

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 4035/4031
Concession Road 9, 5855/5365 Cabana Road East,
in part of Lot 17 & 18, Concession 8 City of
Windsor, Essex County, Windsor, Ontario**

Submitted to

Farhi

Holdings

and

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by

Haruta Archaeology.

Report Type: Revised Report

Archaeological License Number P1131, Matthew Haruta,

MSC

PIF P1131-0117-2025

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Executive Summary

Haruta Archaeology was retained by Farhi Holdings to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 22.25 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 17 & 18, Concession 8, City of Windsor, Essex County, Windsor, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources, and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 17, under archaeological consulting license P1131 issued to Matthew Haruta, MSc, of Haruta Archaeology by the MCM. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

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Project Manager:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Licensed Field Director:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
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Senior Review:	Molly Barron, MSc

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Farhi Holdings , Property Owner
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Project Context
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Haruta Archaeology was retained by Farhi Holdings to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 22.25 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 17 & 18, Concession 8 City of Windsor, Essex County, Windsor, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*” The goal of the development is to develop the agricultural field into a commercial space.

The purpose of this project is to ensure the property is clear of cultural resources before the agricultural area is developed into a commercial space. The Project is in a pre-submission phase therefore no further development context is available.

The limits of 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East are defined by Cabana Road E to the North, Emco Waterworks Windsor and agricultural field to the West, a tree line and agricultural field to the South and Concession Road 9 to the East. This description fulfils Section 7.5.12, Standard 3.

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Aldo Caranci, the property owner.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Haruta Archaeology archaeologists employed the following research strategies:



ant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study

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- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

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The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of 22.25 hectares of agricultural land, and wooded area. The study area is located in part of Lot 17 & 18 Concession 8 City of Windsor, Essex County, Windsor, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and Early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Middlesex County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region 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 than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian 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, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Middlesex County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield



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	Late	8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early	8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle	6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanley, Neville
	Late	2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
		1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Apple Orchard, Perkiomen
		1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal	1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early	800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle	400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Culture
	Late	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
		A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
		A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells -Algonquin
		A.D. 1400- 1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact	Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700- 1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
		A.D. 1760- 1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELS

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. 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 Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climates, Archaic populations 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 environs 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 resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier 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 and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.



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Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent 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 similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centers in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral 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 Neutral were dispersed, and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of East and West Sandwich Township's* map of the Township of North Dorchester depicts a rural landscape with several landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites. A portion of the 1878 historic map of the Township of East and West Sandwich is depicted in Figure 3, and this part of the Lot is located in an agricultural area, the closest listed owner is Jno Plant, the area appears to be a rural agricultural area with one building marked south of the project area. A Portion of Walling's 1877 Map of Essex County, Figure 4, displays the owner as P. Cronan and a structure is located on the North East corner of the lot, no evidence of this lot was found during the stage 2 assessment.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of 22.25 hectares of agricultural land, and two residential homes. The study area is located in part of Lot 17 & 18 Concession 8 City of Windsor, Essex County, Windsor, Ontario.



Field Methods

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1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984).

The St. Clair Clay Plains is characterized by silt and clay laminated with sand and gravel. Soils in the area consist of Clyde Clay, poorly drained, and stone free.

(Chapman and Putnam 198)

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam and gravel, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The closest extant source of potable water is the Detroit River, which is 7.84 kilometers North of the study area.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM. were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy 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. The 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.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 15 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, displayed in the table below. (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, February 21, 2025).

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AbHr-72		Post-Contact		Scatter
AbHr-71		Post-Contact		Scatter
AbHr-54		Post-		Other House/

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		Contact, Pre-Contact		
AbHr-53		Post-Contact		Possible Methodist Meeting House, Scatter
AbHr-52		Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Farmstead, Findspot
AbHr-51		Post-Contact	Canadian	Farmstead, Findspot
AbHr-39		Post-Contact		Farmstead
AbHr-38				
AbHr-30	Site 12			
AbHr-29		Post-Contact		Scatter
AbHr-25	Location 7	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact		
AbHr-23	Location 5	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Other Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Scatter
AbHr-22	Location 4			
AbHr-21	Site 3			
AbHr-20				

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

Three archaeological investigations have taken place within 50m of the project area. P457-0067-2018, P450-0125-2024, and P450-0134-2024.

P457-0067-2018, a stage 2 assessment of parts of lot 17 and 18, concession 9 for the Windsor Regional Hospital, O'Keefe Property conducted by Lafe Meichenheimer of Golder Associates Ltd. identified four locations. Location 1 contains an artefact assemblage of 1,441 historic Euro-Canadian artefacts and 62 faunal elements. A stage 3 is recommended for this site. Location 2 includes 1,670 historic Euro-Canadian artefacts, 65 faunal elements and one pre-contact artefact, a stage 3 for the Euro-Canadian component is recommended. Location 3 includes 269 Euro-Canadian artefacts and 4 faunal elements, a stage 3 is recommended. Location 4 includes 1045 Euro-Canadian artefacts and 70 faunal elements and 1 pre-contact artefact, a stage 3 is recommended for the Euro-Canadian component of this location. (On File MCM)

P450-0125-2024, a stage 3 assessment for Location 2(AbHr-52) excavated a total of 117 stage 3 test units



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were excavated yielding 6,051 Euro-Canadian artefacts. A stage 4 mitigation is recommended. (On file MCM)

P450-0134-2024. A stage 4 assessment for Location 2 (AbHr-52) excavated a total of 110 units across the site area resulting in the collection of over 15000 Euro-Canadian artefacts and 197 bags of artefacts from feature excavation. The area was subject to mechanical topsoil stripping of an area roughly 99m by 107m. A total of 25 confirmed cultural features and 228 posts were excavated during the stage 4 investigations. The settlement pattern identified a rectangular pattern arrangement of post moulds enclosing a well and several refuse pits. AbHr-52 is fully excavated and no further investigation is recommended.

There has been three documented archaeological investigation within 50 meters of the subject property. AbHr-53. AbHr-52 and AbHr-51 are within 50m of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

AbHr-53 is site found by Lafe Meichenheimer (P457) in 2018 and is characterized as a post-contact scatter. In 2025 a stage 4 excavation led by Amanda Parks (P450) resulted in 1400+ 19th century artefacts and could be a possible Methodist meeting house.

AbHr-52 is a site found by Lafe Meichenheimer (P457) in 2018 and is characterized as a Middle Archaic findspot / post-contact farmstead.

AbHr-51 is a site found by Lafe Meichenheimer (P457) in 2018 and is characterized as a Post-Contact Canadian Findspot/ farmstead. In 2023 a stage 3 was conducted by Amanda Parks (P450) resulted in 5957 mid 19th century artefacts, a stage 4 excavation is recommended.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Haruta Archaeology applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites' locations and types to varying degrees. The MCM



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categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest extant source of potable water is the Detroit River which passes 7.84 kilometers North of the study area. The water resources that exist and existed close to the study area indicate archaeological potential.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 15 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, three of which are within 50m

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Bosanquet Township* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 6202 Lakeshore Road has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

1.3.5 Windsor 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



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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 Stage 2 assessment of 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East was conducted on May 20th PIF # P1131-0117- 2025 issued to Matthew Haruta, MSC, of Haruta Archaeology by the MCM. The study area consists of 22.25 hectares of agricultural land, wooded area surrounding a shed and gravel driveway. The study area is located in part of Lot 17 & 18 Concession 8 City of Windsor, Essex County, Windsor, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photos 1 to 6 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
May 20, 2025	test pit survey, Pedestrian Survey	Overcast, Cool	soils dry and friable screen well, visibility of soil excellent
October 14, 2025	Pedestrian Survey	Sunny, Warm	Visibility of soil excellent.

Roughly 10% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test pitting was also conducted within one meter of built structures in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 89% of the study area consisted of an agricultural field. These areas were subject to pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The agricultural field was ploughed and disked so that at least 80% of the ground surface was visible and was weathered.

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Approximately 1% of the study area consisted of agricultural buildings such as a barn and gravel driveway and three homes, and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.



Haruta Archaeology

Record of Finds
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3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 5 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Pages of field notes	Haruta Archaeology office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Haruta Archaeology office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
45 Digital photographs	Haruta Archaeology office, London	Stored digitally in project file

Analysis and Conclusions
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4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Roughly 10% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 89% of the study area consisted of agricultural field. These areas were subject to pedestrian survey at 5-meter intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 1% of the study area consisted of agricultural buildings such as a barn, three houses and gravel driveway, and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey or the pedestrian survey.

The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Recommendations

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5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Roughly 10% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 89% of the study area consisted of agricultural field. These areas were subject to pedestrian survey at 5-meter intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Approximately 1% of the study area consisted of agricultural buildings such as a barn, three houses and gravel driveway, and do not retain archaeological potential. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey or the pedestrian survey.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all construction, and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism Industries through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As no archaeological resources were found on the subject property, no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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 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*.

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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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May 2025

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Golder 2021 *Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments 3239 Russell Street, Part of Lots 5, 6, and 7, Registered Plan 40, East Side of Russell Street, Former Town of Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Ontario*. On file with MTCS.

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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East

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Images
May 2025

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East

Images
May 2025

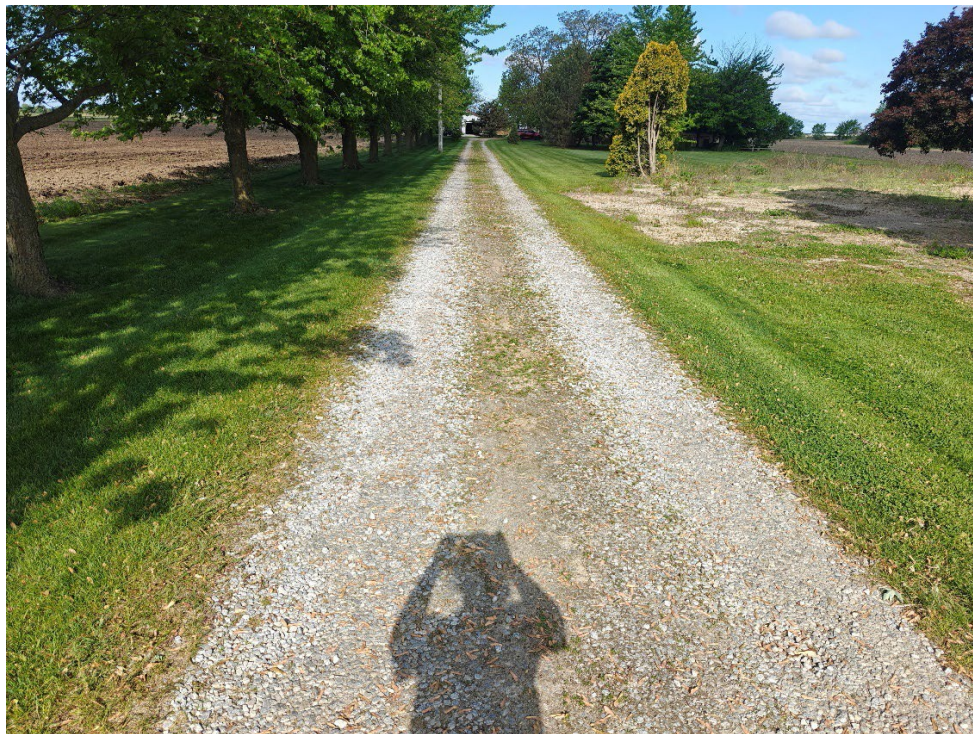


Photo 1: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing West



Photo 2: Close up of Field Conditions Facing West

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East

Images
May 2025



Photo 3: Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing North West



Photo 4: Typical Testpit, Facing South

Images
May 2025



Photo 5: Close up of Field Conditions Facing West



Photo 6: Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing South East

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Photo 7: Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing North East



Photo 8: Close up of Field Conditions Facing North

Images
May 2025



Photo 9: Close up of Field Conditions Facing South



Photo 10: Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing South

Images
May 2025



Photo 11: Visually Disturbed Facing South

Maps

May 2024

9.0 MAPS



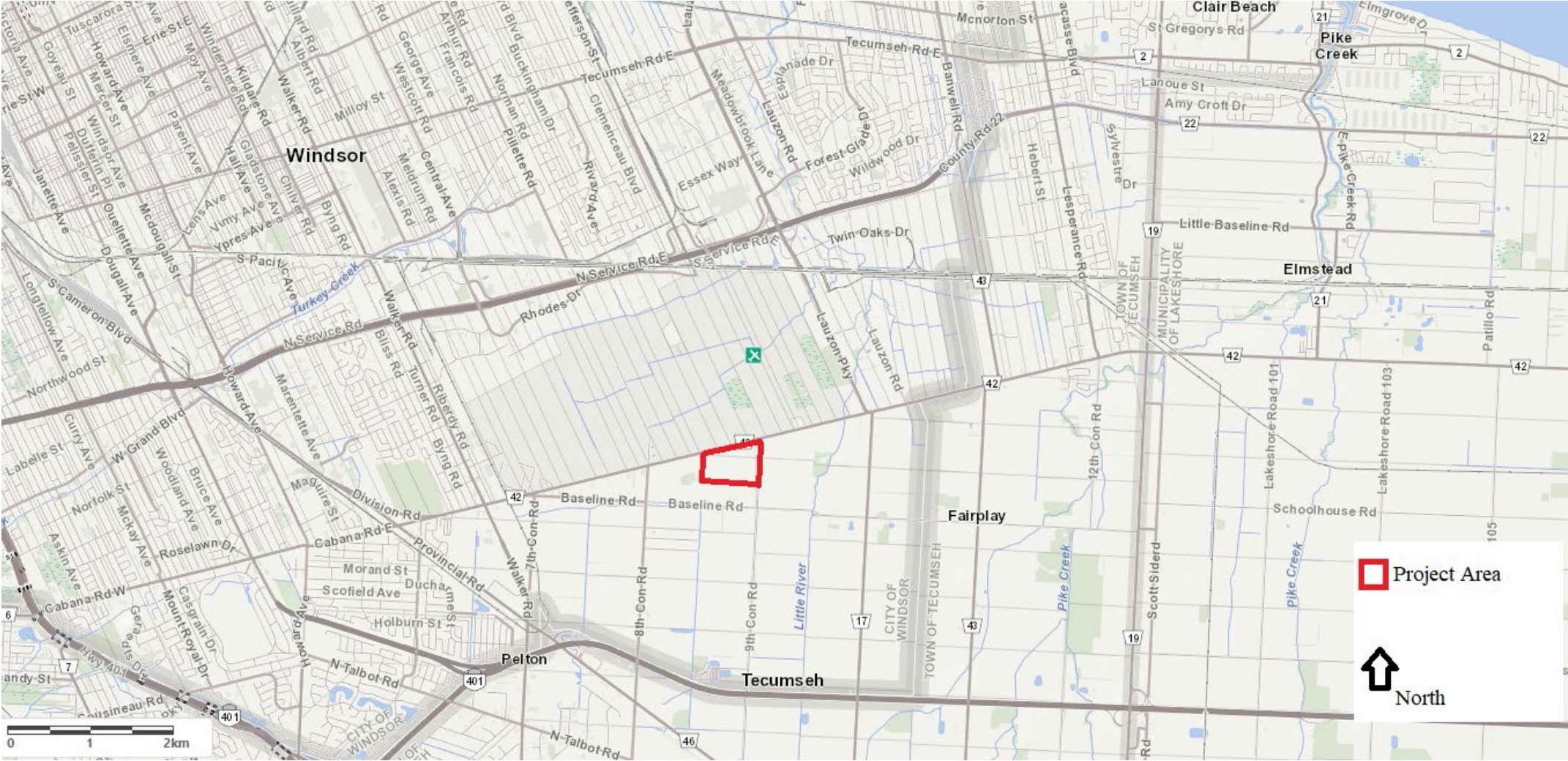
**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of 4031/4035
Concession Road 9 and
5365/5855 Cabana Road
East, Windsor, Ontario**

Figure 1: Study Area

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Date: May, 2025

Source: Google Maps



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**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
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Concession Road 9 and
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East, Windsor, Ontario**

Figure 2: Topographic
Map of Study Area

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Date: August, 2025

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https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=Make_A_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA



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Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 4031/4035 Concession Road 9 and 5365/5855 Cabana Road East, Windsor, Ontario

Figure 3: Supplemental Map to
the Illustrated Historical Atlas
of East and West Sandwich
Township, 1878

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Date: August, 2025

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas
of the County of Brant, Ont.
Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1878.

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**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of 4031/4035
Concession Road 9 and
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East, Windsor, Ontario**

Figure 4: Supplemental Map to the Walling Map of Sandwich East

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Date: October, 2025

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant, Ont. Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1878.

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**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of 4031/4035
Concession Road 9 and
5365/5855 Cabana Road
East, Windsor, Ontario**

**Figure 5: Assessment
Strategies and Results**

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