



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Plan of Subdivision and Proposed Future Residential Development

1076 and 1106 Walker Road and 2425 Richmond Street, City of Windsor, Part of
Lots 96, and 97, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich,
County of Essex, Ontario

Revised Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

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PIF #: P066-0478-2025

Project No. 113-12-25

May 15, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed residential development (Figure 3) and additional lands proposed for future development (Figure 2). This archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at municipal addresses 1076 and 1106 Walker Road and 2425 Richmond Street in the City of Windsor, on Part of Lots 96 and 97, Concession 1 Petite Côte, in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, Ontario. The subject property measures 4.02 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report and provided maps confirming the boundaries (Figure 2).

The subject property is made up of two parcels of land. The first parcel, in the eastern portion of the subject property, was assessed as part of approval for a draft plan of subdivision (see Figure 3). This parcel, measuring 2.12 ha, includes a 1.70 ha section of land and located at 2425 Richmond Street and a 0.42 ha parcel that was severed from the northern portion of municipal address 1235 St. Luke Road.

The second parcel of land comprising the subject property are not included in the proposed draft plan of subdivision lands; however, they were assessed as part of proposed future development. This parcel is located to the west of the subdivision development. The second parcel consists of municipal addresses 1076 and 1106 Walker Road, totalling 0.88 and 1.02 ha, respectively. These lands are shown as “for future development” in Figure 2.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Delaney Parent (Applied Research License R1349). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0478-2025 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed on January 17, 2025, and April 28, 2025.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of land that is suitable for human habitation.
- The subject property is located directly east of an early historical transportation route, Walker Road.
- There are 2 archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the subject property.
- A portion of the subject property is in a zone of archaeological potential according to the City of Windsor’s Archaeological Management Plan.



A visual property inspection determined that 1.93 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential. 2.09 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. This land consisted of urban lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
cm	centimetre
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Plan of Subdivision and Future Residential Development

1076 and 1106 Walker Road and 2425 Richmond Street, City of Windsor, Part of Lots 96, and 97, Concession 1 Petite Côte, Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed residential development (Figure 3) and additional lands proposed for future development (Figure 2). This archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at municipal addresses 1076 and 1106 Walker Road and 2425 Richmond Street in the City of Windsor, on Part of Lots 96 and 97, Concession 1 Petite Côte, in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex, Ontario. The subject property measures 4.02 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report and provided maps confirming the boundaries (Figure 2).

The subject property is made up of two parcels of land. The first parcel, in the eastern portion of the subject property, was assessed as part of approval for a draft plan of subdivision (see Figure 3). This parcel, measuring 2.12 ha, includes a 1.70 ha section of land and located at 2425 Richmond Street and a 0.42 ha parcel that was severed from the northern portion of municipal address 1235 St. Luke Road.

The second parcel of land comprising the subject property are not included in the proposed draft plan of subdivision lands; however, they were assessed as part of proposed future development. This parcel is located to the west of the subdivision development. The second parcel consists of municipal addresses 1076 and 1106 Walker Road, totalling 0.88 and 1.02 ha, respectively. These lands are shown as “for future development” in Figure 2.

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells),



and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit CHVI, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Delaney Parent (Applied Research License R1349). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0478-2025 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed on January 17, 2025, and April 28, 2025.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
1076 and 1106 Walker Road and 2425 Richmond Street
City of Windsor, County of Essex, ON

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of

distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and gravers and by the preference for light colored chert, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian. People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15th century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging friendship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the subject property



and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes, Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lots 96 and 97, Concession 1 Petite Côte, in the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex. In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).

As early as the 1670s, Fathers Dollier and Galinée, and later the adventurer LaSalle made their way up the Detroit River to Lake St. Clair to document the region that is now Essex County (Morrison 1954:3). The first European settlement around the study area took place in the early 1700's when Sieur De Lamothe Cadillac built Fort Pontchartrain on what is now Detroit. The fort originally started out as a fur trading centre but was converted into a military post (Mika & Mika, 1977). In 1748, a Jesuit mission to the Huron was established on the south shore of the Detroit River, in what is now the Windsor area (Essex County Tourist Association [ECTA], 1947). After that, French agriculturalists quickly settled in the area (Mika & Mika, 1977).

At the close of the War of 1812, United Empire Loyalists began seeking land and settling in the area (ECTA, 1947). The inland areas of the township were not settled until the nineteenth century, as the land was poorly drained. However, by 1824, Essex had a population of 4,274, which quickly grew upon completion of the Erie Canal and Talbot Road a few years later (Carter, 1984).

The City of Windsor was first established near the point where ferries run by French traders to carry goods across the river to Detroit and was originally known as South Detroit. Windsor now encompasses three 19th century communities, Sandwich, Windsor, and Walkerville. Windsor was slow to grow and develop until the construction of the Great Western Railway in 1854, after which it experienced rapid growth (Mika & Mika, 1983).

Sandwich Township was incorporated in 1850, and in 1861 was divided into three townships, Sandwich East, West and South (Carter, 1984). Sandwich East was annexed in part by the City of Windsor and in part by the township of Sandwich South in 1966 (Carter, 1984). The Town of Sandwich is the earliest settlement in the area. In 1796, lots were given to fur traders from Detroit who wished to remain under British Rule. Sandwich was the county seat for many years (Mika & Mika, 1983). An ex-slave community existed in Sandwich as early as 1820, when they founded the first Baptist congregation there (ECTA, 1947). After slavery was outlawed by Britain, the influx of fugitive slaves to Canada increased, with Sandwich and Windsor serving as major border crossings for the Underground Railroad.

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property in the mid- to late 19th century. R. M. Tackabury's 1877 *Map of the County of Essex* indicates that at that time Mrs. Montreuil owned Lot 96, Concession



1 Petite Côte. I. Montreuil is listed as the owner of Lot 97. The subject property abuts Walker Road, an early historical transportation route (Figure 4).

H. Belden & Co.'s 1881 map of Sandwich Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Essex County* does not list owner for either Lot 96 or Lot 97, Concession 1 Petite Côte. The subject property still abuts Walker Road (Figure 5).

It should be noted that while no structures are illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts a historic concession road there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is within the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This region is an extensive clay plain with little topographic relief that covers much of Essex, Kent, and Lambton counties. The land was deeply covered by glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren and are essentially till plains with shallow deposits of lacustrine clay.

The *Soils of Essex County* (Richards, Caldwell & Morwick, 1949) indicates that there is one dominant surface soil type within the subject property, Brookston clay loam (Figure 6). This soil is a dark clay loam that is characterized by few stones, smooth, almost level topography, and poor drainage.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection, and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The nearest water source is the Detroit River located 3.1 kilometres (km) to the north of the subject property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 7 provides the current land use of the subject property. The subject property is currently used for commercial purposes and includes greenspace, a commercial area, and parking lots. The surrounding properties are comprised of residential houses and commercial buildings within an urban area in the city of Windsor.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on January 17, 2025, and April 28, 2025.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the AbHs Borden block.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, however, 2 sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). The nearest of these sites is over 300 m from the current subject property. One site is of Euro-Canadian cultural affiliation and includes a Railway. One site is of Indigenous cultural affiliation and includes a burial.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current CHVI for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the OHA and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2024a).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AbHs-70	Walker Power Railroad Turntable	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	railway	Further CHVI
AbHs-11	Great Western Park	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Indigenous	burial	unknown

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property have been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025b). There are no reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets.

1.3.4 Historical Plaques

MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011:17) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement, pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, plaques, cairns, or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no plaques or commemorative markers near the subject property (Ontario Provincial Plaques, 2025).

1.3.5 Archaeological Management Plan

The City of Windsor has developed an Archaeological Management Plan. A 2024 update to this plan sought to compile site inventories, develop an archaeological potential site mode, and provide recommendations regarding archaeological resource conservation (Archaeological Services Inc. and Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2024:7-8). The plan includes a map of archaeological potential zones and archaeologically sensitive areas (Archaeological Services Inc. and Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2024: Schedule C-1). A review of the archaeological potential map indicates that the northern portion of the subject property is in a zone considered to have archaeological potential.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 4.02 ha. The Stage 1 & 2 assessment were conducted concurrently on January 17, 2025, and April 28, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Table 3 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the assessment.

Table 3: Daily Fieldwork Conditions

DATE	WEATHER CONDITIONS	FIELD DIRECTOR
January 17, 2025	2°C, overcast	Delaney Parent, R1349
April 28, 2025	22°C, sunny	Delaney Parent, R1349

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. 1.93 ha, 48% of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations, including construction of asphalt parking lots, gravel laneways, and commercial buildings.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 2.09 ha, 52%, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. These lands are comprised of lawn in an urban area with existing infrastructure. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least five cm into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

While there was snow cover present during the test pit survey, it did not adversely affect the assessment. The ground was not frozen or saturated during the assessment, and soil was screened easily. There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting. and there were no adverse conditions created by conducting winter

survey, as per requirements listed in MCM's *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MCM, 2013:3).

The entirety of the subject property was assessed, including the land for the proposed subdivision and the land for the proposed future development. The results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figures 8 and 9. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 9.0.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

Test pits contained approximately 25 to 30 cm of medium brown sandy loam topsoil above dark brown sandy loam subsoil. Disturbance, including inclusions of gravel, brick, and stone fragments were visible throughout the topsoil, however the disturbance was irregular, and 5 m survey intervals were maintained during the assessment.

3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were observed during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment of the subject property.

3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 4. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the OHA, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	113-12-25	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0478-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of subject property
photographs	11	digital colour photographs



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- 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)
 - 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)
 - 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, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

4.2 Discussion

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of land that is suitable for human habitation.
- The subject property is located directly east of an early historical transportation route, Walker Road.
- There are 2 archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the subject property.
- A portion of the subject property is in a zone of archaeological potential according to the City of Windsor’s Archaeological Management Plan.

Given the above criteria, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous



and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

The subject property measures 4.02 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 1.93 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential.

2.09 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. This land consisted of urban lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 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 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent, unless otherwise expressly stated in the report or contract. This report documents work that was performed in accordance with the accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided.

The report is based solely on data and information collected during the archaeological assessment as described in this report. All information received from the Proponent or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by ACC to be factual and accurate. ACC assumes no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement, or inaccuracy in information received from others. ACC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events or information that becomes available to ACC after the assessment has been completed.

Conclusions made within this report consist of ACC's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope and extent of work described in the report, the limited data available, and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by ACC at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, it is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present within the assessed area. ACC does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property. No other representations, warranties, or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

Any use of this report by any third party is prohibited. This report is not to be given over to any third party, for any purpose whatsoever, without the written permission of ACC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any use which a third party makes of this report, in whole or in part, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on any information and conclusions in the report, are the responsibility of the third party. ACC assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims of any kind whatsoever, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report.

ACC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of the report's 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.



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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Subject property, showing grassed area, facing south.



Image 2: Subject property, showing grassed area, facing west.



Image 3: Subject property, showing grassed area, facing northeast.



Image 4: Subject property, showing gravel lane and existing structures, facing northwest.





Image 5: Subject property, showing grassed area, facing southeast.



Image 6: Subject property, showing grassed area, facing southeast.



Image 7: Subject property, facing north to parking area and existing building.



Image 8: Subject property, facing north to parking area and existing building.





Image 9: Typical test pit.



Image 10: Typical test pit.



Image 11: Photo showing screened soil.



10.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

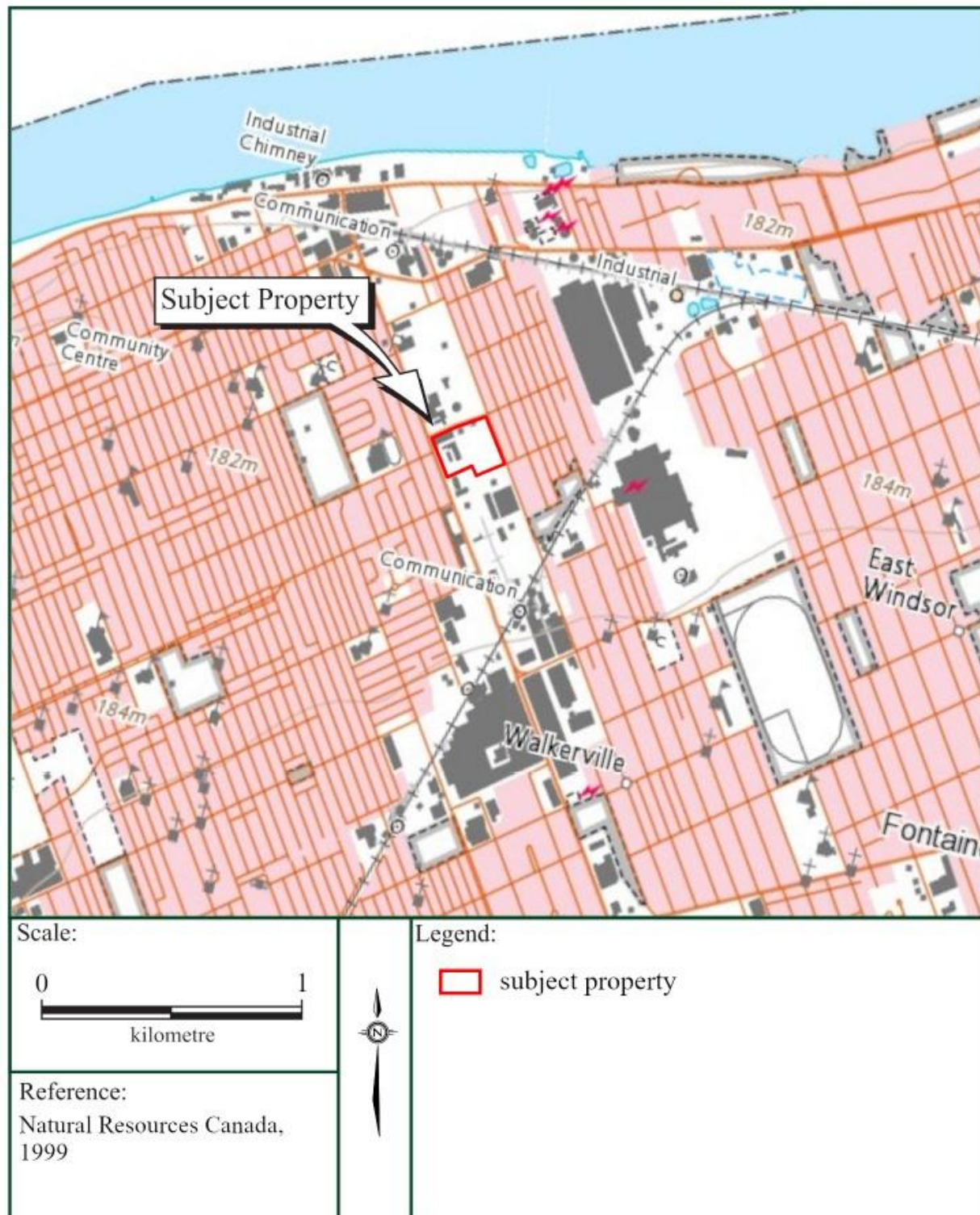


Figure 2: Concept Plan of the Subject Property.

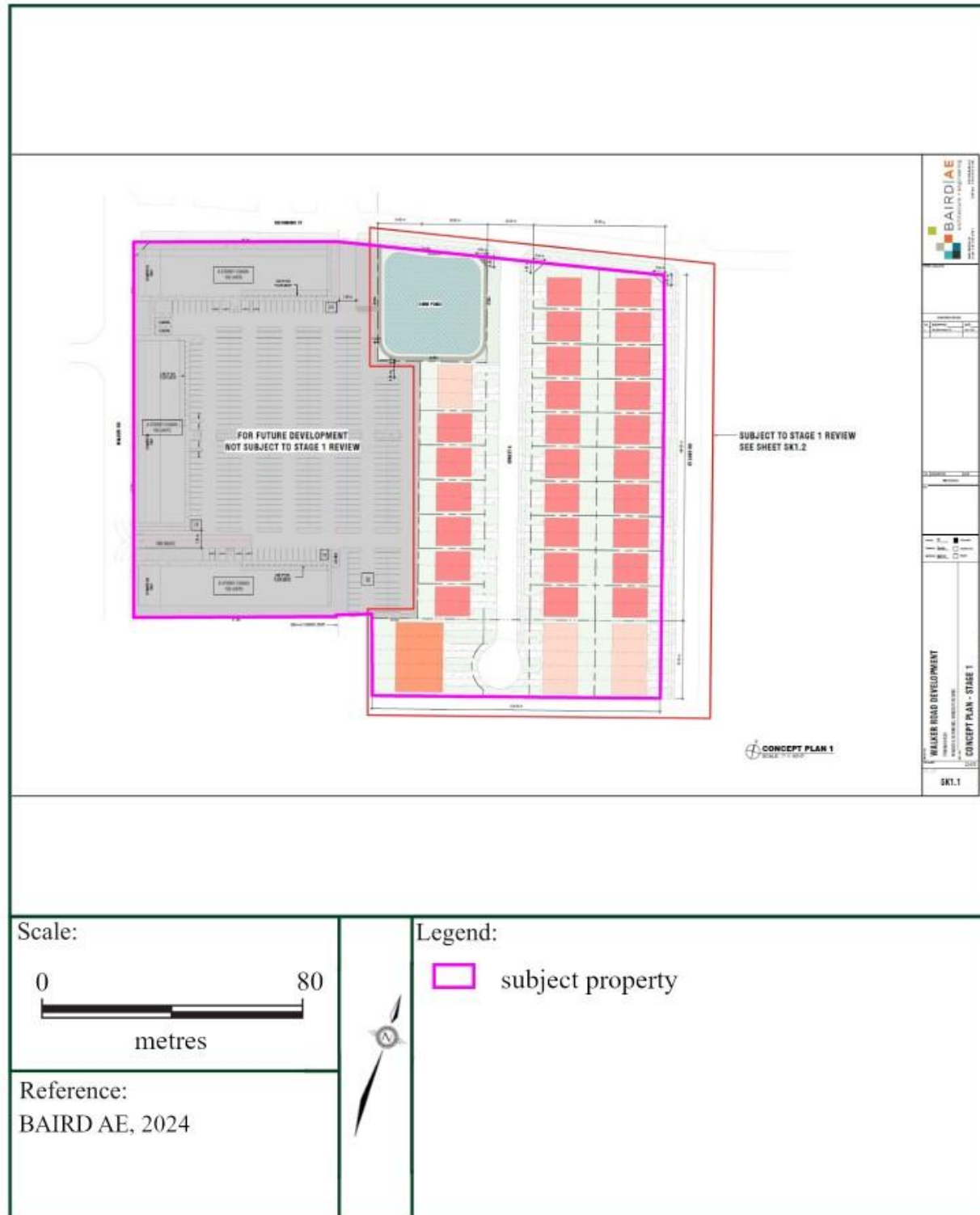


Figure 3: Concept Plan of Residential Development within the Subject Property.

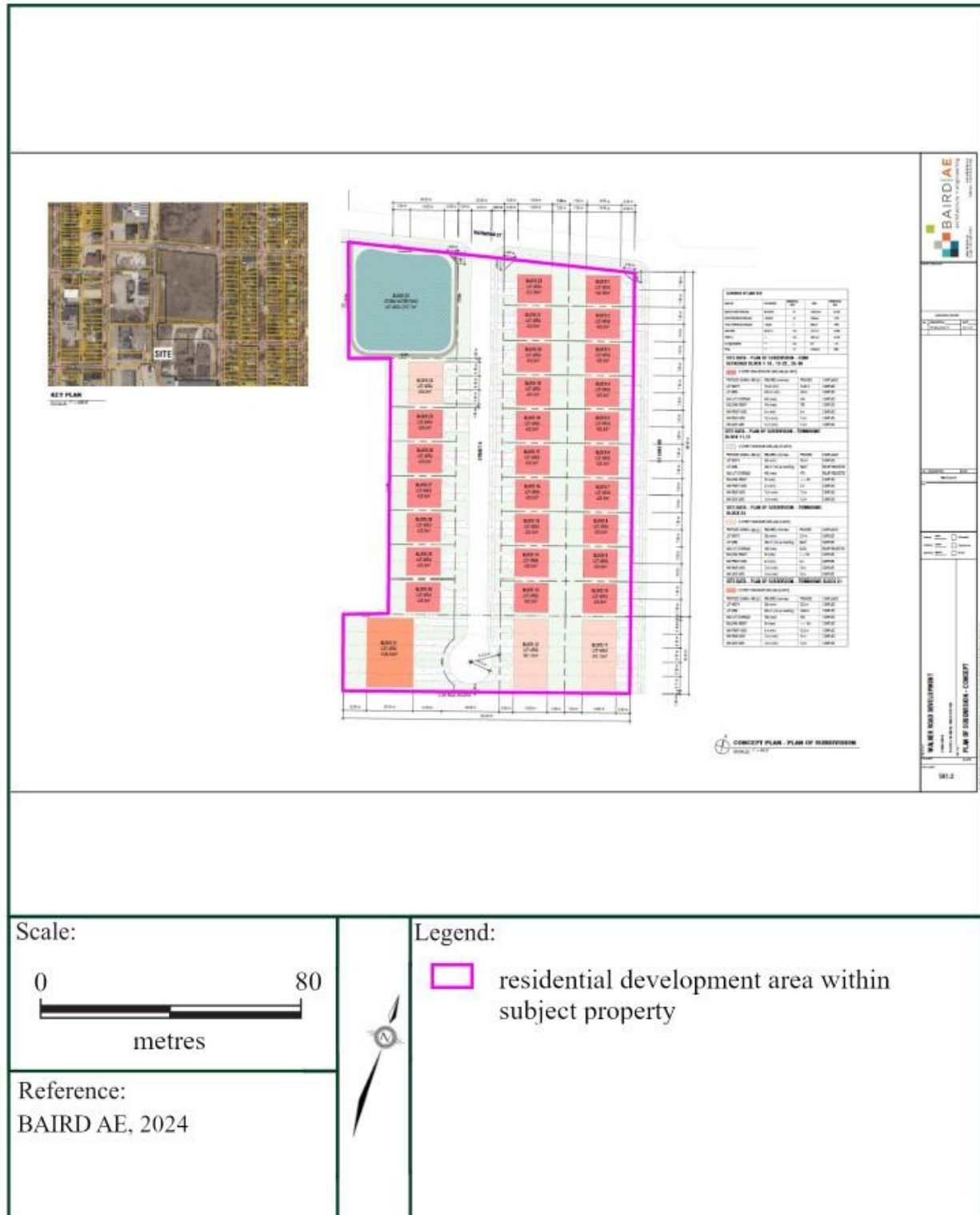


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on R.M. Tackabury's 1877 Historical Map of Essex County

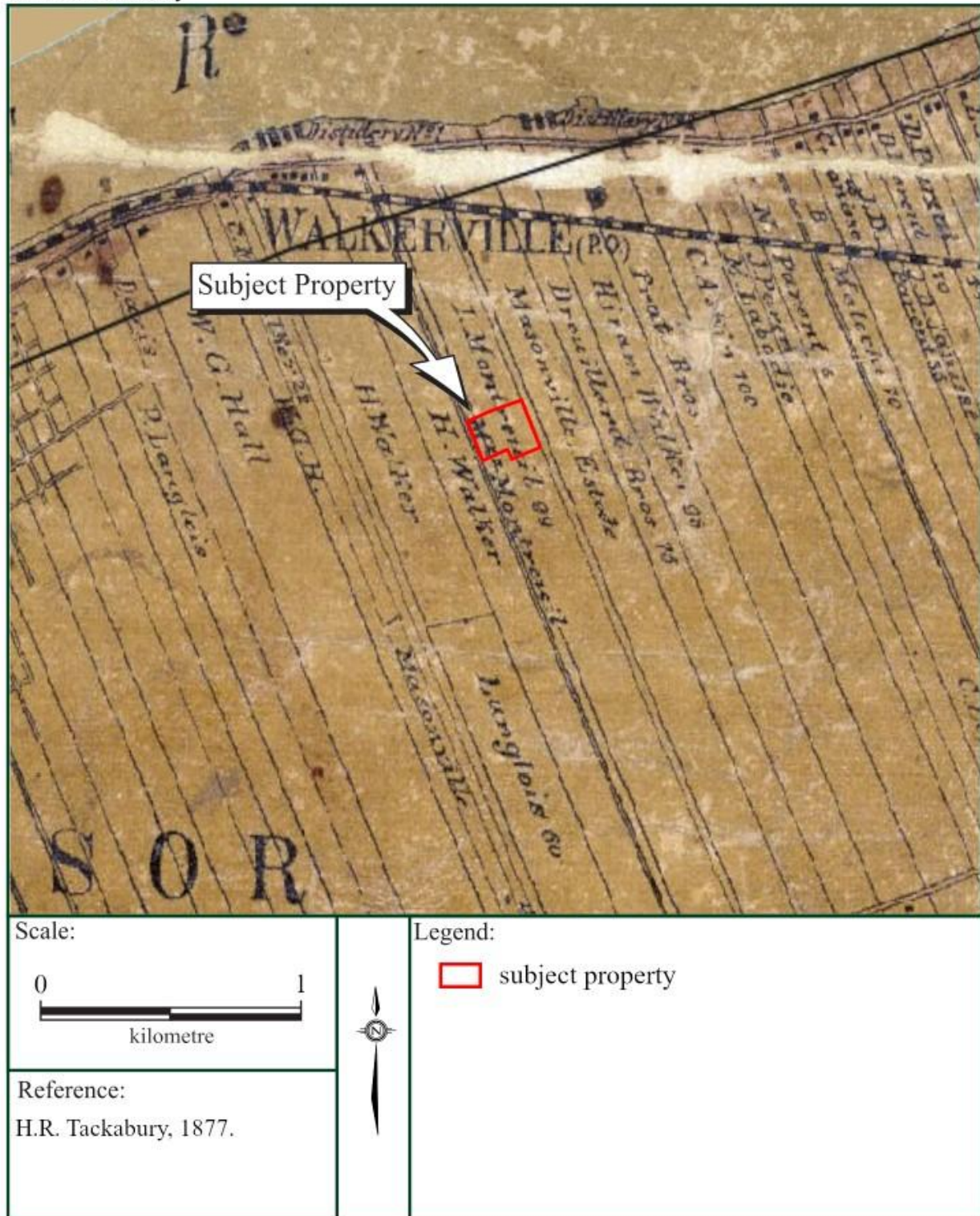


Figure 5: Location of the Subject Property on H. Belden & Co.'s 1881 Historical Atlas Map of Sandwich Township, Essex County

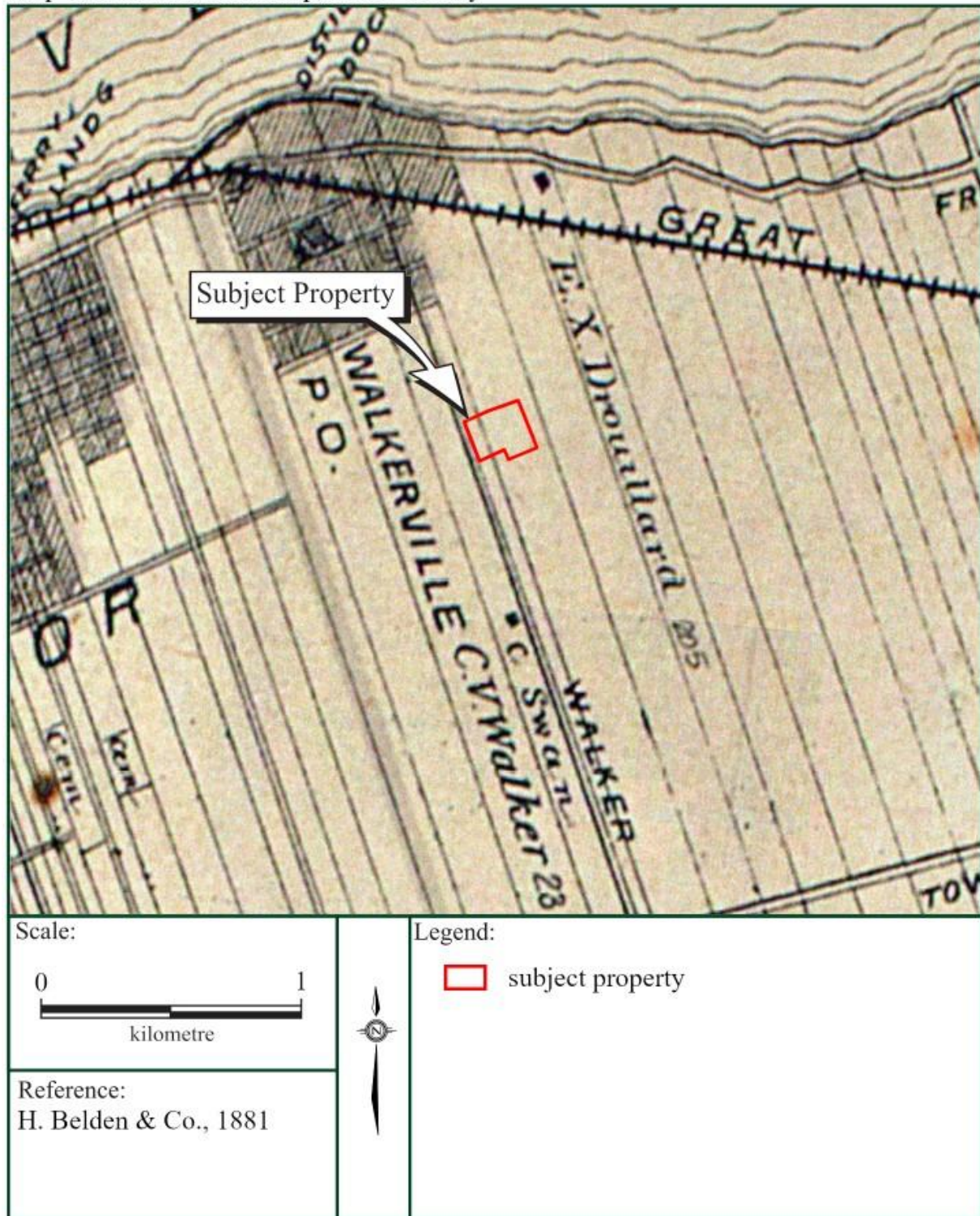


Figure 6: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Essex County



Figure 7: Current Land Use of the Subject Property



Figure 8: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Image Locations



Figure 9: Concept Plan Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Image Locations.

