

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
Infrastructure Ontario
Ontario Travel Information Centre (D000025)
1235 Huron Church Road
City of Windsor
Part of Park Lot H, Township of Sandwich West
Essex County, Ontario**

Submitted to

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and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Prepared by



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Our File: 2012-100
PIF Number: P344-007-2012

November 2012

(Original report submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
20 December 2012)

Executive Summary

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Infrastructure Ontario (IO) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a 0.42 hectare area (approximately one acre) parcel of land at 1235 Huron Church Road, in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The property falls within the historical Town of Sandwich, in Park Land H, later sub-divided into Lot 6, in the County of Essex. It is generally flat terrain that has undergone significant disturbance and now contains the Ontario Travel Information Centre. The archaeological assessment work is being undertaken as part of Infrastructure Ontario's internal regulatory process for a MEI Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Realty Activities in accordance with Ontario Regulations 249/75 and 212/82, as well as the *Ontario Heritage Act* (RSO 1990). The archaeological assessment was initiated by IO as a matter of due diligence and to assist in future planning. The purpose of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was to establish whether there are potential or existing archaeological resources present which must be considered in any long-term plans for the property. This report represents the results of the Stage 1 background study and the Stage 2 property assessment and makes pertinent recommendations.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, registered archaeological sites, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. The Stage 1 background study concluded that property was in proximity to three features of archaeological potential: 1) an historic transportation route (Huron Church Road); 2) the original Huron (Wendat) Reserve lands; and 3) the Town of Sandwich, one of the earliest settled communities in the Province of Ontario. A review of aerial photographs of the property established that much of it has been previously disturbed by construction of the Ontario Travel Information Centre and underground servicing. However, the property also contains grassed areas for which the extent of below ground disturbance cannot be established. Therefore, keeping with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set out by the Province of Ontario (MTC 2011), a Stage 2 survey was recommended for any areas that did not appear to have been extensively disturbed upon visual inspection.

Through visual inspection and photo-documentation, the Stage 2 assessment confirmed that 76.9% of the property was extensively disturbed and did not warrant field survey due to its now low potential for housing intact archaeological deposits. The remaining 23.1% of the property was grassed and subject to test pitting at five metre intervals. The grassed areas were also found to contain disturbed soils. Therefore 100% of the subject property has been disturbed by the construction of the Ontario Travel Information Centre. No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological assessment. It is therefore recommended that no further investigation be undertaken and the subject property be considered free of any further archaeological concern, subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval and the conditions cited in Section 5.0.



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Acknowledgements

TMHC would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals:

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<i>Robert von Bitter</i>	<i>Archaeological Data Coordinator</i> Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Project Context: Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Infrastructure Ontario (IO) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a 0.42 hectare area (approximately one acre) parcel of land at 1235 Huron Church Road, in the City of Windsor, Ontario. The property falls within the historical Town of Sandwich, in Park Land H, later sub-divided into Lot 6, in the County of Essex. It is generally flat terrain that has undergone significant disturbance and now contains the Ontario Travel Information Centre. The archaeological assessment work is being undertaken as part of Infrastructure Ontario's internal regulatory process for a MEI Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Realty Activities in accordance with Ontario Regulations 249/75 and 212/82, as well as the *Ontario Heritage Act* (RSO 1990). The archaeological assessment was initiated by IO as a matter of due diligence and to assist in future planning. The purpose of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was to establish whether there are potential or existing archaeological resources present which must be considered in any long-term plans for the property. This report represents the results of the Stage 1 background study and the Stage 2 property assessment and makes pertinent recommendations.

All archaeological consulting activities were performed under the Professional Archaeological License held by Derek Lincoln, M.A. (P344). All activities associated with the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological work, including collecting artifacts when present, was provided by Frank Dieterman of Infrastructure Ontario.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* 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 2.62 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* which states:

development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted. (emphasis in the original)

The *Environmental Assessment Act* also provides for the protection and conservation of the environment. In this case, the environment is widely defined to cover cultural heritage resources. Section 5(3)(c) of the *Act* stipulates that heritage resources to be affected by a proposed undertaking be identified during the environmental screening process. Within the EA process, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there are known cultural resources within the affected property or potential for such resources to exist. It is also used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites.

Within the context of Infrastructure Ontario's Environmental Assessment process, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for cultural resources to be found on a property for which construction or a change in ownership or land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 property assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. If a property is deemed to have potential for archaeological sites, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment is required as part of the environmental review process.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Field/Research Methods and Sources

A Stage 1 background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the subject lands. According to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS), a Stage 1 background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of archaeological sites recorded in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database in the vicinity of the subject property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 metres around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;



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- historic settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas)
- 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 filed with Robert von Bitter of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport requesting a listing of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property;
- A review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands (note the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not keep a publicly accessible record of archaeological assessments carried out in the Province of Ontario, so a complete inventory of prior assessment work nearby is not available);
- A review of the City of Windsor's *Archaeological Management Plan (2005)* was undertaken;
- A review of Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) through ArcGIS and mapping layers provided by geographynetwork.ca; detailed mapping provided by the client was also reviewed;
- A series of historic maps was reviewed related to post-1800 land settlement; and,
- Additional sources of information were also considered, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils and physiography data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), and both 1:50,000 (Natural Resources Canada) and finer scale topographic mapping.

When compiled, this information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the subject lands in general, in an effort to evaluate their archaeological potential. In a 1997 document, the Province of Ontario identified a number of criteria that can be used to determine if a property has archaeological potential. These criteria primarily relate to geographic and cultural-historic features which would have influenced past land and resource use, as well as encouraged settlement (MCCR 1997:11). The presence or absence of such features allows a researcher to estimate the likelihood of ancient land use and thus the presence of archaeological sites. These property criteria include but are not limited to:

- the presence of or proximity to (within 250 m) a known archaeological site;
- the presence of or proximity to a water source (within 300 m of a primary water source or within 200 m of a secondary water source);
- the presence of or proximity to (within 300 m) an ancient water source (e.g., relic streams, glacial beach ridge);



- the presence of elevated topography, well-drained soil, distinctive or unusual landforms or resource-specific features; and
- the presence of or proximity to a known area of initial Euro-Canadian settlement or historic transportation route.

The Province has recently refined these criteria in their 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). Section 1.3 describes how consultant archaeologists are to evaluate the archaeological potential of a subject property and subsection 1.3.1 list the following features that indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water courses (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases; There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site



- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for precontact First Peoples and historic era sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras so that 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. Subsection 1.3.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011) 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 Subject Property: Overview and Physical Setting

The subject property is located at 1235 Huron Church Road, on the west side of the road, within a developed residential zone in the City of Windsor, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2). The subject property is an approximately 0.42 hectare (one acre) rectangular parcel. An initial review of aerial photographs indicates that the property is situated on the west side of Huron Church Road, bordered by developed residential lots. The current aerial indicates that the property has already undergone some land altering activities (refer to Map 2 and 13). The aerial depicts the subject property as containing the Ontario Travel Information Centre with associated parking lot and utility servicing. These areas account for approximately 76.9% of the subject property and these features have impacted the natural integrity of the topsoil. Even though the land in the aerials show disturbance, portions of the property show manicured lawn which gives the impression that some of



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the soil may be intact and contain archaeological potential. Impact in these areas is not known; some of the soil may be intact and retain archaeological potential.

The subject property lies within the Essex Clay Plain, which is part of the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The region is a vast flat clay plain covering some 587, 927 hectares. It was formerly the bed of glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren. The lakes did not leave deeply stratified beds of sediment atop the underlying clays and thus much of both Lambton and Essex Counties are subsequently beveled till plains smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147). The Essex Clay Plain is one of these till plains and it is characterized by very slight relief and problematic drainage (Chapman and Putnam 1984:149). Within the vicinity of the Detroit River shoreline, sand plains have developed overlying the clay. The subject property falls within a shoreline sand plain. The dominant soil type in the area is Brookston clay loam, a dark gray gleisolic soil with poor natural drainage (Richards et al. 1949:35). Nonetheless, the subject property contains Burford loam which is a grey-brown brunisolic luvisol that is rapidly drained and strongly calcareous (Map 4). It is largely derived from dolomitic limestone with some shaley silicious material (Richards et al. 1949:48).

There are currently no watercourses within the immediate vicinity of the subject property (Map 5). However, centuries of urban development in the area have altered any evidence of natural drainage patterns. Prior to significant 20th century urbanization, there was an unnamed watercourse approximately 775 metres west of the subject property, as shown on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas map (Map 6). The Detroit River is located approximately 1.5 kilometres to the northwest. Therefore there are no known watercourses within 300 metres of the property.

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) inquiry to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (information received September 29, 2012) indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. In this case, the lack of registered sites in the area represents a lack of survey. This portion of Windsor was extensively developed prior to the establishment of a provincial requirement for archaeological assessments as part of development work and before the City of Windsor developed and implemented an archaeological master plan.

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations Within 50 Metres

During the course of our background study, information regarding archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the subject property was obtained. It should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not currently maintain an accessible record of archaeological assessments carried out within the province. Therefore, it cannot be established whether ours is a complete inventory of relevant work.



Relevant Studies Within 50 Metres of the Subject Property

In 2005, CRM Group Ltd, Fisher Archaeological Consulting, Historic Horizon Inc. and Dillion Consulting Limited completed the *Archaeological Master Plan Study Report for the City of Windsor*. The master plan was prepared to create a planning tool designed to address the specific environmental, topographical and cultural factors which influenced human history within the municipality (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:1). The master plan study area included the current subject property (1235 Huron Church Road) and established that it contains high archaeological potential, also noting that it is within the boundaries of the original Huron (Wendat) Reserve (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005: Figure 2 & 4).

Other Relevant Archaeological Investigations

More recently, Archaeological Services Inc. and URS Canada conducted archaeological assessments prior to commencement of the construction related to the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), also known as the Windsor Essex Parkway Plan (WEPP) (URS 2011). Although the DRIC study corridor is located approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the subject property, the extent of the survey work carried out and its findings are important for understanding archaeological potential and past native settlement in Windsor, particularly since the work was undertaken after the establishment of the City's master plan and therefore has significantly changed our understanding of the archaeological record in the City. During the course of the DRIC project, there were 74 archaeological sites identified, 45 of which were recommended for Stage 3 assessment (URS 2011). The reports (URS 2011) indicate that the identified archaeological sites include both First Peoples and Euro-Canadian materials that potentially range from 8,000 years before present to the mid-20th century. Most of the First Peoples sites consist of small scatters, most of which are of a small and ephemeral nature, of lithic debris left over from stone tool manufacture and use. Most are described simply as relating to the pre-contact period and cannot be attributed to any specific period or cultural group. The Euro-Canadian sites consist primarily of domestic refuse recovered from properties in or near locations where early to mid-nineteenth century homesteads were located.

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on October 1, 2012 in clear and sunny skies.

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Pre- and Early Post-Contact First Peoples Settlement in the City of Windsor

Greater Windsor poorly known archaeologically, due primarily to a lack of major archaeological survey, until recently. Windsor's *Archaeological Master Plan* (2005:3-32)



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states that Paleoindian and Archaic sites are not well represented in the Windsor area. Woodland and early historic period First Peoples sites are considered well represented by villages and cemeteries. In 2005, First Peoples sites identified in Windsor dated from Late Archaic (c.1850 B.C) to the historic period (18th century) (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005). As noted earlier, recent studies (URS 2011) have added to this database.

While there are several previously known pre-contact First Peoples sites in the Windsor area, most of them are seasonal camps located along Turkey Creek and its tributaries. In addition, several pre-contact sites are known from within a few kilometres of present day Ojibway Park, a little over two kilometres southwest of the subject property.

Despite several archaeological investigations conducted in close proximity to the subject property our knowledge of First Peoples occupation of the general area is incomplete. Nevertheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific data, a generalized cultural chronology for First Peoples settlement in the area can be proposed (Table 1). There is currently archaeological evidence of past native settlement in Windsor from the Archaic Period through to the arrival of European explorers and the period of early municipal settlement. While no Paleoindian sites have yet to be discovered, there is potential for sites of this time period to exist, as others have been discovered in other portions of the St. Clair Clay Plain. A summary of the themes and temporal periods of native occupation is provided below.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for First Peoples Settlement in the Windsor Area

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 - 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	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, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 - 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 - 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder 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	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 - 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	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



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Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
			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

Paleoindian

The first human populations to inhabit Southern Ontario 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. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario's first 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 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 sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on high quality raw materials. Sites or find spots are frequently located adjacent to the strandlines of large glacial lakes. This settlement pattern has been attributed to the strategic placement of camps in high, dry areas and at logistical points for the interception of migrating caribou herds.

Archaic Period

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 8000 B.C. at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Ontario 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 river 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 climate, 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



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abundance. The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees by about 4000 B.C. The transition to more productive environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites become more abundant over time. 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 byproduct of the tool making process.

Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland periods (ca. 950 B.C. to 1000 A.D.). Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by roughly 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland peoples are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the emergence of more sedentary villages. The earliest pottery was crudely made by the coiling method and early house structures were simple oval enclosures. The Early and Middle Woodland periods are also characterized by extensive trade in raw materials, objects and finished tools, with sites in Ontario containing trade items with origins in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys. A rise in mortuary ceremonialism is also evident, culminating in the construction of large burial mounds.

Late Woodland Period

By the Late Woodland period there was a distinctive cultural occupation of the western portion of Ontario, including Essex, Kent and Lambton counties plus some portions of neighbouring ones as well. The primary Late Woodland occupants of the Windsor area were the Western Basin Tradition group. Murphy and Ferris (1990:189) indicate that these people had ties with people in southeastern Michigan and northwestern Ohio, and represented an *in situ* cultural development from the earlier Middle Woodland peoples. The Western Basin Tradition seems to have been centred in the territory of the eastern drainage basin of Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and the southern end of Lake Huron.

During this period settlements become more complex and permanent and by its 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 A.D. 900. 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. The Western Basin Tradition is divided up into four phases based on differences in settlement



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and subsistence strategies and pottery attributes. The four phases are: Riviere au Vase, Younge, Springwells, and Wolf. Table 2 below is extracted from the Windsor Archaeological Master Plan (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:2-13).

Table 2: The Four Phases of the Western Basin Tradition			
Phase	Date	Settlement and Subsistence	Pottery
Riviere au Vase	A.D. 600-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developed directly from the Middle Woodland Couture complex - seasonal mobility geared toward resource availability - summer base camps by lakeshores, fall/winter in interior - no corn or beans present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wayne ware: small, thin walled, vertical cord-marking - later wares are tool impressed
Younge	A.D. 900-1200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - corn and beans present - settlement & subsistence continues as before with focus on warm season gathering of groups and winter dispersals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pottery is larger, more elaborately decorated - body of vessels are corded, coarsely & irregularly - multiple bands of tool impression
Springwells	A.D. 1200-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - larger more permanent warm season settlements - longhouses & palisades present - more intensive horticulture - locations near arable lands, and along the shorelines of marshes, river and lakes - possible use wattle & daub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ceramics large & bag-shaped - collars & castellated rims decorated with horizontal bands of incised or impressed decoration - roughened, self slip & ribbed paddle surfaces first appear
Wolf	A.D. 1400-1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - few examples of sites known - distribution limited to around Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River - large warm weather villages, often fortified by earthworks - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diagnostic characteristic of Wolf phase is Parker Festooned pottery - undulating bands of dentate stamped impressions or stamped applique strips on vessel necks - after A.D. 1500 most vessels with strap handles & notched lips or notched horizontal rim strips, plus shell temper

* Table information from the Windsor Archaeological Master Plan (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005: 2-13)

Contact Period Native Settlement

The earliest historical references to First Peoples villages in the Windsor area are drawn from the mid-17th century French explorers. According to early travelers, there was a Neutral village (Skenchioe) in the Windsor area, and a mixed Neutral and Wenro



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Village. This same village "Khioetoa" 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 native village

sites and corn fields along the Detroit River. Early historic accounts also describe the village as the Mission of St. Michael. The area was more or less abandoned by 1651 following the dispersal of Wendat and Attawandaron populations from their historic homelands by Five Nations Iroquois. Following this dispersal, many Huron families eventually travelled to the Windsor area where they established villages as early as 1679. They were later joined by the Odawa (Ottawa) and Pottawatomi. Although they continued to exploit the Detroit River environs into the 18th century, they were often forced to temporarily relocate due to hostilities with the Fox (CRM Group et al. 2005).

2.3.2 *Historic Euro-Canadian and Municipal Settlement*

The subject property falls within the southern portion of Park Lot H in the Geographic Township of Sandwich West (Map 6), in the former historical Town of Sandwich, in the County of Essex, and now within the City of Windsor. A brief discussion of 19th century settlement in the town, township and city is provided below, along with a general summary of historic land use. This will provide a general context for evaluating historic-era archaeological potential.

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 Lamonthe 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, Pottawatomi, Huron and Chippewa to come to his fort on the north side of the river 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 Richardie 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 Baby, 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.



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Early British Settlement

After the British Conquest of 1760, French Canada came under English rule. At the end of the 18th century, the area saw the influx of British settlers, many whom were

United Empire Loyalists who fled the American colonies after the American Revolutionary War. To further assist settlement, legal surveys were conducted in an effort 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. 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 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 Baby 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). Lands that were to later become the Town of Sandwich were sold to the British Government in 1788 by the Chiefs of the Wyandottes (Hurons) and shortly thereafter surveyed into one acre lots for settlement. By 1909 the town constituted roughly 2,000 acres. The main residential blocks comprised about 600 acres and were situated running east to west between Russell Street and Peter Street and north to south from Detroit Street to End Street. Neal (1909:13) comments that the rest of the land remained as farm property.

Town of Sandwich

The Town of Sandwich was the earliest urban settlement in the area and was planned in the 1790s (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:2-18). The Town of Sandwich was established on Reserve land in 1797, although it was not formally surrendered to Britain by the Huron until 1800 (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:2-16). The lots were given by lottery to fur traders from the fort in Detroit. The original town plan encompasses the area now bordered by Huron Church Road on the north, the Detroit River on the west, John B. Avenue on the south and the Essex Rail Terminal Railway track on the east (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005: 2-18). The lands were allotted as Park Lands when Sandwich was taken up in the 1790s.

By 1909 the Town of Sandwich was noted for its many beautiful private residences, excellent hotel accommodations and scenic location near the Detroit River. It was home to Assumption College (later to become a member of the federation of colleges



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of the University of Windsor) as well as four churches. Several industries were also located in the town including a canning factory, the Sandwich Branch of the Pittsburg Coal Co., salt-wells, operated by the Saginaw Salt and Lumber Co. and the Sandwich Branch of the J.H. Bishop Fur Company (Neal 1909: 28).

The other area of historic interest in Sandwich is the riverfront. The Sandwich Fish Hatchery, one of the first fish hatcheries in the country, was located on Lot 59, Concession I, Township of Sandwich West. Immediately to the north, in Park Lot B, sulphur springs were discovered in 1867, during drilling for oil. This launched a temporary resort industry, with hotels and a spa that drew visitors from around the world to take the waters. A canal from the river to the spring was created, with a shaded Willow Walk and other amenities. Business dropped off during the 1880s and the hotels closed early in the 1890s. The whole area was overtaken by industry during the 20th century and nothing remains of either of these operations.

Fires and neglect has destroyed many of Sandwich's early buildings. However, archaeological remains of early Sandwich may be encountered in lots and parks. In the 1960s there were reports of remnants of the Huron village and burial grounds near the intersection of Huron Church Line and Sandwich Street (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:2-18).

Review of Historic Maps

A review of relevant and available historic maps was undertaken to establish former land use on Park Lot H, specifically part 6, containing the subject property. The 1881, 1898 and 1905 maps of Sandwich do not show any structures within the boundaries of the subject property (Maps 6-8). A 1950 aerial depicts a structure and associated driveway just north of the subject property, though not within its limits (Map 9). Between 1950 and 1952 development in the area had begun, as indicated on the 1952 fire insurance plan covering the property within the City of Windsor (Map 10). The latter plan illustrates a one storey brick structure situated within 100 metres northwest of the subject property. Around the same time, new roads (Dot Ave, Harrison Ave) were laid allowing for associated housing development to the west. A 1960 aerial of the subject property also does not depict any structures within the property, though it is evident that considerable development had taken place in the general vicinity by this time, particularly to the west (Map 11).

The late 19th century maps consulted indicate that Huron Church Road, along the east side of the property, was open by that time. The *Windsor Archaeological Master Plan* indicates that Huron Church Line was constructed along a First Peoples trail (CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:4-11).

As a caveat to this map-based review of historic land use, it must be noted that historic maps are not always accurate representations of past land conditions.



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 archaeological potential of the subject property can be evaluated.

According to the map-based review, the subject property is in proximity to at least three features signalling archaeological potential: 1) Huron Church Road [Line], an historic transportation route and location of a native trail; 2) the original Huron Reserve, an area of historic native settlement; and 3) the Town of Sandwich, an area of early European settlement. However, the review of available aerial photography for the property also suggests that the construction of the Ontario Travel Information Centre has resulted in significant land disturbance, so that an estimated 76.9% of the property does not appear to retain potential for archaeological resources. Since late-19th and early 20th century maps for the property do not suggest the presence of a 19th century structure on the property, there also appears to be no potential for the discovery of deeply buried archaeological resources such as foundations. Nonetheless, there are portions of the property that are grassed and for which extent of prior land alteration, if any, cannot be established by mapping alone. Therefore potential for archaeological resources is retained in these areas, pending further field investigation.

2.5 Recommendations

As the Stage 1 background study indicated that the grassed areas within the subject property retained archaeological potential, a Stage 2 survey was recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, test pitting was recommended as the affected area was mown grass and unploughable. Areas identified as possibly having low potential (i.e., building footprints, service trenches) were recommended for detailed visual inspection and photo-documentation in the field, as per provincial standards. Areas of archaeological potential are shown on Map 13 to coincide with Stage 2 assessment results, rather than shown independently as per Section 7.7.5 Standard 1 and 7.7.6 Standards 1 and 2.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The weather during the Stage 2 assessment was clear with sunny skies which did not adversely affect the fieldwork. Lighting conditions provided good visibility of land features in accordance with provincial standards (MTCS 2011:29, Section 2.1, Standard 3).

As part of the Stage 2 assessment, the previously assumed areas of disturbance were visually inspected and photo-documented; it was confirmed that approximately 0.323 hectares (76.9%) does not retain potential for archaeological deposits due to prior



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land alteration as it is comprised of the extant Ontario Travel Information Centre building (Images 1 & 3), its associated paved parking lot (Images 1, 3 & 4) and recently landscaped lawn with buried utilities [sewers] (Images 1 & 5). Because of their low archaeological potential, these areas were eliminated from the test pit survey.

The remaining 0.097 hectares (23.1%) of the property consists of manicured lawn and was subject to test pit survey (5 m interval) (Images 1, 2, and 6) as the lands were not ploughable. The test pitted areas included a portion of the property at both the northern and the southern extent of the Ontario Travel Information Centre. Each test pit measured approximately 30 cm (shovel-width) in diameter and, if possible, excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil (Image 7). The soil from each test pit was passed through six millimetre hardware mesh to recover artifacts. When the screening process was completed, the test pits were backfilled in as best as possible and capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to one metre from all built features and structures.

Field observations for the subject property have been compiled on proponent mapping (Map 12) and a high resolution aerial photograph (Map 13), with photographs of existing conditions shown on Map 13 (Images 1-7).

3.2 Record of Finds

TMHC determined by test pitting (5m transect intervals) that the lawn areas were entirely disturbed. They contained fill consisting of medium sandy loam (20-25cm in depth) over a second layer of dense gravel fill (Image 7). Some test pits contained tree roots.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. Table 3 provides a list of documentary records generated during this project.

Table 3: Documentary Records

Field notes and field maps, October 1, 2012

Photo catalogue images: October 1, 2012 (P1020099-P1020113)

Records housed at the office of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., @ the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London, ON, N6G 3M6

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field review and test pit survey was carried out for the subject property in accordance with the Province of Ontario's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The field inspection confirmed that the majority of the property was previously disturbed and the Stage 2 test pit survey of the grassed areas also established that the areas that did not contain built features also contained altered soil



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horizons. As the background review did not establish potential for deeply buried historical archaeological resources and no cultural artifacts were encountered during test pitting, the property should be considered free of archaeological concern.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met the provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). There were no archaeological resources identified during the Stage 2 assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

- 1) The subject property may be considered free of any further archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment work is recommended.

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport acceptance of this report.

4.0 SUMMARY

Infrastructure Ontario contracted Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a 0.42 hectare (approximately one acre) subject property that is located at 1235 Huron Church Road in the City of Windsor, Ontario, and houses the Ontario Travel Information Centre and its associated parking area. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the property was in proximity to features signalling archaeological potential (Huron Church Road, the original Huron Reserve, the historic Town of Sandwich) but also that the land contained built features except for a small area of manicured lawn. A Stage 2 assessment was recommended and undertaken for the non-developed portion of the property, involving a test pit survey. This did not result in the recovery of archaeological material but instead confirmed the presence of fill soils and prior disturbance within the lawn. Given this, the property is considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, there 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*. Further, 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.

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 Small Business and Consumer Services. The Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit can be reached at (416)326-8404 or (416)326-8393.

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7.0 IMAGES



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**Image 1: Manicured Lawn at North End, Paved Lot, and Travel Centre
(looking south)**



Image 2: Manicured Lawn at South End (looking west)



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Image 3: Travel Centre and Paved Parking Lot at South End (looking north)



Image 4: Paved Parking Lot at North End (looking northwest)



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Image 5: Manicured Lawn in Front of Travel Centre (looking northwest)



Image 6: Test Pitting in Progress (looking southwest)



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Image 7: Typical Test Pit



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8.0 MAPS



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Map 1: Location of the Subject Property in Windsor, ON

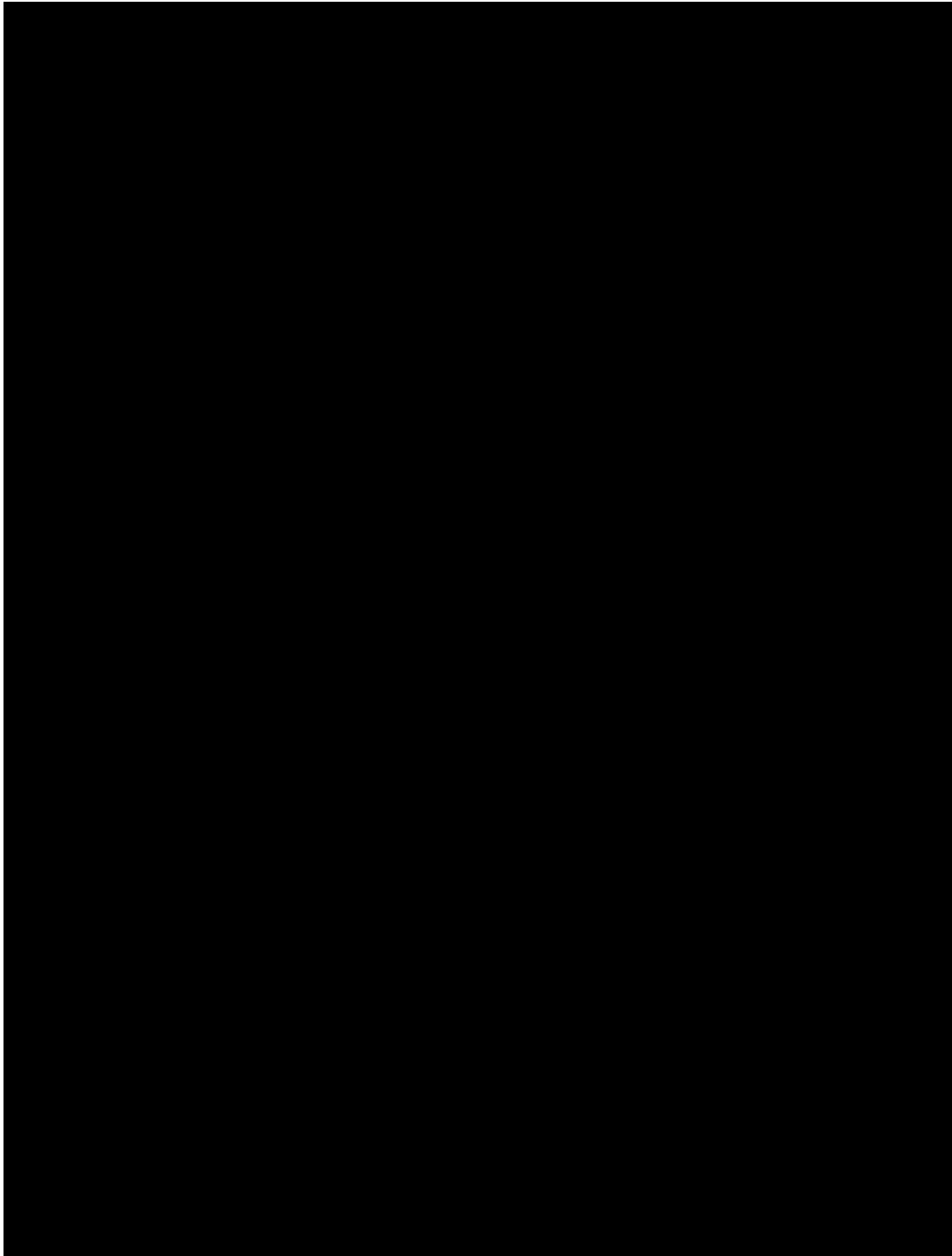


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Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Subject Property in Windsor, ON



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` € † r ...z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ...v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ...t y 1 c , r u 2 9 1 h z € u † , ... =



Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



e z ~ ~ z € t 1 Y ivz v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # r k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ...z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ...v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ...t y 1 c , r u 3 0 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



e z ~ ~ z € t 1 Y iv ... z v } € v ^ } † r = @ # r k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ... z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ... v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ... t y 1 c , r u 3 1 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y ivz v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ...z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ...v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ...t y 1 c , r u 3 2 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 6: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Sandwich Township, Essex County



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y ivz v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ... z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ... v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ... t y 1 c , r u 3 3 1 h z € u † , ... =

**Map 7: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1898 Plan of the Townships
of Sandwich, Essex County**



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y ivz v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ...z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ...v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ...t y 1 c , r u 3 4 1 h z € u † , ... =

**Map 8: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1905 Plan of the Townships
of Sandwich, Essex County**



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y ivz v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ... z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ... v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ... t y 1 c , r u 3 5 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 9: Subject Property Shown on a 1950 Aerial Photograph of Windsor, ON



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y iv ... z v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ... z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ... v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ... t y 1 c , r u 3 6 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 10: Subject Property Shown on a 1952 Fire Insurance Plan within the City of Windsor, ON



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y ivz v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ... z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ... v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ... t y 1 c , r u 3 7 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 11: Subject Property Shown on a 1960 Aerial Photo of Windsor, ON



e z ~ ~ z € † 1 Y iv ... z v } } € v ^ } † r = @ # † k z @ B ? 7 1 C 1 R . t . t y r t v , ~ } v , € x z t r }
` € † r ... z ~ † † z € w . € . % w € † ... v = 1 B C D F 1 Y ^ ... , € 1 T y ^ ... t y 1 c , r u 3 8 1 h z € u † , ... =

Map 12: Proponent Map (courtesy of Infrastructure Ontario)



Map 13: Stage 2 Results and Photographic Locations for the Subject Property, Windsor, ON

