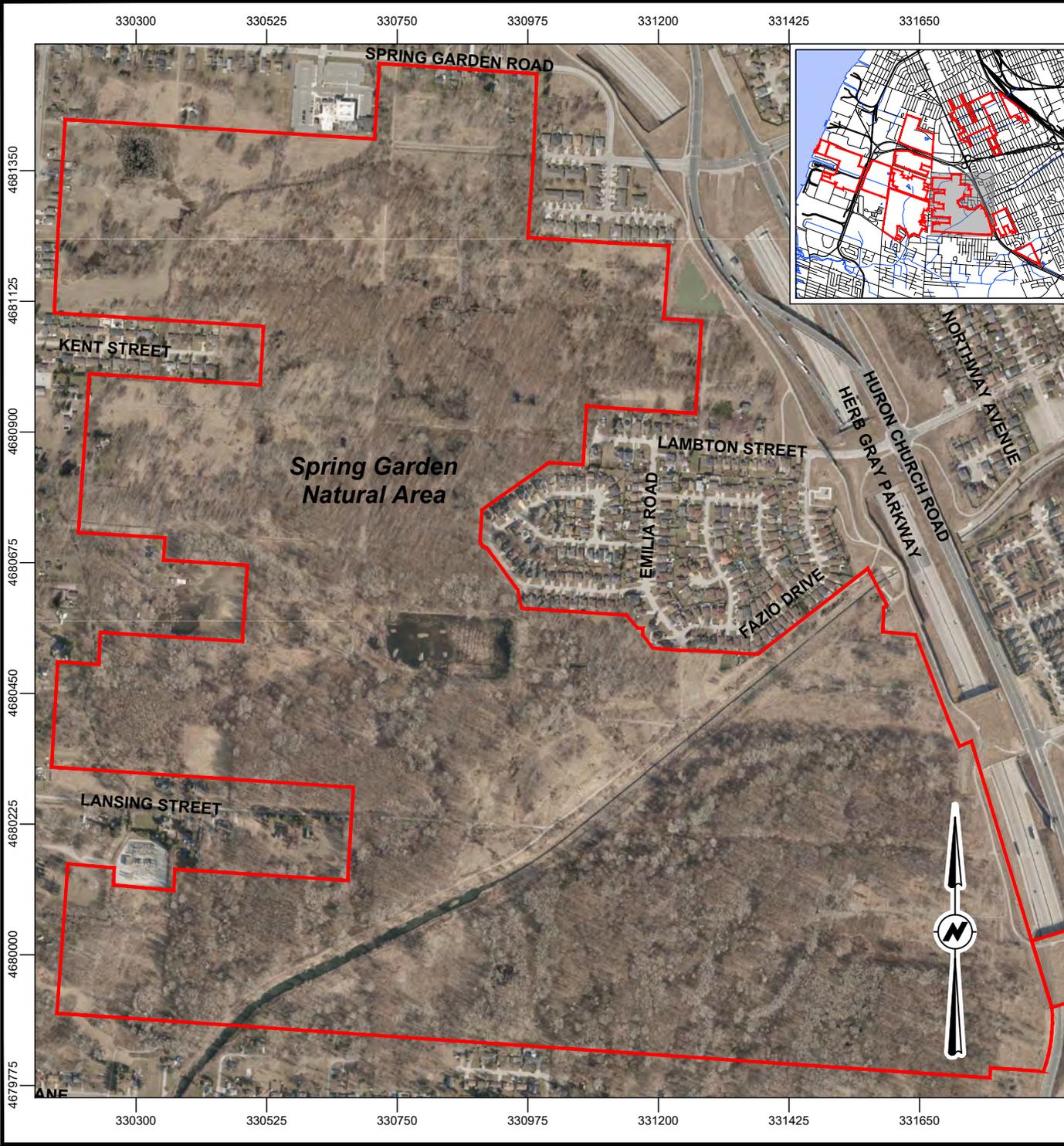


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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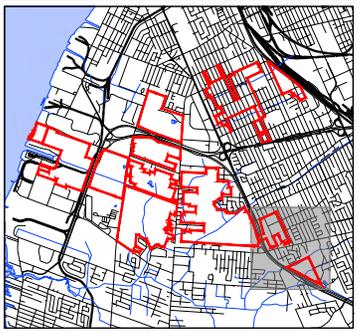


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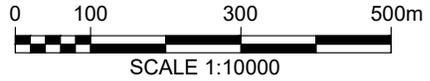


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 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
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LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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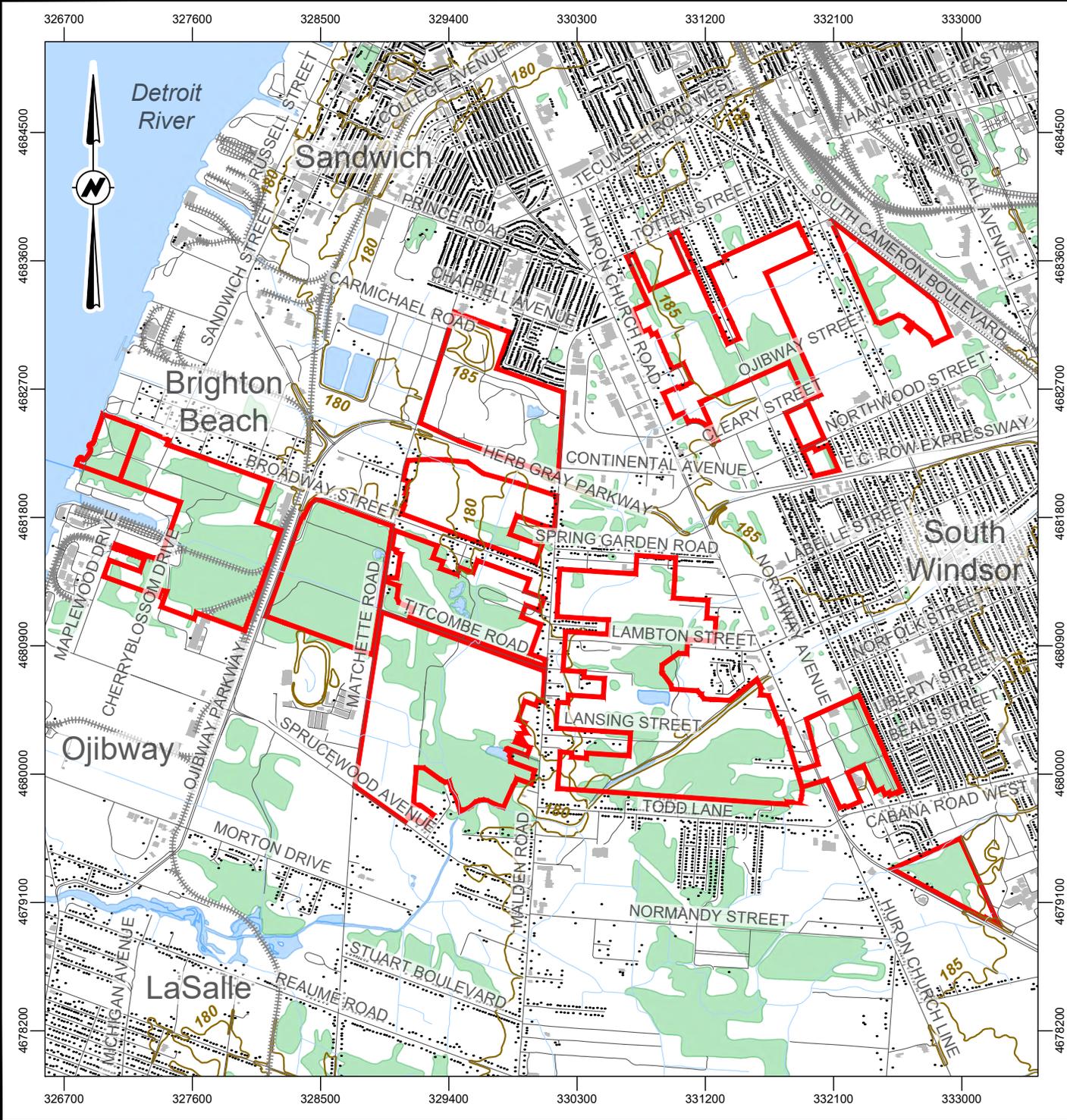


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING THE
 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

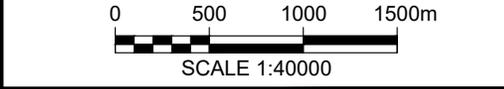
LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

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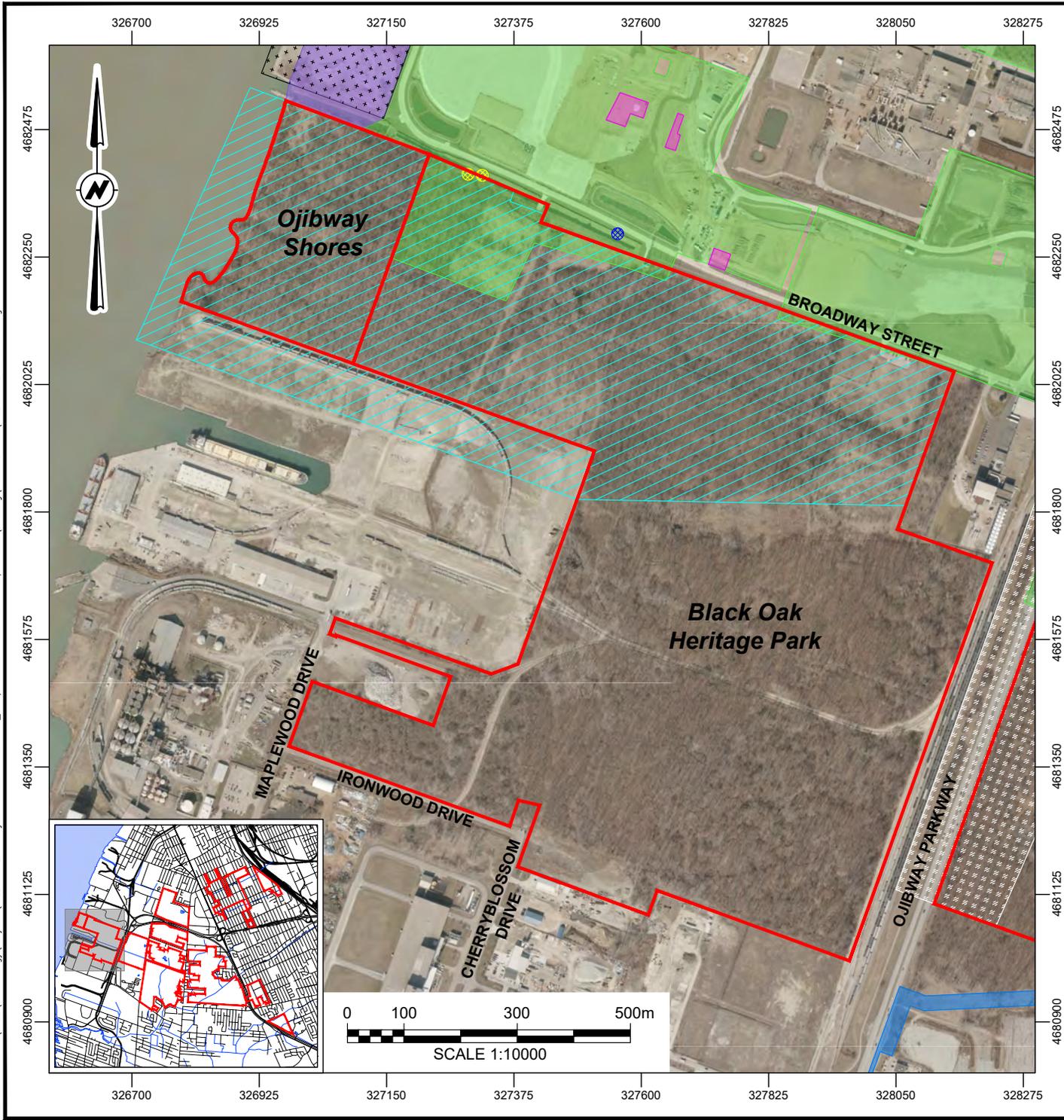


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREAS

- LEGEND:**
- STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY (MINISTRY OF CULTURE & RECREATION, 1976)
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (CIF 92-024; DILLON, 1993)
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P057-270-2006; ASI, 2010)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-038-2008, P290-004-2008, P088-011-2009; URS, 2010)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-041-2011; URS, 2011)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-051-2010; URS, 2011)
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-052-2011; URS, 2011)
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-149-2011; AMAA, 2012)
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-179-2012; AMAA, 2012)
 - STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P242-046-2012; POULTON, 2013)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-150-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-151-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-152-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P316-0325-2015; POULTON, 2016)
 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P348-0052-2019; WOOD, 2019)
 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P348-0102-2020; WOOD, 2020)
 - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P316-0456-2021; TMHC, 2021)
 - STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P1013-0006-2020; GOLDER, 2022)

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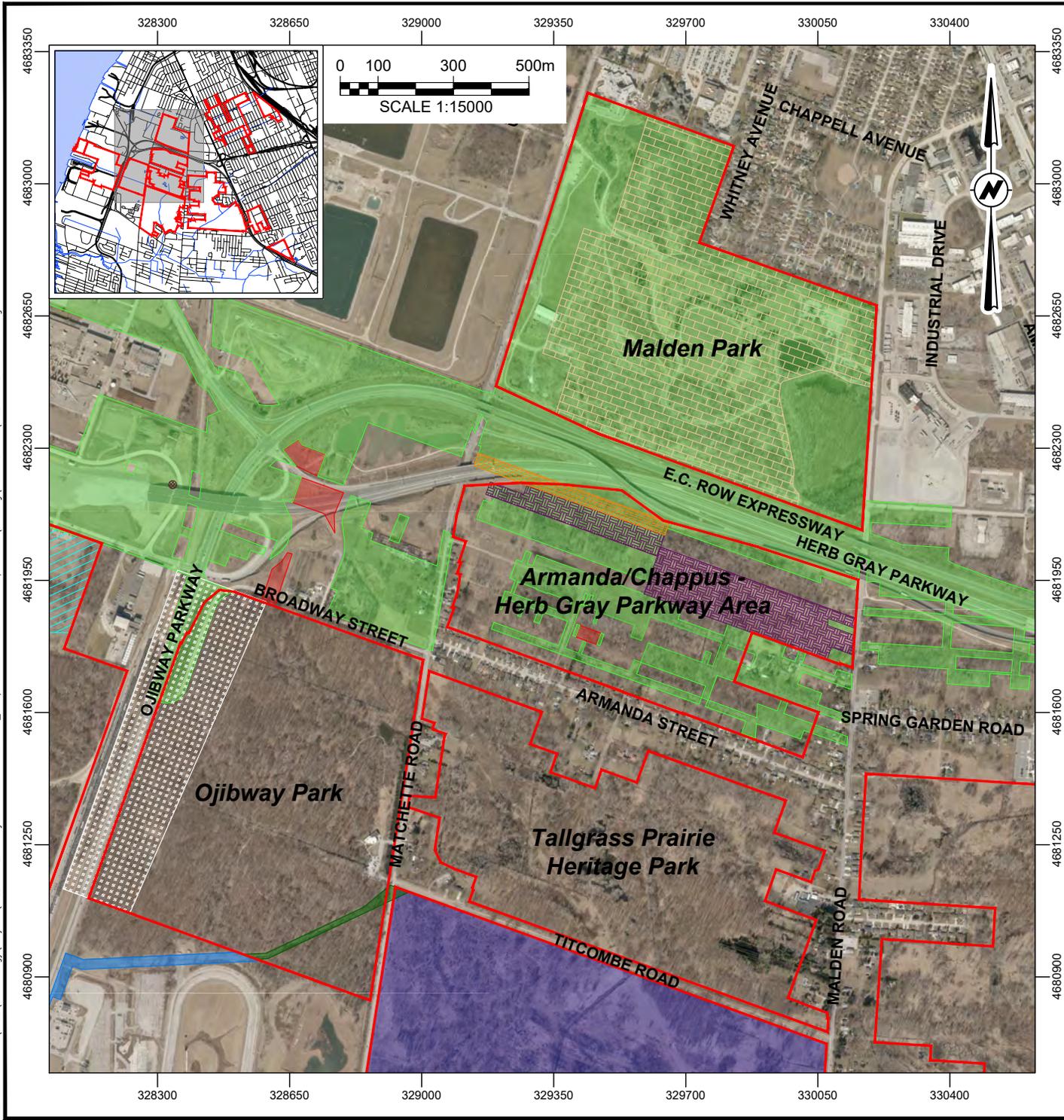


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREAS

- LEGEND:**
- STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY (MINISTRY OF CULTURE & RECREATION, 1976)
 - ▨ ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (CIF 92-024; DILLON, 1993)
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P057-270-2006; ASI, 2010)
 - ▨ STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-038-2008, P290-004-2008, P088-011-2009; URS, 2010)
 - STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-041-2011; URS, 2011)
 - ▨ STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-051-2010; URS, 2011)
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 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-149-2011; AMAA, 2012)
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 - ▨ STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-150-2011; AMAA, 2015)
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 - ▨ STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-152-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P316-0325-2015; POULTON, 2016)
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 - ▨ STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P348-0102-2020; WOOD, 2020)
 - ▨ STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P316-0456-2021; TMHC, 2021)
 - ▨ STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P1013-0006-2020; GOLDER, 2022)

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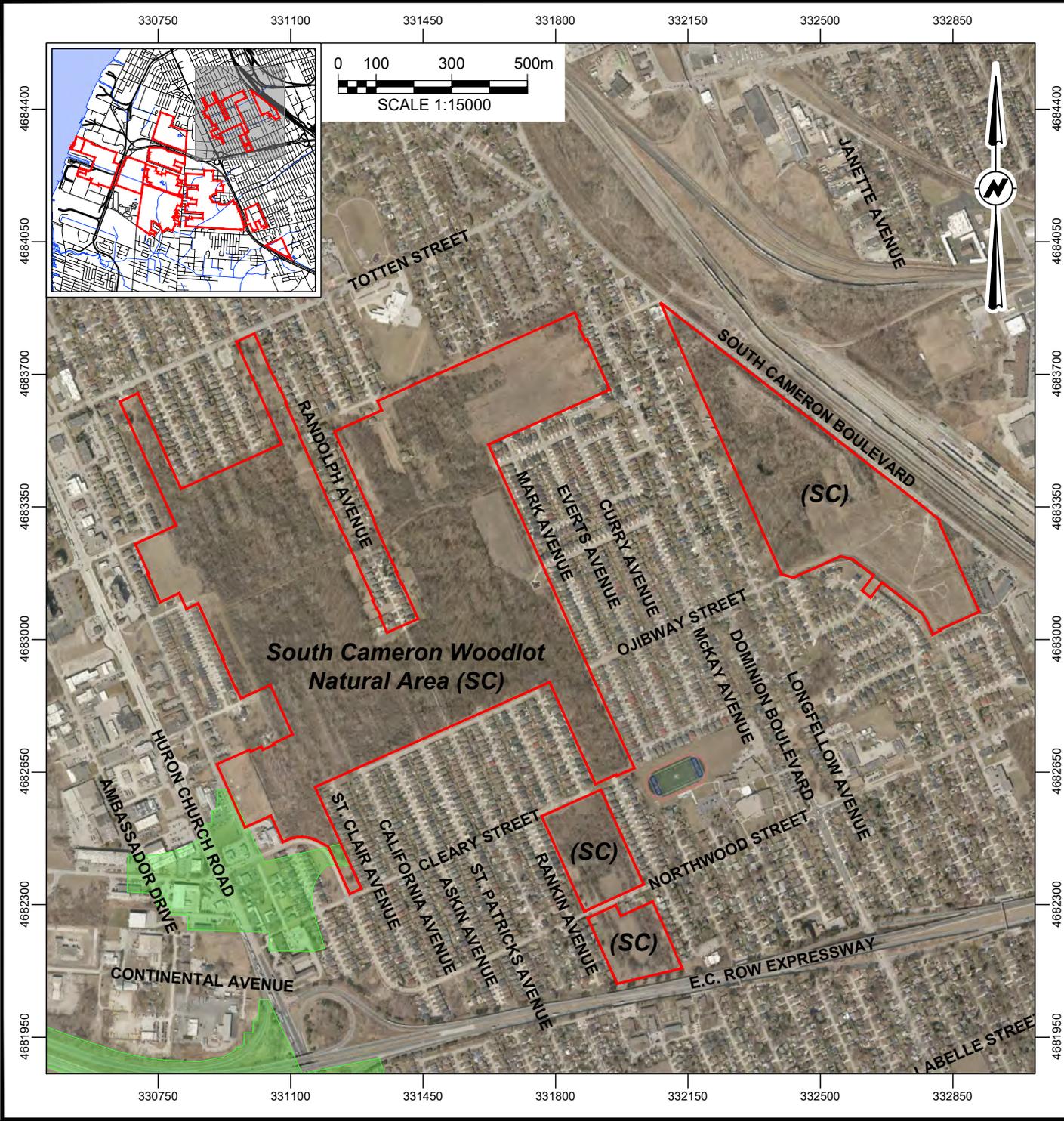


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREAS

- LEGEND:
- [Red outline] STUDY AREA
 - [Blue outline] ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY (MINISTRY OF CULTURE & RECREATION, 1976)
 - [Blue hatched] ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (CIF 92-024; DILLON, 1993)
 - [Green hatched] STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P057-270-2006; ASI, 2010)
 - [Orange hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-038-2008, P290-004-2008, P088-011-2009; URS, 2010)
 - [Pink hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-041-2011; URS, 2011)
 - [Purple hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-051-2010; URS, 2011)
 - [Red hatched] STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-052-2011; URS, 2011)
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 - [Pink hatched] STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-179-2012; AMAA, 2012)
 - [Green hatched] STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P242-046-2012; POULTON, 2013)
 - [Yellow hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-150-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - [Cross-hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-151-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - [Blue hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-152-2011; AMAA, 2015)
 - [Blue hatched] STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P316-0325-2015; POULTON, 2016)
 - [Yellow hatched] STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P348-0052-2019; WOOD, 2019)
 - [Grey hatched] STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P348-0102-2020; WOOD, 2020)
 - [Cross-hatched] STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P316-0456-2021; TMHC, 2021)
 - [Orange hatched] STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P1013-0006-2020; GOLDER, 2022)

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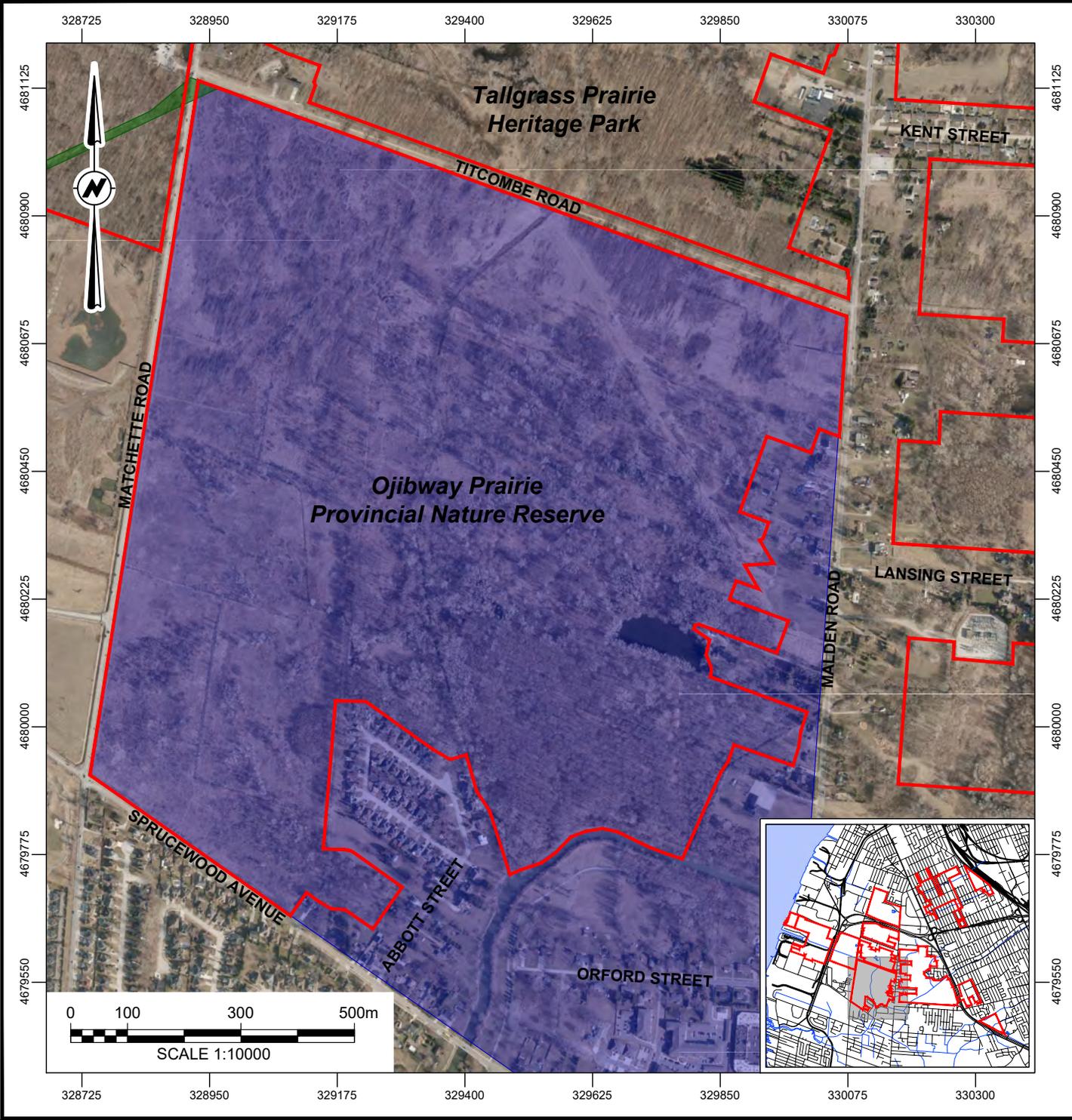


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREAS

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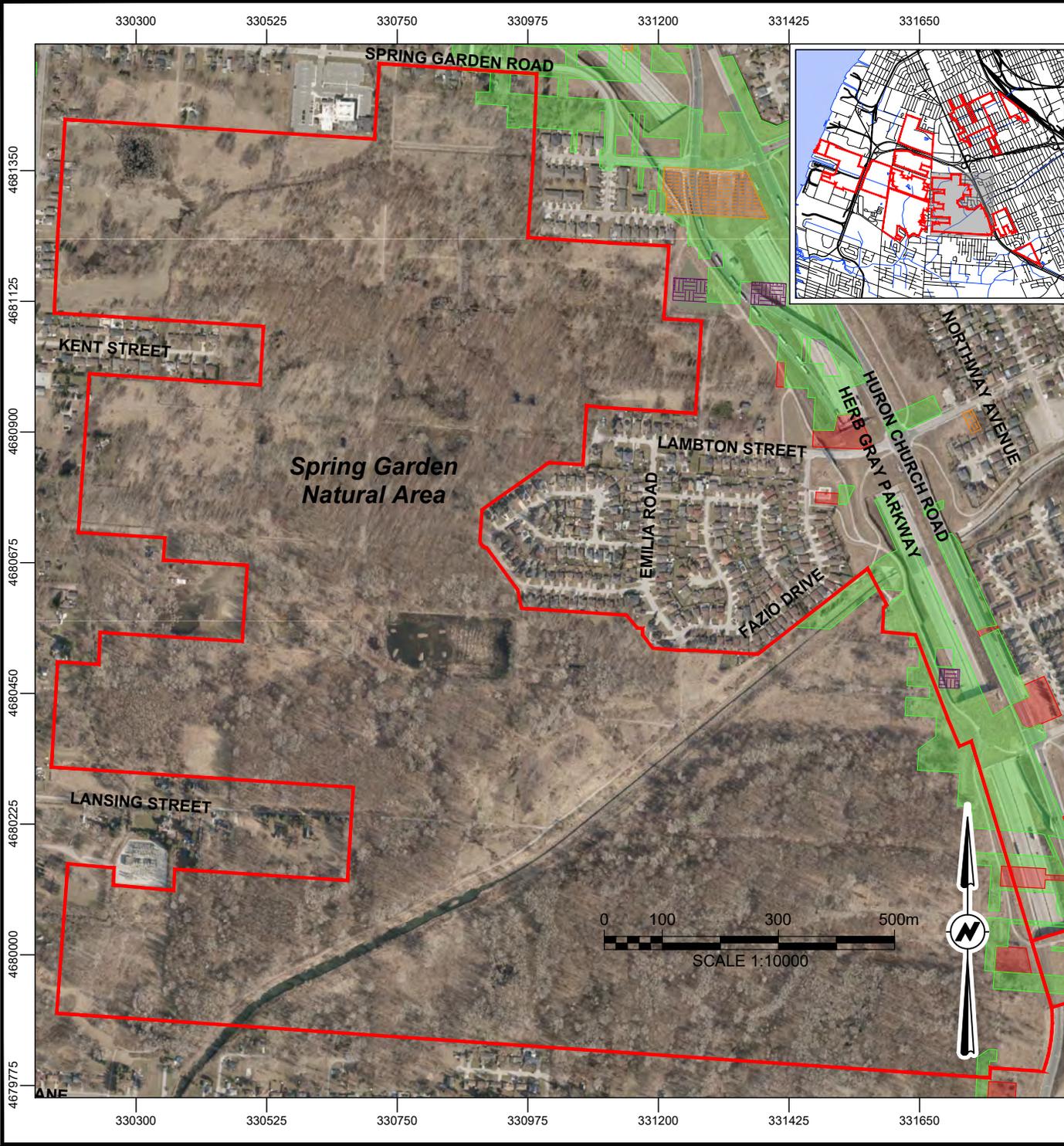
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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREAS

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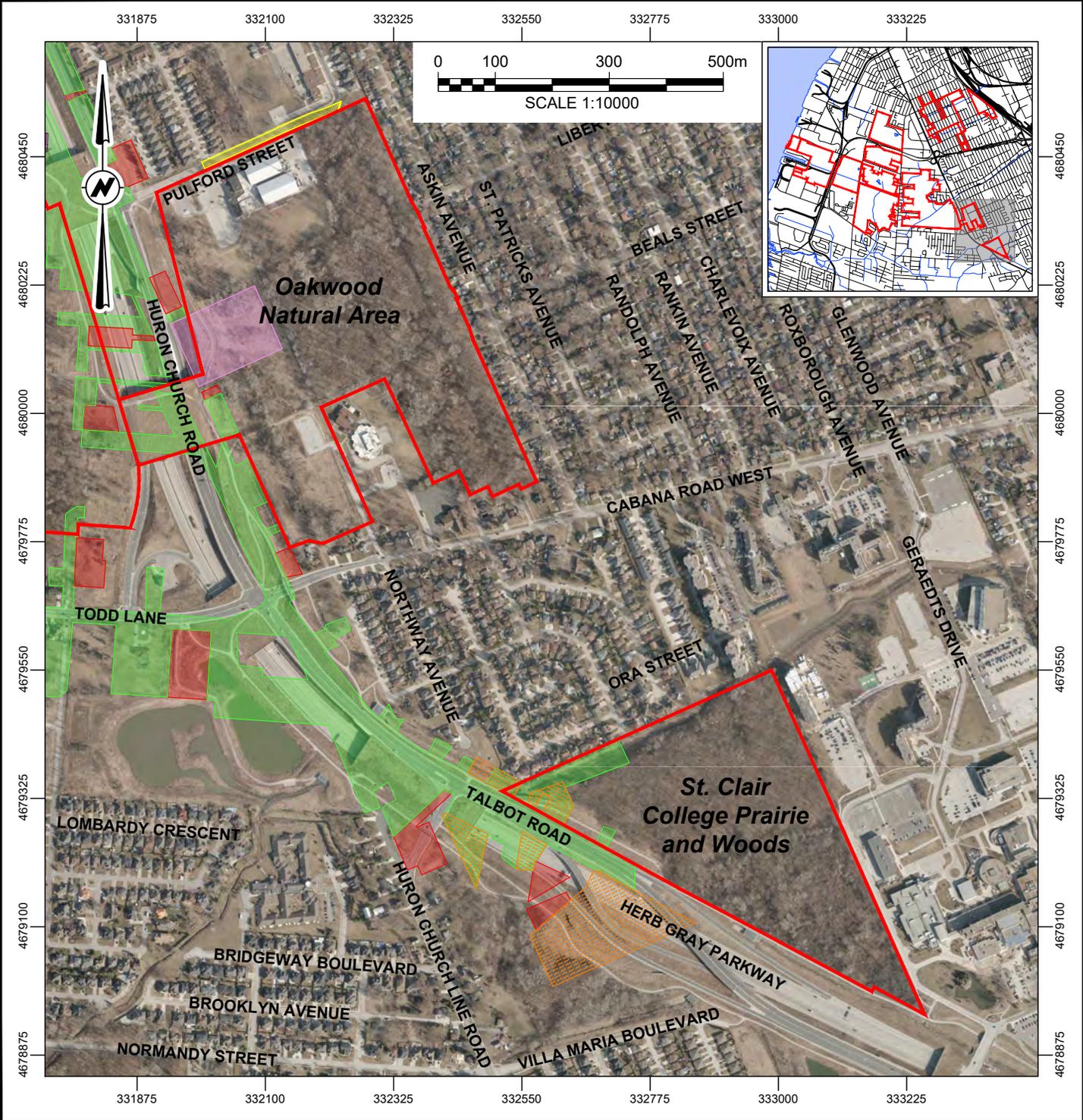


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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS
 AND WITHIN 50m OF THE STUDY AREAS

- LEGEND:
- [Red outline] STUDY AREA
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 - [Light purple hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-041-2011; URS, 2011)
 - [Dark purple hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-051-2010; URS, 2011)
 - [Red hatched] STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P088-052-2011; URS, 2011)
 - [Light purple hatched] STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-149-2011; AMAA, 2012)
 - [Pink hatched] STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-179-2012; AMAA, 2012)
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 - [Yellow hatched] STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P035-150-2011; AMAA, 2015)
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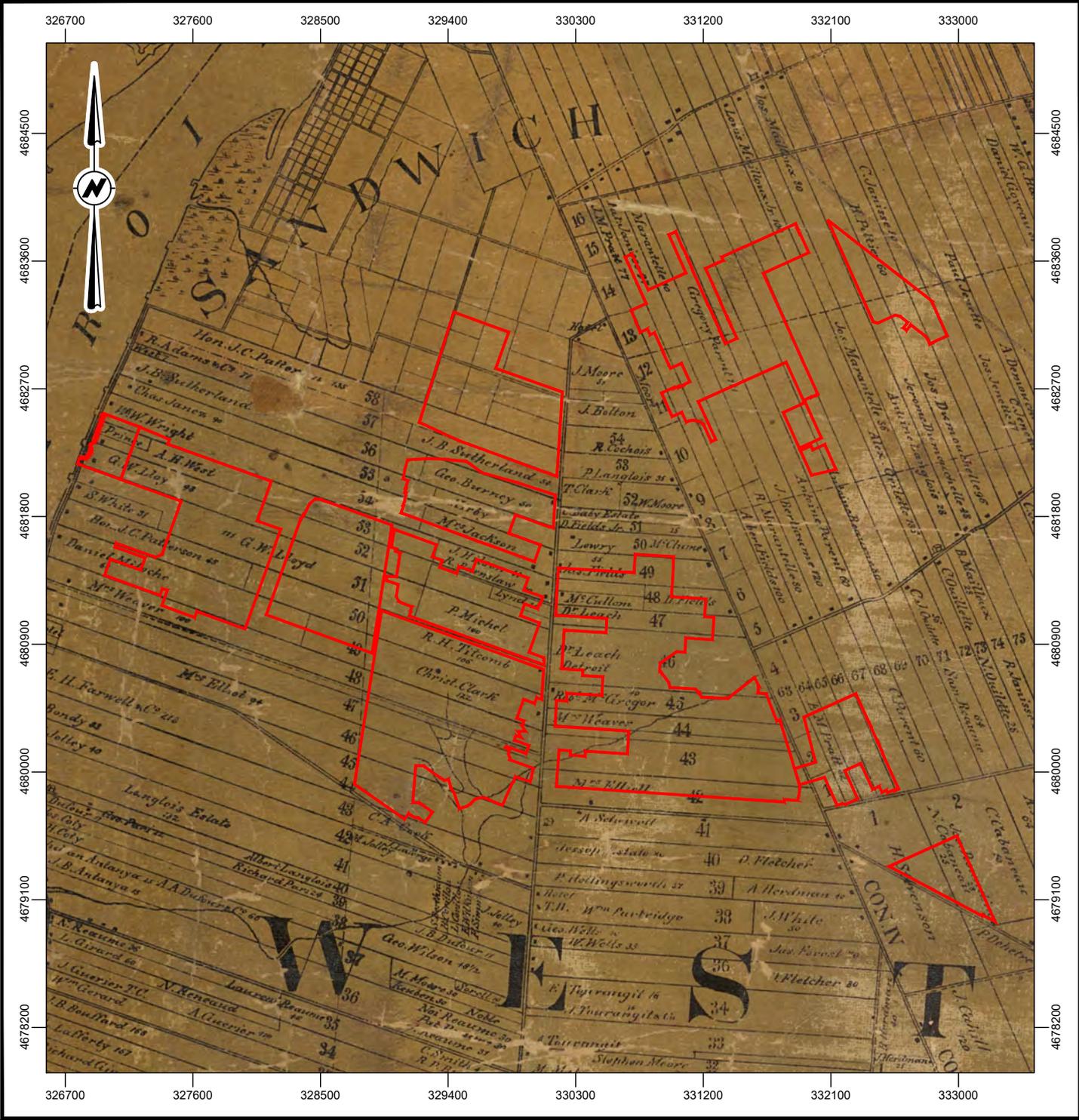


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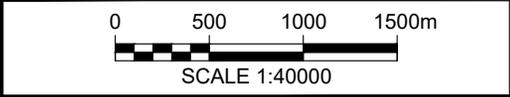


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS
 MAP OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX SHOWING
 THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 R.M. TACKABURY, 1877; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 5

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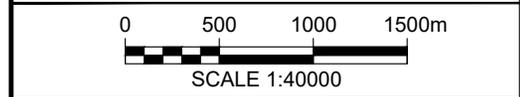


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE: 1881 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS
 OF THE COUNTIES OF ESSEX AND KENT - PART
 OF E&W SANDWICH TOWNSHIPS SHOWING
 THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 H. BELDEN & Co., 1881; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



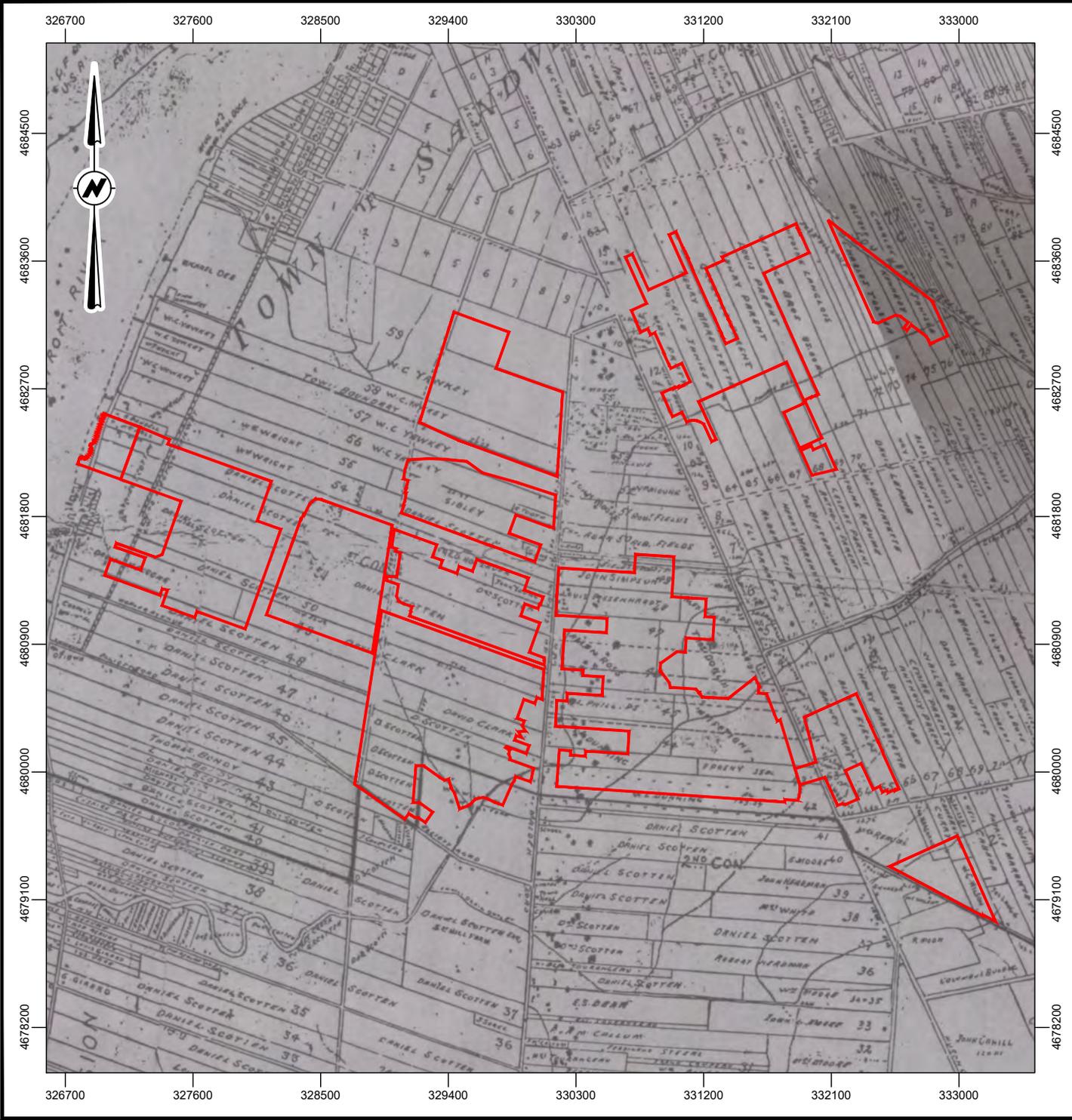
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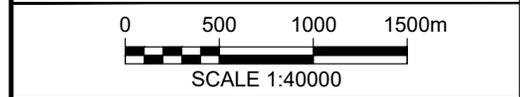


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1905 PLAN OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF
 SANDWICH - WEST EAST AND SOUTH
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
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 REFERENCES:
 G. McPHILLIPS, 1905; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



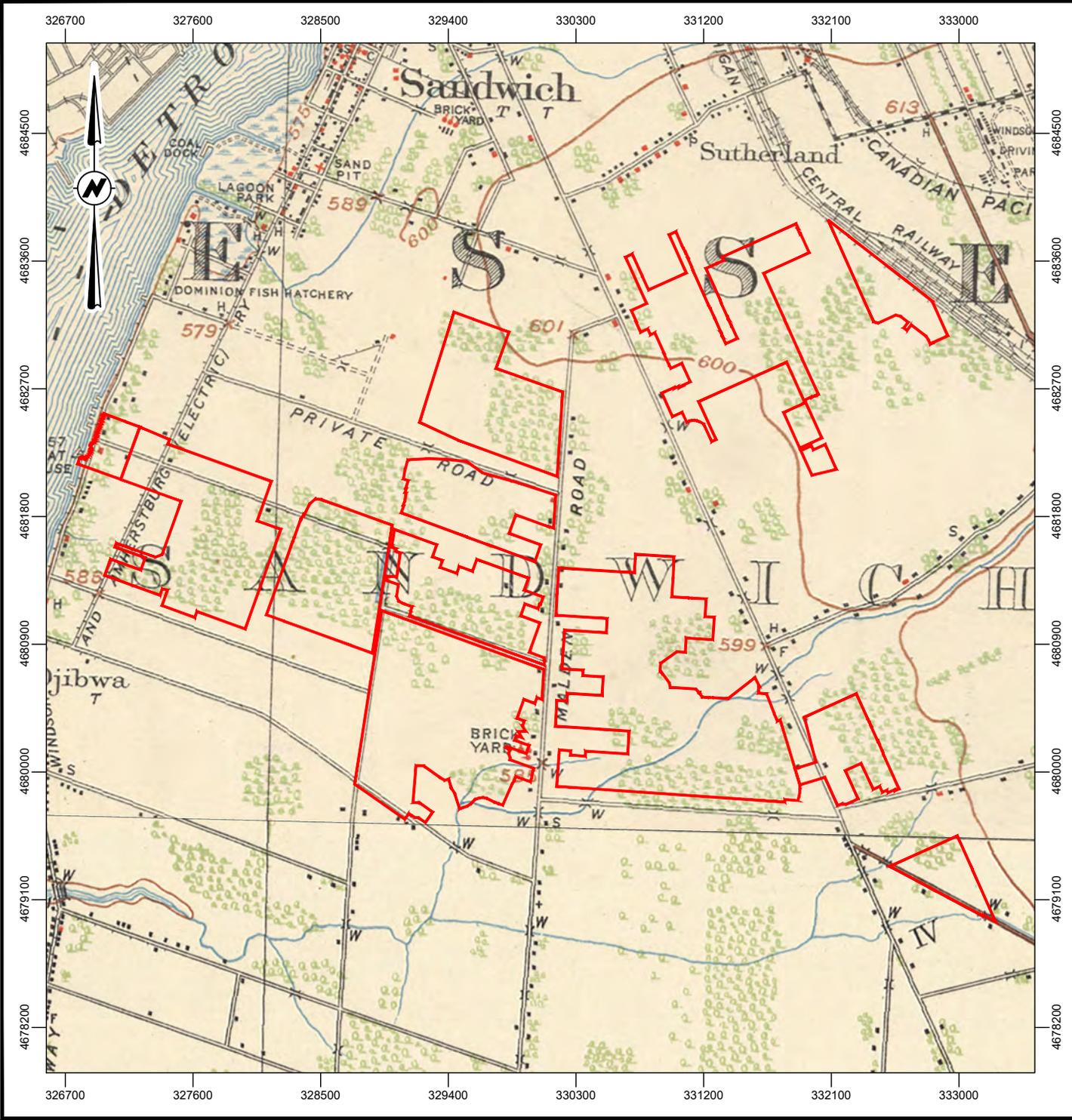
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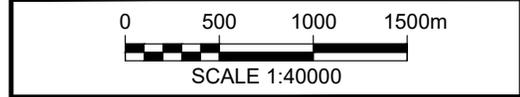


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1910/1913 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF ONTARIO,
 AMHERSTBURG AND WINDSOR SHEETS
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, 1910 & 1913; CANMAP
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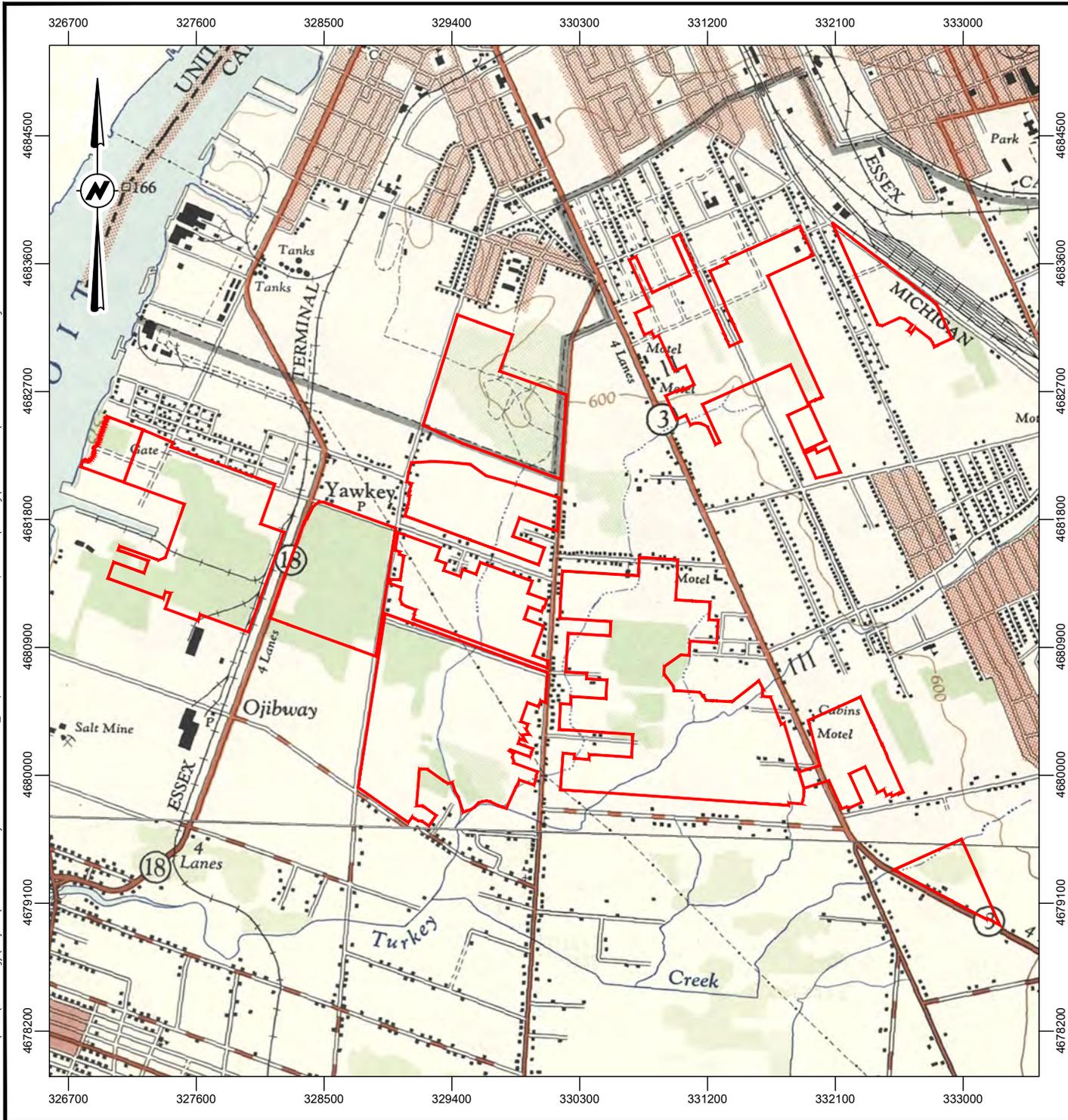


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 8

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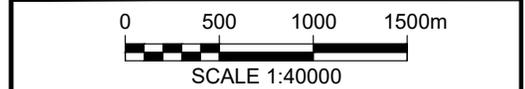


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1957 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF ONTARIO,
 WINDSOR (EAST) AND AMHERSTBURG (EAST) SHEETS
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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 WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS
 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT, 1957; CANMAP STREETFILES
 V2008.4.



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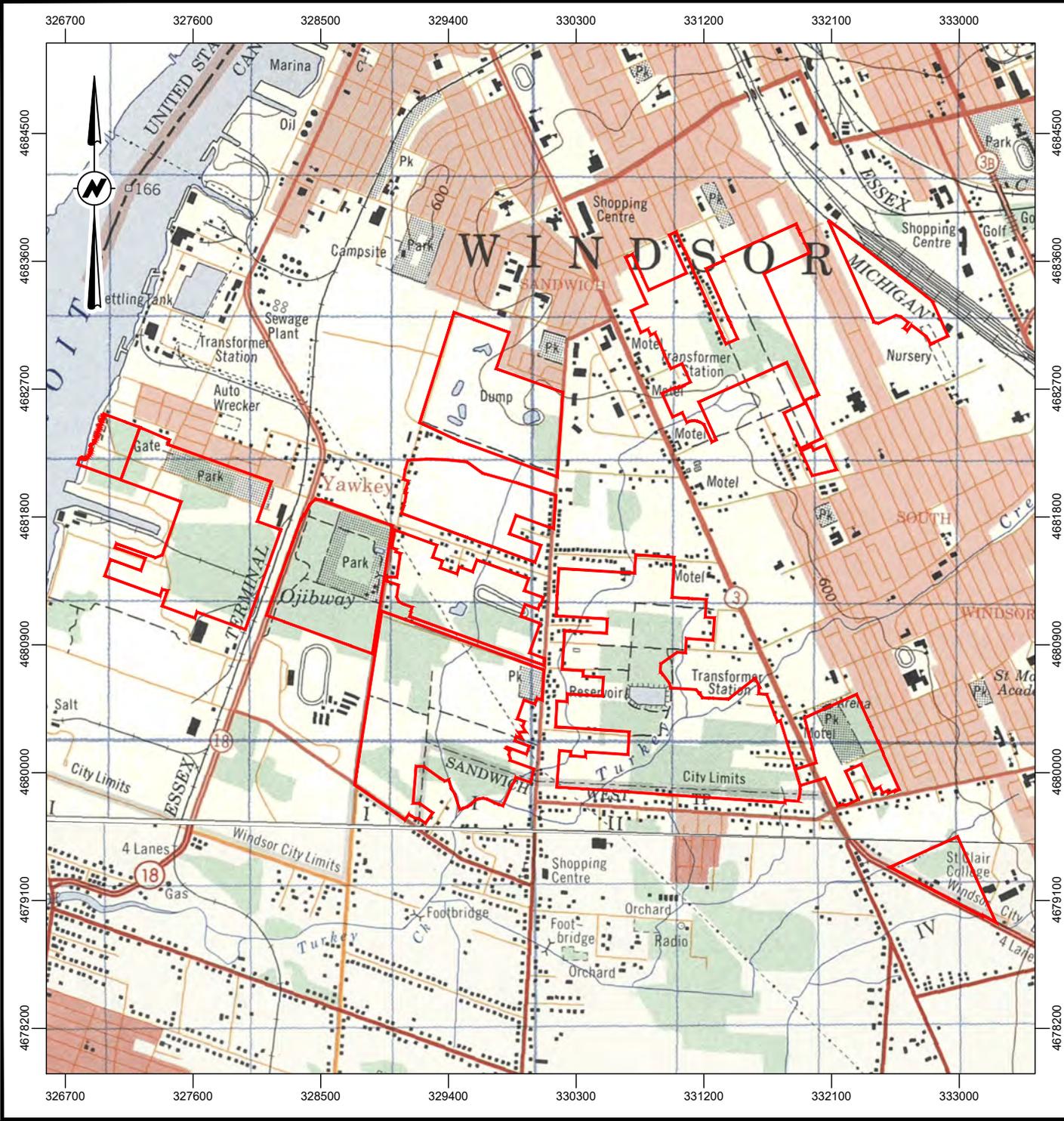


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 9

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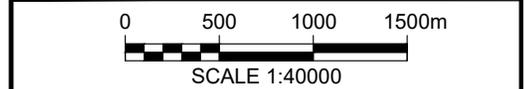


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 1974/1975 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF ONTARIO,
 WINDSOR AND RIVER CANARD SHEETS
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

NOTES:
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 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, 1974 &
 1975; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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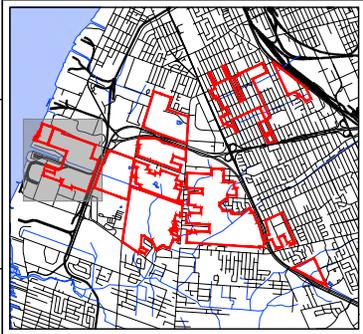
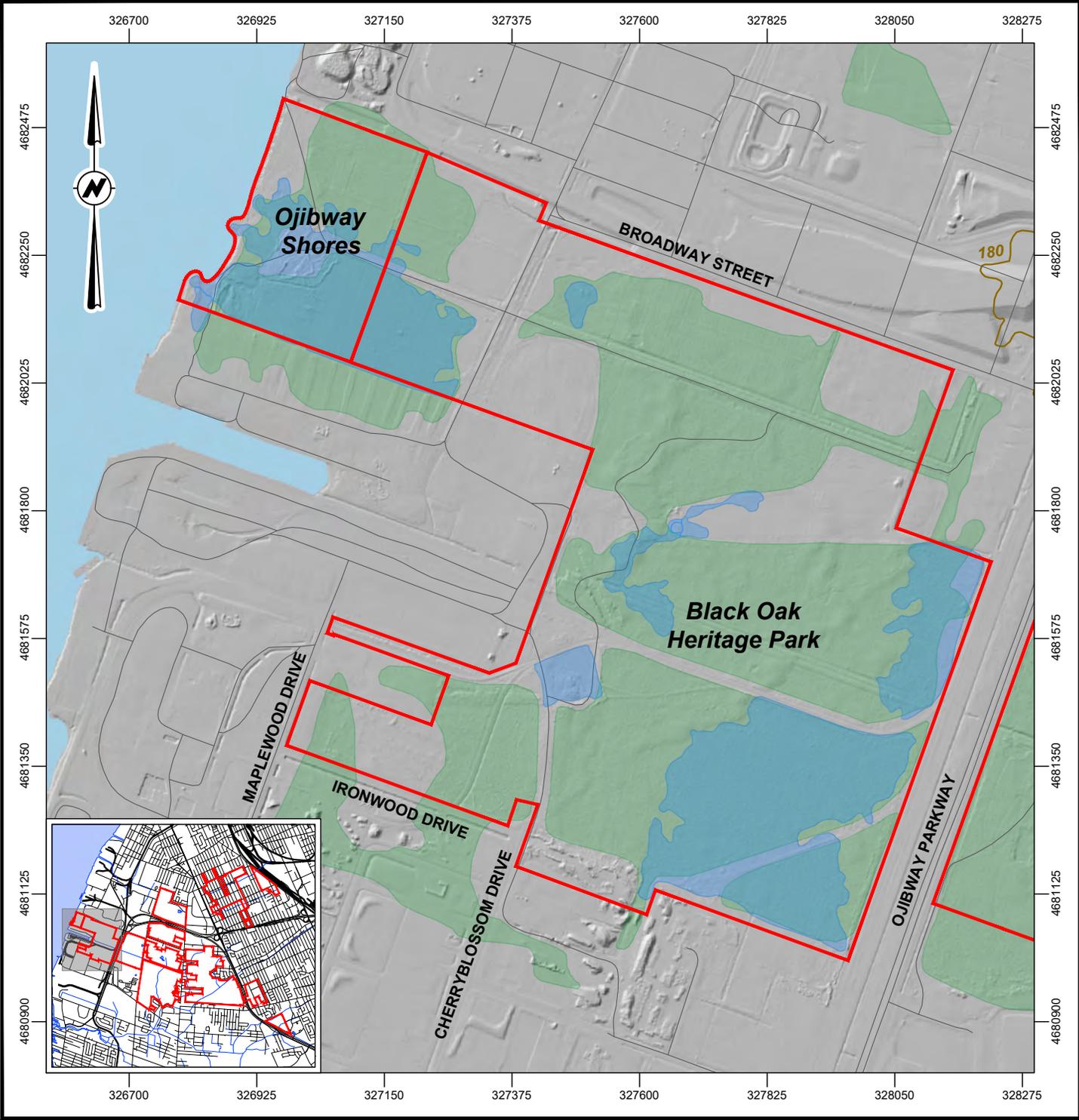


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 10

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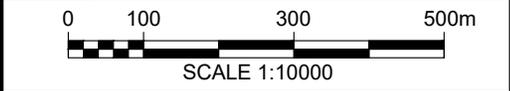
PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND WETLAND MAPPING
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- WOODED AREA
- WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)

NOTES:
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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 OMAFRA, "LIDAR DTM LAKE ERIE DATASET (2019)"; MNRF OPEN DATA - WETLANDS (2019); ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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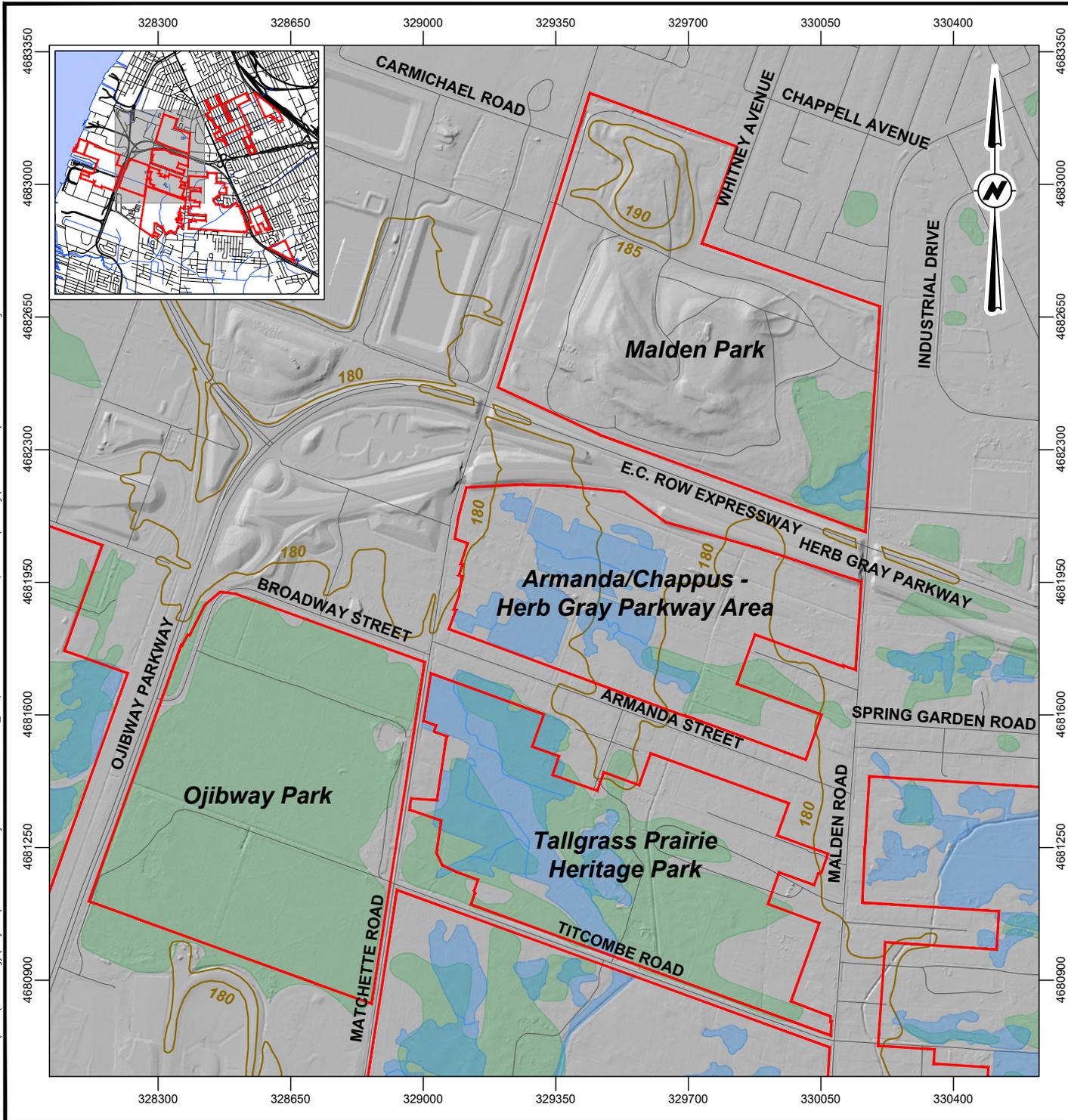


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 11A

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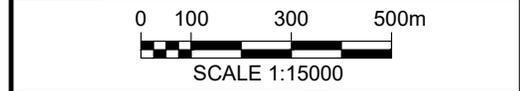


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND WETLAND MAPPING
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA
 WOODED AREA
 WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 OMAFRA, "LIDAR DTM LAKE ERIE DATASET (2019)"; MNRF OPEN DATA - WETLANDS (2019); ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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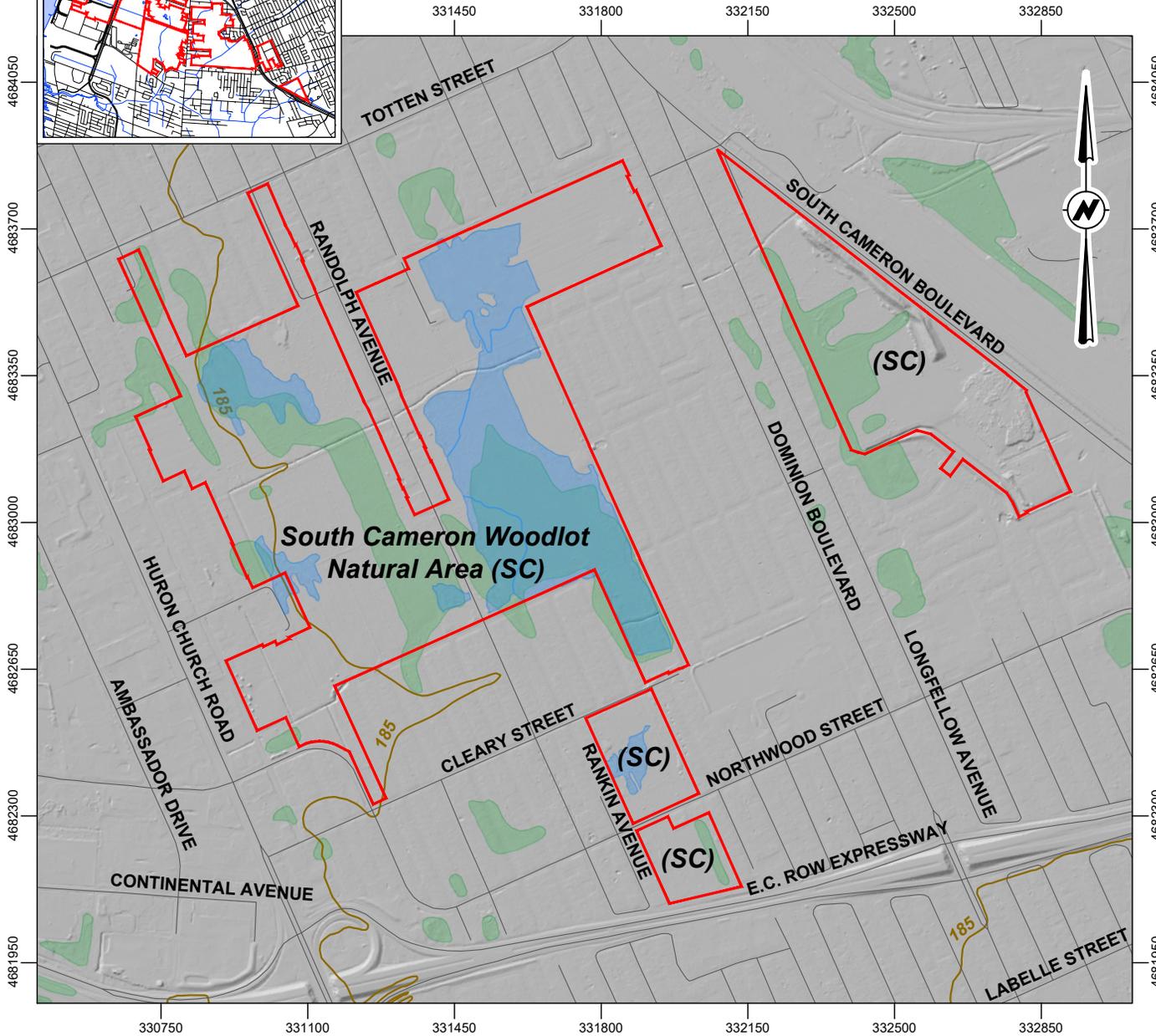
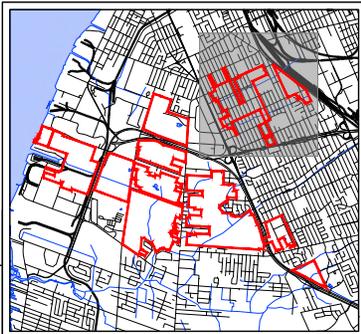


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 11B

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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND WETLAND MAPPING
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 [Red Outline] STUDY AREA
 [Green] WOODED AREA
 [Blue] WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 OMAFRA, "LIDAR DTM LAKE ERIE DATASET (2019)"; MNRF OPEN DATA - WETLANDS (2019); ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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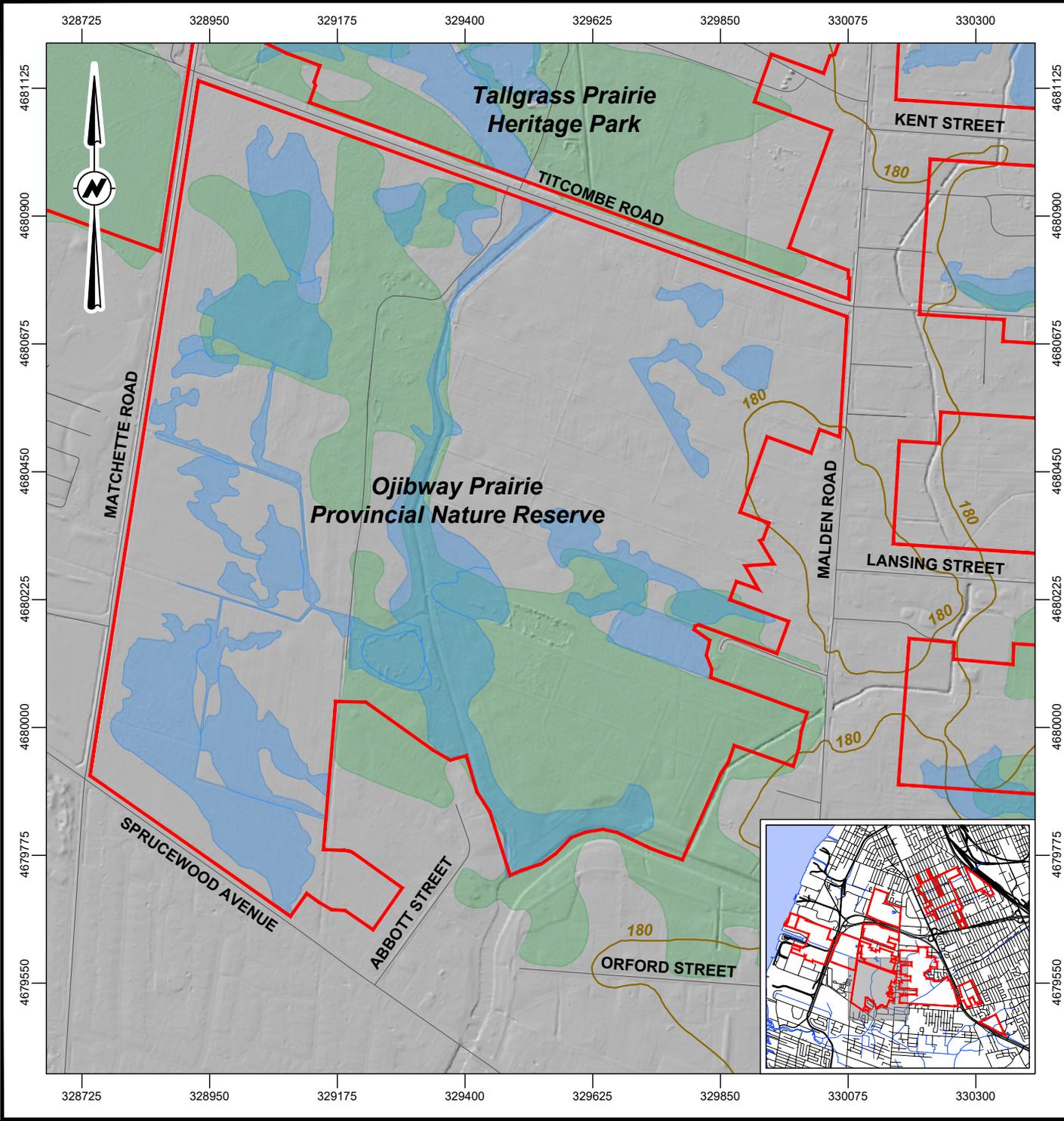


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 11C

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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND WETLAND MAPPING
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- WOODED AREA
- WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
REFERENCES:
 OMAFRA, "LIDAR DTM LAKE ERIE DATASET (2019)"; MNRF OPEN DATA - WETLANDS (2019); ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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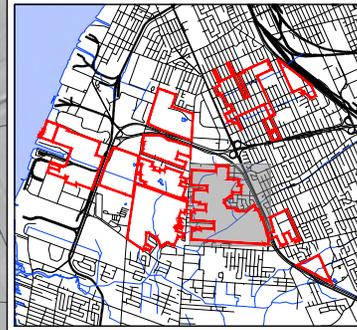
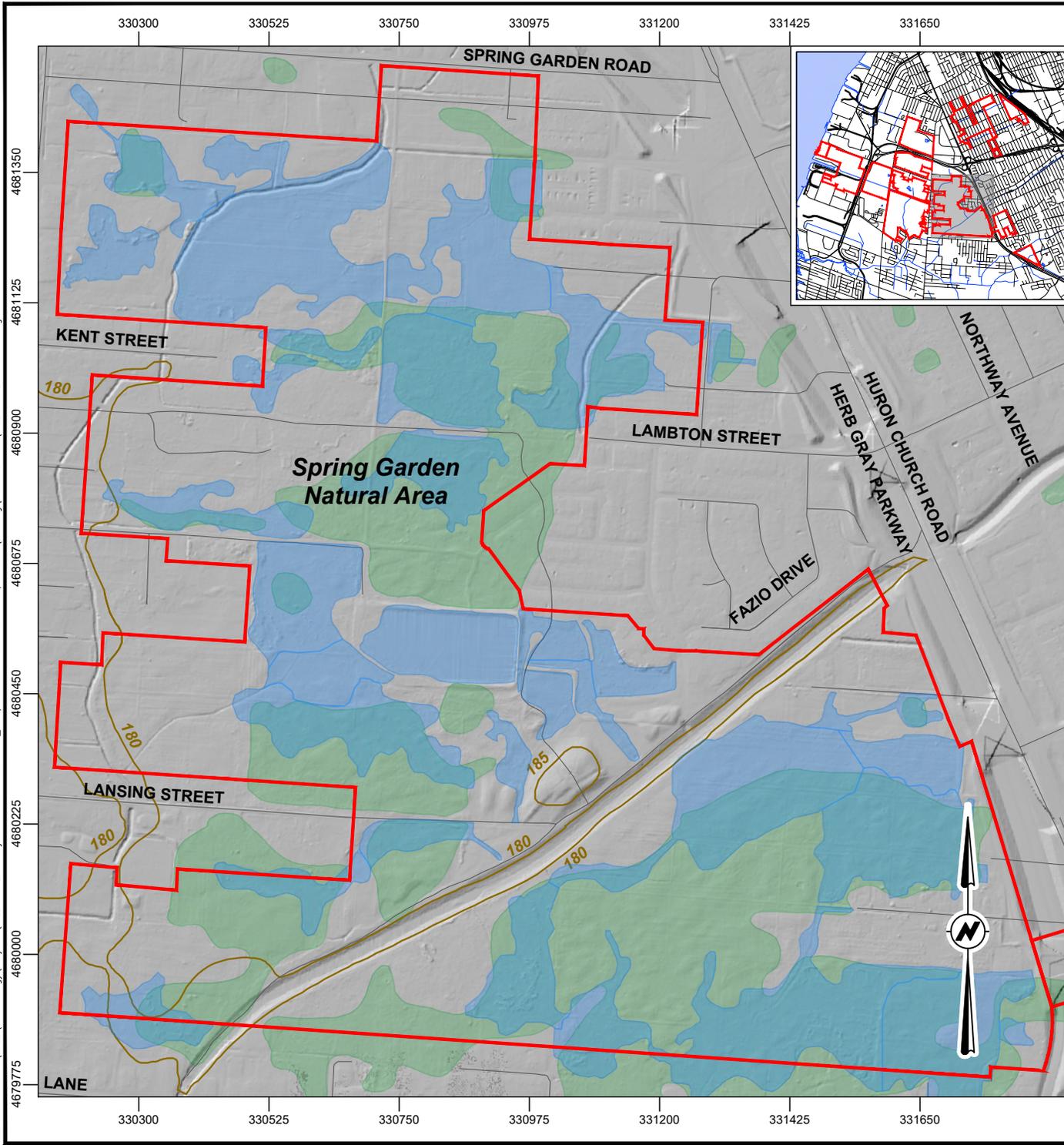


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REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 11D

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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND WETLAND MAPPING
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 [Red outline] STUDY AREA
 [Green fill] WOODED AREA
 [Blue fill] WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)

NOTES:
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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 OMAFRA, "LIDAR DTM LAKE ERIE DATASET (2019)"; MNRF OPEN DATA - WETLANDS (2019); ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



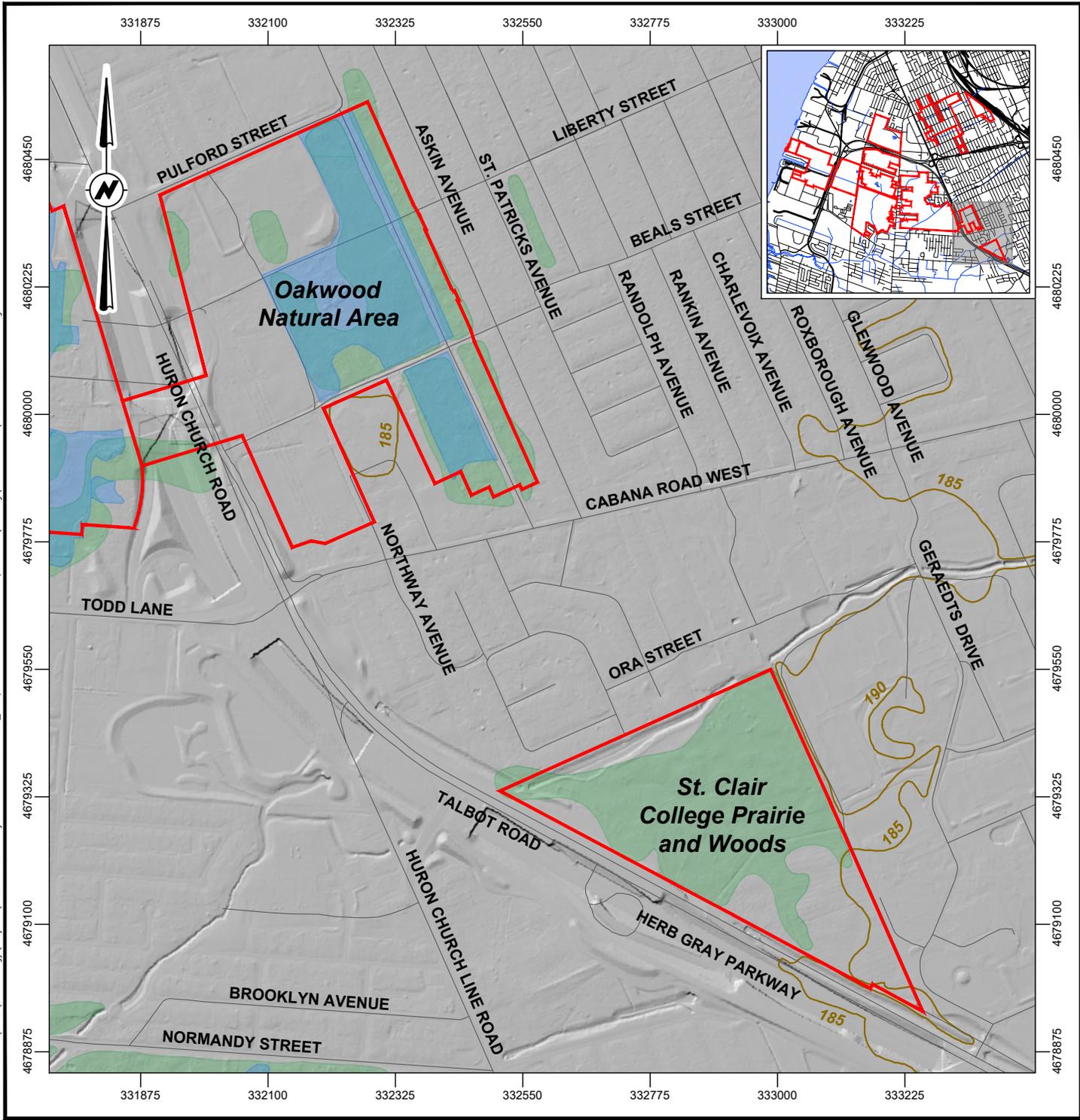
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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 11E

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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND WETLAND MAPPING
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:
 [Red outline] STUDY AREA
 [Green fill] WOODED AREA
 [Blue fill] WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 OMAFRA, "LIDAR DTM LAKE ERIE DATASET (2019)"; MNRF OPEN DATA - WETLANDS (2019); ESRI CANADA, "ONTARIO BASIC MAPPING (OBM)"; CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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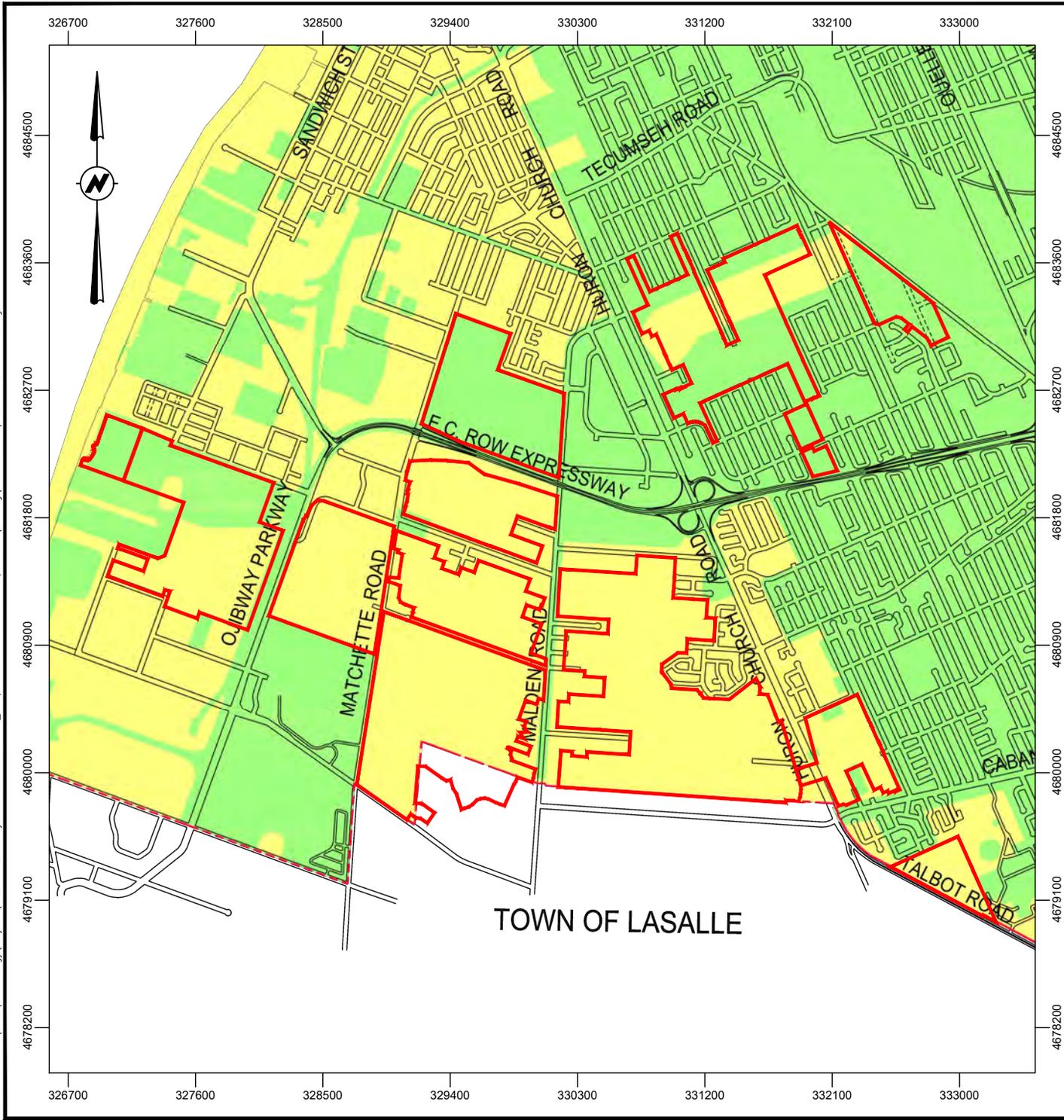


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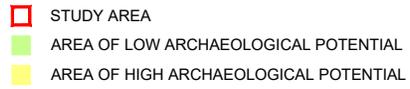
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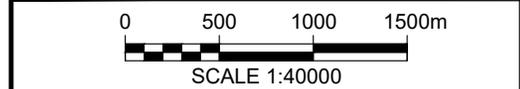


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 CITY OF WINDSOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS

LEGEND:

 ■ STUDY AREA
 ■ AREA OF LOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 ■ AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

NOTES:
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 REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 CRM GROUP, "CITY OF WINDSOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER
 PLAN STUDY REPORT", PROJECT No. 2000-004, 2005; CANMAP
 STREETFILES V2008.4.



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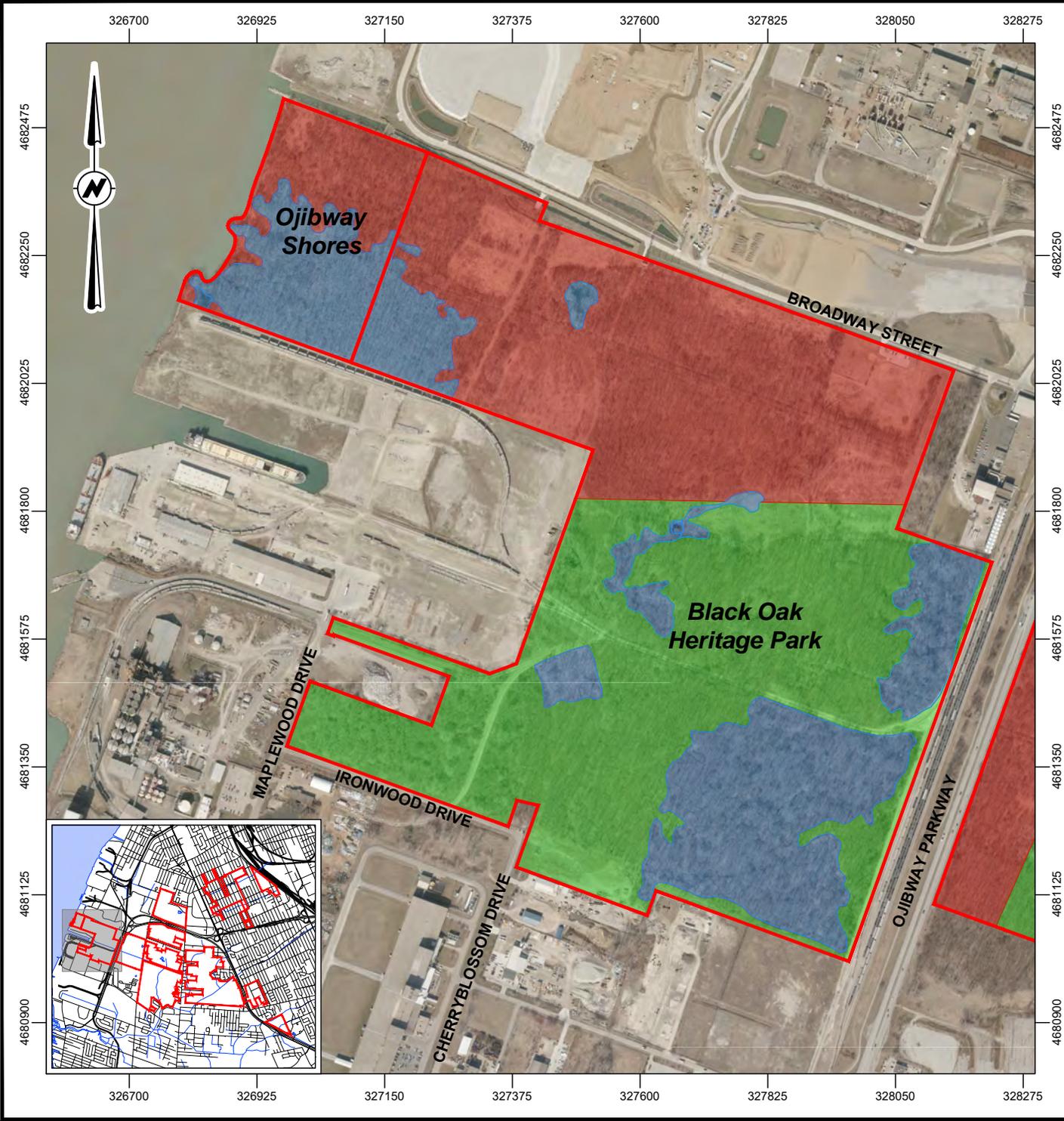


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 0		FIGURE No: 12

DATE PLOTTED: 2/1/2023 1:22:57 PM
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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

LEGEND:

- STUDY AREA
- AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- UNPLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5m INTERVALS: FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
- AREA OF LOW OR NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)
- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

NOTES:
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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 2021 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE COUNTY OF ESSEX;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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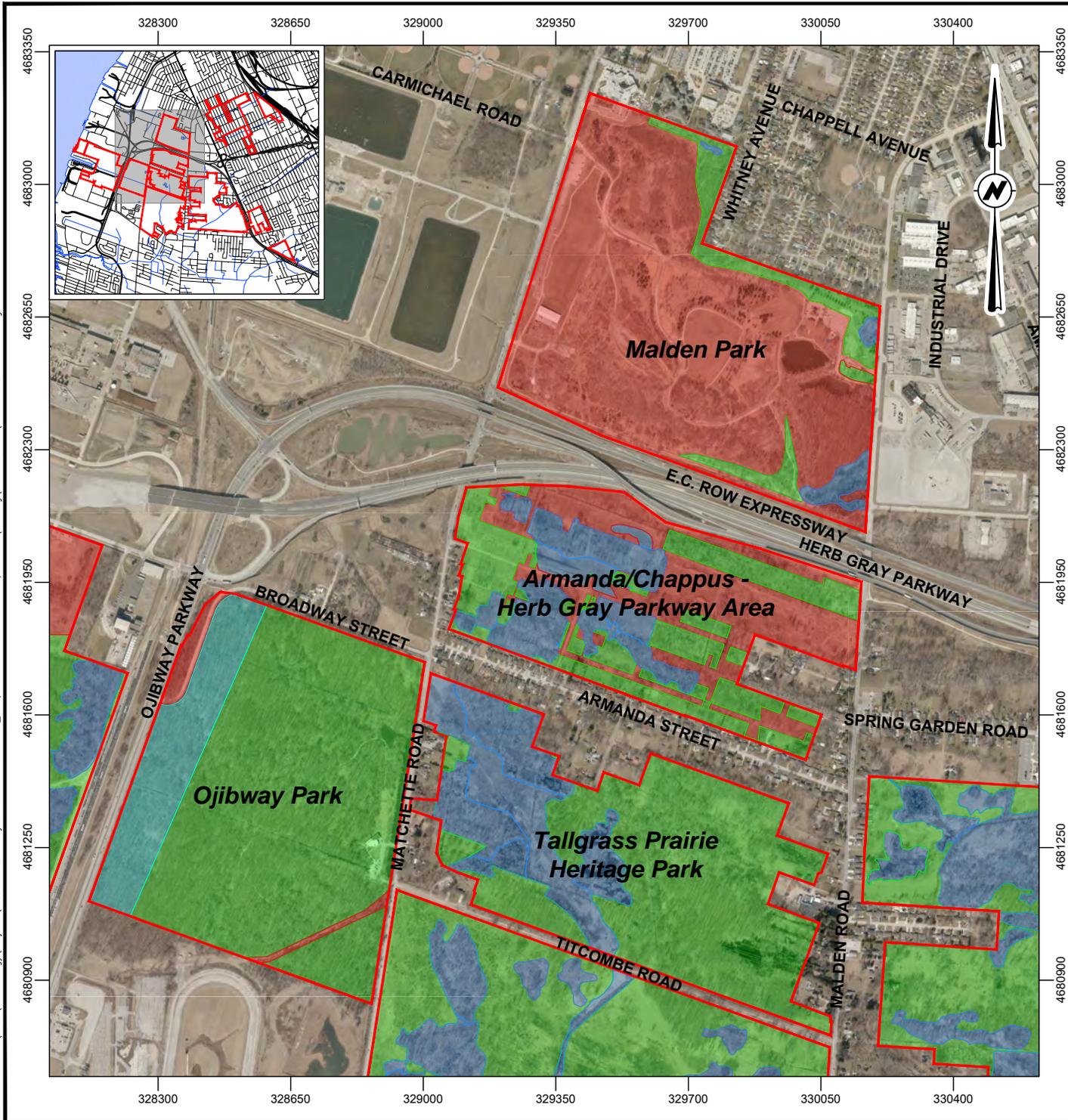


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DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 1		FIGURE No: 13A

DATE PLOTTED: 2/1/2023 1:35:55 PM
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PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - UNPLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5m INTERVALS: FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED: RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (PIF P348-0102-2020; WOOD, 2020)

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No. IM22104012.9.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
 ORIGINAL PAPER SIZE: 8½ x 11.
 REFERENCES:
 2021 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE COUNTY OF ESSEX;
 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.



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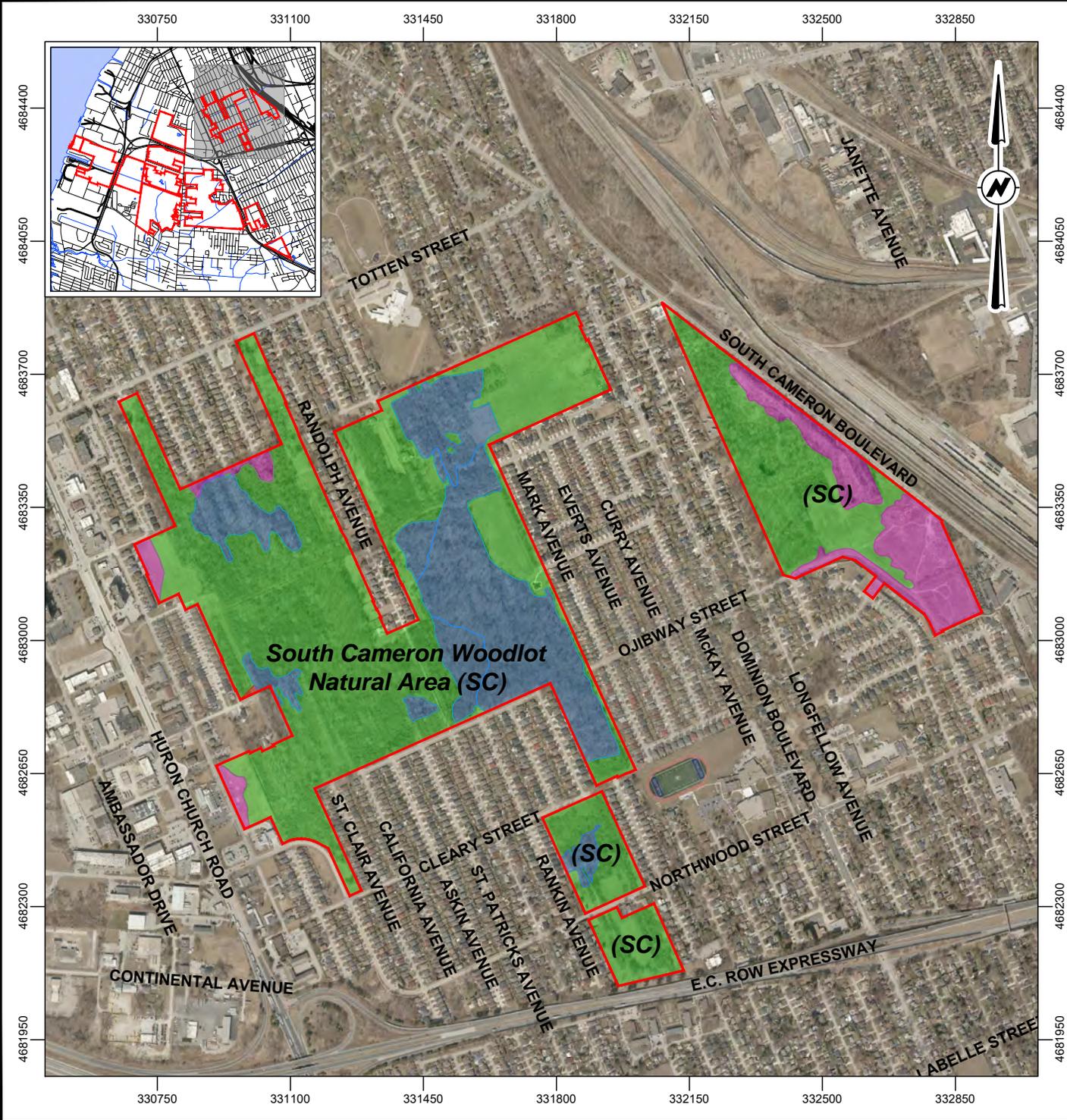


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DWN BY: SJL	CHK'D BY: HB	DATE: FEB. 1, 2023
DATUM: NAD83	PROJECTION: UTM Zone 17	PROJECT No: IM22104012.9
REV No: 1		FIGURE No: 13B

DATE PLOTTED: 2/1/2023 2:47:01 PM
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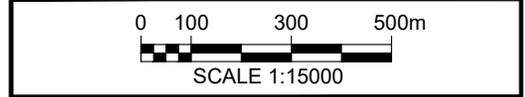


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL URBAN PARK
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**
 - UNPLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5m INTERVALS: FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - AREA OF LOW OR NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**
 - WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

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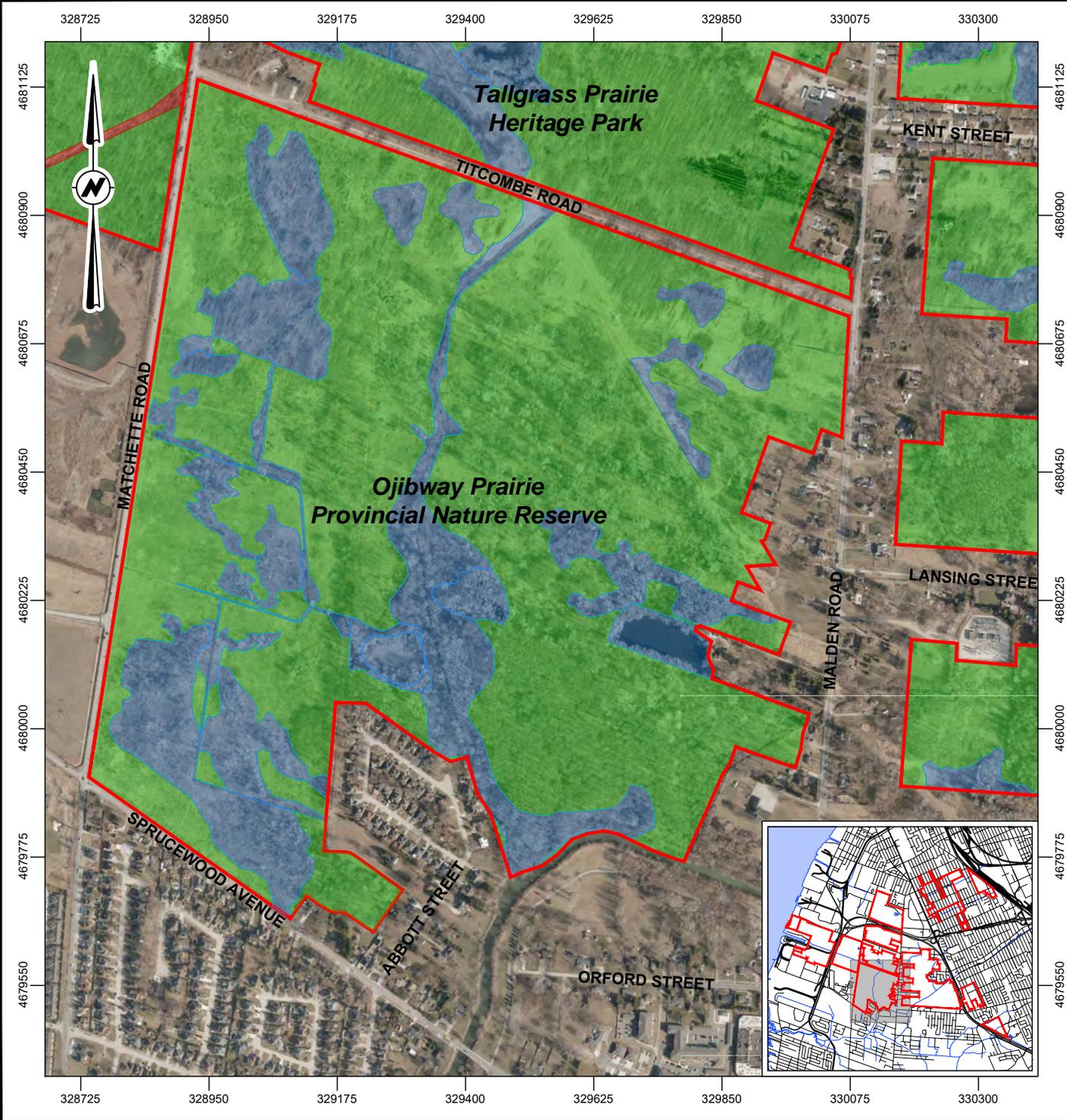


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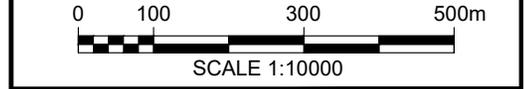


PROJECT:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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TITLE:
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- LEGEND:
- STUDY AREA
 - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - UNPLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5m INTERVALS; FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
 - AREA OF LOW OR NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - WETLANDS (EXTENT TO BE CONFIRMED THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY SURVEY)
 - PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED: NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

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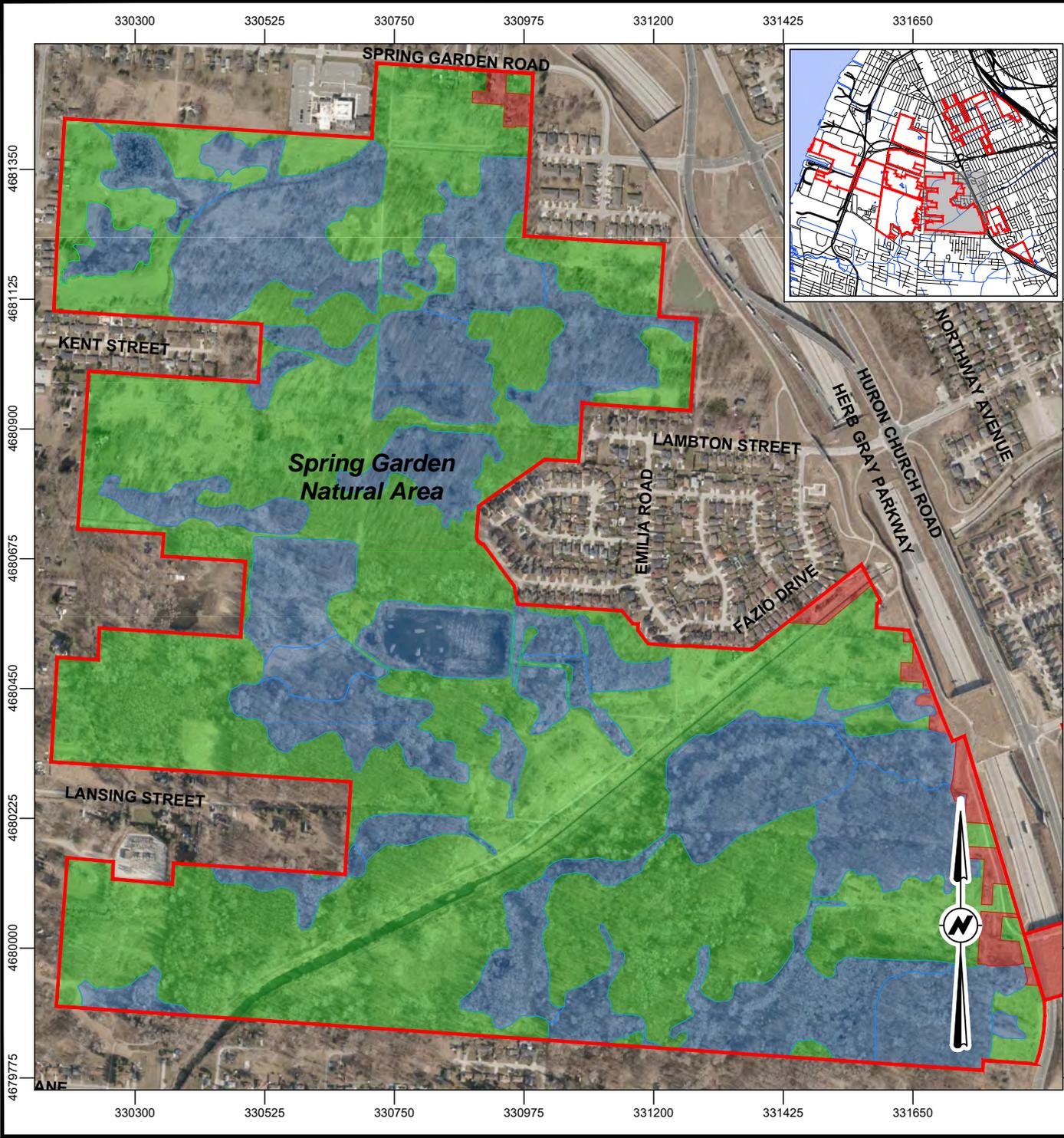


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TITLE:
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- LEGEND:
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 - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - UNPLOUGHABLE LAND - TO BE TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5m INTERVALS: FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
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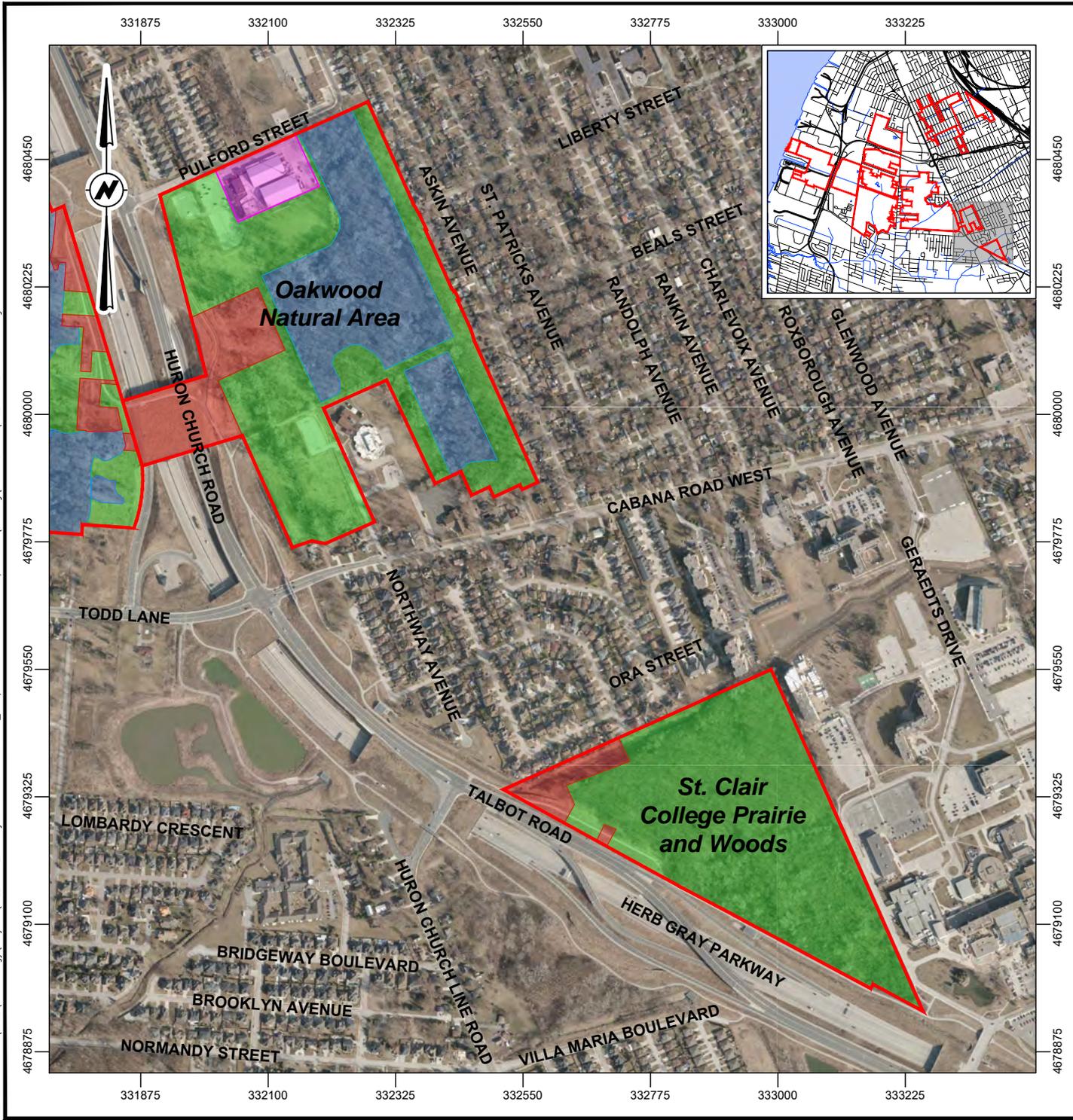


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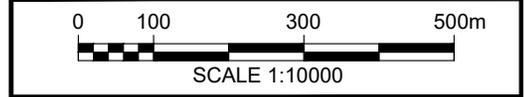


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Appendix B: Aerial Photographs



1954



1978



2000



2010

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, OJIBWAY SHORES 1954-2010

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA

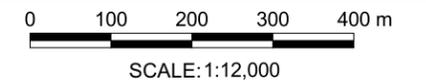


STUDY AREA

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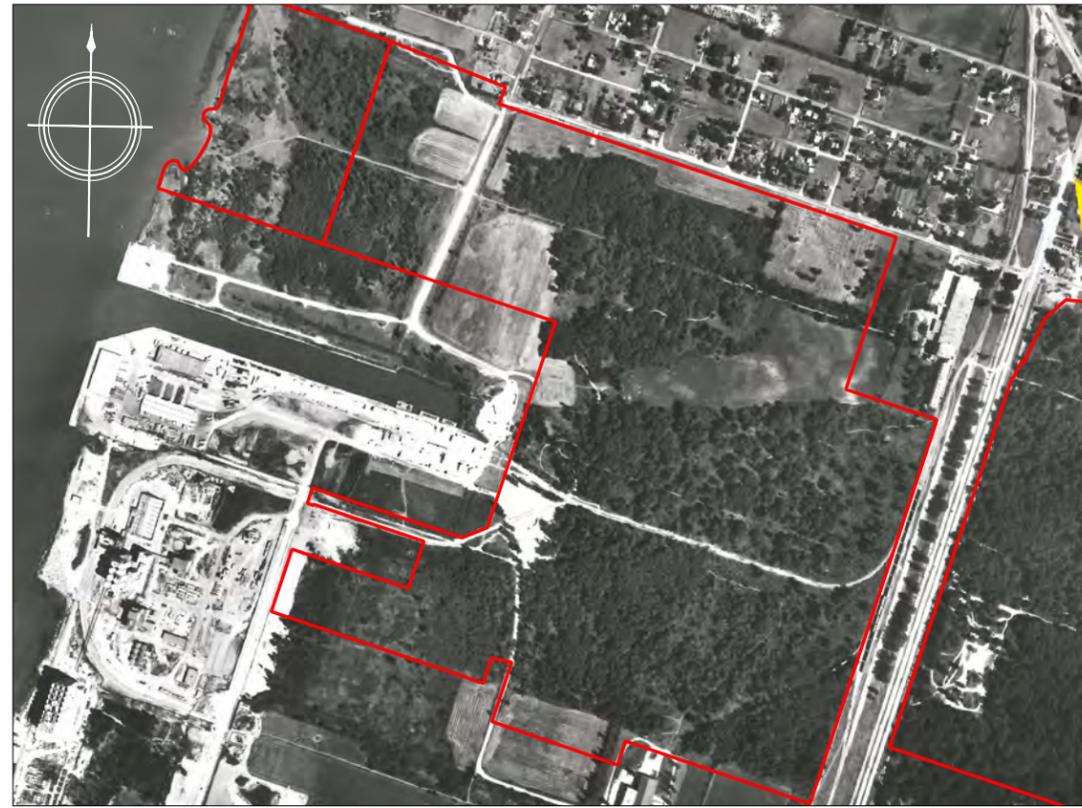
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1954



1978



2000



2010

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
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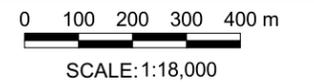
TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, BLACK OAK 1954-2010

LEGEND:
[Red Outline] STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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REV No.:	0			FIGURE No.:	B2



1954



1978



2000



2010

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, OJIBWAY PARK 1954-2010

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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REV No.:	0			FIGURE No.:	B3



1954



1962



1978



2002

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

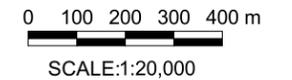
TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, OJIBWAY PRAIRIE 1954-2002

LEGEND:
[Red outline] STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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REV No.:	0			FIGURE No.:	B4



1978



2000



2010

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, TALLGRASS 1978-2010

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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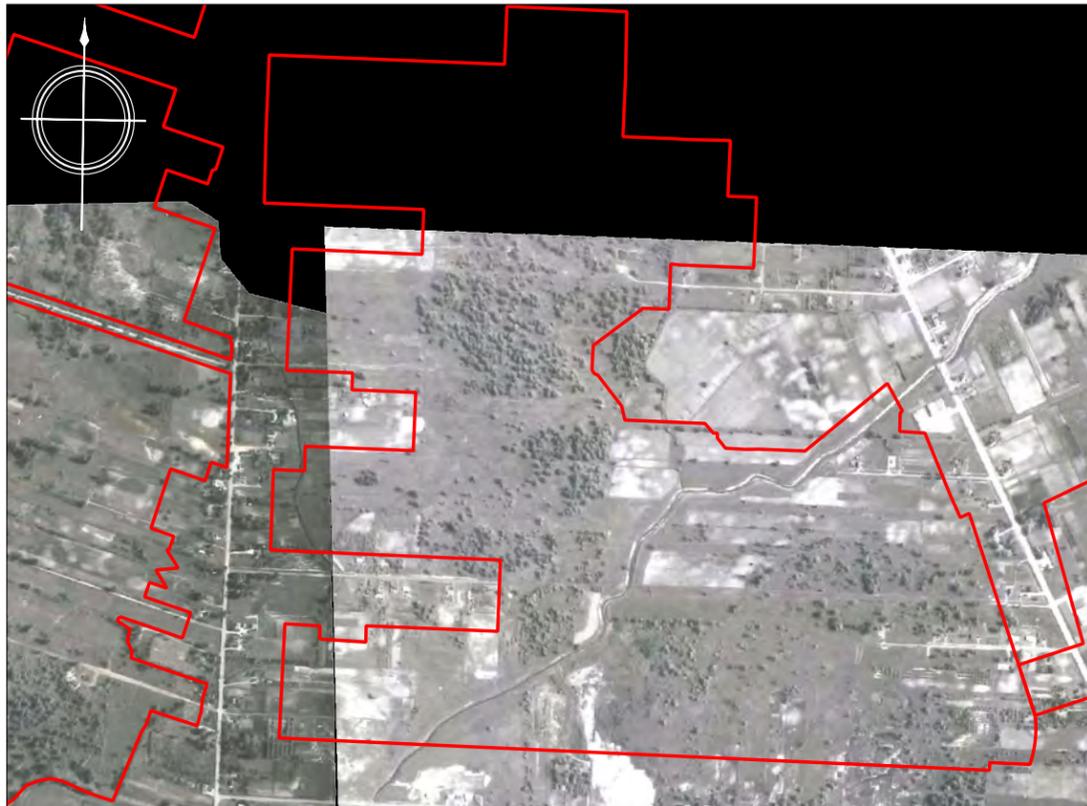


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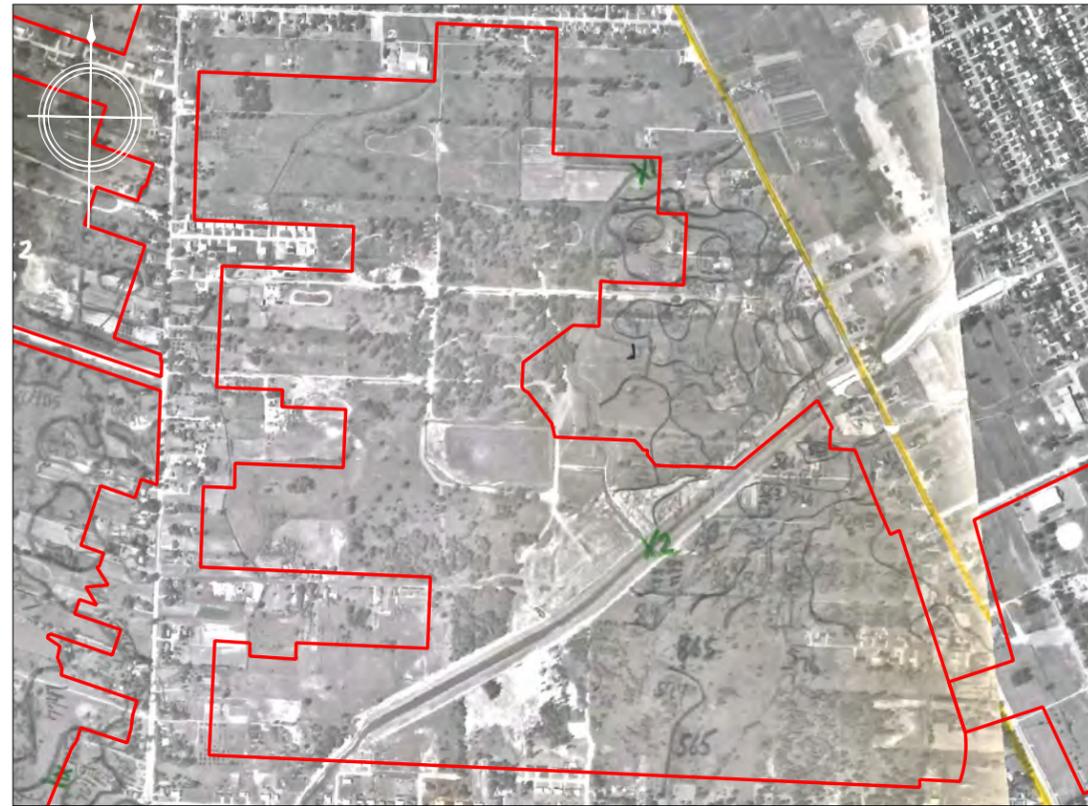
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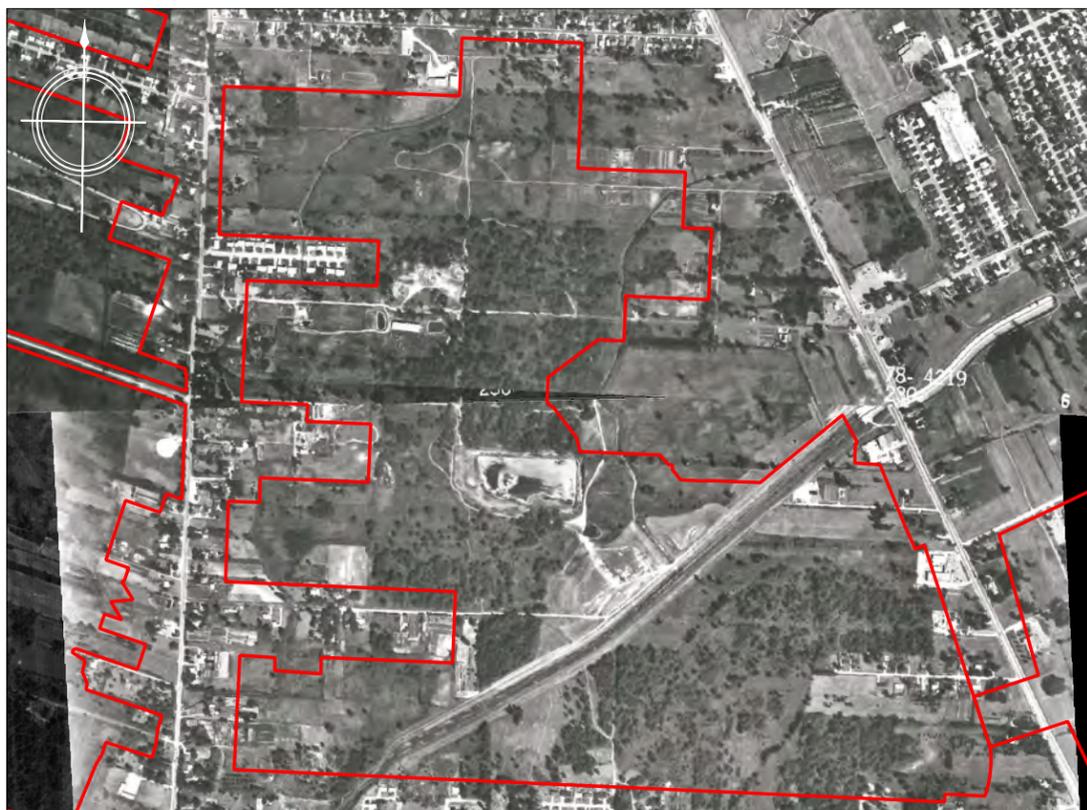
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REV No.:	0			FIGURE No.:	B5



1962



1972



1978



2010

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, SPRING GARDEN 1962-2010

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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1954



1972



2004

PROJECT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, OAKWOOD 1954-2004

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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1954



1978



2000



2010

PROJECT:
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CITY OF WINDSOR PROPOSED NATIONAL
URBAN PARK
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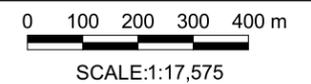
TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, MALDEN PARK 1954-2010

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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1954



1978



2000



2015

PROJECT:
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URBAN PARK
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TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, SOUTH CAMERON 1954-2015

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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1954



1972



2006



2010

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TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, ARMANDA 1954-2010

LEGEND:
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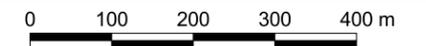


STUDY AREA

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1954



1972



2000

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URBAN PARK
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

TITLE:
AERIAL IMAGERY, ST. CLAIR 1954-2000

LEGEND:
 STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

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Appendix C: Assessor Qualifications

Barbara Slim, M.A., Associate Archaeologist, Ontario Archaeology Discipline Lead (P348) – Ms. Slim is a professionally licensed archaeologist with over 17 years of experience in the archaeology and environmental consulting industry. Ms. Slim has conducted all aspects of Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments for provincial agencies, municipalities, and land developers in support of infrastructure developments, financial real estate transactions, environmental remediation and private developments. As a founding member of the Wood Ontario archaeology team, Ms. Slim has performed every aspect of project execution, from client relations, project design to MHSTCI clearance. Through her project experience, Ms. Slim has gained an in-depth understanding of the Heritage Act and legislations & standards associated with cultural heritage management. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University. Ms. Slim currently holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P348) issued by the Ontario MHSTCI, is RAQs Certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Peter Popkin, Ph.D., CAHP, MCIfA, Associate Archaeologist (P362) – Dr. Popkin is an Associate Archaeologist at Wood. Peter has over 20 years of professional experience in both consulting and academic archaeology within Canada and internationally. In Ontario he has successfully undertaken consultant archaeology projects triggered by: the Planning Act (subdivisions, site plans, re-zoning, official plan amendments, consent), the Environmental Assessment Act (individual and Class EAs, provincial and federal EAs), the Environmental Protection Act (Renewable Energy Approvals O.Reg 359/09), as well as the Aggregates Resources Act (aggregate pit extensions), and has managed projects under the National Energy Board Act (now the Canadian Energy Regulator Act). Dr. Popkin has lectured in archaeology at York University, the University of Toronto and Wilfrid Laurier University in Ontario, as well as University College London, King's College London, and Birkbeck College, in the UK. Dr. Popkin holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P362) from the Ontario MHSTCI, is a Professional Member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and is a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA). Dr. Popkin received his Ph.D. from the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, London, UK (2009).

Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA, Senior Staff Archaeologist (P327)- Dr. Henry Cary has over 20 years of public and private-sector experience directing archaeological and cultural heritage projects in urban, rural, Arctic and Sub-Arctic environments in Canada as well as the Republic of South Africa, Italy, and France. His career has included positions as project archaeologist and cultural resource management specialist for Parks Canada's Fort Henry National Historic Site Conservation Program and Western Arctic Field Unit, Heritage Manager for the Town of Lunenburg UNESCO World Heritage Site, and senior-level archaeologist and cultural heritage specialist for CH2M and Golder Associates. He holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P327) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, is Ministry of Transportation Ontario RAQs-approved in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). His education includes a B.A. (with distinction) in Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology from Wilfrid Laurier University, an MA in Historical Archaeology from Memorial University, and a Ph.D. in War Studies from the Royal Military College of Canada. Currently, Henry also holds academic positions as Adjunct Professor in the Anthropology Department at Saint Mary's University and as lecturer of archaeology in the Classics and Visual & Material Culture departments at Mount Allison University.

Hannah Brouwers, B.A. Hons., Staff Archaeologist (R1270) – Ms. Brouwers holds a B.A. Honors Degree in Archaeology from Trent University and a Museum and Cultural Heritage Site Management Diploma

from Centennial College. Ms. Brouwers has been working in consulting archaeology since 2014. During which she has developed a variety of archaeological and office-based skills, from conducting Stage 1-4 excavations, laboratory processing and artifact analysis, historical background research, project coordination, and report writing for environmental assessments (EA's) surrounding municipal improvements and infrastructure development. Ms. Brouwers is a licensed archaeologist, currently holding an Applied Research License (R1270) issued by the Ontario MHSTCI and is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Association.

Appendix D: Limitations

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - a. The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - b. The Scope of Services;
 - c. Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - d. The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Wood Environment & Infrastructure's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including a background study and fieldwork were performed. Wood Environment & Infrastructure's work, including archival studies and fieldwork, were completed in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Wood Environment & Infrastructure's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Wood Environment & Infrastructure to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Wood Environment & Infrastructure's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Wood Environment & Infrastructure accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report, or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Wood Environment & Infrastructure, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.