



ORIGINAL 26 JANUARY 2026

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

*687 Bridge Avenue,
Lot 68, Concession 1 Petite Cote
(Geographic Township of Sandwich, County of Essex),
City of Windsor
(AMICK Corporate Project #2025-877/MCM File #P038-1623-2025)*

SUBMITTED TO:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division, Heritage Branch

401 Bay Street, Suite 1700

Toronto, ON M7A 0A7

Tel: 416-212-8886

Archaeology@Ontario.ca

SUBMITTED BY:

AMICK Consultants Limited

Phone: (519) 432-4435

Email: mcornies@amick.ca

www.amick.ca

LICENSEE:

Marilyn E. Cornies BA CAHP (P038)

MCM FILE NUMBER: P038-1623-2025

CORPORATE PROJECT NUMBER: 2025-877

26 JANUARY 2026

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS

Michael Henry (MCM Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)
Marilyn Cornies (MCM Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

PROJECT COORDINATOR

Marilyn Cornies (MCM Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

PROJECT LICENSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST

Marilyn Cornies (MCM Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

PROJECT FIELD DIRECTORS

Michael Henry (MCM Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION & GRAPHICS

Olivia Vieira

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHY

Michael Henry (MCM Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2025 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 687 Bridge Avenue, Lot 68, Concession 1 Petite Cote, (Geographical Township of Sandwich), City of Windsor, County of Essex, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 0.046 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it a house and shed. The study area is bounded on the north by existing residential structures, on the east by Bridge Avenue, on the south by existing residential structures and on the west by existing residential structures. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork.

The entirety of the study area was subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment which consisted of test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 1 December 2025. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2025 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 687 Bridge Avenue, Lot 68, Concession 1 Petite Cote, (Geographical Township of Sandwich), City of Windsor, County of Essex, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 0.046 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it a house and shed. The study area is bounded on the north by existing residential structures, on the east by Bridge Avenue, on the south by existing residential structures and on the west by existing residential structures. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork.

The entirety of the study area was subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment which consisted of test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 1 December 2025. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes a three-level house with a total of 5 units. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MCM for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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

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

1.2.1.1 PALEO PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

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

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

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

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Paleo Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of

resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

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

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

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

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

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

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

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

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

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

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

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

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

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

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Map of Essex County, Ontario (Walling 1877). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and no structures are shown to be within the study area. A historic road is shown approximately 100 meters from the study area to the east, and a railroad is depicted approximately 100 meters from the study area to the west. This road is the current Josephin Ave.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment from Essex Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden & Co. 1881). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is shown to belong to Wallace Askin; no structures are shown within the study area.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area was not inhabited during the 19th century. The area was predominantly rural in character and the likelihood of locating significant Post-contact archaeological deposits of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) on a very small parcel of the original township lot is not likely.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near the Detroit River and is bounded on the north by existing residential structures, on the east by Bridge Avenue, on the south by existing residential structures and on the west by existing residential structures.

A house and shed are located within the study area. The remainder of the study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

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

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

The Detroit River is located approximately 1km north of the study area.

1.3.3 LITHIC SOURCES

The study area is located near a Kettle Point Formation which has outcrops of unknown chert. Kettle Point formation chert is from the Late Devonian age and is situated between the Kettle Point (Late Devonian shales) and the Ipperwash Formations (Middle Devonian Limestone). It occurs as submerged outcrops that extend approximately 1,350 meters into Lake Huron (Janusas 1984:3). Secondary deposits have been reported in Essex County (Janusas 1984) and in the Ausable Basin (Eley and Von Bitter 1989). Kettle Point chert can be identified by the presence of a waxy lustre and occurs in a wide range of colours including brown, grey and greenish colours as well as reddish purple and dark blue varieties (Eley and von Bitter 1989). A rusty staining on the surface of artifacts is frequently noted (Fisher 1997). The closest known outcrops of Kettle Point chert are located approximately 20 kilometers south of the study area.

1.3.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MCM indicates that there are ten (10) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.4.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that six (6) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study

area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past Five (5) of these sites (AbHs-89, AbHs-31, AbHs-30, AbHs-28, & AbHs-27) are multi-component sites listed as both Pre-contact and Post-contact sites. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

TABLE 2 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AbHs-89		Post-Contact, Woodland, Late		Unknown, camp/ campsite
AbHs-34	Jiigbiig Wiigwaam	Woodland, Late		Village
AbHs-31		Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-30		Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown, homestead
AbHs-28		Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-27	Huron Missions Site	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Village

These sites demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that nine (9) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Five (5) of these sites (AbHs-89, AbHs-31, AbHs-30, AbHs-28, & AbHs-27) are multi-component sites listed as both Pre-contact and Post-contact sites. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AbHs-90	Windsor CPR Station	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Railway

AbHs-89		Post-Contact, Woodland, Late		Unknown, camp/ campsite
AbHs-33		Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-32		Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-31		Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-30		Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown, homestead
AbHs-29		Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-28		Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AbHs-27	Huron Mission Site	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Village

These sites demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites of unknown cultural affiliation have been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

1.3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

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

1.3.5.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

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

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

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

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

1.3.6 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.7 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area contains a house and shed which take up majority of the study area. The remainder of the study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands. The Detroit River is within 1km of the study area.

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

Background research also indicates that the study area is situated in the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region, which is characterized by a till plain with lacustrine clay. In addition, the study area is located near a Kettle Point Formation.

A total of ten previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, 6 are Pre-contact and 9 are Post. These sites demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact and/or Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Pre-contact origins and proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Post-contact origins.

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 & 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area was carried out on 1 December 2025 and consisted of test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.8: Property Survey to Confirm Previous Disturbance (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

2.2 CONFIRMATION OF DISTURBANCE

Approximately 0.046 ha of the study area was subject to test pit survey at 10m intervals to confirm disturbance. Areas of suspected disturbance within the study area consists of an area identified as probable disturbance from the construction of the house and associated features. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is

accurately delimited and properly identified. This procedure demonstrated that the entire disturbed portion of the study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this area.

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

Approximately 70% of the study area consisted of lawn area that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 30% of the study area was not assessable due to the presence of existing structures, patio stones, and associated porch and deck. Maps 5& 6 of this report illustrate the Stage 2 Assessment methodology within the study area.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 6 digital photographs.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of 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 issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. *It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

WORKS CITED

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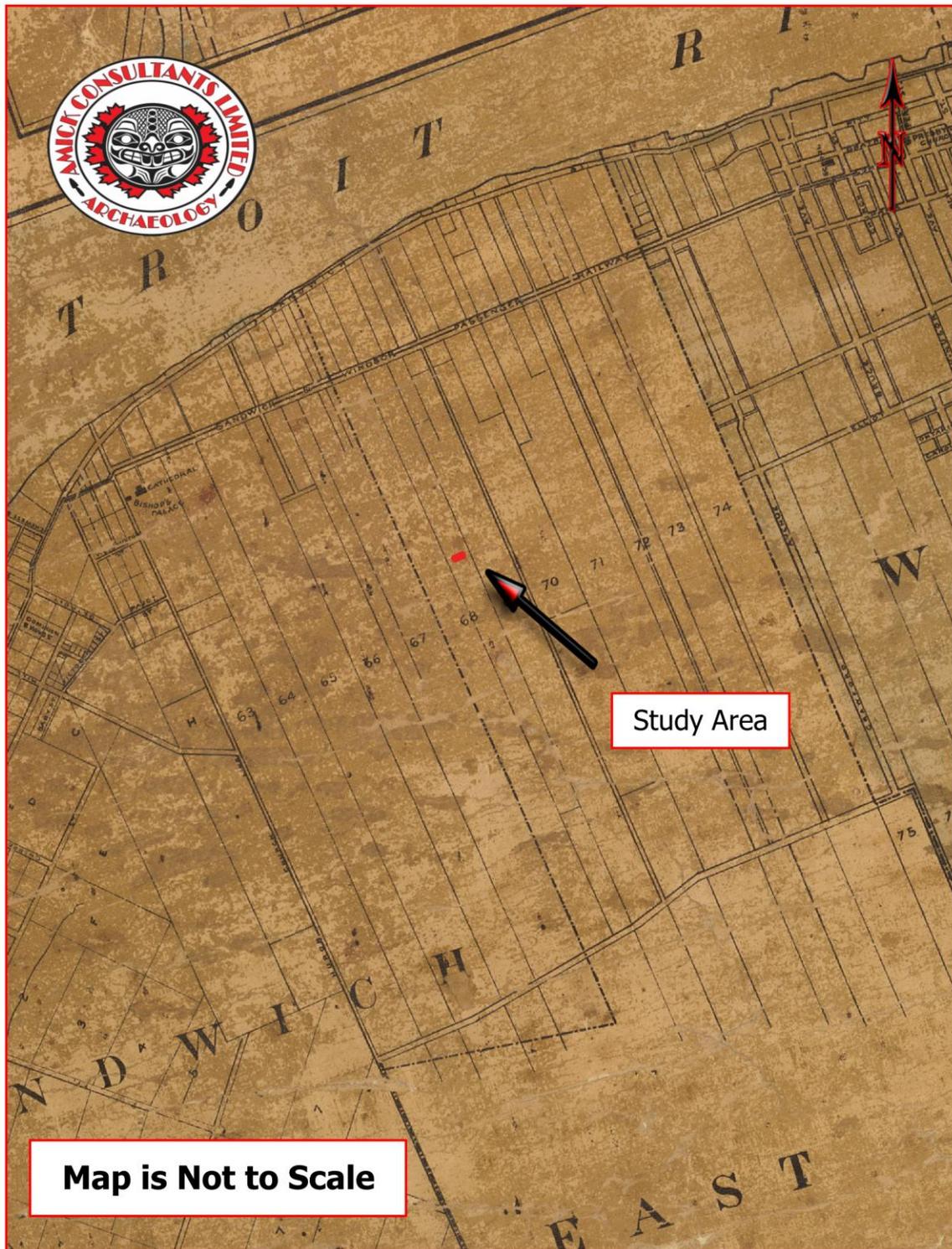
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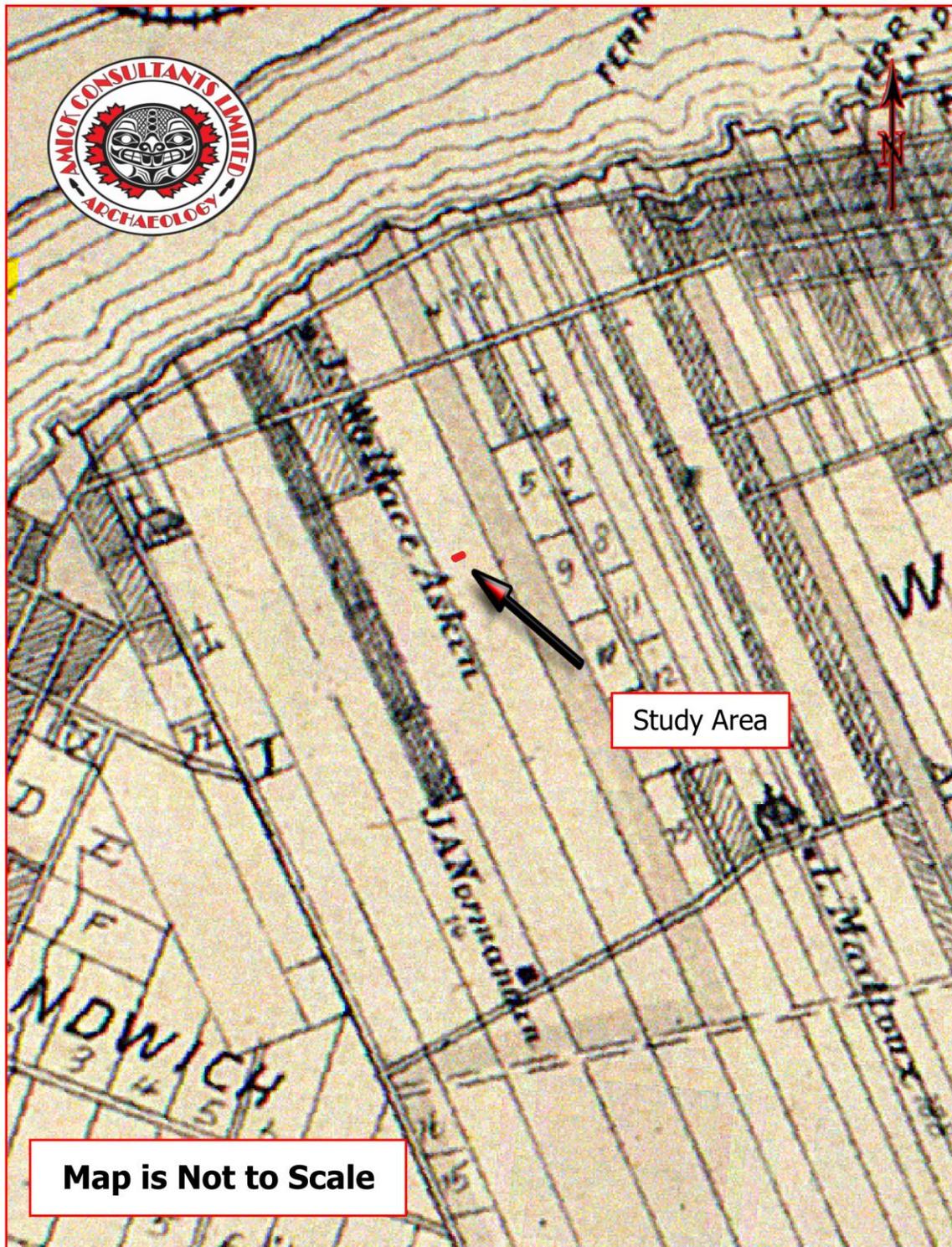
MAPS



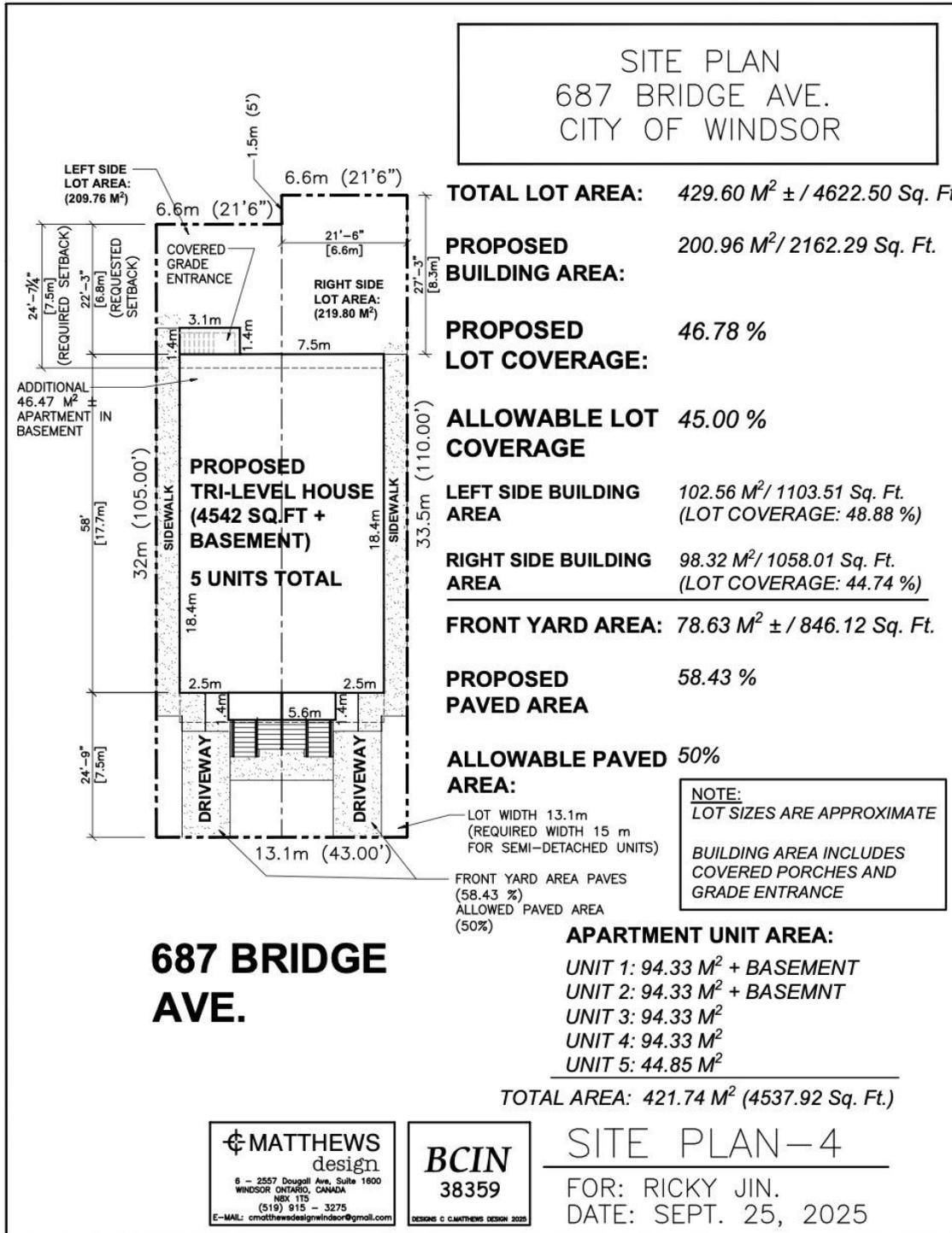
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2025)



MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF MAP OF ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO
(WALLING 1877)



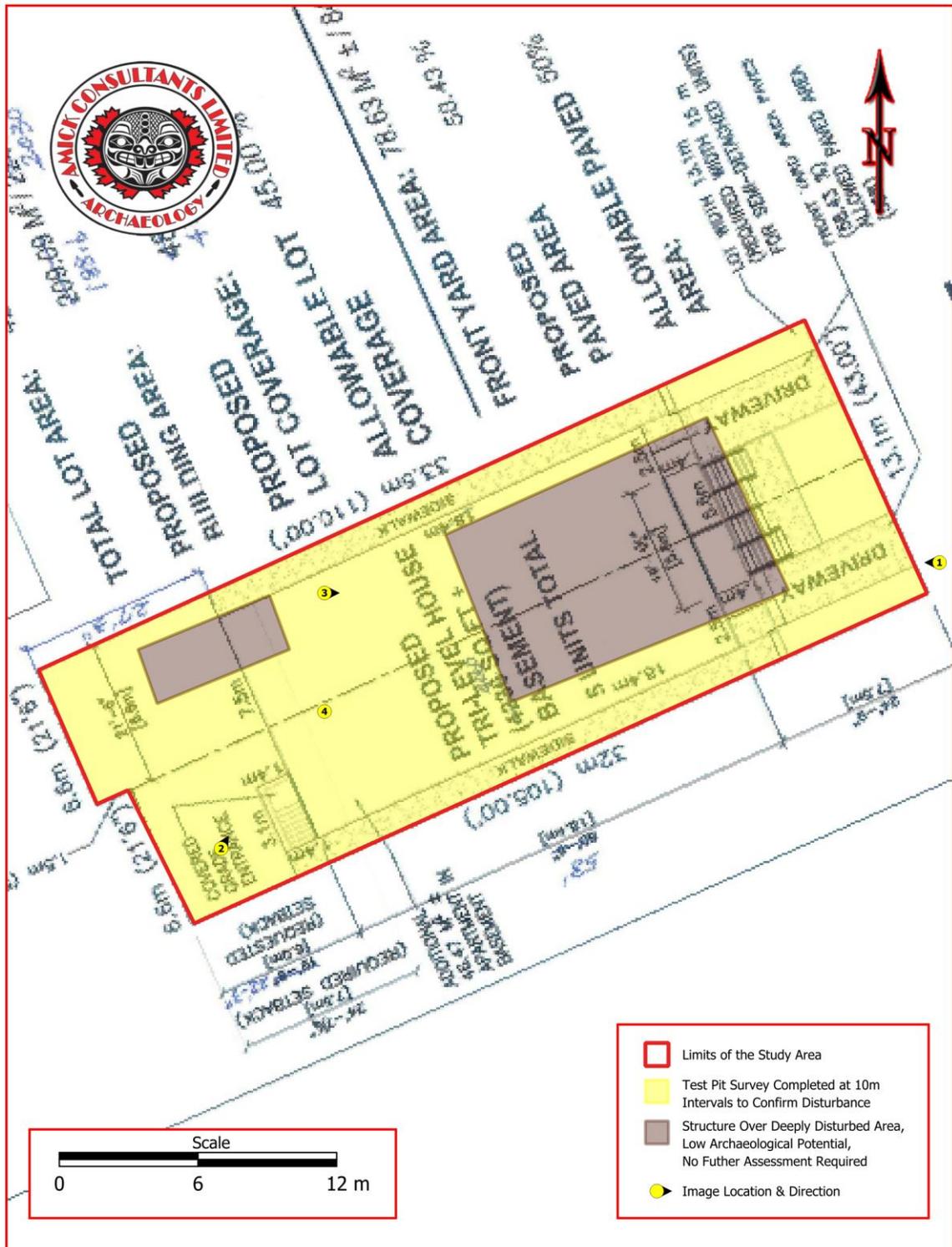
MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE ESSEX SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (BELDEN & Co. 1881)



MAP 4 SITE PLAN (MATTHEWS DESIGN 2025)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2025)



MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA (AFTER MATTHEWS DESIGN 2025)

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 FRONT OF 687 BRIDGE AVE



IMAGE 2 BACKYARD OF PROPERTY



IMAGE 3 CONDITIONS OF SURVEY



IMAGE 4 DISTURBED TEST PIT

