

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment  
Proposed Development  
2375-2415 Division Road and 4040 Walker Road  
City of Windsor  
Part of Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6  
Former Geographic Township of Sandwich  
Essex County, Ontario**

**Original Report**

**Submitted to:**  
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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PIF No: P324-0984-2024  
Project No: 2024-509  
Dated: April 28, 2025



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted to permit a proposed development at 2375-2415 Division Road and 4040 Walker Road, located in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The Project Area is roughly 7.2 ha (17.79 ac) in size and is located within Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the former Geographic Township of Sandwich, Essex County, Ontario. The Project Area primarily consists of gravelled and paved parking lots associated with a previous industrial yard in the northeast portion along with a paved parking lot and a small section of manicured grass associated with a car wash and abandoned motel in the northwest, while the southern end is predominantly overgrown field. In 2024 TMHC was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to conduct the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Planning Statement*. The work was also in keeping with the City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan* (CRM Group et al. 2005), a guide for assessing potential archaeological impacts in land use planning in the City of Windsor. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the Project Area.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. It also involved a review of previously registered archaeological resources within 1 km of the Project Area and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the property had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- mapped 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings (structures depicted fronting Division Road on mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup>-century mapping); and,
- mapped 19<sup>th</sup>-century thoroughfares (Division Road and Walker Road).

The City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan* also identifies the Project Area as having archaeological potential.

The Project Area consists of non-ploughable lands; as it was immediately evident that the soils were previously disturbed, these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via judgemental test pit survey (40.1%; 2.89 ha) at 10 m intervals, in keeping with provincial standards. The remainder of the Project Area consists of built features that were previously disturbed, deemed of low archaeological potential and were photo-documented (59.9%; 4.31 ha).

All work met provincial standards, and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report, and to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register of archaeological reports.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Executive Summary .....</b>                                        | <b>i</b>    |
| <b>Table of Contents .....</b>                                        | <b>ii</b>   |
| <b>List of Images .....</b>                                           | <b>iv</b>   |
| <b>List of Maps .....</b>                                             | <b>iv</b>   |
| <b>List of Tables .....</b>                                           | <b>iv</b>   |
| <b>Project Personnel .....</b>                                        | <b>v</b>    |
| <b>Acknowledgements .....</b>                                         | <b>v</b>    |
| <b>Territorial Acknowledgement .....</b>                              | <b>vi</b>   |
| <b>Indigenous Participants .....</b>                                  | <b>vii</b>  |
| <b>About TMHC .....</b>                                               | <b>viii</b> |
| <b>Key Staff Bios .....</b>                                           | <b>ix</b>   |
| <b>Statement of Qualifications and Limitations .....</b>              | <b>x</b>    |
| <b>Quality Information .....</b>                                      | <b>xi</b>   |
| <b>1 Project Context .....</b>                                        | <b>1</b>    |
| 1.1 Development Context .....                                         | 1           |
| 1.1.1 Introduction .....                                              | 1           |
| 1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context .....                           | 2           |
| <b>2 Stage 1 Background Review .....</b>                              | <b>3</b>    |
| 2.1 Research Methods and Sources .....                                | 3           |
| 2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context .....                     | 5           |
| 2.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting .....               | 5           |
| 2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites .....       | 6           |
| 2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m ..... | 6           |
| 2.2.4 Date of Archaeological Fieldwork .....                          | 6           |
| 2.3 Project Context: Historical Context .....                         | 7           |
| 2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Essex County, Ontario .....            | 7           |
| 2.3.2 Treaty History .....                                            | 11          |
| 2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement .....               | 12          |
| 2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps .....                                   | 13          |
| 2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties .....                             | 14          |
| 2.4 Analysis and Conclusions .....                                    | 15          |
| 2.5 Recommendations .....                                             | 15          |
| <b>3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment .....</b>                      | <b>16</b>   |
| 3.1 Field Methods .....                                               | 16          |
| 3.2 Record of Finds .....                                             | 17          |
| 3.3 Analysis and Conclusions .....                                    | 17          |
| 3.4 Recommendations .....                                             | 17          |
| <b>4 Summary .....</b>                                                | <b>18</b>   |
| <b>5 Advice on Compliance with Legislation .....</b>                  | <b>19</b>   |
| <b>6 Bibliography .....</b>                                           | <b>20</b>   |
| <b>7 Images .....</b>                                                 | <b>23</b>   |
| <b>8 Maps .....</b>                                                   | <b>30</b>   |
| <b>SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION .....</b>                              | <b>46</b>   |



|                                        |    |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| Summary of Indigenous Engagement ..... | 47 |
|----------------------------------------|----|



## LIST OF IMAGES

|                                                                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Image 1: Judgemental Test Pit Survey in South Portion of Project Area .....             | 24 |
| Image 2: Judgemental Test Pit Survey in North Portion of Project Area .....             | 24 |
| Image 3: Judgemental Test Pit Survey in Northwest Portion of Project Area .....         | 25 |
| Image 4: Disturbed Test Pit in Southwest Portion of Project Area .....                  | 25 |
| Image 5: Disturbed Test Pit in Southeast Portion of Project Area .....                  | 26 |
| Image 6: Disturbed Test Pit in Northeastern Portion of Project Area .....               | 26 |
| Image 7: Disturbed Test Pit in Southeast Portion of Project Area .....                  | 27 |
| Image 8: In-Ground Pool Perimeter and Motel .....                                       | 27 |
| Image 9: Car Wash and Paved Parking Lot .....                                           | 28 |
| Image 10: Industrial Yard Office and Paved Parking Lot with Underground Utilities ..... | 28 |
| Image 11: Paved and Gravel Parking Lots .....                                           | 29 |
| Image 12: Underground Drain .....                                                       | 29 |

## LIST OF MAPS

|                                                                                                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Map 1: Location of the Project Area in Essex County, ON .....                                      | 31 |
| Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area .....                            | 32 |
| Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area .....                                  | 33 |
| Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area .....                                         | 34 |
| Map 5: Stantec (2015) Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results in Proximity of Project Area ..... | 35 |
| Map 6: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1877 Map of Essex County .....                    | 36 |
| Map 7: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1881 Map of Essex County .....                    | 37 |
| Map 8a-d: Topographic Maps Showing the Location of the Project Area .....                          | 38 |
| Map 9: 1954 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area .....                       | 39 |
| Map 10: 2002 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area .....                      | 40 |
| Map 11: 2004 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area .....                      | 41 |
| Map 12: 2017 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area .....                      | 42 |
| Map 12: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods .....                                      | 43 |
| Map 13: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping .....           | 44 |
| Map 14: Unaltered Proponent Mapping .....                                                          | 45 |

## LIST OF TABLES

|                                                                                |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Project Area ..... | 6  |
| Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Essex County .....             | 7  |
| Table 3: The Four Phases of the Western Basin Tradition .....                  | 10 |
| Table 4: Documentary Records .....                                             | 17 |



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

|                               |                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| Report Writer                 | Amelia Pilon, MA (P1265)                                                                                                 |
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Melanie Muir | Dillon Consulting Limited |
|--------------|---------------------------|



## **TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This archaeological assessment is being undertaken within the Treaty and Traditional Territories of the Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibwa, Odawa and Potawatomie Nations. Together with local Wendat many of these nations signed the McKee Treaty (Treaty No. 2). The Three Fires Confederacy is represented by the contemporary Anishinaabe nations of Southwestern Ontario including the Walpole Island (Bkejwanong), Chippewas of the Thames, Aamjiwnaang, and Caldwell First Nations. Anishinaabe peoples have lived, fished, hunted, and traded throughout these traditional lands for generations and continue to do so today.



## **INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS**

Caldwell First Nation

Coordinators

Zack Hamm

Melanie Thomas

Fieldwork Monitors

Tyler Wilson



## ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned CRM business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendent communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the [Ontario Living Wage Network](#) and a member of the [Canadian Federation for Independent Business](#).



## KEY STAFF BIOS

### **Matthew Beaudoin, PhD, Principal, Manager – Archaeological Assessments**

Matthew received a PhD in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and has a professional archaeological license with the Province of Ontario (P324). During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis in Labrador and Ontario, and has taught the Field Methods Course and Principals of archaeology courses as a part-time faculty member at Western University. Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador, and has volunteered with the OAS to provide archaeological training to several Indigenous communities throughout the province.

Over the course of his career, Matthew has supervised over 800 archaeological assessments in Ontario, including Stages 1-4, under a variety of regulatory triggers including provincial and municipal Environmental Assessments, Green Energy projects, development projects under the *Planning Act*, and as due diligence process. Matthew has extensive experience managing large and complex archaeological projects in conjunction with other disciplines, specialists, and Indigenous communities including Enbridge Line 10 Westover Segment, Imperial Oil from Waterdown to Finch, and Highway 3 Widening in Kingsville. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has also been involved with several notable projects, such as the archaeological assessment of Stoney Point/Camp Ipperwash. For these and other projects, Matthew works closely with heritage staff at TMHC and with heritage staff employed by clients and stakeholder communities.

Matthew is an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by TMHC Inc. (TMHC) for the benefit of the Client (the “Client”) in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the “Agreement”).

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- represents TMHC’s professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

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TMHC agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but TMHC makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

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Amelia Pilon, MA (PI265)

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Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessments



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## I PROJECT CONTEXT

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### I.1 Development Context

#### I.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted to permit a proposed development at 2375-2415 Division Road and 4040 Walker Road, located in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The Project Area is roughly 7.2 ha (17.79 ac) in size and is located within Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the former Geographic Township of Sandwich, Essex County, now City of Windsor, Ontario. The Project Area primarily consists of gravelled and paved parking lots associated with a previous industrial yard in the northeast portion along with a paved parking lot and small section of manicured grass associated with a car wash and abandoned motel in the northwest, while the southern end is predominantly overgrown field. In 2024 TMHC was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) to conduct the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Planning Statement*. The work was also in keeping with the City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan* (CRM Group et al. 2005), a guide for assessing potential archaeological impacts in land use planning in the City of Windsor. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the Project Area.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "Standards and Guidelines"). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Dillon.



### **1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context**

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 4.6 of the *Provincial Planning Statement* (Policy 2024) which states:

Planning authorities shall not permit *development and site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential* unless the *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved* (PPS 2024).

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches should be included in these plans and assessments (PPS 2024).

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. In accordance with *Provincial Planning Statement* 4.6, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.

The City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan* (CRM Group et al. 2005) is a planning tool developed to implement these requirements by identifying areas where there is potential for archaeological sites to exist. If properties are deemed to have potential for archaeological sites, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment is required.

## 2 STAGE I BACKGROUND REVIEW

### 2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage I overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Project Area. According to the *Standards and Guidelines*, a Stage I background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) PastPortal for 1 km around the property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;
- historical settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas, survey);
- archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping when available; and,
- commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the property.

For this project, the following activities were carried out to satisfy or exceed the above requirements:

- a database search was completed through MCM's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the Project Area (completed December 19, 2024);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was reviewed;
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement; and
- the City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan* (CRM Group et al. 2005) was also reviewed.

Additional sources of information were also consulted, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), physiographic data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and detailed topographic data provided by Land Information Ontario.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the Project Area, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
  - 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, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
  - accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, sandbars stretching into a marsh);
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soils;



- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (e.g., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases);
- resource areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairies);
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or chert outcrops);
  - early industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- areas of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century settlement, including:
  - early military locations;
  - pioneer settlement (e.g., homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
  - wharf or dock complexes;
  - pioneer churches;
  - early cemeteries;
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- a property listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- a property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical event, activities, or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 m of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19<sup>th</sup>-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.2) indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

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

Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.



## 2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

### 2.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The Project Area is located at 2375-2415 Division Road and 4040 Walker Road, located in the City of Windsor, Ontario. It is roughly 7.2 ha (17.79 ac) in size and is located within Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, Essex County (Maps 1 and 2). The Project Area falls within an area that is generally characterized as commercial and industrial and is currently comprised of gravelled and paved parking lots associated with a previous industrial yard in the northeast portion. A paved parking lot and small section of manicured grass associated with a car wash and abandoned motel is present in the northwest and overgrown field in the south. The Project Area is bound to north by Division Road, to the west by Walker Road and commercial properties, to the south by a commercial property, and to the east by the CPCK Railway.

The Project Area falls within the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:147; Map 3). The region consists of an extensive clay plain covering over 2,000 square miles east of the St. Clair River and south of the Lake Huron shoreline (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147). The plain shows very little notable relief yet minor elevation changes have a marked effect on soils and vegetation (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147). In many areas, agricultural productivity is only permitted by deeply dredged ditches and tile installation, both of which have served to greatly improve surface drainage (Chapman and Putnam 1984:149). The St. Clair Clay Plain was formerly the bed of glacial lakes Whittlesey and Warren (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147) and the former shorelines of these and related glacial lake phases have been documented along the eastern edge of the plain. Kelly (1995:35) also reports a Lake Algonquin or equivalent shoreline associated with a 184 m surface elevation extending from south of North Buxton west to Tilbury.

Formal soil surveys for Essex County indicate that the predominant soil type of the Project Area is Brookston Clay Loam, a dark gray gleisolic soil with poor natural drainage (Richards et al. 1949:35) (Map 4). The northwestern portion of the Project Area, however, consists of Burford loam which is a grey-brown brunisolic luvisol that is rapidly drained and strongly calcareous. It is largely derived from dolomitic limestone with some shaley silicious material (Richards et al. 1949:48).

The Project Area lies within the Detroit River watershed. Overall, the heavy soils and flat topography throughout this part of Essex County, derived from its origin as a glacial lakebed, encourages relatively poor drainage conditions. Artificial drains, dredge cuts, and deep, open ditches are common features on the landscape as a result and significantly supplement the natural drainage provided by existing watercourses. Due to the poor drainage of the soils and marshlands in the area, there are numerous artificial drains. Many of the natural courses have also been subject to varying degrees of modification through ditching. 6<sup>th</sup> Concession Drain crosses the central portion of Project Area and 7<sup>th</sup> Street Drain runs along the west side of 7<sup>th</sup> Concession Road approximately 150 m east of the Project Area at its closest point (Map 1).



## 2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed December 19, 2024) there are two registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the Project Area (Table 1). The closest to the Project Area, AbHr-56, is situated approximately 550 m to the east and is an Early Archaic period site identified through Stage 2 pedestrian survey in 2020 and 2021 by CRM Group. Due to the age of the site, it was recommended for Stage 3 assessment, which was carried out in 2021 (CRM Group 2022). It does not have further CHVI and is considered fully documented. AbHr-59 is an isolated Middle Woodland period findspot with no further CHVI. It was identified roughly 900 m to the southeast of the Project Area in 2021 through Stage 2 pedestrian survey.

**Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Project Area**

| <b>Borden Number</b> | <b>Site Name</b> | <b>Time Period</b>             | <b>Affinity</b> | <b>Site Type</b> | <b>Status</b>   |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| AbHr-56              |                  | Middle Woodland                | Indigenous      | Findspot         | No Further CHVI |
| AbHr-59              |                  | Early Archaic;<br>Post-Contact |                 | Unknown          | No Further CHVI |

## 2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study, records were found for one archaeological investigation within 50 m of the Project Area. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

### 2.2.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Upper Little River Watershed Master Plan (Map 5)

In 2015, Stantec conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment to meet the Master Plan Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in advance of the expansion of water services in the City of Windsor. The western portion of their study area abutted the east side of the CPEK Railway at the southeast corner of the current Project Area. Carried out through background research and property inspection, the Stage 1 assessment determined that the entirety of the study area has potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and is recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Upper Little River Watershed Master Plan and Stormwater Management Plan, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Townships of Sandwich East and South, now City of Windsor and Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario* (Stantec 2015; Licensee, Walter McCall; PIF P389-0040-2014).

## 2.2.4 Date of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 16, 2025, in sunny and cool weather conditions under the direction of Amanda Black, BA (R375).



## 2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

### 2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Essex County, Ontario

Despite decades of archaeological research in the region, our knowledge of the Indigenous settlement of Essex County remains incomplete. Nevertheless, based on our knowledge of existing sites and using models generated from Province-wide and region-specific archaeological data, it is possible to provide a basic summary of Indigenous settlement in Essex County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 2.

**Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Essex County**

| Period                      | Time Range           | Diagnostic Features                                      | Archaeological Complexes                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Early Paleo                 | 9000-8400 BCE        | fluted projectile points                                 | Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield                             |
| Late Paleo                  | 8400-8000 BCE        | non-fluted and lanceolate points                         | Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate                           |
| Early Archaic               | 8000-6000 BCE        | serrated, notched, bifurcate base points                 | Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon                      |
| Middle Archaic              | 6000-2500 BCE        | stemmed, side & corner notched points                    | Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville                |
| Late Archaic                | 2000-1800 BCE        | narrow points                                            | Lamoka                                                |
| Late Archaic                | 1800-1500 BCE        | broad points                                             | Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen                     |
| Late Archaic                | 1500-1100 BCE        | small points                                             | Crawford Knoll                                        |
| Terminal Archaic            | 1100-950 BCE         | first true cemeteries                                    | Hind                                                  |
| Early Woodland              | 950-400 BCE          | expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery                | Meadowood                                             |
| Middle Woodland             | 400 BCE-500 CE       | Thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked          | Couture                                               |
| Transitional Woodland       | 500-900 CE           | Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics                | Riviere au Vase-Algonquin                             |
| Late Woodland               | 900-1300 CE          | First corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions      | Younge-Algonquin                                      |
| Late Woodland               | 1300-1400 CE         | Longhouses; bag-shaped pots, ribbed paddle               | Springwells-Algonquin                                 |
| Late Woodland               | 1400-1650 CE         | Villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots            | Wolf-Algonquin                                        |
| Contact Period - Indigenous | 1600 CE-present      | Early historic Indigenous settlements                    | Three Fires Confederacy, Neutral, Huron, Odawa, Wenro |
| Contact Period - Settler    | 1700-1760 CE-present | Fur trade, missionization, early military establishments | French                                                |
| Contact Period – Settler    | 1760 CE-present      | Military establishments, pioneer settlement              | British Colonials, UELs, early Black settlement       |



### 2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first human populations to inhabit the region arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. During the Paleo Period Indigenous peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleo Period diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish.

Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo Period sites are small and ephemeral. They are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on a highly distinctive whitish-grey chert named "Fossil Hill" (after the formation) or "Collingwood." This material was acquired from sources near the edge of the escarpment on Blue Mountain. It was exploited by populations from as far south as the London area, who would have traveled to the source as part of their seasonal round. It was exploited by populations from as far south as the London area, who would have traveled to the source as part of their seasonal round.

### 2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

Settlement and subsistence patterns changed significantly during the Archaic Period as both the landscape and ecosystem adjusted to the retreat of the glaciers. Building on earlier patterns, early Archaic Period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Through time and with the development of more resource rich local environments, these groups gradually reduced the size of their territories. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record.

Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the subsistence pattern during the Paleo Period became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate conditions, populations during the Archaic Period had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environments and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of plenty. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, sites from the Archaic Period are more plentiful than those from the earlier Paleo Period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone (where and when preserved) and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

### 2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (c. 950 BCE-1700 CE). By this time, the coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more substantial in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas.



Early and Middle Woodland period peoples are also known for a well-developed burial complex and ground stone tool industry. Unique Early Woodland period ground stone items include pop-eyed birdstones and gorgets. In addition, there is evidence of the development of widespread trading with groups throughout the northeast. The recovery of marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico in the Lake Superior area indicates that exchanges of exotic materials and finished items from distant places were commonplace.

#### 2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland period, much of Southwestern Ontario was occupied by two groups: Iroquoians and what are thought by archaeologists to be Algonquin speaking populations (the term “Western Basin Tradition” has been used to describe this cultural complex). In the east, the Iroquoian occupants were the Attawandaron, a tribal group described by European missionaries and whose historic homeland was significantly further east. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun (Tionontati), the Attawandaron practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Their villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Attawandaron centres in existence in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Attawandaron sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives, and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Attawandaron were dispersed, and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare. Many were adopted into other Iroquoian communities.

Archaeologists have also documented the *in-situ* development of Late Woodland archaeological traditions from Middle Woodland precedents that are believed to have an Algonquin cultural origin, quite distinct from Iroquoian populations who lived to the east. The archaeological record of these groups has been labeled the “Western Basin Tradition.” The Western Basin Tradition is divided up into four phases based on differences in settlement and subsistence strategies and pottery attributes. The four phases are: Riviere au Vase, Younger, Springwells, and Wolf. Table 3 below is extracted from the Windsor Archaeological Master Plan (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:2-13). During the Late Woodland period complex settlements are characteristic of these people and, at their peak, are characterized by fortified villages containing large, likely extended family, structures. Some of the villages are surrounded by earthworks. There is evidence for the cultivation of corn and beans by roughly 900 CE. The pottery traditions of these people varied significantly from those of their Iroquoian neighbors. Early vessels, called Wayne ware, are small, thin-walled pots covered with vertical cord marking and tool impressions. Vessels become more elaborate through time, incorporating multiple bands of tool impressions, castellated rims and incised decoration. Late pottery is characteristically bag-shaped and often incorporates dentate stamping as well as appliqué strips and strap handles, similar to some Mississippian tradition pottery. As was not the case with much Iroquoian pottery, clay fabrics were mixed with shell temper.

**Table 3: The Four Phases of the Western Basin Tradition**

| Phase           | Date         | Settlement and Subsistence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Pottery                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Riviere au Vase | 600-900 CE   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developed directly from the Middle Woodland Couture complex</li> <li>seasonal mobility geared toward resource availability</li> <li>summer base camps by lakeshores, fall/winter in interior</li> <li>no corn or beans present</li> </ul>                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wayne ware: small, thin walled, vertical cord-marking</li> <li>later wares are tool impressed</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Younge          | 900-1200 CE  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>corn and beans present</li> <li>settlement &amp; subsistence continues as before with focus on warm season gathering of groups and winter dispersals</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pottery is larger, more elaborately decorated</li> <li>body of vessels are corded, coarsely &amp; irregularly</li> <li>multiple bands of tool impression</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                              |
| Springwells     | 1200-1400 CE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>larger more permanent warm season settlements</li> <li>longhouses &amp; palisades present</li> <li>more intensive horticulture</li> <li>locations near arable lands, and along the shorelines of marshes, river and lakes</li> <li>possible use wattle &amp; daub</li> </ul>                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ceramics large &amp; bag-shaped</li> <li>collars &amp; castellated rims decorated with horizontal bands of incised or impressed decoration</li> <li>roughened, self slip &amp; ribbed paddle surfaces first appear</li> </ul>                                                                                    |
| Wolf            | 1400-1600 CE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>few examples of sites known</li> <li>distribution limited to around Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River</li> <li>large warm weather villages, often fortified by earthworks</li> <li>nature of these sites is attributed to the westward expansion of Ontario Iroquoians that resulted in abandonment by the Western Basin peoples in the early 1600</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diagnostic characteristic of Wolf phase is Parker Festooned pottery</li> <li>undulating bands of dentate stamped impressions or stamped applique strips on vessel necks</li> <li>after 1500 CE most vessels with strap handles &amp; notched lips or notched horizontal rim strips, plus shell temper</li> </ul> |

### 2.3.1.1 Contact Period Indigenous Settlement in Essex County

Although records are poor, it is thought that both the Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and Thames River shorelines in Essex and Kent Counties were travelled during early exploratory and missionization ventures by Europeans. Jesuit missionary Brebeuf is reported to have traveled along the Lower Thames in 1640-1641 in hopes of establishing the "Mission of the Angels."

There are also numerous early historical references to Indigenous villages in Essex County, most notably the Windsor area, drawn from the accounts of mid-17<sup>th</sup> century French explorers. According to early travelers, there was an Attawandaron (Neutral) village (Skenchioe) in the Windsor area, and a mixed Attawandaron and Wenro Village. This same village "Khioetoea" is also historically described as being occupied by the Awenrehronon (Wenro) (Lajeunesse 1960:4) but may have also included Attawandaron families. Generally, in 1640, Jesuit missionaries reported Indigenous village sites and corn fields along the Detroit River. Early historic accounts also describe the village as the Mission of St. Michael. In 1651 there was a temporary dispersal of



Wendat and Attawandaron populations from their historic homelands by Five Nations Iroquois. Following this, many Wendat families eventually travelled to the Windsor area where they established villages as early as 1679, with the traditional territory of the Three Fires Confederacy (namely the Ojibwa, Odawa and Potawatomi nations). In fleeing from their historic homeland near Lake Simcoe, the Huron-Wendat sought refuge in the territory of their Anishnaabe allies and trading partners, the Odawa, at Michilimackinac. Shortly after 1700, Sieur de Cadillac moved French forces from Michilimackinac to a new fort on the right bank of the Detroit River. Odawa and Huron-Wendat from Michilimackinac followed and settled in an existing Potawatomi village nearby. While the Huron-Wendat settled temporarily in the Detroit River, many moved on to Ohio and elsewhere in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

Land surveyors' records also mention extensive settlements by the Ojibway and Pottawatomi along the Lake Erie shoreline in Harwich and Raleigh Townships and near Jeannette's Creek. A prominent Indigenous trail connected Rondeau Bay and a settlement near Shrewsbury to Chatham and the Thames River; it laid the footprint for what would later become Communication Road (Hamil 1951:7). Another trail ran along the south bank of the Thames River, with yet another extending north-south through what is now Essex County along the west bank of the Ruscom River.

### **2.3.2 Treaty History**

The Project Area is encompassed by the McKee Purchase (Treaty No. 2). The treaty was signed May 19, 1790, between the Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs—Alexander McKee, and 27 chiefs of local Ojibwa, Odawa, Pottawatomi, and Wendat nations (Government of Canada 1891; Surtees 1984). The treaty covered a significant area including what became Elgin, Kent, and Essex counties along the north shore of Lake Erie including the entirety of West Tilbury and Rochester Townships in Essex County, and East Tilbury, Raleigh, and Harwich Townships in Kent County. At the time of signing, only two reserves were created. What became known as the Huron and the Huron Church Reserves near what would later be known as Windsor were the domain of all signatories (Surtees 1984). During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the ownership of the reserves and islands in the Detroit River were contested between the Wendat occupants and the remaining signatories of the Three Fires Confederacy. The Chippewas and Pottawatomi argued that the Wendat were only guests having lost their original homelands and permitted to temporarily settle along the Detroit River by their Anishinaabe allies (Nin.Da.Waab.Jig 2018). Many Wendat moved further into the United States forming the contemporary Wyandot Nations. The Wendat families that remained on the Canadian side of the Detroit River experienced a series of Crown actions over the 19<sup>th</sup> century that saw the reserves gradually privatized and unilaterally sold off until the Anderdon Wendat's Canadian status was finally dissolved in 1914 (Government of Canada 1891).

The traditional territories of several contemporary Anishinaabe First Nations encompass the subject area including Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation and Walpole Island First Nation (Bkejwanong). The traditional territory of Caldwell First Nation, an Anishinaabe nation who did not sign Treaty No. 2, also encompasses the Project Area. Caldwell First Nation settled their outstanding land claim with the federal government in 2010-11 (Government of Canada 2020).

In 1701, the Fort Albany/Nanfan Treaty was signed between the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and the British Crown. That agreement covered a vast territory encompassing most of the lower Great Lakes, claimed as the Haudenosaunee's Beaver Hunting Grounds. Much of the same territory also falls within the Dish with One Spoon Wampum. The wampum represents an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabeg



to share the hunting territories around the Great Lakes (Glover 2020). In 1840, after losing their land base in New York State, over 200 Oneida members formed Oneida Nation of Thames near Delaware, Ontario. The community purchased their new settlement lands with their own funds and did not receive a Crown allotted reserve (Oneida Nation of the Thames 2023). Their presence reintroduced Haudenosaunee stewardship practices to the region which continue today.

### **2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement**

Historically the Project Area falls within Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. A brief discussion of 19<sup>th</sup>-century settlement and land use in the township is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

#### **2.3.3.1 Early French Settlement**

French explorers and missionaries had explored the Detroit River in the late-1670s, and their reports were well received in France. In 1701, Sieur de La Mothe Cadillac, former commandant at Fort Michilimackinac, came to the Detroit River and established a fur trading post (Morgan 1991:17). Cadillac proceeded to erect a fort to protect his country's interests and named it Pontchartrain (Morgan 1991:18). Once Cadillac had established a presence, he invited the Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Huron and Chippewa to come to his fort on the north side of the river (in what is now Detroit) and he offered them protection (Lajeunesse 1960:21).

With the encouragement of the governor at Quebec, French settlement extended to the south shore of the river soon after. The long narrow lots along the river are a remnant of the early French system of landholding. Early French settlement focused on the community of Sandwich and along Turkey Creek (CRM Group et al. 2005:2-16). Settlement along the south side of the river was assisted in 1742 when Reverend Armand de la Richaudie relocated the Jesuit mission to Bois Blanc (Bob-Lo) Island (Morgan 1991:18). Many of the earliest European settlers and founders of the Windsor area were men, like Bâby, Dumouchelle, Goyeau, Jannesse, Langlois, Marentette, Meloche and Ouellette, who received land grants from the French Crown (H. Belden & Co. 1881:7). Early on, much of the local economy was centred on the fur trade.

#### **2.3.3.2 Early British Settlement**

The year 1760 marked the end of French rule. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the area saw the influx of British settlers, many of whom were United Empire Loyalists who fled the American colonies after the American Revolutionary War. To further assist settlement, legal surveys were conducted to open up lots to new settlers. As the interior lands were poorly drained and not well suited for agriculture most of the settlement was restricted to the lakeshore and along the major rivers. Lands that were to later become the Town of Sandwich were sold to the British Government by the Chiefs of the Wyandottes (Huron) and shortly thereafter surveyed into one acre lots for settlement. By 1817 it is believed that there were nearly 1000 inhabitants in the Township of Sandwich living in houses along the river (H. Belden & Co. 1881:7).

Because of its strategic position, the Sandwich, Amherstburg, and Windsor areas were of primary military concern throughout their early years. During the War of 1812 Sandwich was captured by the Americans who crossed the river from Detroit. American headquarters were later established in the Duff-Bâby Mansion (Neal 1909:46). British troops eventually reclaimed the site and battled the Americans at Fort Detroit.

It is noted that in 1854 the original lands of Sandwich Township were divided when Windsor became an independent municipality under a village charter. Further municipal subdivision continued until 1861 resulting



in the designations of the Town of Windsor, Town of Sandwich, Town of Walkerville, and Townships of Sandwich East, Sandwich West, and Sandwich South (Neal 1909:12).

Over the same period another thriving community was also growing rapidly and later became known as the City of Windsor. The first store in the city was opened by James Dougall in 1830 (Neal 1909:136). By 1835 it included a tavern and ferry, show shop, tin, copper and sheet iron factory, wagon shop, grocer, tailor, bake house, brewery, blacksmith, saddlery and store house (Morgan 1991:37). Early industry also focused on the river as the community became an important shipping point for supplies and merchandise. By 1836, the population of what is now Windsor was 200 but by 1854, it had grown to 750 (Morgan 1991:vii). By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the population was well over 10,000.

The Town of Tecumseh had its origins in a small settlement of three families who arrived in 1792 and started the community of Ryegate. The latter was later named Tecumseh, in honour of the leader of the Shawnee Tribe who was killed in the battle of War 1812. Settlement and industry in Tecumseh grew with the arrival of the Great Western Railway in the 1850s and the opening of a community post office in 1870, with Joseph Christie as postmaster (H. Belden & Co. 1881:15). Tecumseh became a popular stop over for travelers and several hotels, including the Bedell Hotel, Hotel Perreault, the Herbert and the Soulliere Inn, opened their doors for ever increasing traffic through the area. Some of the first businesses in Tecumseh included a lumber mill on Pike Creek owned by J.B. Cada, a bakery owned by John Dugell and a cheese factory on Banwell Road operated by Joseph Breault. The population of Tecumseh and Sandwich East grew with an overflow of immigrants from Sandwich (Windsor) in late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Town of Tecumseh 2025).

#### 2.3.3.3 Early Black Settlement

After the War of 1812 many of the small communities and townships of Essex County witnessed an influx of freedom-seekers and freed Black persons who fled the United States via the Underground Railroad (Walls, n.d.). Notable Black settlements emerged in Sandwich East and Maidstone Township, including centres at Little River, Pike Creek, and Puce River. Each community typically had their own church and school. While the specific locations of various buildings within these settlements are not known, a brief history as they relate to the current Project Area will be discussed below.

#### 2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

The Project Area falls within Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6 of the former Geographic Township of Sandwich, Essex County, Ontario. The eastern half of Lot 15 is associated with H. Reaume and the northern portion with J. Hanley on the 1877 H.F. Walling map (Map 6). Two structures are depicted approximately 300 m northeast of the Project Area. One is placed on the north side of Division Road while the second is on the south side and on the lot associated with J. Hanley. Division Road is shown as open at this time while Walker Road is only open to the north of Division Road. 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Concession Roads are open and Baseline Road meets 7<sup>th</sup> Concession Road just south of County Road 42.

The H. Belden & Co. 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Essex County* depicts no landowners and only one structure within 300 m of the Project Area (Map 7). This is likely attributed to the fact that landowners had to pay a subscriber's fee to be featured. Neither of the two previous structures are illustrated but one is present roughly 75 m southwest of the Project Area, across what is now Walker Road. Division Road, 7<sup>th</sup> Concession Road, and the same section of Walker Road remain open along with Baseline Road and 6<sup>th</sup> Concession Road more distantly.



By 1912, topographic maps (Map 8a) depict the presence of a structure within the northwestern portion of the Project Area and the CN Railway running along its eastern boundary. Two structures are shown fronting Division Road to the east of the railway.

A topographic map from 1931 (Map 8b) shows that Walker Road has been extended south along the westernmost boundary of the Project Area and Baseline Road crosses 7<sup>th</sup> Concession Road to connect with County Road 42. The area to the northeast of the Project Area shows significant urbanization in progress while the areas immediately in its vicinity to the south, east, and west remain generally undeveloped.

Topographic mapping from 1961 (Map 8c) depicts ongoing development within and in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. New structures are present in the northwestern portion fronting Walker Road and Division Road, including the existing motel; however, the majority of the Project Area remains undeveloped.

Aerial photography from 1954 (Map 9) shows extensive disturbance within the northwestern corner of the Project Area associated with the development along at Division and Walker Roads. This disturbance continues southward along Walker Road and encroaches into the western boundary of the Project Area while the remainder appears to be predominantly agricultural in nature with a section of woodlot in the southwest.

In 1975, topographic mapping (Map 8d) illustrates a cluster of buildings in the northern section of the Project Area fronting Division Road and Walker Road. A large structure sits off Division Road immediately east of the motel. 6<sup>th</sup> Concession Drain is now shown running across Concession 6 from the east, ending at the east side of the CN Railway. The southern portion of the Project Area remains undeveloped.

A review of a 2002 aerial photograph (Map 10) shows that the majority of the Project Area, and the general area surrounding it, is characterized as commercial and industrial as of this date. The Project Area predominantly consists of an industrial yard, which includes a small office building at the north boundary and a warehouse-looking structure, and extends south of 6<sup>th</sup> Concession Drain. The northwestern corner contains a parking lot, a building located at the current car wash as well as the existing motel. The southwestern corner of the Project Area is disturbed; however, the majority of the south end appears to be unused at this time. Aerial photography from 2004 (Map 11) shows further disturbance along the southern boundary of the Project Area associated with the construction of an adjacent industrial property. By 2017 (Map 12), the warehouse has been demolished and the industrial yard appears to be used by a trucking company. The southern portion of the Project Area has been cleared of brush and graded.

### **2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties**

There are no designated heritage properties or plaques within 50 m of the Project Area.



## 2.4 Analysis and Conclusions

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. Based on the archaeological and historical context reviewed above, the Project Area is in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- mapped 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings (structures depicted fronting Division Road on mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup>-century mapping); and,
- mapped 19<sup>th</sup>-century thoroughfares (Division Road and Walker Road).

The City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan* also identifies the Project Area as having archaeological potential.

## 2.5 Recommendations

Given that the Project Area demonstrated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, the areas within the Project Area that consist of grassed or treed areas are recommended for assessment by a test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. As the Project Area is considered to have archaeological potential pending Stage 2 field inspection, a separate map detailing zones of archaeological potential is not provided herein (MTC 2011; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standards 1 and 2).

## 3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Field Methods

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, property fencing, and GPS co-ordinates.

The Project Area is comprised of non-ploughable lands (overgrown field and manicured grass), existing structures including a car wash, abandoned motel, and small office building, as well as gravelled and paved parking lots. It was immediately evident that a large portion of the Project Area contained disturbed soils; therefore, judgemental test pit survey was employed at 10 m intervals in order to determine the extent of the disturbance (40.1%; 2.89 ha; Images 1 to 3). Test pits measuring at least 30 cm (shovel-width) were excavated through the first 5 cm of subsoil, where present, with all fill screened through 6 mm hardware cloth. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees and buildings, when present.

It was anticipated that if cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m<sup>2</sup> test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information.

Three distinct disturbed soil conditions were encountered with the area within the Project Area that was formerly utilized as an industrial yard. Test pits within the southwest portion of the Project Area consisting of overgrown field contained roughly 45 cm of medium grey-brown clay soil with gravel inclusions over yellow-grey clay subsoil (Image 4). In the southeast end of the Project Area, test pits contained roughly 20 cm of medium grey-brown clay soils with gravel and asphalt inclusions over 10 cm of tan clay fill over an asphalt pad (Image 5). In the northern portion of the former industrial yard, test pits contained roughly 25 cm of medium grey-brown clay fill with gravel inclusions over grey clay fill with gravel (Image 6).

Disturbed soils were also encountered within the manicured lawn in the northwest portion of the Project Area. Test pits contained roughly 30 cm of dark brown clay soils with gravel inclusions over grey-yellow clay subsoil (Image 7). The perimeter of an in-ground swimming pool was visible along the southern edge of the lawn (Image 8); as such, it is likely that this disturbance is related to its installation along with the motel itself.

As per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011:28-29), certain physical features and deep land alterations are considered as having low archaeological potential and are thus exempt from the standard test pit survey. Approximately 59.9% (4.31 ha) of the Project Area was disturbed, consisting of the existing structures (Images 8 to 10) as well as the paved and gravelled parking lots (Images 9 to 11) and underground drain crossing the centre of the Project Area (Image 12). These areas were photo-documented.

Map 12 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 13 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 14.



### 3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Project Area. Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project.

All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

**Table 4: Documentary Records**

| Date           | Field Notes             | Field Maps              | Digital Images |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| April 16, 2025 | Digital and hard copies | Digital and hard copies | 60 Images      |

### 3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in keeping with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). The test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources.

### 3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards, and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.



## **4 SUMMARY**

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A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed development at 2375-2415 Division Road and 4040 Walker Road, located in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The Project Area is roughly 7.2 ha (17.79 ac) in size and is located within Lots 15 and 16, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (judgemental test pit survey at 10 m intervals) determined that a large portion of the property was previously disturbed and did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. The remainder was visibly disturbed and subject to photo documentation. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.



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## 5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.



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## 7 IMAGES

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**Image 1: Judgemental Test Pit Survey in South Portion of Project Area**

Looking West



**Image 2: Judgemental Test Pit Survey in North Portion of Project Area**

Looking Northwest



**Image 3: Judgemental Test Pit Survey in Northwest Portion of Project Area**

Looking East



**Image 4: Disturbed Test Pit in Southwest Portion of Project Area**



**Image 5: Disturbed Test Pit in Southeast Portion of Project Area**



**Image 6: Disturbed Test Pit in Northeastern Portion of Project Area**



**Image 7: Disturbed Test Pit in Southeast Portion of Project Area**



**Image 8: In-Ground Pool Perimeter and Motel**

Looking Southeast



**Image 9: Car Wash and Paved Parking Lot**

Looking Southeast



**Image 10: Industrial Yard Office and Paved Parking Lot with Underground Utilities**

Looking North



**Image 11: Paved and Gravel Parking Lots**

Looking Southeast



**Image 12: Underground Drain**

Looking Southwest



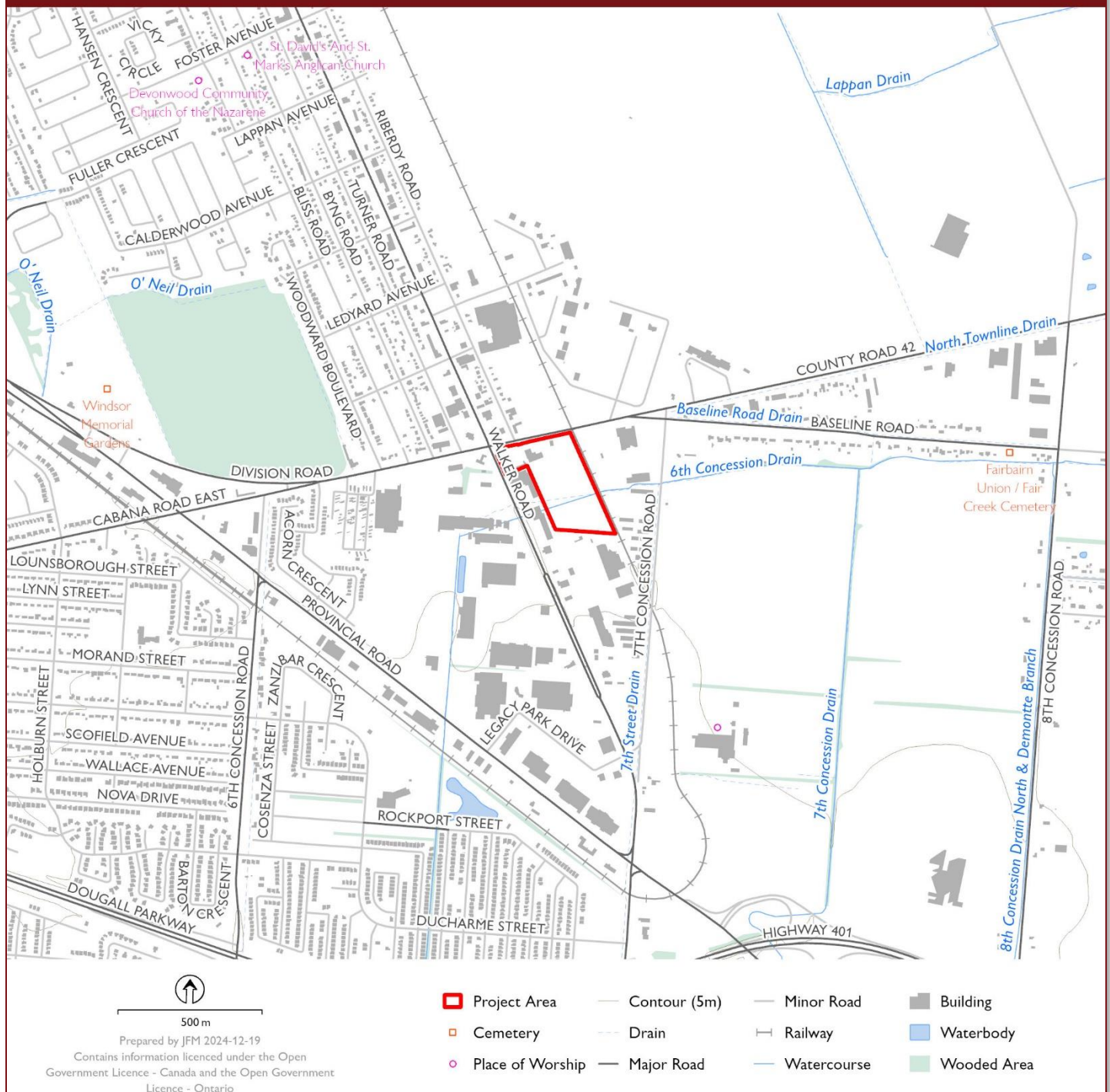


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## 8 MAPS

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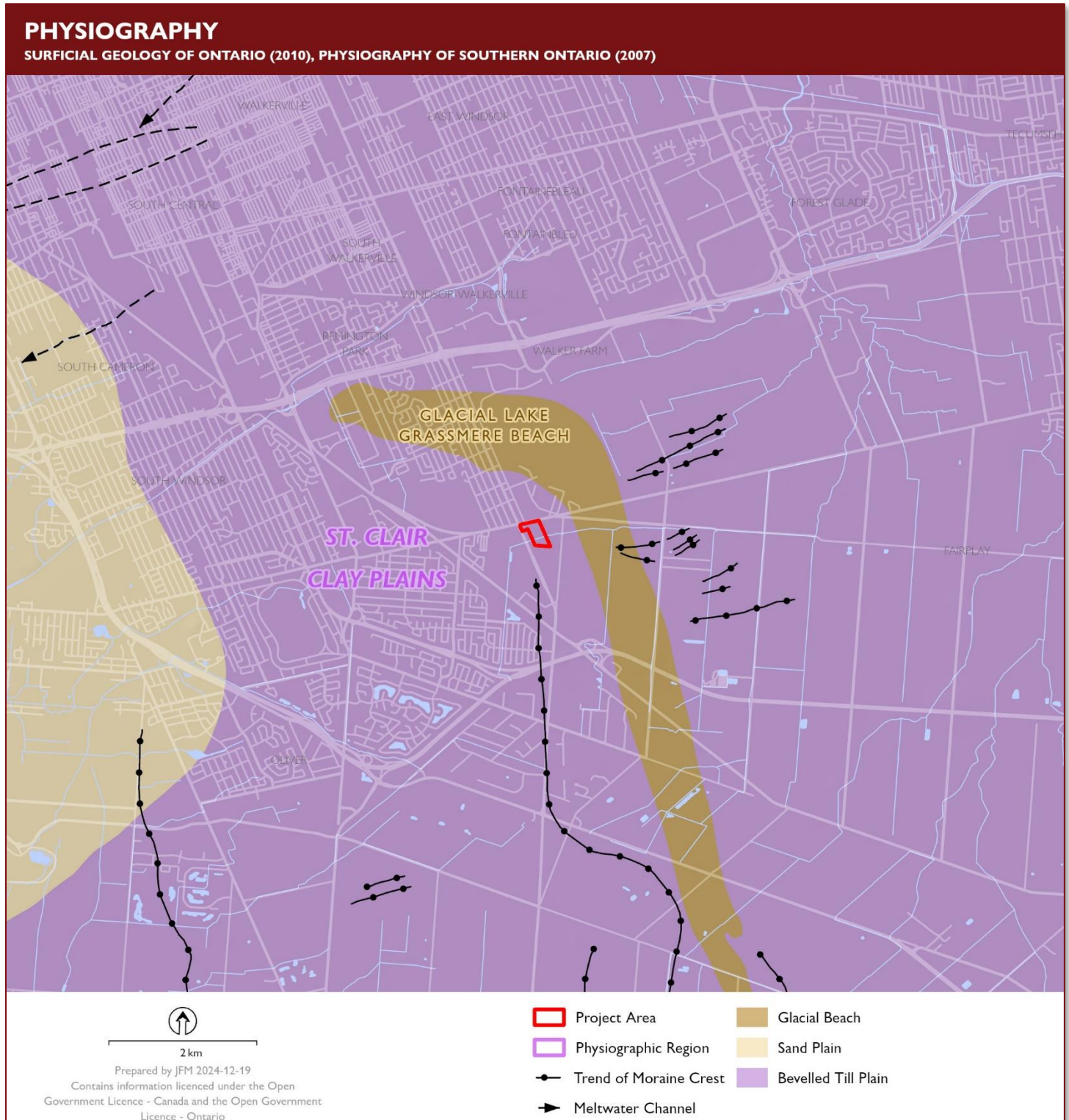
## PROJECT LOCATION



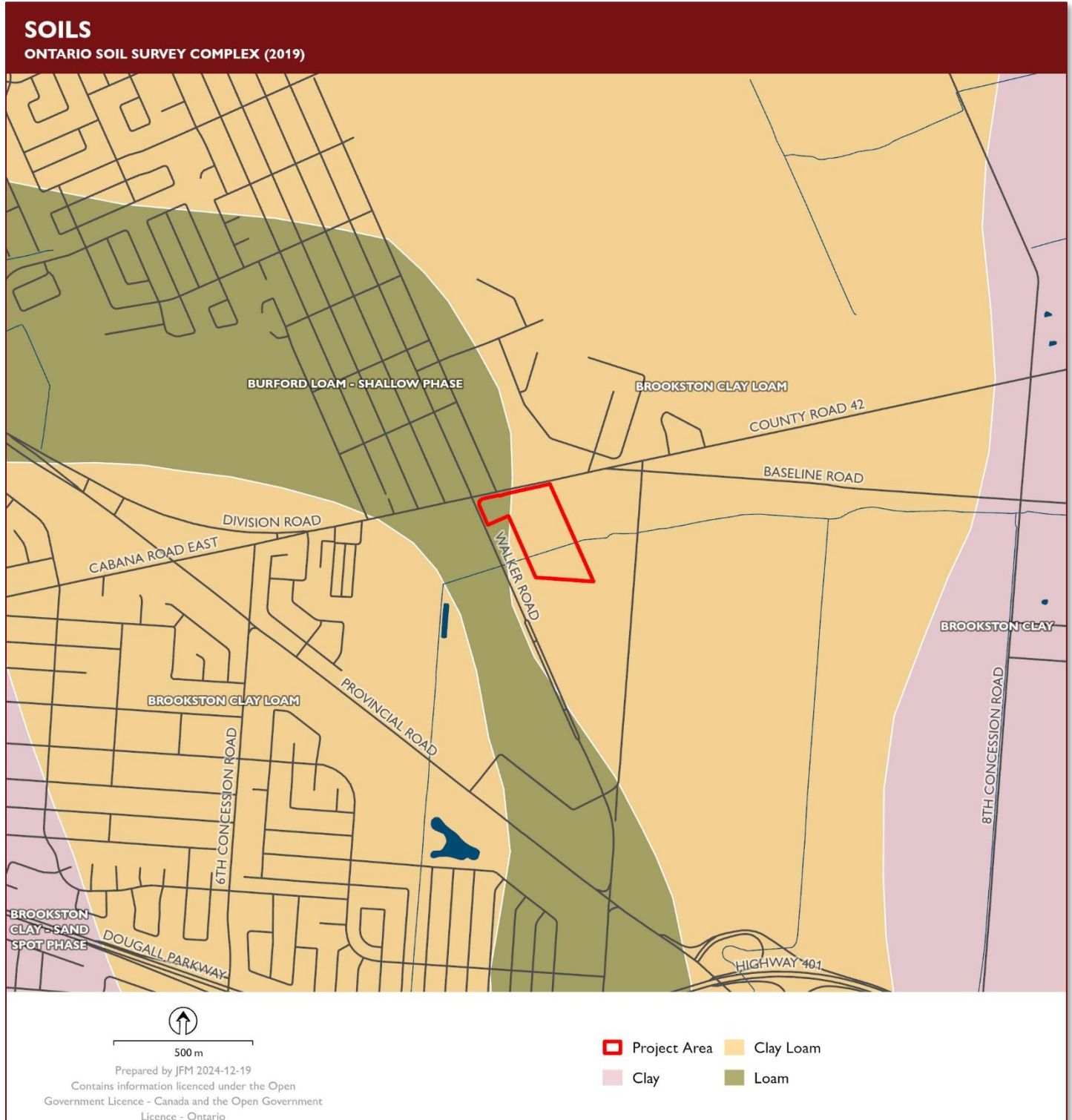
**Map 1: Location of the Project Area in Essex County, ON**



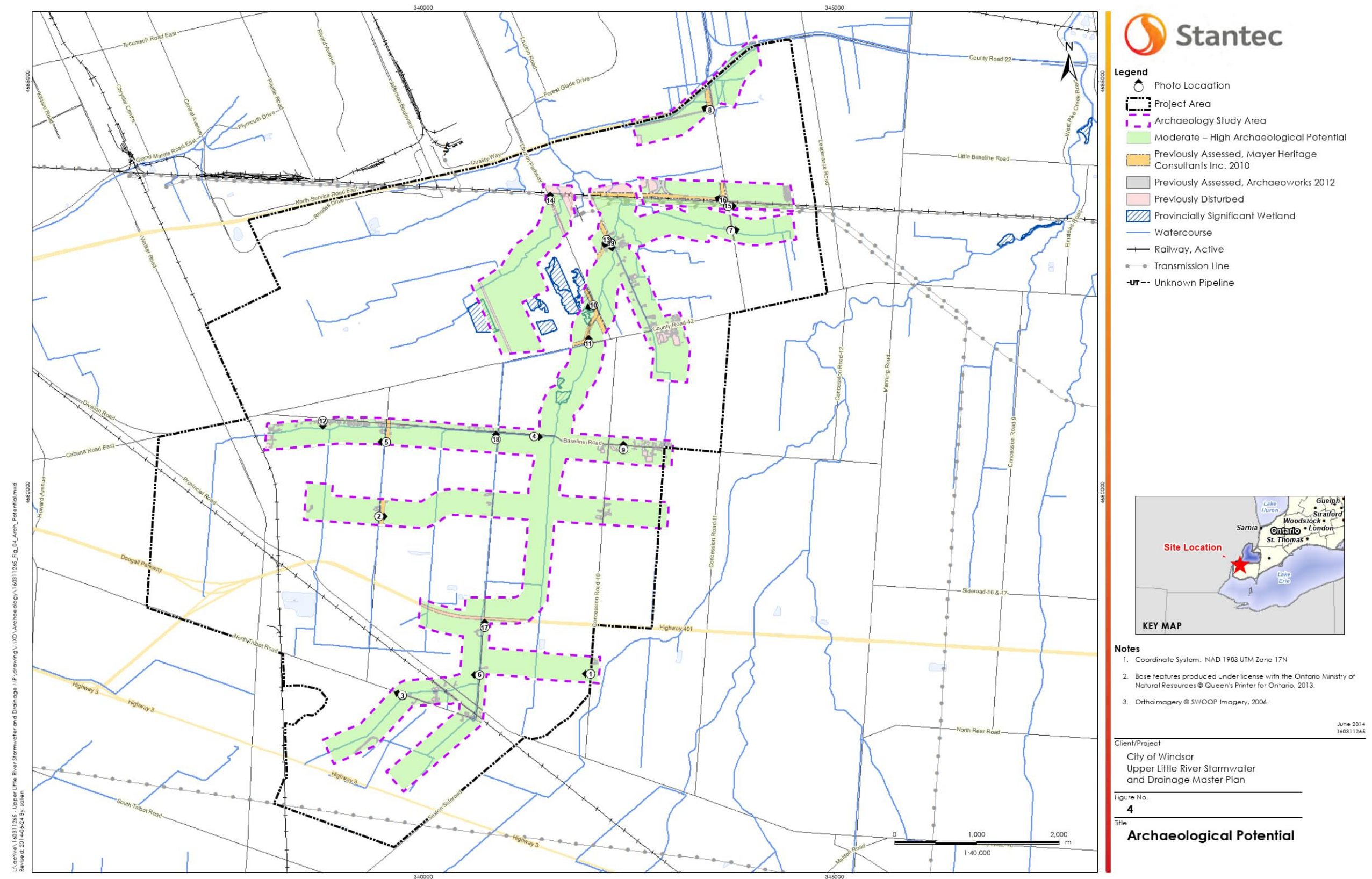
**Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area**



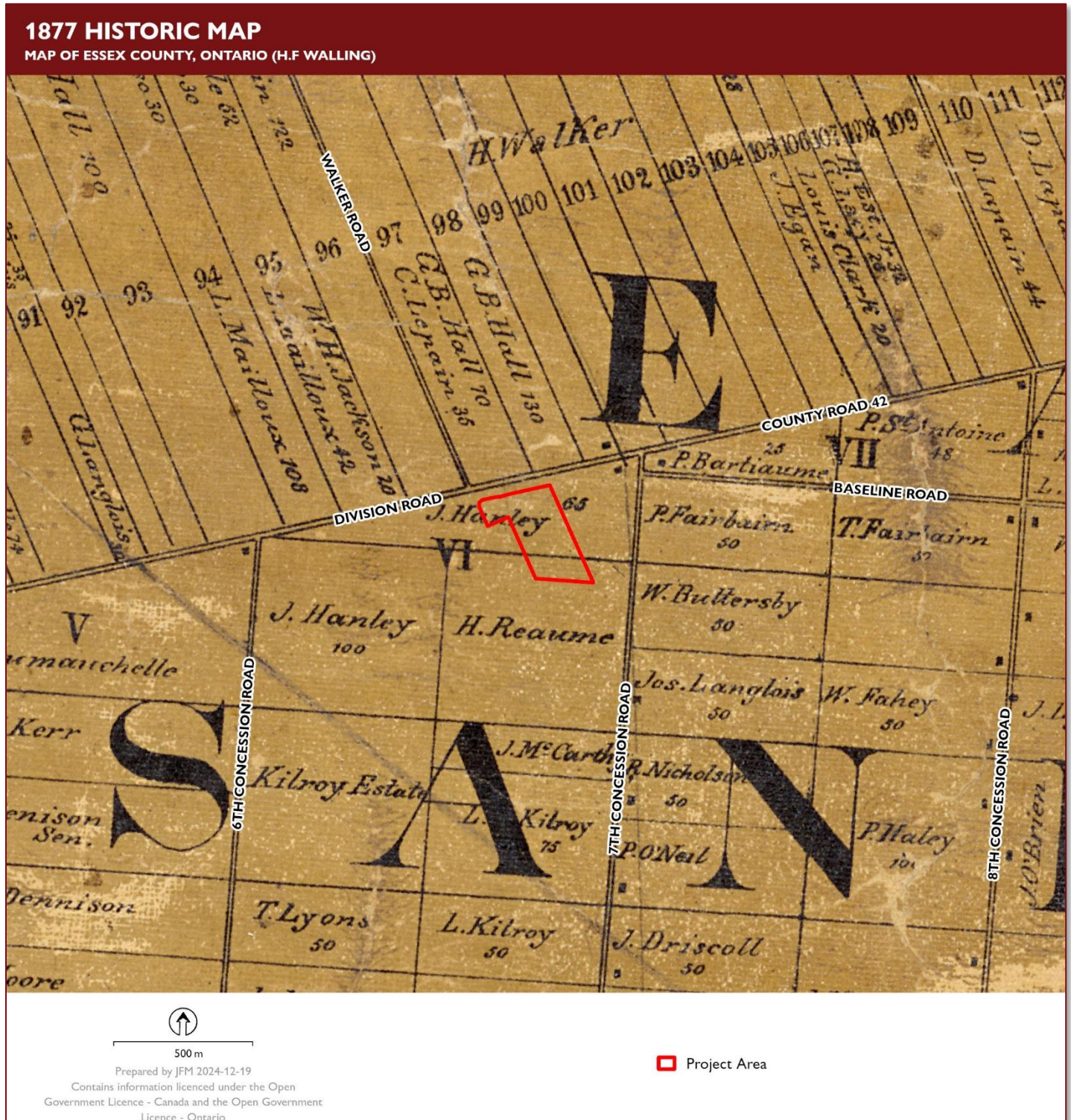
**Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area**



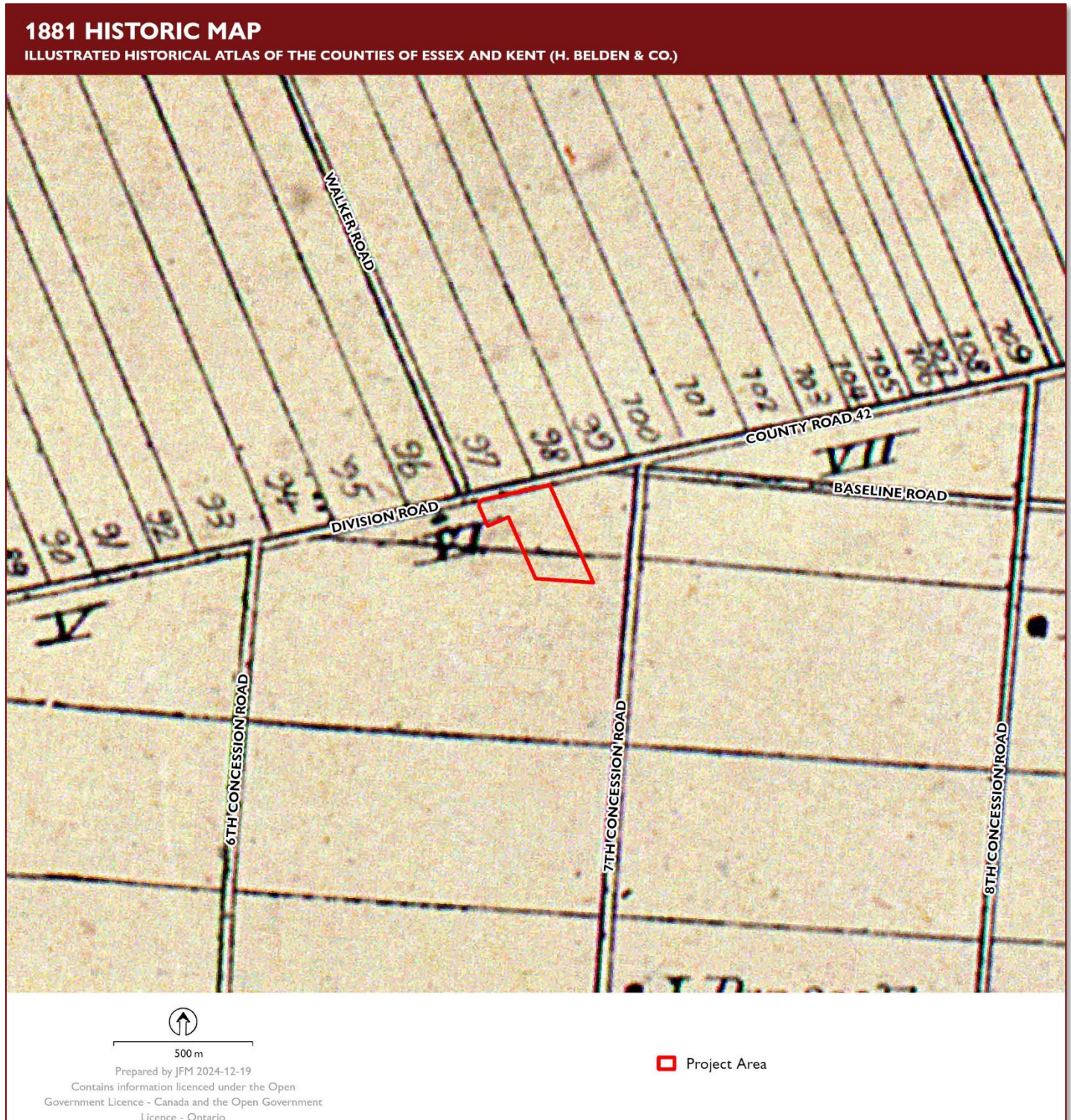
**Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area**



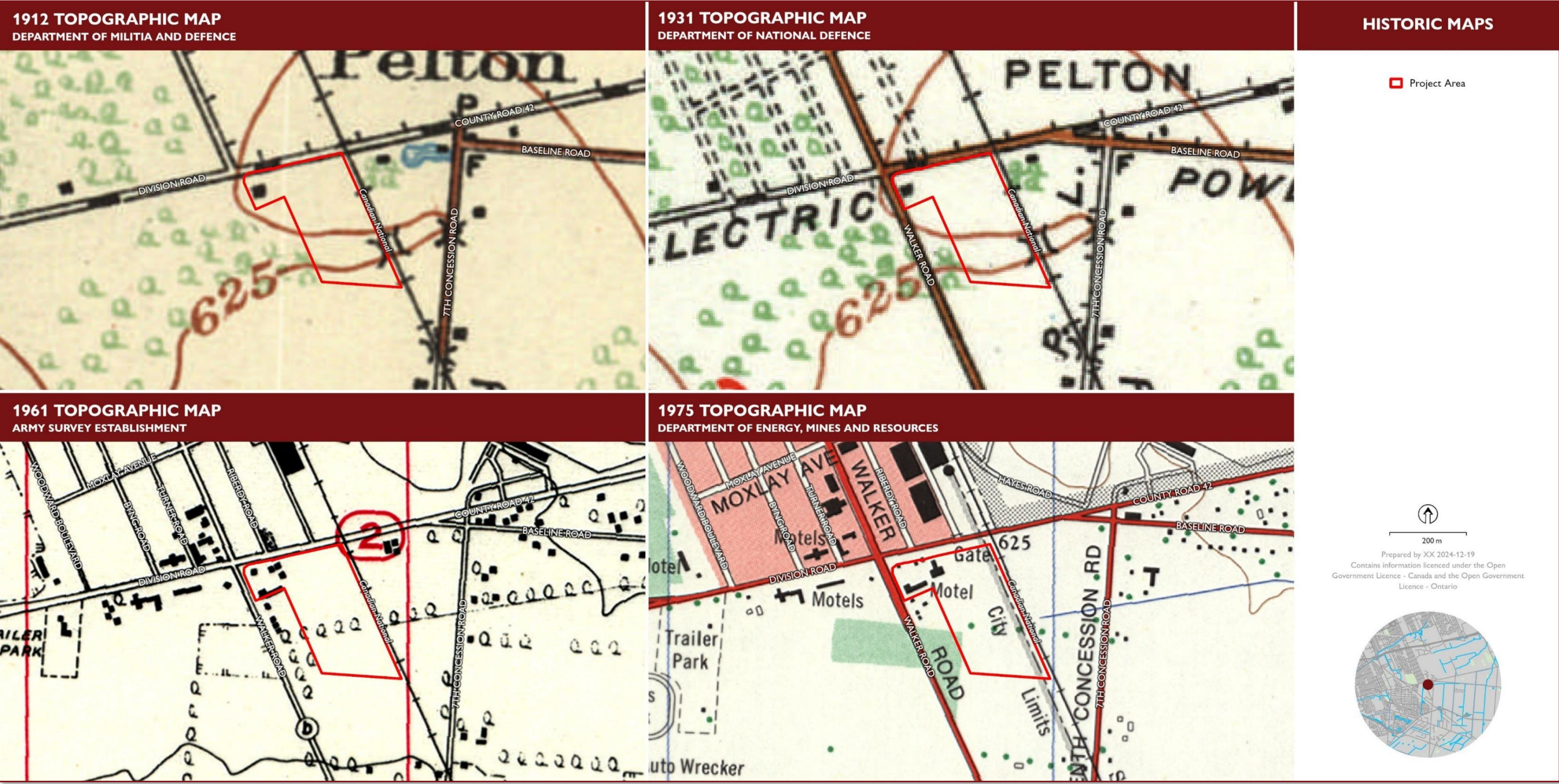
Map 5: Stantec (2015) Stage I Archaeological Assessment Results in Proximity of Project Area



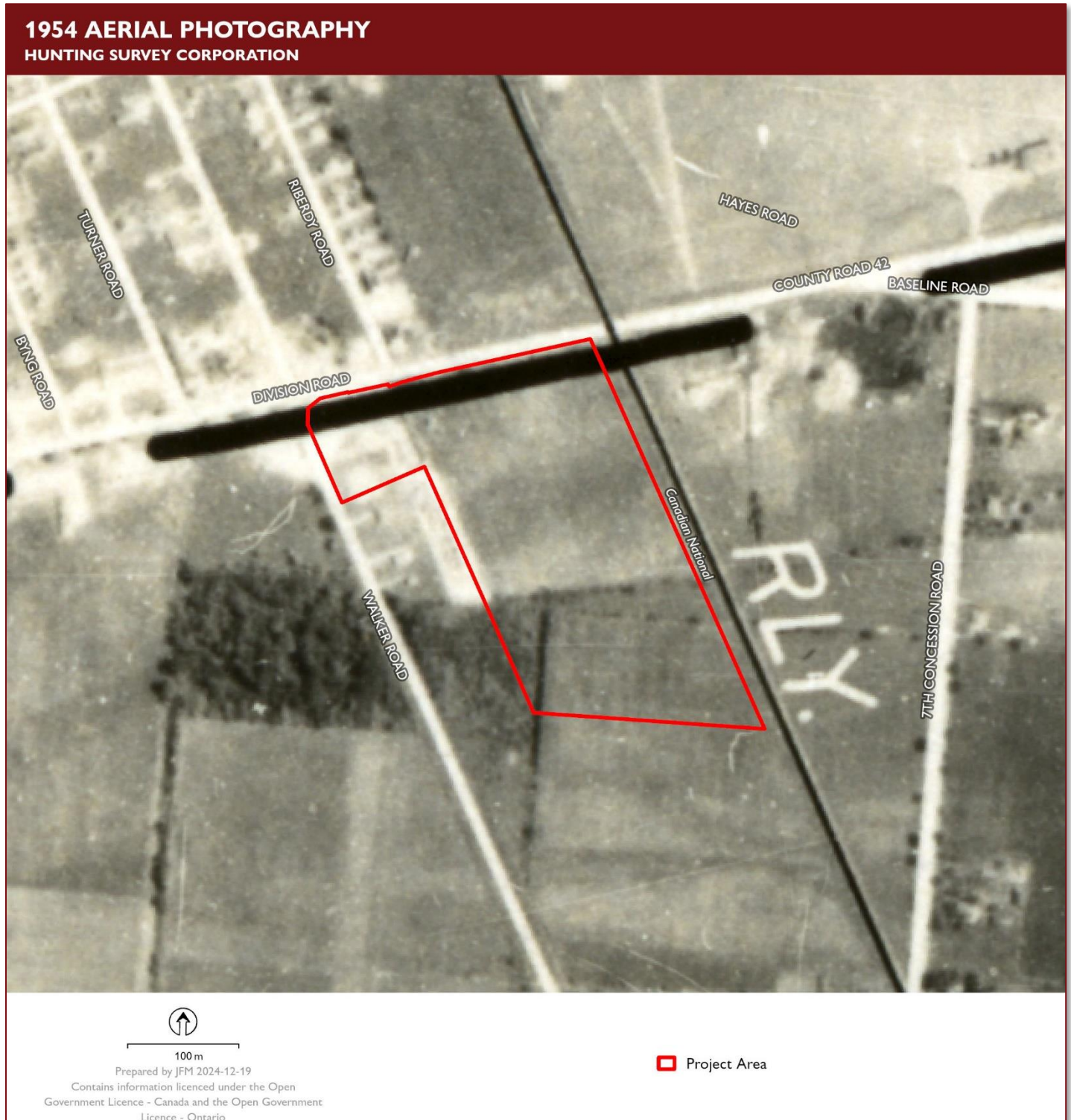
**Map 6: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1877 Map of Essex County**



**Map 7: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1881 Map of Essex County**



Map 8a-d: Topographic Maps Showing the Location of the Project Area



**Map 9: 1954 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area**



**Map 10: 2002 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area**



**Map I I: 2004 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area**



**Map 12: 2017 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area**



**Map 13: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods**



**Map 14: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping**



Map 15: Unaltered Proponent Mapping