Section 6:
Cultural Heritage

Table of Contents

6.0 Cultural Heritage

This section of the Project File contains all of the completed checklists required by the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport along with the supporting documentation for each. A summary of each assessment has been included below.

6.1 Archaeological Assessment

A Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of the area of study for the Oldcastle Stormwater Master Plan was undertaken by AMICK Consultants Limited. The report was submitted by AMICK to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries in 2021. The report was not reviewed by the Ministry until later in 2022. During this time, the responsibility to review Cultural Heritage issues, such as Archaeological Reports, was shifted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM).

In late 2022, MCM had consultations with AMICK regarding some amendments and clarifications requested for the original report. Unfortunately, the Ministry did not receive the required updates and issued an e-mail in March of 2023 indicating that the report was incomplete, and there continued to be concerns for impacts to archaeological resources.

After discussion with AMICK, a revised report was submitted to MCM. On April 30, 2023, the Project Team received an e-mail from MCM to confirm that the updated report was deemed compliant with the Ministry requirements. The correspondence from MCM can be found in this section of the Project File.

The following recommendations were provided by the Ministry:

1. Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;

2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking remains to be addressed;

3. The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;

4. A pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects is recommended for any areas where ploughing is viable that have been subject to agricultural tillage in the past;

5. A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;

6. The steepness of any slopes within the study area must be determined through a Property Inspection since slopes at an angle of greater than (>) 20 degrees have low archaeological potential and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment;

7. The footprints of existing or former structures within the study area can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;

8. Areas of disturbance can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;

9. Low-lying and wet areas can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;

10. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MTCS;

6.2 Cultural Heritage Assessment

AECOM was retained to complete a desktop Cultural Heritage Screening Review for the purpose of identifying recognised and potential cultural heritage resources within the Master Plan Study Area.

No listed or designated properties were identified. However, four potential built heritage resources were identified within the Study Area

- 2170 Talbot Road – Residential building
- 1780 Talbot Road – Residential building
- 2725 Talbot Road – Residential building
- 3885 North Talbot Road – Residential building

No Cultural Heritage Landscapes were noted in the report.

AECOM recommends that if project planning identifies the potential for the project to result in impacts to buildings, structures, or landscape components within the Study Area, a qualified heritage consultant should be retained to identify potential future reporting requirements, including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) or Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA).

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries

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Ontario

November 07, 2019

Email Only

Liz Michaud
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MHSTCI File	**:**	**0011548**
Your File	**:**	**19-101**
Proponent	**:**	**Town of Tecumseh**
Subject	**:**	**Notice of Intent**
Project	**:**	**Oldcastle Stormwater Master Plan**
Location	**:**	**Oldcastle Business Park, Town of Tecumseh**

Dear Ms. Michaud:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) with the Notice of Intent for the above-referenced project. MHSTCI's interest in this master plan project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage, which includes:

- archaeological resources (including land and marine)
- built heritage resources (including bridges and monuments)
- cultural heritage landscapes

Under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) process, the proponent is required to determine a project's potential impact on cultural heritage resources. Developing and reviewing inventories of known and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area can identify specific resources that may play a significant role in guiding the evaluation of alternatives for subsequent project-driven EAs.

Project Summary

The Town of Tecumseh has initiated a study of the Oldcastle Business Park to review the capacity of the current storm sewer system for current and future development. This study is in fulfillment of Approach #2 for master plans under the Municipal Class EA and is proceeding as a Schedule B undertaking.

Identifying Cultural Heritage Resources

While some cultural heritage resources may have already been formally identified, others may be identified through screening and evaluation. Indigenous communities may have knowledge that can contribute to the identification of cultural heritage resources and we suggest that any engagement with Indigenous communities includes a discussion about known or potential cultural heritage resources that are of value to these communities. Municipal heritage committees, historical societies and other local heritage organisations may also have knowledge that contributes to the identification of cultural heritage resources.

Archaeological Resources

This master plan project may impact archaeological resources and should be screened using the MHSTCI *Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential* and *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* to determine if an archaeological assessment will be needed for subsequent project-driven Municipal Class EAs. MHSTCI archaeological sites data are available

at archaeology@ontario.ca and if the master plan study area exhibits archaeological potential or encompasses archaeological sites of cultural heritage value or interest, this data should be used in the evaluation of alternatives.

Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes
The MHSTCI *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* should be completed to help determine whether this EA project may impact cultural heritage resources. The clerk for the Town of Tecumseh can provide information on property registered or designated under the OHA. Municipal heritage planners can also provide information that will assist in completing the checklist. A determination of whether the master plan study area impacts potential or known heritage resources of cultural heritage value or interest should be used in the evaluation of alternatives.

If subsequent project-driven Municipal Class EAs may impact potential or known heritage resources, MHSTCI recommends that a heritage impact assessment (HIA) be prepared by a qualified consultant, with recent and relevant experience, to assess potential project impacts. Our Ministry's *Info Sheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* outlines the scope of HIAs. Please send the HIA to MHSTCI and the Town for review and make it available to local organisations or individuals who have expressed an interest in its review.

Environmental Assessment Reporting
All technical cultural heritage studies and their recommendations are to be addressed and incorporated into the master plan project. Please advise MHSTCI whether any technical heritage studies have been initiated for this project and provide a copy to MHSTCI prior to issuing a Notice of Completion. If your screening has identified no known or potential cultural heritage resources, or no impacts to these resources, please include a copy of the completed checklists and supporting documentation in the EA report.

Thank you for consulting MHSTCI on this project and please continue to do so throughout the EA process. If you have any questions or require clarification, do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Katherine Kirzati
Heritage Planner
Heritage Planning Unit
katherine.kirzati@ontario.ca

c: John Henderson, Town of Tecumseh

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Criteria for Evaluating Archaeological Potential

A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area may contain archaeological resources i.e., have archaeological potential
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
  - the main project area
  - temporary storage
  - staging and working areas
  - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Archaeological assessment

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist (see page 4 for definitions) to undertake an archaeological assessment.

The assessment will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect archaeological resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to your project

Note: By law, archaeological assessments **must** be done by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Only a licensed archaeologist can assess – or alter – an archaeological site.

What to do if you:

- **find an archaeological resource**

  If you find something you think may be of archaeological value during project work, you must – by law – stop all activities immediately and contact a licensed consultant archaeologist

  The archaeologist will carry out the fieldwork in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* [s.48(1)].

- **unearth a burial site**

  If you find a burial site containing human remains, you must immediately notify the appropriate authorities (i.e., police, coroner's office, and/or Registrar of Cemeteries) and comply with the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*.

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – separate checklist
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Oldcastle Stormwater Master Plan Class Environmental Assessment

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Oldcastle, Tecumseh, Ontario - See attached project location map

Proponent Name

Liz Michaud, Landmark Engineers Inc. - On behalf of the Town of Tecumseh

Proponent Contact Information

lmichaud@landmarkengineers.ca, 2280 Ambadssador Drive, Windsor, ON N9C 4E4

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	☐	☑

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

	Yes	No
2. Has an archaeological assessment been prepared for the property (or project area) and been accepted by MTCS?	☐	☑

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist. You are expected to follow the recommendations in the archaeological assessment report(s).

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous assessment
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate an archaeological assessment was undertaken e.g., MTCS letter stating acceptance of archaeological assessment report

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g., environmental assessment document
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Are there known archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or the project area)?	☑	☐
4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?	☑	☐
5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?	☑	☐
6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property (or project area)?	☑	☐
7. Has the property (or project area) been recognized for its cultural heritage value?	☐	☑

If Yes to any of the above questions (3 to 7), do **not** complete the checklist. Instead, you need to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist to undertake an archaeological assessment of your property or project area.

If No, continue to question 8.

	Yes	No
8. Has the entire property (or project area) been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?	☐	☐

If Yes to the preceding question, do **not** complete the checklist. Instead, please keep and maintain a summary of documentation that provides evidence of the recent disturbance.

An archaeological assessment is not required.

If No, continue to question 9.

	Yes	No
9. Are there present or past water sources within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?	☐	☐

If Yes, an archaeological assessment is required.

If No, continue to question 10.

	Yes	No
10. Is there evidence of two or more of the following on the property (or project area)?	☐	☐

- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- resource extraction areas
- early historic settlement
- early historic transportation routes

If Yes, an archaeological assessment is required.

If No, there is low potential for archaeological resources at the property (or project area).

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g., under the *Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
  - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **consultant archaeologist** means, as defined in Ontario regulation as an archaeologist who enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client. In Ontario, these people also are required to hold a valid professional archaeological licence issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may be already in place for identifying archaeological potential, including:

- one prepared and adopted by the municipality e.g., archaeological management plan
- an environmental assessment process e.g., screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under the Ontario government's Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties [s. B.2.]

2. Has an archaeological assessment been prepared for the property (or project area) and been accepted by MTCS?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

- an archaeological assessment report has been prepared and is in compliance with MTCS requirements
  - a letter has been sent by MTCS to the licensed archaeologist confirming that MTCS has added the report to the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports (Register)
- the report states that there are no concerns regarding impacts to archaeological sites

Otherwise, if an assessment has been completed and deemed compliant by the MTCS, and the ministry recommends further archaeological assessment work, this work will need to be completed.

For more information about archaeological assessments, contact:

- approval authority
- proponent
- consultant archaeologist
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at archaeology@ontario.ca

3. Are there known archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

MTCS maintains a database of archaeological sites reported to the ministry.

For more information, contact MTCS Archaeological Data Coordinator at archaeology@ontario.ca.

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of archaeological sites on or within 300 metres of the property?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

They may have information about archaeological sites that are not included in MTCS' database.

Other sources of local knowledge may include:

- property owner
- local heritage organizations and historical societies
- local museums
- municipal heritage committee
- published local histories

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 300 metres of the property (or property area)?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Other sources of local knowledge may include:

- property owner
- local heritage organizations and historical societies
- local museums
- municipal heritage committee
- published local histories

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property (or project area)?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulation Unit, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for database of registered cemeteries
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to locate records of Ontario cemeteries, both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to locate early cemeteries

In this context, 'adjacent' means 'contiguous', or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

7. Has the property (or project area) been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

There is a strong chance there may be archaeological resources on your property (or immediate area) if it has been listed, designated or otherwise identified as being of cultural heritage value by:

- your municipality
- Ontario government
- Canadian government

This includes a property that is:

- designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* (the OHA), including:
  - individual designation (Part IV)
  - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)
  - an archaeological site (Part VI)
- subject to:
  - an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under the OHA (Parts II or IV)
  - a notice of intention to designate (Part IV)
  - a heritage conservation district study area by-law (Part V) of the OHA
- listed on:
  - a municipal register or inventory of heritage properties
  - Ontario government's list of provincial heritage properties
  - Federal government's list of federal heritage buildings
- part of a:
  - National Historic Site
  - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- designated under:
  - *Heritage Railway Station Protection Act*
  - *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*
- subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque.

To determine if your property or project area is covered by any of the above, see:

- Part A of the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Part VI – Archaeological Sites

Includes five sites designated by the Minister under Regulation 875 of the Revised Regulation of Ontario, 1990 (Archaeological Sites) and 3 marine archaeological sites prescribed under Ontario Regulation 11/06.

For more information, check Regulation 875 and Ontario Regulation 11/06.

8. Has the entire property (or project area) been subjected to recent extensive and intensive ground disturbance?

Recent: after-1960

Extensive: over all or most of the area

Intensive: thorough or complete disturbance

Examples of ground disturbance include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping – involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints and associated construction area
  - where the building has deep foundations or a basement
- infrastructure development such as:
  - sewer lines
  - gas lines
  - underground hydro lines
  - roads
  - any associated trenches, ditches, interchanges. **Note**: this applies only to the excavated part of the right-of-way; the remainder of the right-of-way or corridor may not have been impacted.

A ground disturbance does **not** include:

- agricultural cultivation
- gardening
- landscaping

Site visits

You can typically get this information from a site visit. In that case, please document your visit in the process (e.g., report) with:

- photographs
- maps
- detailed descriptions

If a disturbance isn't clear from a site visit or other research, you need to hire a licensed consultant archaeologist to undertake an archaeological assessment.

9. Are there present or past water bodies within 300 metres of the property (or project area)?

Water bodies are associated with past human occupations and use of the land. About 80-90% of archaeological sites are found within 300 metres of water bodies.

Present

- Water bodies:
  - primary - lakes, rivers, streams, creeks
  - secondary - springs, marshes, swamps and intermittent streams and creeks
- accessible or inaccessible shoreline, for example:
  - high bluffs
  - swamps
  - marsh fields by the edge of a lake
  - sandbars stretching into marsh

Water bodies not included:

- man-made water bodies, for example:
  - temporary channels for surface drainage
  - rock chutes and spillways
  - temporarily ponded areas that are normally farmed
  - dugout ponds
- artificial bodies of water intended for storage, treatment or recirculation of:
  - runoff from farm animal yards
  - manure storage facilities
  - sites and outdoor confinement areas

Past

Features indicating past water bodies:

- raised sand or gravel beach ridges – can indicate glacial lake shorelines
- clear dip in the land – can indicate an old river or stream
- shorelines of drained lakes or marshes
- cobble beaches

You can get information about water bodies through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- 1:10,000 scale Ontario Base Maps - or equally detailed and scaled maps.

10. Is there evidence of two or more of the following on the property (or project area)?

- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- resource extraction areas
- early historic settlement
- early historic transportation routes

- **Elevated topography**

  Higher ground and elevated positions - surrounded by low or level topography - often indicate past settlement and land use.

  Features such as eskers, drumlins, sizeable knolls, plateaus next to lowlands, or other such features are a strong indication of archaeological potential.

  Find out if your property or project area has elevated topography, through:

  - site inspection
  - aerial photographs
  - topographical maps

- **Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially within areas of heavy soil or rocky ground**

  Sandy, well-drained soil - in areas characterized by heavy soil or rocky ground - may indicate archaeological potential

  Find out if your property or project area has sandy soil through:

  - site inspection
  - soil survey reports

- **Distinctive land formations**

  Distinctive land formations include – but are not limited to:

  - waterfalls
  - rock outcrops
  - rock faces
  - caverns
  - mounds, etc.

  They were often important to past inhabitants as special or sacred places. The following sites may be present – or close to – these formations:

  - burials
  - structures
  - offerings
  - rock paintings or carvings

  Find out if your property or project areas has a distinctive land formation through:

  - a site visit
  - aerial photographs
  - 1:10,000 scale Ontario Base Maps - or equally detailed and scaled maps.

- **Resource extraction areas**

  The following resources were collected in these extraction areas:

  - food or medicinal plants e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie
  - scarce raw materials e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert
  - resources associated with early historic industry e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining

  Aboriginal communities may hold traditional knowledge about their past use or resources in the area.

- **Early historic settlement**

  Early Euro-Canadian settlement include – but are not limited to:

  - early military or pioneer settlement e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes
  - early wharf or dock complexes
  - pioneers churches and early cemeteries

  For more information, see below – under the early historic transportation routes.

- **Early historic transportation routes** - such as trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes, canals.

  For more information, see:

  - historical maps and/or historical atlases
    - for information on early settlement patterns such as trails (including Aboriginal trails), monuments, structures, fences, mills, historic roads, rail corridors, canals, etc.
    - Archives of Ontario holds a large collection of historical maps and historical atlases
    - digital versions of historic atlases are available on the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project
  - commemorative markers or plaques such as local, provincial or federal agencies
  - municipal heritage committee or other local heritage organizations
    - for information on early historic settlements or landscape features (e.g., fences, mill races, etc.)
    - for information on commemorative markers or plaques

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Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
    - is a recognized heritage property
    - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
    - the main project area
    - temporary storage
    - staging and working areas
    - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – separate checklist
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Oldcastle Stormwater Master Plan Class Environmental Assessment

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Oldcastle, Tecumseh, Ontario - See attached project location map

Proponent Name

Liz Michaud, Landmark Engineers Inc. - On behalf of the Town of Tecumseh

Proponent Contact Information

lmichaud@landmarkengineers.ca, 2280 Ambadssador Drive, Windsor, ON N9C 4E4

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	☐	☑

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found **not** to be of cultural heritage value?	☐	☑

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value?	☐	☑
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	☐	☑
c. designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?	☐	☑
d. designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?	☐	☑
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	☐	☑
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	☐	☑

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	☐	☑
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	☑	☐
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	☐	☑
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	☑	☐

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	☐	☑
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	☐	☑
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	☐	☑

If Yes to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
    - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Ontario Heritage Toolkit or Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government' Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

- individual designation (Part IV)
- part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note**: To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- local land registry office (for a title search)

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ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- Ontario Heritage Trust - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

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iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

---

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act.* **Note**: To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- Ontario Heritage Trust

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v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the National Historic Sites website.

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations.

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website.

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office.

See a directory of all federal heritage designations.

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – World Heritage Site website.

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- municipal heritage committees or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's Heritage directory – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a list of plaques commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a list of plaques commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a database of registered cemeteries
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to locate records of Ontario cemeteries, both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to locate early cemeteries

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the Canadian Heritage River System.

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide Heritage Property Evaluation.

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- municipal heritage committees or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "Heritage Directory" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through Ontario Trails.

Landmark Engineers Inc.

Cultural Heritage Screening Review Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan Town of Tecumseh, Ontario

Prepared by:

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December 2019

Project Number: 60588572

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The attached Report (the "Report") has been prepared by AECOM Canada Ltd. ("AECOM") for the benefit of the Client ("Client") in accordance with the agreement between AECOM and Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the "Agreement").

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- represents AECOM's professional judgement in light of the Limitations and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to AECOM which has not been independently verified;
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- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context;
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AECOM: 2015-04-13

Signatures

Report Prepared By:

Liam Smythe, B.URPl
Cultural Heritage Researcher

Report Reviewed By:

Michael Seaman, MCIP, CAHP. RPP, CMA
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist

Revision History

Revision #	Date	Revised By:	Revision Description

Executive Summary

AECOM was retained by Landmark Engineers Inc to complete a desktop Cultural Heritage Screening Review as part of the Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan. The purpose of this Screening Review is to identify recognised and potential cultural heritage resources within the Master Plan Study Area, so that potential constraints and opportunities for further stormwater infrastructure work can be identified. Given the scale of the Study Area, and the uncertainty of servicing locations, it is understood that a comprehensive Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) or Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is not required at this time. As a result, a scoped Cultural Heritage Screening Report has been prepared based on the screening questions included in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport, and Culture Industries' *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* checklist document. The Study Area for the Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan is located in the Town of Tecumseh, Ontario. It is irregular in shape, and approximately 900 hectares in size. The Study Area is located south of Highway 401 and is roughly bounded by the Talbot Road/Howard Avenue Diversion in the west, Concession Road 9 to the east, and Talbot Road to the south. Walker Road follows a north-south orientation through the Study Area.

No listed or designated properties were identified as part of the resource identification completed for this report. However, four potential built heritage resources were identified within the Study Area. Based on the nature of this report, the individual properties not preliminary assessed pursuant to the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, however, if project planning identifies the potential for the project to result in impacts to building, structures, or landscape components within the Study Area, a qualified heritage consultant should be retained in order to identify potential further reporting requirements including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) or Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA).

The proposed project will not have anticipated adverse impacts on cultural heritage resources, and thus, no mitigation measures are recommended at this time, however, the avoidance measures described in Section 4.1.2. should be followed for each property or potential heritage resource, as appropriate.

This Screening Review was prepared by Liam Smythe, a Cultural Heritage Researcher with AECOM. Charlton Carscallen, M.A., Cultural Resources Technical Practices Manager acted as project lead.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

1. Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose

AECOM was retained by Landmark Engineers Inc to complete a desktop Cultural Heritage Screening Review as part of the Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan. The purpose of this Screening Review is to identify recognised and potential cultural heritage resources within the Master Plan Study Area, so that potential constraints and opportunities for further stormwater infrastructure work can be identified. Given the scale of the Study Area, and the uncertainty of servicing locations, it is understood that a comprehensive Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) or Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) is not required at this time.

1.2 Methodology

This Cultural Heritage Screening Report has been prepared based on the screening questions included in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Tourism, Sport, and Culture Industries' *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* checklist document. To complete this Cultural Heritage Screening Report, AECOM undertook the following tasks:

- Background research to develop a high-level land use history associated with the development of the Study Area;
- Review of publicly available municipal, provincial, and federal heritage registers and inventories to identify potential for recognised cultural heritage resources to be located within the Study Area;
- Consultation with municipal staff, including planning or heritage planning staff (if applicable) to identify recognised or potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area;
- Analysis of historic mapping and historical aerial imagery to identify potential cultural heritage resources, and;
- Preparation of recommendations based on the outcomes of the screening tasks to identify areas where known or potential cultural heritage resources may be located in order to inform further project design phases.

2. Description of Study Area

2.1 Study Area Description

2.1.1 Existing Conditions

The Study Area for the Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan is located in the Town of Tecumseh, Ontario. It is irregular in shape, and approximately 900 hectares in size. The Study Area is located south of Highway 401, and is roughly bounded by the Talbot Road/Howard Avenue Diversion in the west, Concession Road 9 to the east, and Talbot Road to the south. Walker Road follows a north-south orientation through the Study Area.

Land use within the Study Area is primarily commercial and industrial. Particularly along North Talbot Road and Walker Road are large concentrations of one and two-storey commercial offices, warehouses and small manufacturing facilities. Residential communities are located along Talbot Road near Walker Road, as well as on Oldcastle Road. The eastern section of the Study Area is largely agricultural lands. Two large cemeteries are located on the south side of Talbot Road between Walker Road and Outer Drive.

2.1.2 Historical Overview

2.1.2.1 Essex County

The earliest settlement of the Essex area by Europeans began in 1749, when French settlers were granted land along the riverfront. Much of the land along the corridor was open farmland, surveyed in a unique fusion of the French pattern of long, narrow lots, and the rectilinear British grid of standard lots and concessions. Successive waves of immigration by Loyalists and British during the first half of the 19th century populated the upper concessions, and they remained primarily agricultural into the early 20th century. By the 19th century there were three settlement cores: Sandwich, Windsor, and Walkerville - the core communities that now form the City of Windsor[1]. By the mid-19th century, early settlement roadways had been established.

2.1.2.2 Town of Tecumseh

The Town of Tecumseh was established in 1792 as Ryegate, and the name was not changed until 1912 when it was renamed in honour of Tecumseh, a Shawnee Warrior who was killed in the War of 1812. [2] Settlement of the Town was truly opened up with the establishment of the Great Western Railway and Tecumseh Road in 1838. Travellers utilized the many hotels that were built in Tecumseh prior to their departure to Windsor. The settlement of the Town consisted primarily by the descendants of Frenchmen who had established holdings along the banks of the river in the 1700s.

[1] *Culture Resource Management Group Limited. Archaeological Management Plan for the City of Windsor. 2005*
[2] *Town of Tecumseh. History of Tecumseh. Accessed November 19, 2019 from https://www.tecumseh.ca/en/things-to-do/history-of-tecumseh.aspx#Tecumseh*

2.1.2.3 Oldcastle

Oldcastle, located south of Windsor, is an area that began as an Irish immigrant outpost. It was the last rest stop for stagecoaches leaving Windsor for Essex County. The community is found on the 1881 Historical Atlas map at the intersection of Highway 3 (Talbot Road) and Oldcastle Road, along with a Post Office, hotel and Toll Gate. The establishment of the Oldcastle Post Office is credited to a Michael McCarthy, who was also the postmaster as of 1878.[3] The post office is also found in the Canadian Almanac and Directory from 1889. [4]

2.1.2.4 Talbot Road

Sections of Ontario's Highway 3 follow the historic Talbot Road. Named for Colonel Thomas Talbot, the road was one of the earliest pioneer routes, designed to provide access for settlers along the north shore of Lake Erie. The road was originally surveyed in 1804 by John Bostwick and ran from Sayle's Mills (now Waterford) to the community of Port Talbot, where the Talbot River flows into Lake Erie. In 1809, Mahlon Burwell realigned sections of the road and extended it to St. Thomas. He was ordered to extend the road to Amherstburg two years later, and to survey branch routes to connect the road to settlements to the north. The road remained a major thoroughfare during the nineteenth century and was later incorporated as part of Ontario's Highway 3, which ran from Windsor to Niagara Falls, in 1920.

[3] *J. H. Beers and Co. Commemorative biographical record of the county of Essex, Ontario. 1905. Pp. 71.*

[4] *Haddon, John. The Canadian Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the Year 1889. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, 1889), pp. 129.*

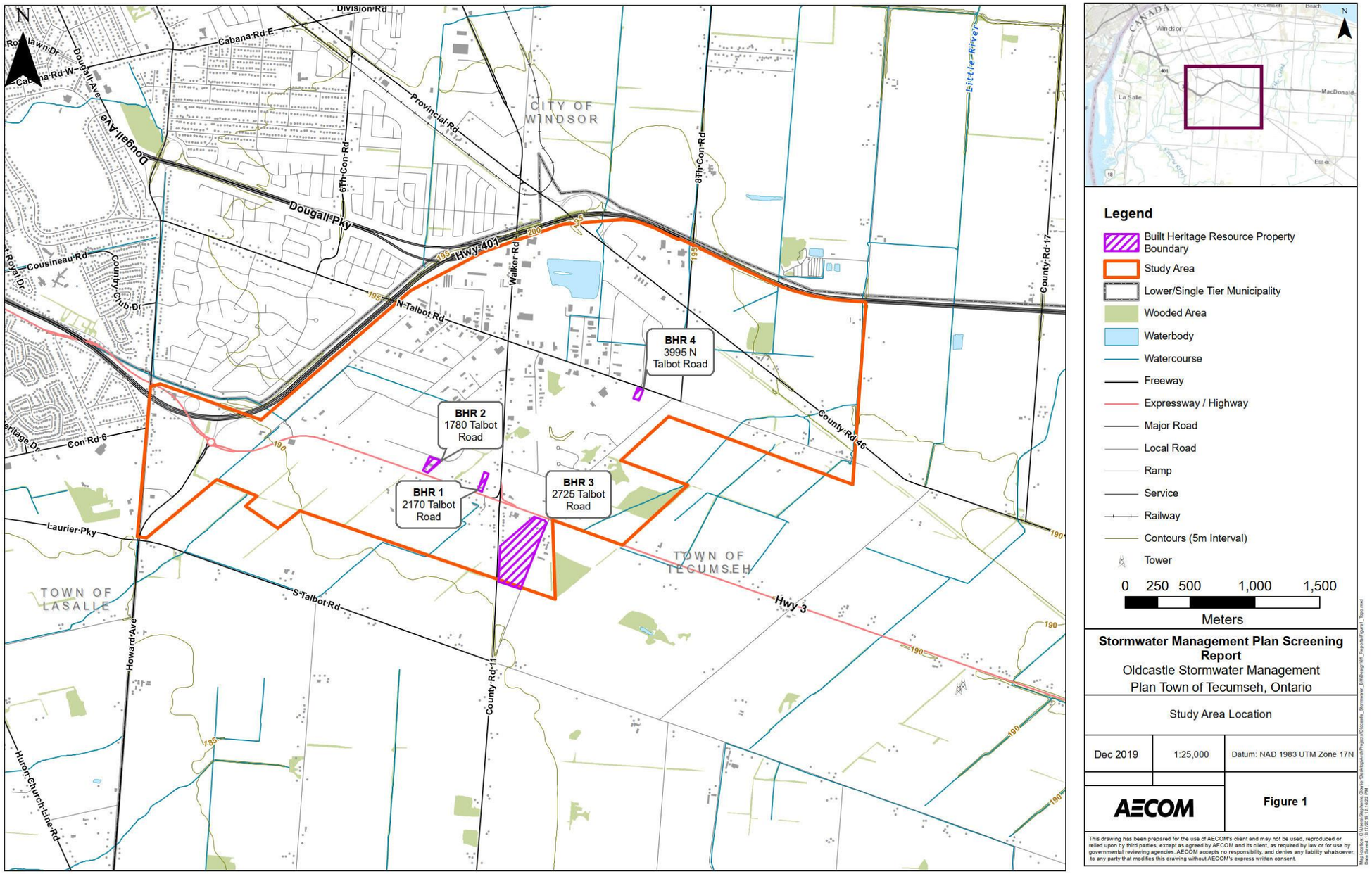
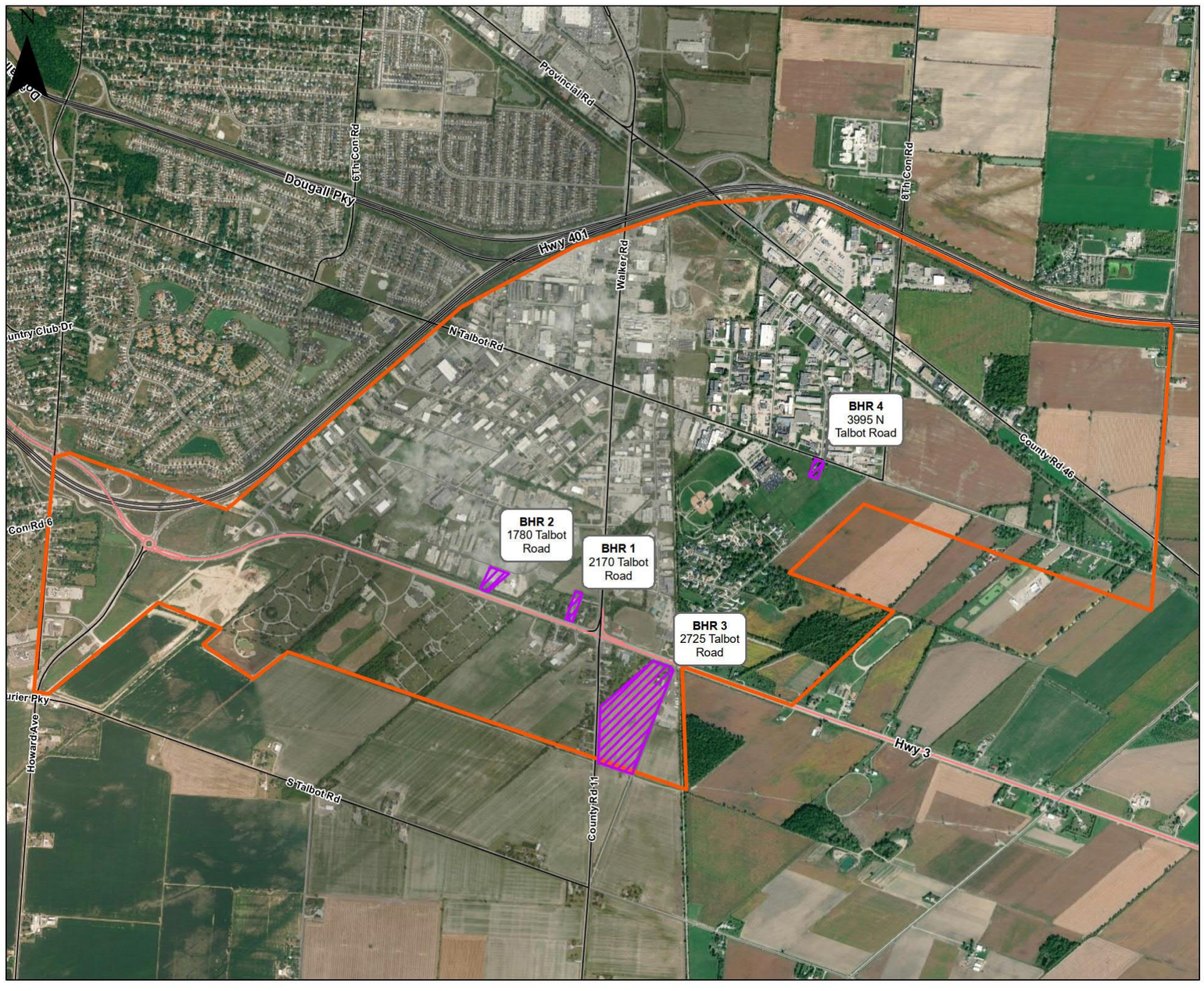
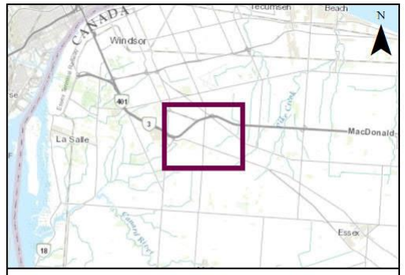


Figure 1: Study Area





Legend

- Built Heritage Resource Property Boundary
- Study Area
- Freeway
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Ramp
- Service

0 200 400 800 1,200

Meters

Stormwater Management Plan Screening Report

Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan Town of Tecumseh, Ontario

Study Area

Dec 2019	1:18,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
AECOM		**Figure 2**

Figure 2: Study Area Aerial

3. Cultural Heritage Resources

3.1 Context

As part of this review for cultural heritage resources, AECOM consulted relevant municipalities and provincial registers, and consulted federal heritage directories and inventories in order to identify recognized heritage properties. In addition, a review of historical mapping and aerial photography was completed in order to identify the presence of potential cultural heritage resources as part of the Study Area. For the purposes of this report, all of the properties, buildings, and structures identified are considered cultural heritage resources (CHR), however each CHR can be further categorized as:

- **Recognized Heritage Properties** – consisting of municipally, provincially, or federally designated or listed properties that have an existing level of heritage protection, designation, or recognition;
- **Potential Heritage Properties** – consisting of properties that contain buildings or structures that appear to be older than 40 years of age, and therefore have the potential to be evaluated for their cultural heritage value or interest; and
- **Cultural Heritage Landscapes** – broadly defined as a geographical area that is modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest).

3.2 Recognized Heritage Resources

AECOM reviewed available municipal, provincial, and federal heritage registers and inventories in order to identify recognized heritage properties within or adjacent to the Study Area. In order to review relevant inventories and registers, AECOM reviewed the following resources:

- Town of Tecumseh;
- Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) Register of Provincial Heritage Properties
- Canadian Register of Historic Places; and
- Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations.

No previously recognized resources were identified from these registers. In addition, AECOM requested information from staff at the Town of Tecumseh. A response was not received at the time of writing.

3.3 Potential Heritage Resources

In addition to a review of formally recognized properties, AECOM used the MHSTCI rolling 40-year rule, a guideline for identifying properties with the potential to have heritage value, in order to screen the Study Area for the potential of a site or property to be of cultural heritage value or interest. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated on history of the development of an area, historic mapping, architectural styles, or building methods. Properties with 40+ year old buildings or structures do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential. As a result of these efforts, the following four properties were identified as having potential cultural heritage value or interest:

Built Resource Inventory Form – BHR 1

Street Address: 2170 Talbot Road	
Resource Category: Residential	
Current Use: Residential	
Construction Period: Between 1877 and 1881	
Structural Material: Wood	
Cladding: Aluminum Siding	
Roof Type/Material: Hipped roof with asphalt shingles.	
Description: 2-storeyframe house with L-shaped plan and hipped roof. The 1881 Map of Essex County by H. Belden and Company identifies a house on this property, with Stephen Collins listed as landowner.	

Built Resource Inventory Form – BHR 2

Street Address: 1780 Talbot Road	
Resource Category: Residential	
Current Use: Residential	
Construction Period: Between 1877 and 1881	
Structural Material: Wood	
Cladding: Aluminum siding	
Roof Type/Material: Intersecting gable roof with asphalt shingles.	
Description: 2-storey frame house with L-Shape plan and intersecting gable roof. Although difficult to discern due to the scale of the map, the 1881 H. Belden Map of Essex County appears to show a house on this property with Charles Pounding as landowner.	

Built Resource Inventory Form – BHR 3

Street Address: 2725 Talbot Road	
Resource Category: Residential	
Current Use: Residential	
Construction Period: Pre-1877	
Structural Material: Wood	
Cladding: Vinyl siding and brick veneer	
Roof Type/Material: Side gable roof with asphalt shingles and front-facing dormers	

Description: 1 -1/2 storey frame house with intersecting gable roof and brick chimney. Appears to have had several additions. The 1877 R.M. Thackabury Map of Essex County, and the 1881 H. Belden and Company Map both show a hotel at this location. The present building may possibly be that building. The present intersection of Talbot Road and Oldcastle Road was the centre of the community of Oldcastle during the nineteenth century.

Built Resource Inventory Form – BHR 4

Street Address: 3995 North Talbot Road	
Resource Category: Residential	
Current Use: Residential	
Construction Period: Circa 1900-1920	
Structural Material: Wood	
Cladding: Vinyl siding	
Roof Type/Material: Side gable roof with asphalt shingles and front-facing dormers	

Description: 2-storey Edwardian four square house with hipped roof, front and side-facing dormers. House is not illustrated on either the 1877 or 1881 Historic Maps. The design of the house would suggest it was constructed in the 1900-1920 period.

4. Preliminary Impact Assessment

4.1 Avoidance of Potential Impacts

The purpose of this Screening Review is to identify recognised and potential cultural heritage resources within the Master Plan Study Area, so that potential constraints and opportunities for further stormwater infrastructure work can be identified. The following, however, should be considered in the design of the project progresses:

- If the design and/or project location are revised, this could have an impact on the identified cultural heritage resources, or the resources described in Section 3.3 and their potential heritage attributes. Appropriate mitigation measures will need to be developed; and,
- Should further work require an expansion of the current Study Area and/or the development of other alternatives, a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm impacts of the undertaking on the potential cultural heritage resources. The MHSTCI should also be notified.

The following considerations should be taken into account during construction of the Project for each cultural heritage resource in order to eliminate any potential impacts:

- All staging and construction activities should be planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to resources identified in Section 3.3. Preventative measures can include, but are not limited to, the installation of temporary fencing around resources, the stabilization/protection of resources, and adoption of tree protection measures;

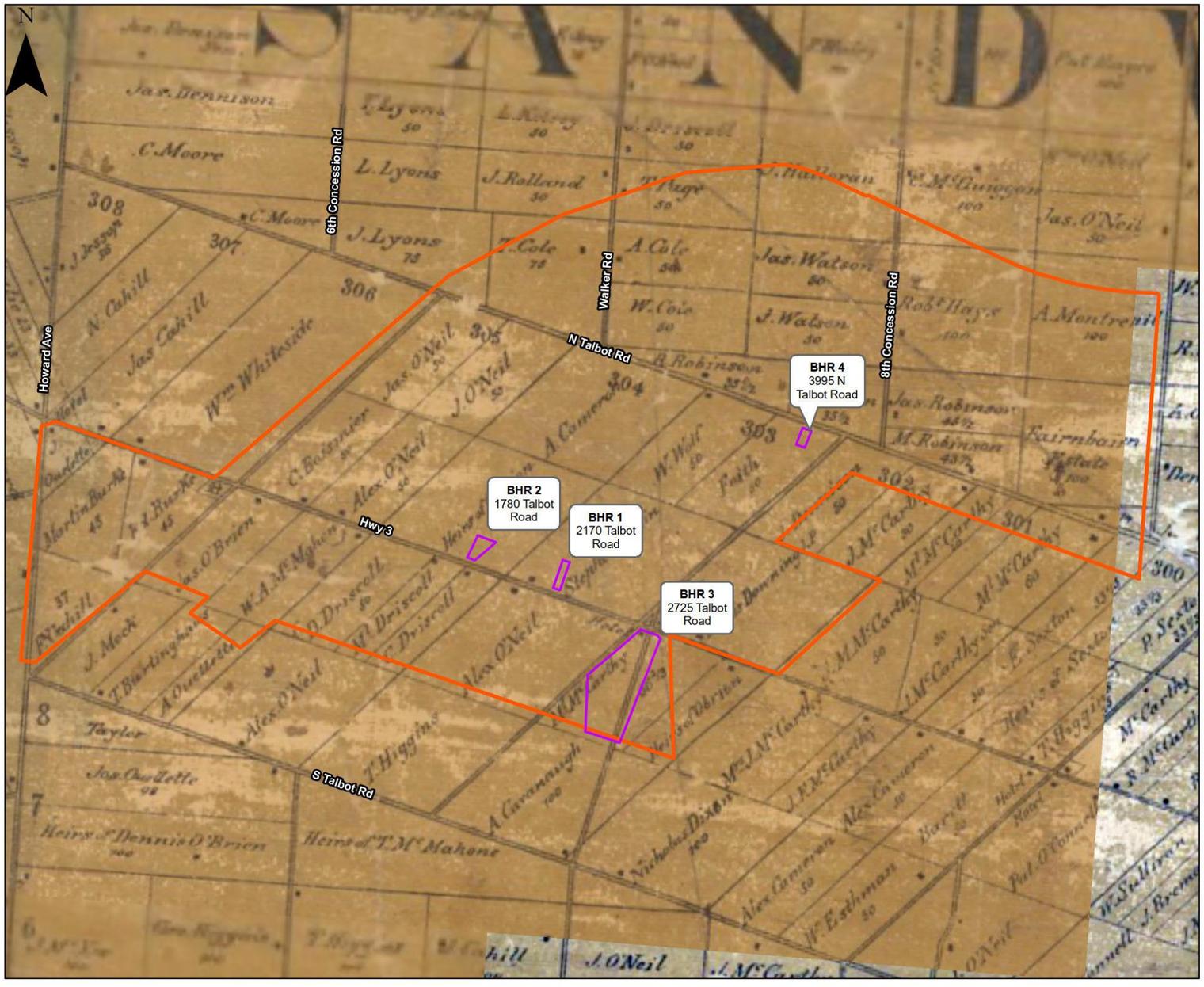
Post-construction landscaping and rehabilitation plans should be undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to the overall setting. Wherever possible, landscaping with historic plant materials for berms or vegetative screens is recommended. Plantings, if necessary, should be undertaken in a manner that restores any disrupted landscapes to its pre-construction appearance.

5. Recommendations

No listed or designated properties were identified as part of the resource identification completed for this report. However, four potential built heritage resources were identified within the Study Area. Based on the nature of this report, the individual properties were not preliminarily assessed pursuant to the criteria outlined in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, however, if project planning identifies the potential for the project to result in impacts to building, structures, or landscape components within the Study Area, a qualified heritage consultant should be retained in order to identify potential further reporting requirements including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHER) or Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA).

The proposed project will not have anticipated adverse impacts on cultural heritage resources, and thus, no mitigation measures are recommended at this time, however, the avoidance measures described in Section 4.1 should be followed for each property or potential heritage resource, as appropriate.

6. Maps



Legend

- Built Heritage Resource Property Boundary
- Study Area

Stormwater Management Plan Screening Report
Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan Town of Tecumseh, Ontario

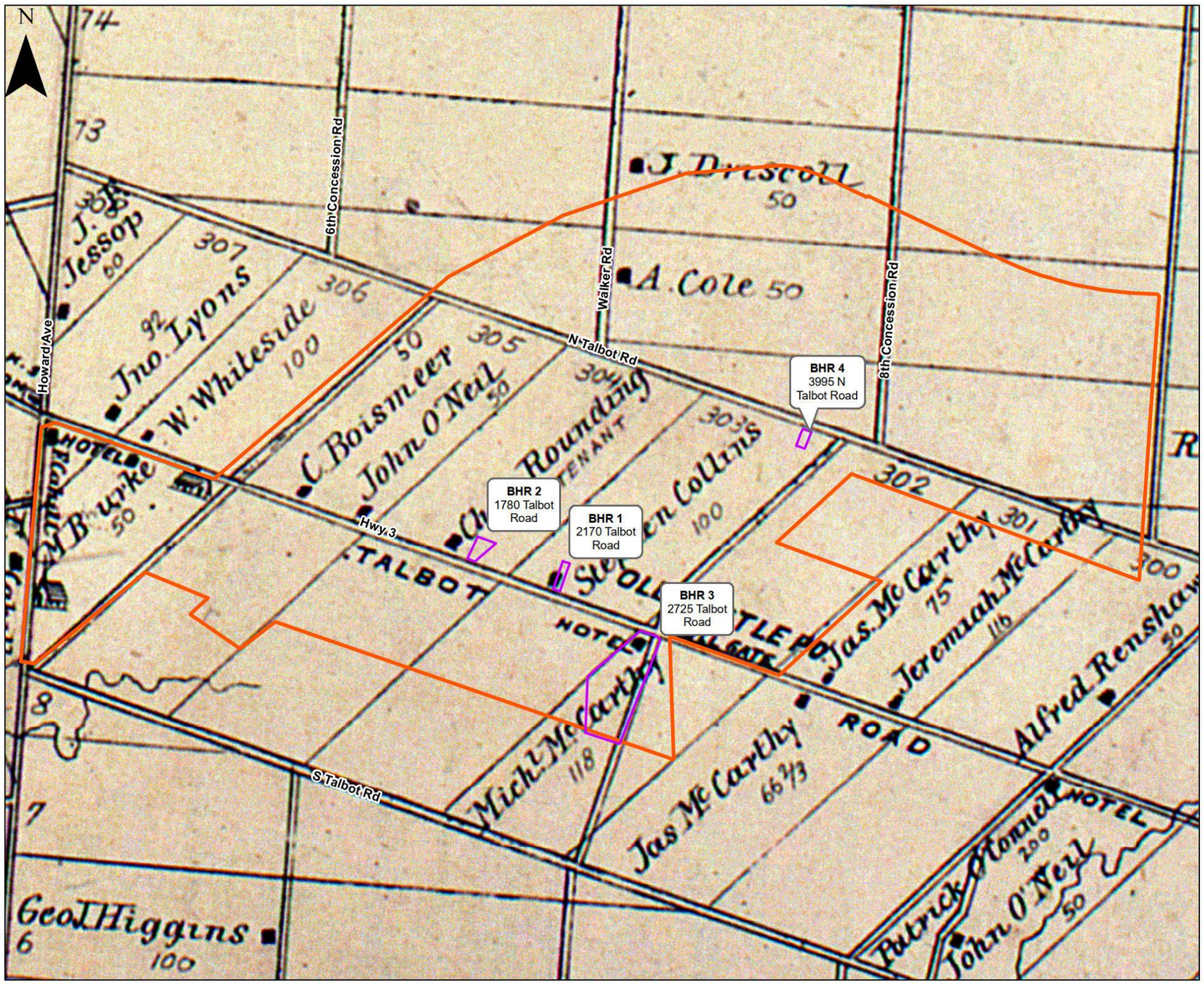
Study Area in Relation to the 1877 R.M. Thackabury Map of Essex County (East Sandwich Township)

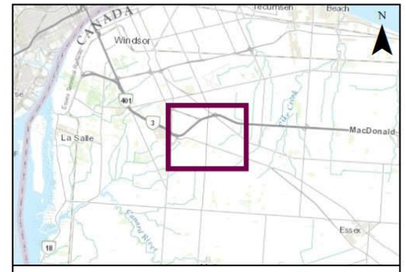
Dec 2019	1:18,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

AECOM — **Figure 3**

Map location: C:\Users\Stephanie.Cowle\Desktop\Work\Projects\Oldcastle_Stormwater_BH\Design\01_Reports\Figure3_HistoricMap1.mxd
Date Saved: 12/17/2019 12:19:52 PM

Figure 3: Study Area shown on the 1877 R.M. Thackabury Map of Essex County





Legend

- Built Heritage Resource Property Boundary
- Study Area

0 200 400 800 1,200

Meters

Stormwater Management Plan Screening Report

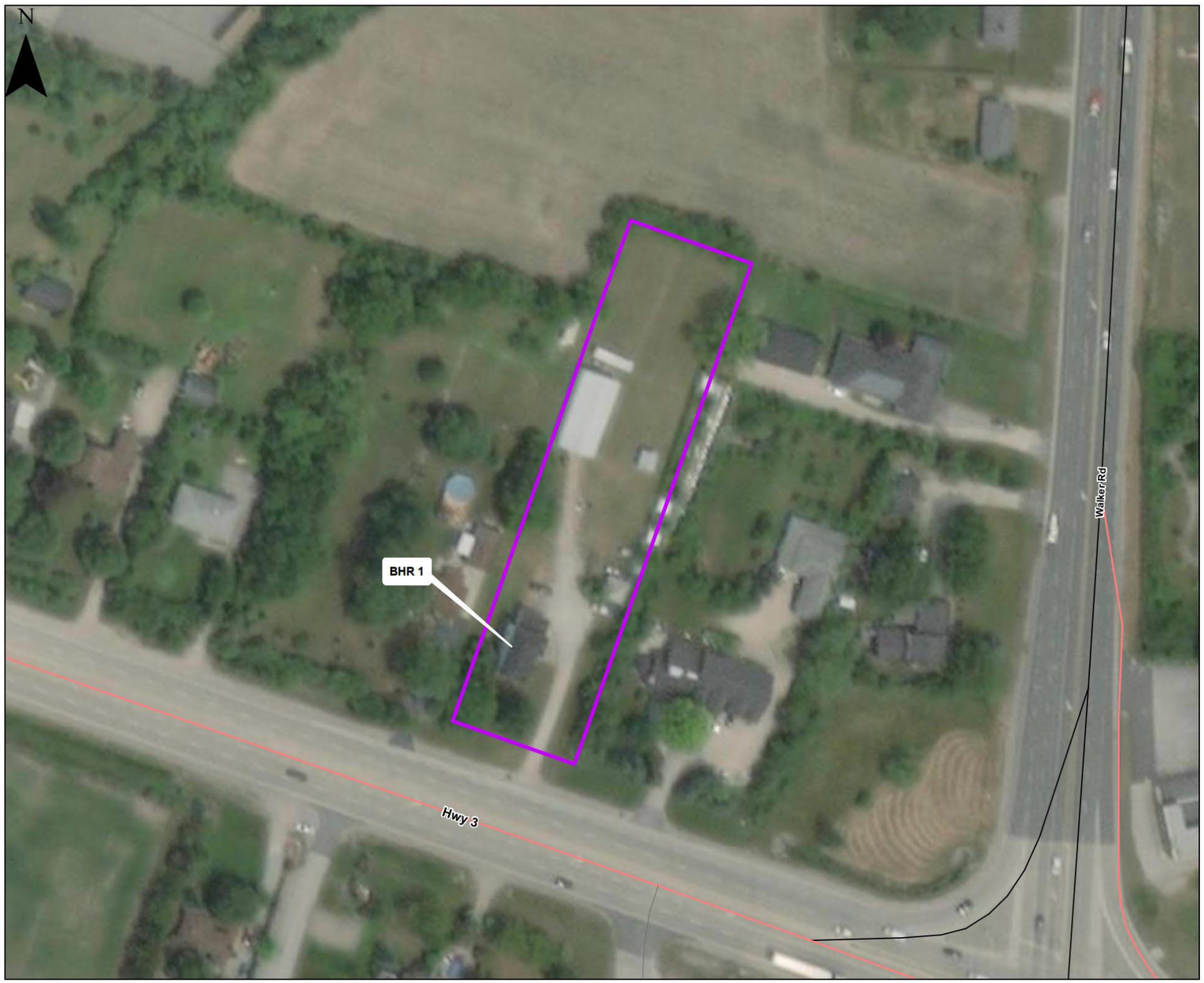
Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan Town of Tecumseh, Ontario

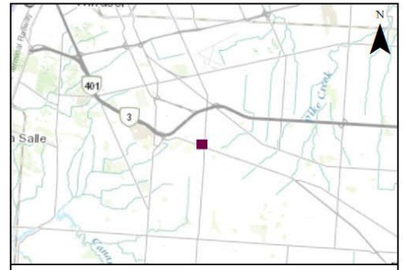
Study Area in Relation to the 1881 H. Belden & Co. Map of Essex County (East Sandwich Township)

Dec 2019	1:18,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
AECOM		Figure 4

Map location: C:\Users\Stephanie.Crocker\Desktop\Work\Projects\Oldcastle_Stormwater_SWP\Design\01_Reports\Figures_Historic\Atlas2.mxd
Date Saved: 1/17/2019 12:20:56 PM

Figure 4: Study Area shown on the 1881 Illustrated Historic Atlas of Essex County, published by H. Belden & Co.





Legend

- Built Heritage Resource Property Boundary
- Study Area
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road

0 10 20 40 60

Meters

Stormwater Management Plan Screening Report
Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan Town of Tecumseh, Ontario

BHR 1

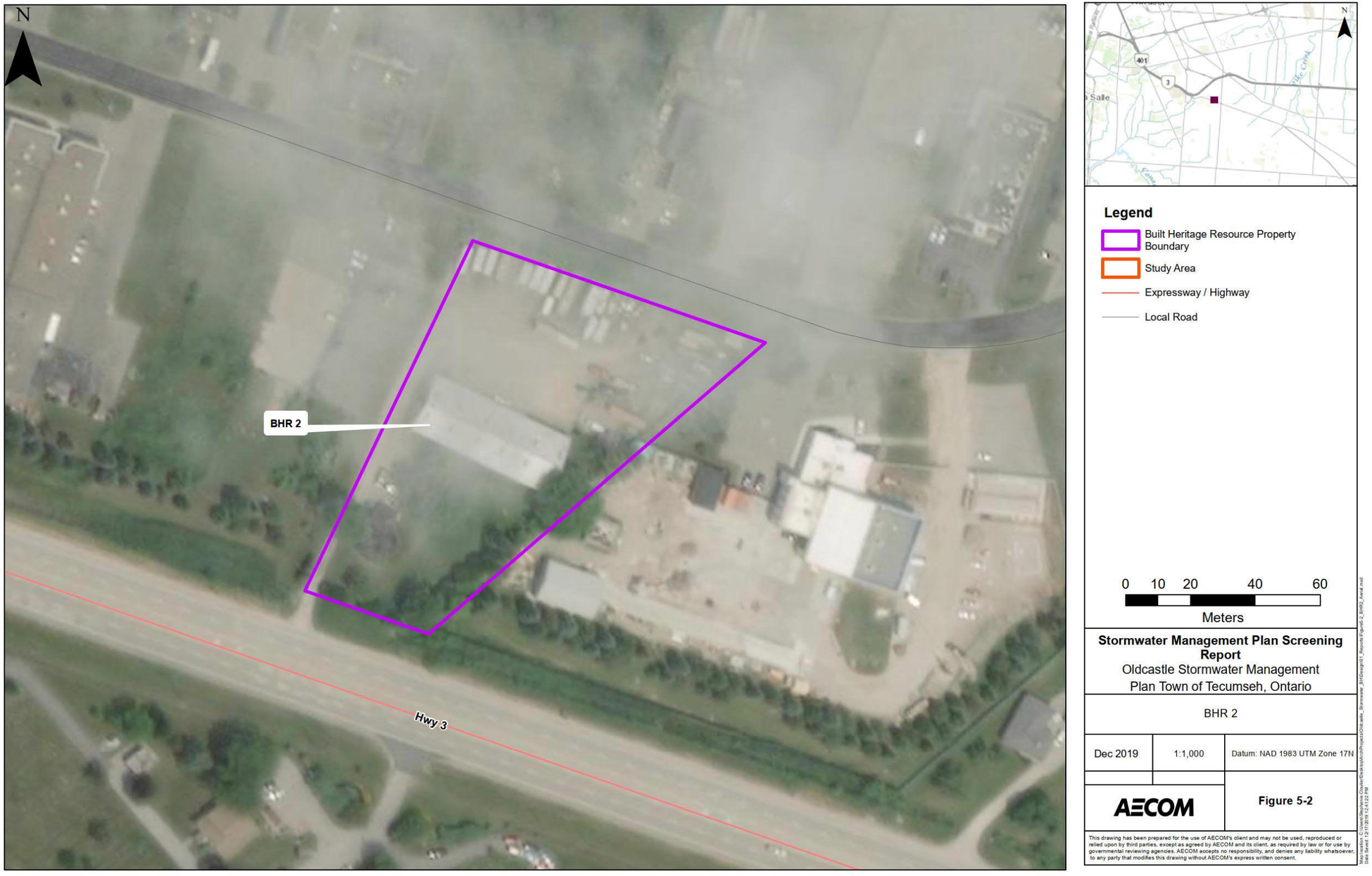
Dec 2019	1:1,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

AECOM

Figure 5-1

Map location: C:\Users\Stephanie.Crozier\Desktop\Work\Projects\Oldcastle_Stormwater_BHR\Design\01_Reports\Figure5-1_BHR1_Aerial.mxd
Date Saved: 12/17/2019 1:23:23 PM

Figure 5-1: Built Heritage Resource 1, Aerial Photo



Legend

- Built Heritage Resource Property Boundary
- Study Area
- Expressway / Highway
- Local Road

0 10 20 40 60

Meters

Stormwater Management Plan Screening Report
Oldcastle Stormwater Management Plan Town of Tecumseh, Ontario

BHR 2

Dec 2019	1:1,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
AECOM		**Figure 5-2**

Map location: C:\Users\Benjamin.Clocher\Desktop\work\Projects\Oldcastle_Stormwater_BH\Design\01_Reports\Figure5-2_BHR2_Aerial.mxd
Date Saved: 12/17/2019 12:41:22 PM

Figure 5-2: Built Heritage Resource 2, Aerial Photo

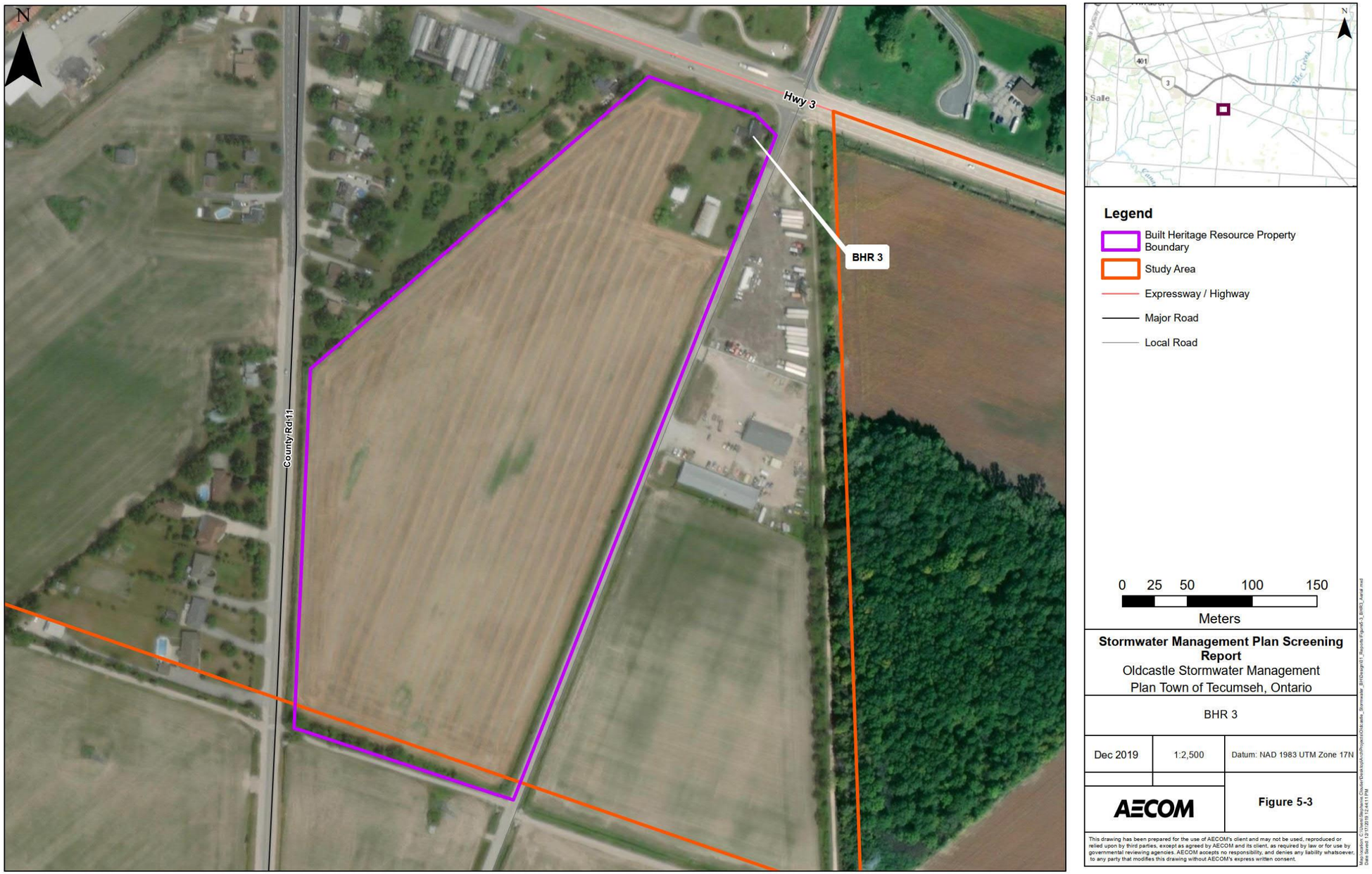


Figure 5-3: Built Heritage Resource 3, Aerial Photo

Figure 5-4: Built Heritage Resource 4, Aerial Photo

aecom.com

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Programs and Services Branch
400 University Ave, 5th Flr
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9
Tel: 416.786.7553

Ministère des Industries du Patrimoine, du Sport, du Tourisme et de la Culture

Direction des programmes et des services
400, av. University, 5e étage
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9
Tél: 416.786.7553

Ontario

March 25, 2022 EMAIL ONLY

Liz Michaud
Landmark Engineers Inc.
2280 Ambassador Drive
Windsor, ON N9C 4E4
lmichaud@landmarkengineers.ca

MHSTCI File	**:**	**0011548**
Proponent	**:**	**Town of Tecumseh**
Subject	**:**	**Notice of Study Completion**
Project	**:**	**Oldcastle Stormwater Master Plan**
Location	**:**	**Oldcastle Business Park, Town of Tecumseh**

Dear Ms. Michaud:

Thank you for providing the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) with the Notice of Study Completion for the above-referenced project. MHSTCI's interest in this Environmental Assessment (EA) project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage, which includes:

- archaeological resources, including land and marine;
- built heritage resources, including bridges and monuments; and
- cultural heritage landscapes.

We have reviewed the Project Information provided on the project website and offer the following comments.

Project Summary
The Town of Tecumseh has undertaken a study of the Oldcastle Business Park to review the capacity of the current storm sewer system for current and future development. This study is in fulfillment of Approach #2 for master plans under the Municipal Class EA and is proceeding as a Schedule B undertaking.

Review Comments
We note that a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report and a Cultural Heritage Screening Review have been completed for this Master Plan. The recommendations of these technical studies should be explicitly undertaken as commitments in the Project File Report, including a commitment to complete outstanding cultural heritage work, including Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports and Heritage Impact Assessments where necessary, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, and any further stages of archaeological assessment arising from the Stage 2 report, as early as possible in the detail design stage. We further note that the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, completed under PIF # P058-1783-2019, is currently still under technical review. No archaeological assessment report should be considered final until a letter has been received from MHSTCI indicating that it has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Thank you for consulting MHSTCI on this project and please continue to do so throughout the EA process. If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Dan Minkin
Heritage Planner
Dan.Minkin@Ontario.ca

Copied to: John Henderson, Town of Tecumseh

Liz Michaud

From: pastport <pastport@ontario.ca>
Sent: March 3, 2023 5:10 PM
To: jhenderson@tecumseh.ca; Liz Michaud
Cc: mhenry@amick.ca; PastPort@ontario.ca
Subject: Incomplete Archaeological Report P058-1783-2019 / *

You are being sent this email by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. You have been identified by the consultant archaeologist as either the proponent or approval authority for this project.

RE: ***REVISED 31 December 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of Part of Lot 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lot 306 and 307, Talbot Road South Side, Part of Lot 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lot 303, 304, 305, Talbot Road North Side, Lot 11 and 12, Concession 7, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 8 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 6, Part of Lot 13, Concession 7 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 8, (Geo. Twp. of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex (AMICK File #19867/MTCS File #P058-1783-2019),*** **Filed by MHSTCI Toronto Office on Jan 4, 2023, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P058-1783-2019, MTCS File Number *0011287***

Through our review of this archaeological assessment report, the ministry has determined that this report is incomplete. As a result, our review of this report has been terminated.

There continue to be concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on the property that was subjected to archaeological assessment.

The consultant archaeologist was provided the opportunity to address the ministry's concerns with the report. These concerns have yet to be fully addressed.

For more information on how the remaining concerns can be resolved, please contact the consultant archaeologist directly.

Please **do not** reply to this email. The message will be undeliverable and we are unable to respond from this address.

Liz Michaud

From: pastport <pastport@ontario.ca>
Sent: April 30, 2023 10:50 PM
To: mhenry@amick.ca
Cc: jhenderson@tecumseh.ca; Liz Michaud; PastPort@ontario.ca
Subject: ENTERED INTO REGISTER: Archaeological Report for P058-1783-2019 / *
Attachments: ENTERED INTO REGISTER Archaeological Report for P058-1783-2019.pdf

Dear Michael Henry,

The ministry has reviewed the Revised report for PIF P058-1783-2019 submitted by you as a condition of your licence.

This report has been deemed compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting. It has been entered into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.* Please refer to the attached letter to see the result of this review.

Note: the ministry makes no representation or warrant as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Development proponents and approval authorities: the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism has copied you on this email as you have been identified by the consultant archaeologist as either the proponent or approval authority for this project.

Please **do not** reply to this e-mail. The message will be undeliverable and we are unable to respond from this address.

If you have any questions about this report email us at: Archaeology@ontario.ca

Thank you,

Shari Prowse

Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

Archaeology Program Unit
Heritage Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Floor, 400 University Ave.
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tel.: (519) 671-7742
Email: Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca

Ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme (MCM)

Unité des programme d'archéologie
Direction du patrimoine
Division de la citoyenneté, de l'inclusion et du patrimoine
5e étage, 400 ave. University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9
Tél. : (519) 671-7742
Email: Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca

Ontario

Apr 30, 2023

Michael Henry (P058)
AMICK Consultants Limited
237 Sanders Exeter ON N0M 1S1

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "REVISED 23 March 2023 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research - Pt of Lt 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lt 306 and 307, Talbot Rd S Side, Pt of Lt 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lt 303, 304, 305, Talbot Rd N Side, Lt 11 and 12, Con 7, Lt 10 and 11, Con 8 and Pt of Lt 12 and 13, Con 6, Pt of Lt 13, Con 7 and Pt of Lt 12 and 13, Con 8, (Geo Twp of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex (AMICK File #19867/MTCS File #P058-1783-2019)", Dated Mar 23, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on Mar 30, 2023, MCM Project Information Form Number P058-1783-2019, MCM File Number 0011287

Dear Mr. Henry:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.[1] This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the Stage 1 assessment of the study area as depicted in Maps 4-13 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;
2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking remains to be addressed;
3. The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;

4. A pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects is recommended for any areas where ploughing is viable that have been subject to agricultural tillage in the past;
5. A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;
6. The steepness of any slopes within the study area must be determined through a Property Inspection since slopes at an angle of greater than (>) 20 degrees have low archaeological potential and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment;
7. The footprints of existing or former structures within the study area can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;
8. Areas of disturbance can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;
9. Low-lying and wet areas can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;
10. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MTCS;

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Liz Michaud,Landmark Engineering Inc.
John Henderson,Town of Tecumseh

[1] *In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

LICENSEE INFORMATION:

Contact Information:	Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA Marilyn E. Cornies BA CAHP Southwestern District Office 553 Dufferin Avenue London, ON N6B 2A5 Phone: (419) 432-4435 Email: mhenry@amick.ca/mcornies@amick.ca www.amick.ca
Licensee:	Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA
Ontario Archaeology Licence:	P058

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:	19867
MTCS Project Number:	P058-1783-2019
Investigation Type:	Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research
Project Name:	Oldcastle.
Project Location:	Part of Lot 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lot 306 and 307, Talbot Road South Side, Part of Lot 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lot 303, 304, 305, Talbot Road North Side, Lot 11 and 12, Concession 7, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 8 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 6, Part of Lot 13, Concession 7 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 8, (Geographic Township of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex
Project Designation Number:	Not Currently Available

MTCS FILING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Form(s):	N/A
Date of Report Filing:	23 March 2023
Type of Report:	**REVISED**

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2019 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research of Part of Lot 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lot 306 and 307, Talbot Road South Side, Part of Lot 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lot 303, 304, 305, Talbot Road North Side, Lot 11 and 12, Concession 7, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 8 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 6, Part of Lot 13, Concession 7 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 8, (Geographic Township of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking. A Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was not conducted, as they are not strictly required as part of a Stage 1 Background Study. Accordingly, current conditions within the study area could not be documented sufficiently to permit exemption of any portions of the study area from Stage 2 Property Assessment should this study indicate archaeological potential. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. *Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking remains to be addressed;*

3. *The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;*
4. *A pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects is recommended for any areas where ploughing is viable that have been subject to agricultural tillage in the past;*
5. *A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;*
6. *The steepness of any slopes within the study area must be determined through a Property Inspection since slopes at an angle of greater than (>) 20 degrees have low archaeological potential and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment;*
7. *The footprints of existing or former structures within the study area can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
8. *Areas of disturbance can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
9. *Low-lying and wet areas can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
10. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MTCS;*

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS
Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)
Marilyn Cornies (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED BUSINESS MANAGER
Melissa Maclean BBA email mmaclean@amick.ca

PROJECT COORDINATOR
Melissa Maclean

PROJECT LICENSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION
Nick Kaluzny

PROJECT GRAPHICS
Nick Kaluzny

5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2019 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research of Part of Lot 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lot 306 and 307, Talbot Road South Side, Part of Lot 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lot 303, 304, 305, Talbot Road North Side, Lot 11 and 12, Concession 7, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 8 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 6, Part of Lot 13, Concession 7 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 8, (Geographic Township of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking. A Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was not conducted, as they are not strictly required as part of a Stage 1 Background Study. Accordingly, current conditions within the study area could not be documented sufficiently to permit exemption of any portions of the study area from Stage 2 Property Assessment should this study indicate archaeological potential. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

At the time of preparing this report a development plan had not been provided to AMICK Consultants Limited. Instead a location map showing the extent of the proposed undertaking was provided and is reproduced within this report as Map 3.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL 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 Ottawa had villages in the area (Connecting Windsor-Essex 2011).

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 of the Township of Sandwich map reproduced from The Essex Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden, H. & Co. 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is shown encompass (completely or partially) properties owned by J. Driscoll, A. Cole, C. Boismeep, John O'Neil, Charles Rounding, Stephen Collins, M. Burke, James McCarthy, Jeremiah McCarthy and Alfred Renshaw; ten structures, including a historic church, are shown to be within the study area, with an additional six structures in the immediate vicinity of the study area. This historic church is labelled on the included mapping and is currently known as the Community of Christ Church. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-Contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates an unnamed stream channel situated immediately to the southwest of the study area and multiple settlement roads are depicted as passing through the study area. These roads are the current North Talbot Road, Oldcastle Road, 8th Concession, 9th Concession, Walker Road, Howard Avenue and Ontario Highway 3. The stream channel eventually flows into the Detroit River.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

5.2.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area is as a large business park and industrial area. The study area is roughly 911.34 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly large commercial and industrial buildings. The following description is based on what was readily visible from publicly available satellite imagery. There are multiple commercial buildings spread throughout the northern and western part of the study area, along with some residential structures in the southeastern part of the study area. In the southwestern part of the study area, one of the buildings is a church, which corresponds to a historic church illustrated on the historic atlas map of 1881. There are multiple paved and gravel roads passing through the study area, in addition to a multitude of paved and gravel lots and driveways around each of the commercial structures and leading to all of the residential areas. There is an unnamed stream in the eastern part of the study area. There are two small wooded areas in the eastern part of the study area. There are multiple large agricultural fields that could be ploughed in the eastern and southern parts of the study area. There are also some areas of open field around the local businesses, residences, as part of a sports field in the centre of the study area and as part of the Victoria Greenlawn Gardens cemeteries in the southern part of the study area. The study area is bounded on the north by Ontario Highway 401, on the east by Concession Road 9 and ploughed fields, on the west by Howard Avenue and residential properties and on the south by ploughed fields. The study area contains the intersection of Walker Road and Talbot Road (Ontario Highway 3). A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Maps showing the archaeological potential based on Stage 1 criteria related to proximity to specific features within the study area are included within this report as Maps 14 & 15.

5.2.3 NEARBY CEMETERIES

According to the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, #6, "the licensee shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 and regulation 30/11. For projects that took place before July 1, 2021, of the Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and Regulation."

In the Registrar's Directive (updated 12 February, 2021), the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) states the following:

> *The Registrar, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, and Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO), requires that a professionally licensed archaeologist retained to conduct any Stages 2-4 archaeological fieldwork (invasive ground disturbances) within a cemetery or within lands adjacent to a cemetery where the boundaries cannot be conclusively determined based on records, maps and plans of the cemetery, apply for and receive a Cemetery Investigation Authorization (CIA) prior to conducting this fieldwork.*

The current study area contains within in it the Greenlawn Memorial Cemetery (00667), along the southern boundary. In addition, the Heavenly Rest – Family Catholic Cemeteries (00679), is located adjacent to the study area, along the most westerly boundary. In accordance with the above conditions and directives, contact was made with the BAO and the manager of the cemeteries to confirm the accuracy of the cemetery limits as they are understood presently. AMICK Consultants Ltd contacted the manager of the cemetery and The Diocese of London and was provided with the Map seen in Map 16. However, the email correspondence of that conversation was lost before it could be achieved. Attempts were made to contact the manager to retrieve a record of original conversation or to obtain new mapping, however, no response was received. The ARO was contacted on September 14, 2022, to receive guidance on this issue (See Appendix A). Email correspondence with the BAO indicated that since this is a relatively newer cemetery their boundaries should be very credibly defined and identifiable (See Appendix A)

The Heavenly Rest Catholic Cemetery is under the auspices of The Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of London and was founded in 1929 (The Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of London, 2021). The cemetery manager, Dave Savel, provided AMICK with a copy of the cemetery boundaries (Map 16).

The Greenlawn Memorial Cemetery is under the auspices of The Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of London and was founded in 1928 (The Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of London, 2021). Attempt to contact the cemetery manager was made on several occasions, but AMICK was unable to secure a map of the Greenlawn Memorial Cemetery. AMICK and the BAO agree that since the cemetery was developed in the 20th century, and established using modern planning procedures, boundaries should be reliable and easily identifiable.

As a result of the above research and subsequent dialogue with the BAO, the Greenlawn Memorial Cemetery and Heavenly Rest Cemetery were deemed to have accurate and reliable boundaries since they were established within the 20th century. Therefore, since these are modern cemeteries, there is little concern that there may be burials outside of the modern property limits and AMICK does not recommend mechanical topsoil removal adjacent to these cemeteries to locate possible graves.

5.2.4 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-Contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there are thirty-sex (36) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of 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 MTCS. 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.

Background research shows that four (4) previous study has taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

Archaeological Services Inc. (2008). *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC), City of Windsor and County of Essex, (Town of LaSalle and Town of Tecumseh), Ontario.* Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. Filed under PIF # P057-270-2006, P057-454-2007, and P057-441-2007.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (2015a). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Upper Little River Watershed Master Plan and Stormwater Management Plan*. Windsor, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. Filed under PIF # P389-0040-2014.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (2020b). *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Enbridge Windsor Line Replacement, Mainline Component, Additional Temporary Land Use (TLU)*. London, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. Filed under PIF # P256-0615-2020.

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (2021). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment.* Haliburton, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. Filed under PIF # P1037-0051-2021.

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

> *"Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area,* ***as documented by all available***

> ***reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands****."*
>
> (MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MTCS for the purposes of completing this study, there *impacted by this project"*, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MTCS File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

> *"4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available* ***reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands."***
>
> *"5.* ***If previous findings and recommendations are relevant*** *to the current stage of work, provide the following:*
>
> a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
> b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
> c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work"*
>
> ***(Emphasis Added)***

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. *The County of Essex Official Plan* was adopted on the 19th of February 2014. This plan provides guidance on all aspects of development within the County of Essex. It outlines the county policy for identifying, recognizing and conserving archaeological and heritage resources that may be affected by development within the county. It outlines that the goals should be to either protect archaeological sites in situ by altering development plans, or by documenting and removing archaeological resources to prevent them from being destroyed by any development. However, the plan does not provide any mapping showing any areas thought to hold archaeological potential within the County of Essex (Jones Consulting Group Ltd. 2014).

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

5.3.1 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 MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that Fourteen (14) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Seven (7) of these sites (AbHr-10, AbHr-23, AbHr-24, AbHr-35, AbHr-47, AbHr-52, AbHr-54) 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 1:

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Renaud	AbHr-1	Campsite	Pre-Contact
DRIC P1	AbHr-10	Findspot	Pre-Contact
DRIC P2	AbHr-11	Findspot	Archaic Pre-Contact
Location 5	AbHr-23	Unknown	Pre-Contact
Location 6	AbHr-24	Unknown	Precontact
	AbHr-32	Findspot	Archaic, Late
Site 18	AbHr-35	Unknown	Pre-Contact
	AbHr-37	Findspot	Pre-Contact
Air Port Lands Location 1	AbHr-47	Findspot	Archaic, Middle
	AbHr-52	Findspot	Archaic, Middle
	AbHr-54	Findspot	Pre-Contact
Esses TS	AbHr-6	Campsite	Pre-Contact
Canard 1	AbHr-67	Findspot	Archaic, Early
Canard 2	AbHr-68	Findspot	Archaic, Early

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

The study area contains an unnamed stream and a second unnamed stream lies approximately 270 metres to the south of the study area. Both of these streams are sources of potable water and both eventually flow into the Detroit River. The distance to water criteria used to

establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-Contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

Table 2 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 2 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	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

5.3.2 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 MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that seven-teen (17) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Seven (7) of these sites (AbHr-10, AbHr-23, AbHr-24, AbHr-35, AbHr-47, AbHr-52, AbHr-54) 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

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Burke	AbHr-12	Homestead	Post-Contact
DRIC H2	AbHr-13	Farmstead	Post-Contact
	AbHr-17	Unknown	Post-Contact

	AbHr-18	Homestead	Post-Contact
Location 5	AbHr-23	Unknown	Post-Contact
Location 6	AbHr-24	Unknown	Post-Contact
	AbHr-26	Scatter	Post-Contact
	AbHr-34	Scatter	Post-Contact
Site 18	AbHr-35	Unknown	Euro-Canadian
	AbHr-36	Scatter	Post-Contact
	AbHr-38	Scatter	Post-Contact
	AbHr-39	Unknown	Post-Contact
	AbHr-51	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian
	AbHr-52	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian
	AbHr-53	Scatter	Euro-Canadian
	AbHr-54	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian
	AbHr-47	Scatter	Euro-Canadian

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

5.3.3 REGISTERED SITES WITH AN 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 MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that eight (8) archaeological sites without cultural affiliation had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered archaeological sites with an unknown cultural affiliation are briefly described below in Table 4:

TABLE 4 UNAFFILIATED SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Site 1	AbHr-20	N/A	N/A
Site 3	AbHr-21	N/A	N/A
Location 4	AbHr-22	N/A	N/A
Location 7	AbHr-25	N/A	N/A
Site 9	AbHr-27	N/A	N/A
Site 12	AbHr-30	N/A	N/A
Site 13	AbHr-31	N/A	N/A
Site 15	AbHr-33	N/A	N/A

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

5.3.4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

5.3.4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. (2008)

As noted above, there are four (4) archaeolgical studies that are relevant to the current assessment. Most of these document archaeological investigations completed within 50 metres of the study area within adjacent proeprties. Each of these reports is discussed below:

Archaeological Services Inc in 2008 completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on lands within the study area. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

> *The Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) Environmental Assessment Study is being conducted by a partnership of the federal, state and provincial governments in Canada and the United States in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA), the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act (OEAA), and the U.S National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).*
>
> *The lands to be subject to archaeological assessment were assigned survey priorities (Priorities 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest). The survey priorities were based on expert judgment with respect to potential for the presence of archaeological sites, the need to identify significant sites as soon as possible in areas common to all alternatives, and the need to gather sufficient information to contribute meaningfully to the evaluation of Practical Alternatives with respect to potential impact to archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential. This report represents the initial findings of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the DRIC Environmental Assessment (EA) for Priority 1 to 5 lands, excluding lands where permission to enter (PTE) was not granted. Although the non-PTE lands still remain to be assessed sufficient investigation of lands within the Area of Investigation has been undertaken to allow a comparative assessment to be made among the alternatives. Not that two Priority 2 properties consisting of active agricultural lands that were previously assessed by test pit survey will have to be re-assessed by pedestrian survey after the lands have been ploughed and properly weathered.*

> *To date, 42 archaeological components have been located within the Area of Investigation, including 14 pre-contact Aboriginal, 18 Euro-Canadian, and 5 mixed Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian assemblages.*
>
> *The Aboriginal sites, identified by the "P" designation, include 20 sites components represented only by flaked lithics and 2 components that also include fragments of prehistoric ceramics. Within the former group, only 2 sites, P1 (AbHr-10) and P2 (AbHr-11), yielded diagnostic artifacts that provided information pertaining to cultural affiliation: Site P1 is represented by an Early Archaic Nettling point dating to ca. 9800-8900 B.P (Ellis et al., 1990: Figure 4.3, pp. 73-78), and Site P2 is characterized by a Middle Archaic Brewerton Corner-notched point dating ca. 5000-4500 B.P. (Ellis et al., 1990: Figure 4.3, pp. 83-93). The remaining sites feature non-diagnostic flaking detritus. Of the two ceramic-bearing Aboriginal sites, neither has specimens large enough to provide observable evidence of surface preparation or decoration, and all are characteristic of the Woodland period, which dates post 3000 B.P.*
>
> *The Euro-Canadian sites, identified by the "H" designation, include 23 components based on material culture that includes refined white earthenware, various types of windows and bottle glass, saw-cut bone, and a variety of metal objects and personal items, to name a few. All artifact collections from the Euro-Canadian sites were examined by Ms. Eva MacDonald, ASI's Manager of Historic Archaeology and a serious of detailed land use histories were complied for selected sites to provide assistance in evaluating their heritage potential and significance. Selection of sites for further evaluation is based on the analysis of artifact material from each site.*

In light of these findings, we offer the following recommendations:

1- *Two properties identified as being active agricultural lands by previously assessed by test pit survey will have to be re-surveyed after the lands have been ploughed and allowed to properly weather by rainfall;*
2- *The balance of the lands assessed herein should be considered free of any further archaeological concern.*
3- *Once a technically and environmentally preferred alternative is selected, a Stage 2 assessment should be required for any additional lands not assessed herein (e.g. due to PTE refusal).*

5.3.4.2 STANTEC CONSULTING LTD. (2015A)

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisted of the systematic field investigation of areas determined o have archaeological potential for which permission to enter was granted. This assessment was conducted on properties in areas of interest impacted by, or in proximity

to, the Practical Alternatives. This assessment involved the documentation and inventory of archaeological resources within those areas.

Stantec Consulting Ltd in 2015 completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment on lands within 50m of the study area. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

> *Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Windsor to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Townships of Sandwich East and South, now City of Windsor and Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario prior to the expansion of water services within the study area. The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Walter McCall, Ph.D., of Stantec by the MTCS. A site visit was undertaken on April 17, 2014 as per Section 1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).*
>
> *Results of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, determined that portions of the study area exhibit a moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required for portions of the study area.*
>
> (Stantec Consultants Ltd. 2015a)

5.3.4.3 STANTEC CONSULTING LTD. (2015B)

Stantec Consulting Ltd in 2020 completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on lands within 50m of the study area. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

> *Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for additional temporary land use (TLU) parcels (the study area) related to the mainline component of the Windsor Line Replacement Project (the Project). As part of the planning phase of the Project in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1990a) and the requirements of Section 4.3.4 of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario, 7th Edition (OEB 2016), it was noted that 11 additional TLU parcels would be*

> *required during the construction phase of the Project which had not been previously subject to Stage 2 assessment. Together, these 11 additional TLU parcels form the study area for the Project and are the subject of this report. Overall, the additional TLU study area for the Project comprises approximately 2.4 hectares and consists primarily small pockets of agricultural field, with smaller areas of municipal road rights-of-way and manicured lawn.*
>
> *No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the additional TLU study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 Standard 3 of the MHSTCI's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), no further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.*
>
> (Stantec Consultants Ltd. 2020b)

5.3.4.4 EARTHWORKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC (2021)

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc in 2021 completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment on lands within the study area. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

> *Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 20.81 hectare property, located at 5240 Talbot Road, Town of Tecumseh, historically part of Lot 11, Concession 8, Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Essex County, Ontario. The assessment was undertaken in support of a Draft Plan of Subdivision Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh Official Plan which requires that development on lands containing significant archaeological resources shall avoid the destruction or alteration of these resources.*
>
> *Section 1.3 of the Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. As documented in Section 1.0 of this report, a number of features documented during background research indicate archaeological potential. These include:*
> *- Location of the study area next to North Talbot Road and Concession 8, both of which are historically mapped transportation routes.*
> *- The location of the study area on a glacial beach ridge.*
>
> *As a result of the identification of these features, it is determined that the study area contains archaeological potential, and additional archaeological assessment is required.*

(Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc, 2021)

5.3.5 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as Part of Lot 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lot 306 and 307, Talbot Road South Side, Part of Lot 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lot 303, 304, 305, Talbot Road North Side, Lot 11 and 12, Concession 7, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 8 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 6, Part of Lot 13, Concession 7 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 8, (Geographic Township of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as a large business park and industrial area. The study area is roughly 911.34 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly large commercial and industrial buildings. The following description is based on what was readily visible from publicly available satellite imagery. There are multiple commercial buildings spread throughout the northern and western part of the study area, along with some residential structures in the southeastern part of the study area. In the southwestern part of the study area, one of the buildings is a church, which corresponds to a historic church illustrated on the historic atlas map of 1881. There are multiple paved and gravel roads passing through the study area, in addition to a multitude of paved and gravel lots and driveways around each of the commercial structures and leading to all of the residential areas. There is an unnamed stream in the eastern part of the study area. There are two small wooded areas in the eastern part of the study area. There are multiple large agricultural fields that could be ploughed in the eastern and southern parts of the study area. There are also some areas of open field around the local businesses, residences, as part of a sports field in the centre of the study area and as part of the cemeteries in the southern part of the study area. The study area is bounded on the north by Ontario Highway 401, on the east by Concession Road 9 and ploughed fields, on the west by Howard Avenue and residential properties and on the south by ploughed fields. The study area contains the intersection of Walker Road and Talbot Road (Ontario Highway 3). A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Maps showing the archaeological potential within the study area based on the proximity to specific features outlined in the Stage 1 are included within this report as Maps 14 & 15.

5.3.6 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).

5.3.7 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological resource potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

An unnamed stream lies within the southeastern part of the study area and a second unnamed stream lies approximately 270 metres to the south of the study area. Both of these streams are sources of potable water, and both eventually flow into the Detroit River.

5.3.8 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property Assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.3.8.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

There are multiple commercial buildings spread throughout the northern and western part of the study area, along with some residential structures in the southeastern part of the study area, based on the current satellite imagery. In the southwestern part of the study area, one of the buildings is a church, which corresponds to a historic church illustrated on the historic atlas map of 1881. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any structures and their respective influence on Stage 2 Property Assessment strategy must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any apparent structural footprints can be deemed areas of deep prior disturbance of no archaeological potential and/or are not accessible and/or are not viable to assess and can therefore, be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

5.3.8.2 DISTURBANCE

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of past quarrying, major landscaping, and sewage and infrastructure development (MTC 2011: 18), as well as driveways made of gravel or asphalt or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

> *"Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level,* ***the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.*** *The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. The* ***fill material should not contain organic elements,*** *and possess a low index of*

> *plasticity. Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation.* ***The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage."*** *[Emphasis Added]*
>
> (Goel 2013)

The supporting matrix of a hard paved surface cannot contain organic material which is subject to significant compression, decay and moisture retention. Topsoil has no engineering value and must be removed in any construction application where the surface finish at grade requires underlying support.

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential. This consideration does not apply to relatively minor below ground services that connect structures and facilities to services that support their operation and use. Major servicing corridors will be situated within adjacent road allowances with only minor, narrow and relatively shallow underground services entering into the study area to connect existing structures to servicing mainlines. The relatively minor, narrow and shallow services buried within a residential property do not require such extensive ground disturbance to remove or minimize archaeological potential within affected areas.

Based on the current satellite imagery, there are multiple paved and gravel roads passing through the study area, in addition to a multitude of paved and gravel lots and driveways around each of the commercial structures and leading to all of the residential areas. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any disturbances must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before areas of deep prior disturbance where archaeological potential has been removed and/or where current conditions prohibit conventional assessment, can be deemed excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

5.3.8.3 Low-Lying and Wet Areas

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to inaccessibility.

Based on the current satellite imagery, the study area appears to contain an unnamed stream in the eastern part of the study area. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any low-lying wet areas must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any low-lying wet areas can be deemed of low archaeological potential and/or not viable to assess and therefore, excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

5.3.8.4 STEEP SLOPE

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

Generally, steep slopes are not assessed because steep slopes are interpreted to have low potential, not due to viability to assess, except in cases where the slope is severe enough to become a safety concern for archaeological field crews. In such cases, the Occupational Health and Safety Act takes precedence as indicated in the introduction to the Standards and Guidelines. AMICK Consultant Limited policy is to assess all slope areas whenever it is safe to do so. Assessment of slopes, except where safety concerns arise, eliminates the invariably subjective interpretation of what might constitute a steep slope in the field. This is done to minimize delays due to conflicts in such interpretations and to increase the efficiency of review.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any potential steep slopes must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any slope areas can be deemed too steep to assess or too steep to have archaeological potential and therefore be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

5.3.8.5 WOODED AREAS

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Property Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

Based on the current satellite imagery, there are two small wooded areas in the eastern part of the study area. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any wooded areas must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist.

5.3.8.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical

assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

Based on the current satellite imagery, there are multiple large agricultural fields that could be ploughed in the eastern and southern parts of the study area. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any ploughable lands must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist.

5.3.8.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

Based on the current satellite imagery there are also some areas of open field around the local businesses, residences, as part of a sports field in the centre of the study area and as part of the cemeteries in the southern part of the study area. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any lawn or meadow areas must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist.

5.3.9 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-Contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

At this time and based on current satellite imagery, it appears that large portions of the study area do exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required across the entire study area.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

6.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection or field reconnaissance is not required as part of a Stage 1 Background Study unless there is reason to believe that portions of the study area may be excluded from physical assessment on the basis of the conditions of the property or portions thereof and it is desired by the proponent to formally exclude any such areas from a Stage 2 Property Assessment. As a property inspection has not been performed, no part of the study area may be excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The Stage 1 Property Inspection will have to be undertaken concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking. As a Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was not conducted, current conditions within the study area cannot be documented sufficiently to permit exemption of any portions of the study area from Stage 2 Property Assessment should this study indicate archaeological potential. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

7.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

"A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment." (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

" The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property's archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment." (MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential when documented within the study area, or within close proximity to the study area (as applicable), include:

" - previously identified archaeological sites

- *water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
    - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
    - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
    - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
    - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)*
- *elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, 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 Post-contact industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)*
- *areas of early Post-contact 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 Actor that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site*
- *property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sties, historical events, activities, or occupations"*

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if property assessment of a study area or portions of a study area is required.

> *"Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required."*
>
> (MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

> *"The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property's archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment."*
>
> (MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative cultural heritage value or interest of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of cultural heritage value or interest to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTCS and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

1) *"Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential."*

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*
   Previously registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study area.

2) *Water Sources*
   Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

   There are identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. The study area contains an unnamed stream and a second unnamed stream lies approximately 270 metres to the south of the study area. Both of these streams are sources of potable water and both eventually flow into the Detroit River.

   Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

   There are no identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*
   Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases

seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*
This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study area.

5) *Elevated Topography*
Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*
Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The soil conditions are unknown, and will be determined as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*
These are landscape features 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.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

8) *Resource Areas*
Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g.,

quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Post-Contact Settlement*
These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and 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.

The study area is situated in close proximity to multiple historic structures (including at least one church) identified on the historic atlas map.

10) *Early Historical Transportation Routes*
This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is situated within 100 metres of multiple early settlement roads that appears on the Historic Atlas Map of 1881. Some of these roads also pass through the study area.

11) *Heritage Property*
Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to the study area.

12) *Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites*
This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.
The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that *"Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include:"*

1) *Quarrying*
   There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

2) *Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil*
   Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties that do not have a long history of Post-Contact occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. Pre-Contact sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

   There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were ever carried out within the study area. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property

Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

Based on the current satellite imagery, there are multiple paved and gravel roads passing through the study area, in addition to a multitude of paved and gravel lots and driveways around each of the commercial structures and leading to all of the residential areas. As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any disturbances must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before areas of deep prior disturbance where archaeological potential has been removed and/or where current conditions prohibit conventional assessment, can be deemed excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

3) *Building Footprints*

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are dozens of buildings within the study area as part of the business park and industrial area that is within the study area. However, this is based on current satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

"Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential."

(MTC 2011: 18)

"Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment."

(MTC 2011: 18)

SUMMARY

Table 2 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement structures (including a historic church), and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent and within the study area.

TABLE 2 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	**Y**			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)			**X**	If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area			**X**	If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)			**X**	If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-Contact settlement area within 300 m.	**Y**			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		**N**		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-Contact, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)			**X**	If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

1) Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:
a. if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.
b. if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.
2) Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. *Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking remains to be addressed;*
3. *The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;*
4. *A pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects is recommended for any areas where ploughing is viable that have been subject to agricultural tillage in the past;*
5. *A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;*
6. *The steepness of any slopes within the study area must be determined through a Property Inspection since slopes at an angle of greater than (>) 20 degrees have low archaeological potential and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment;*
7. *The footprints of existing or former structures within the study area can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*

8. *Areas of disturbance can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
9. *Low-lying and wet areas can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
10. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MTCS;*

9.0 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 Tourism and Culture 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.*

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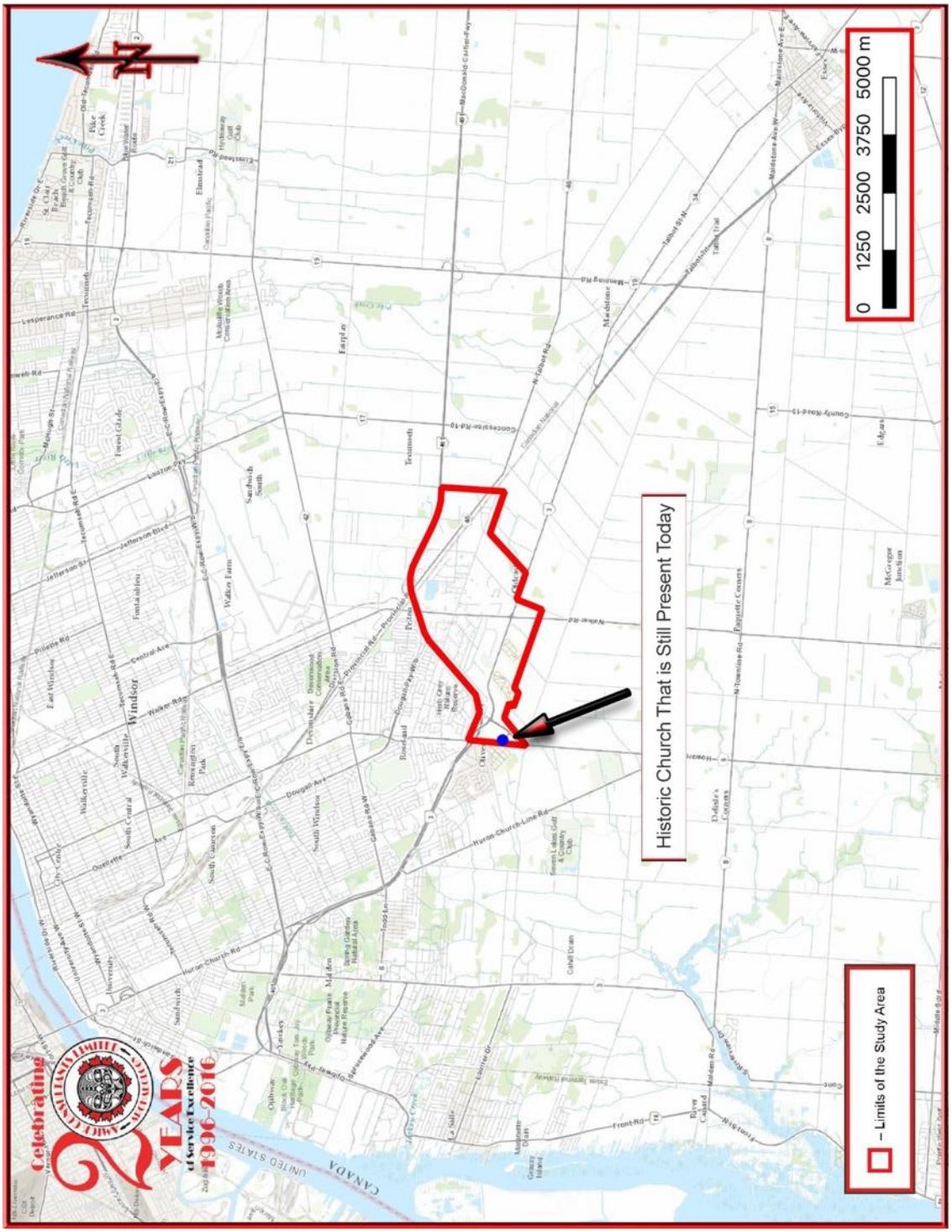
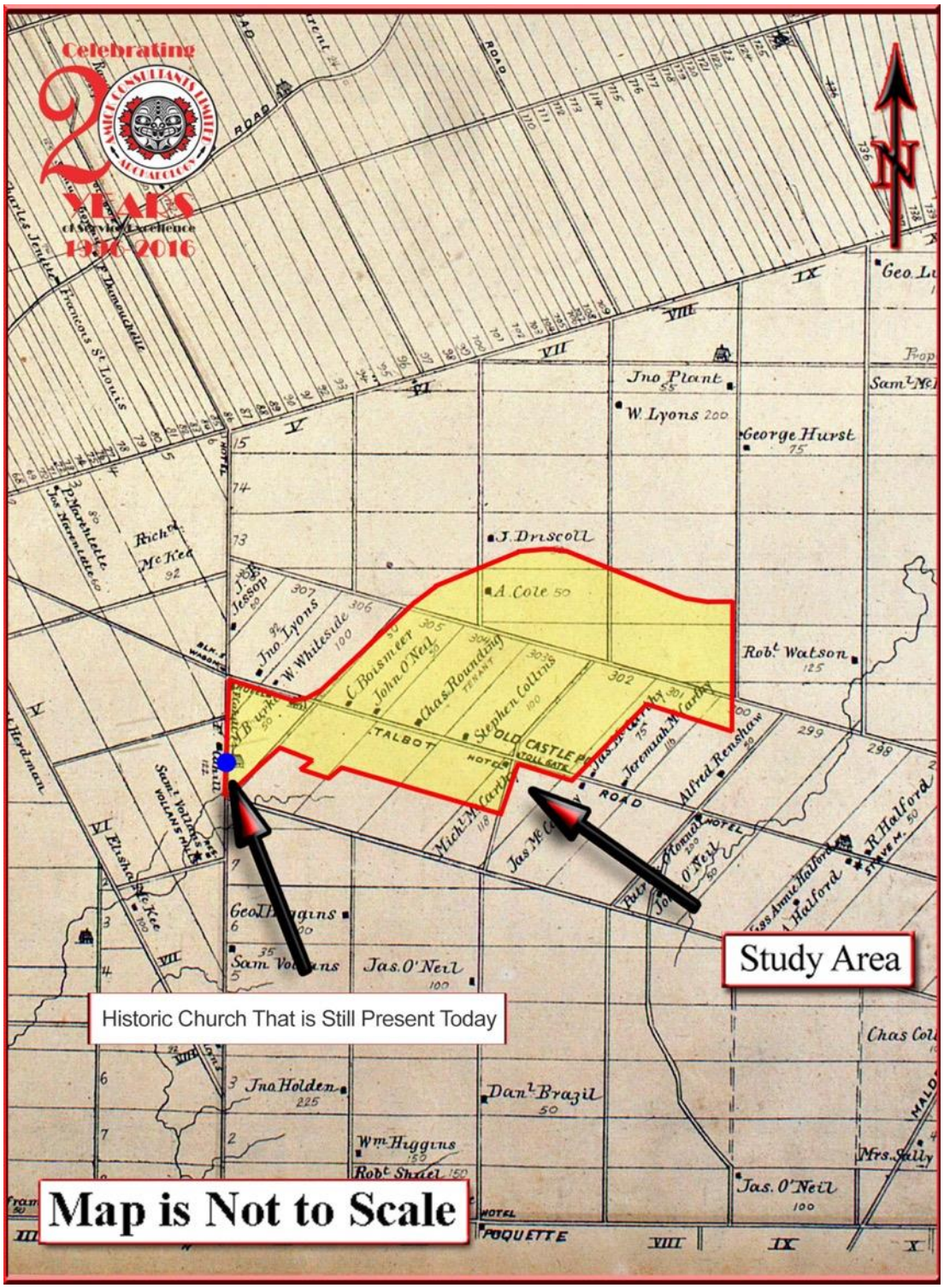
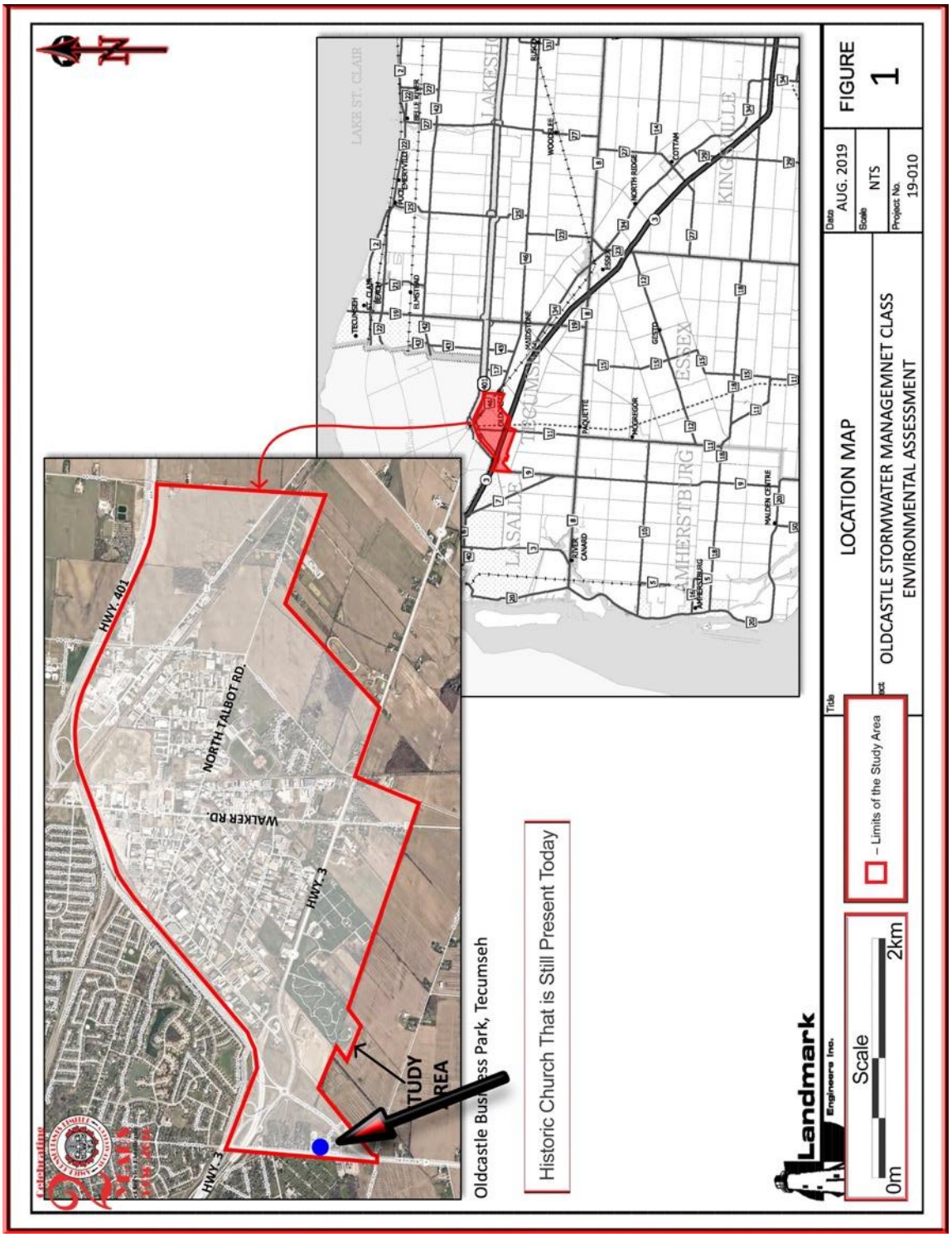
11.0 MAPS



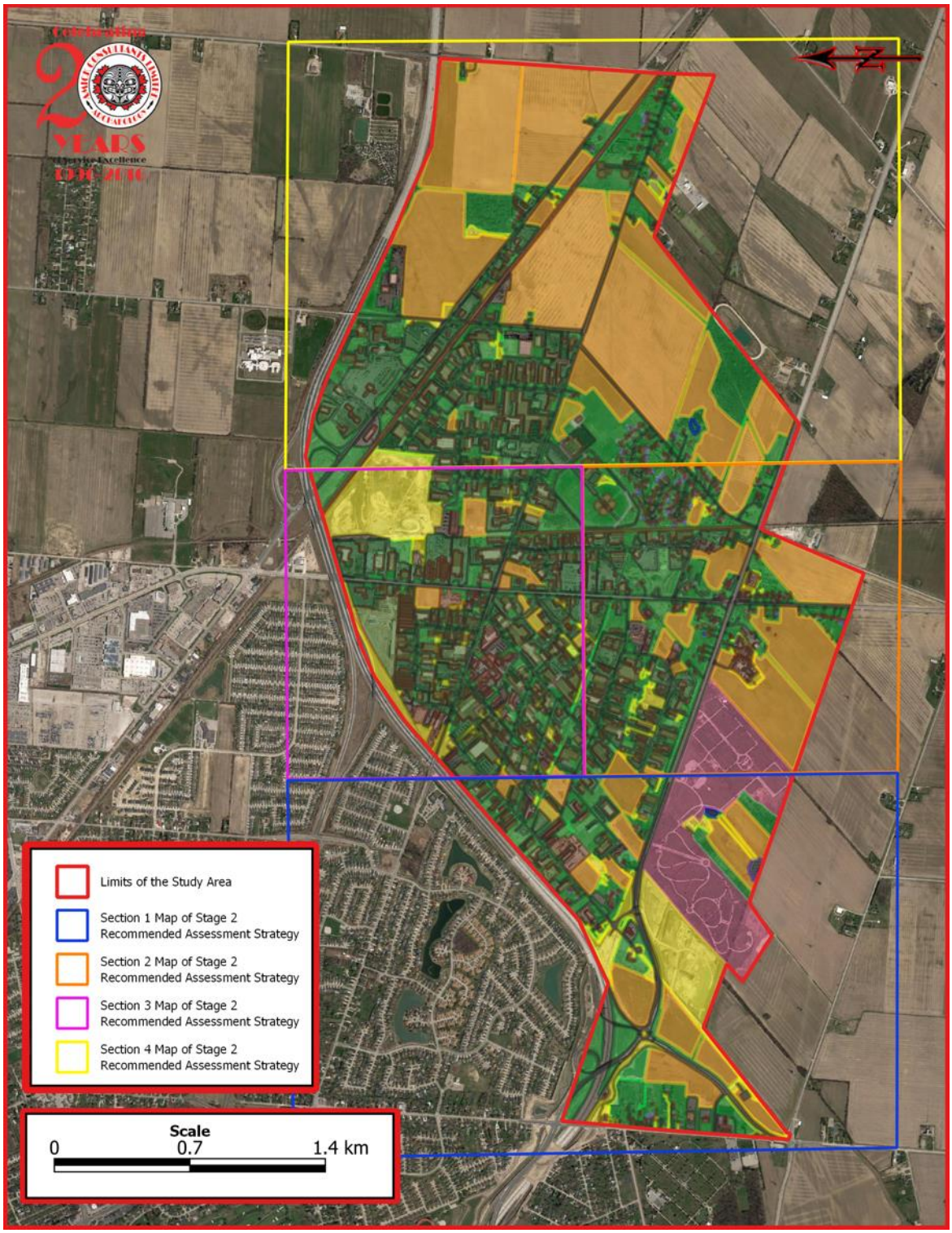
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2018)



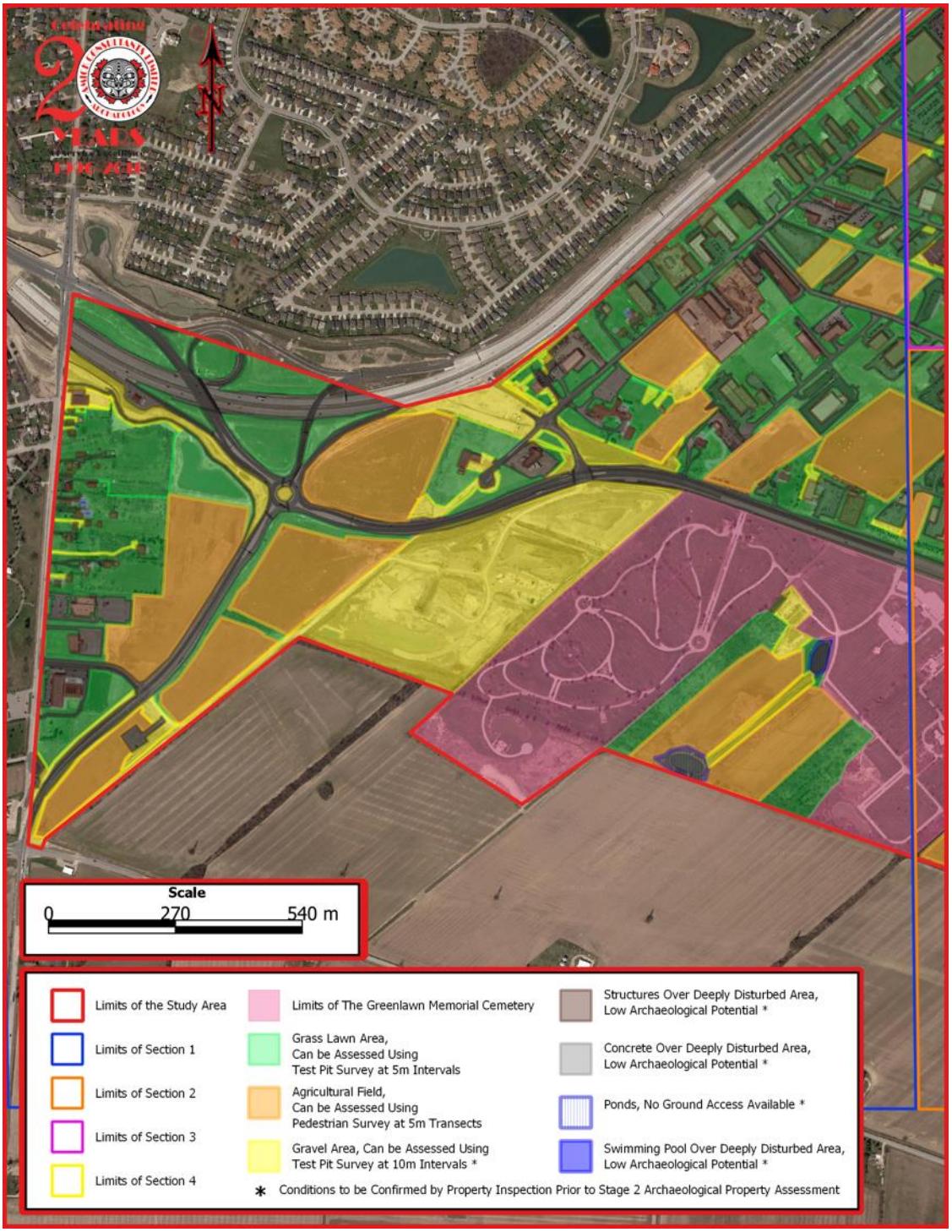
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH (BELDEN, H. & CO. 1881)



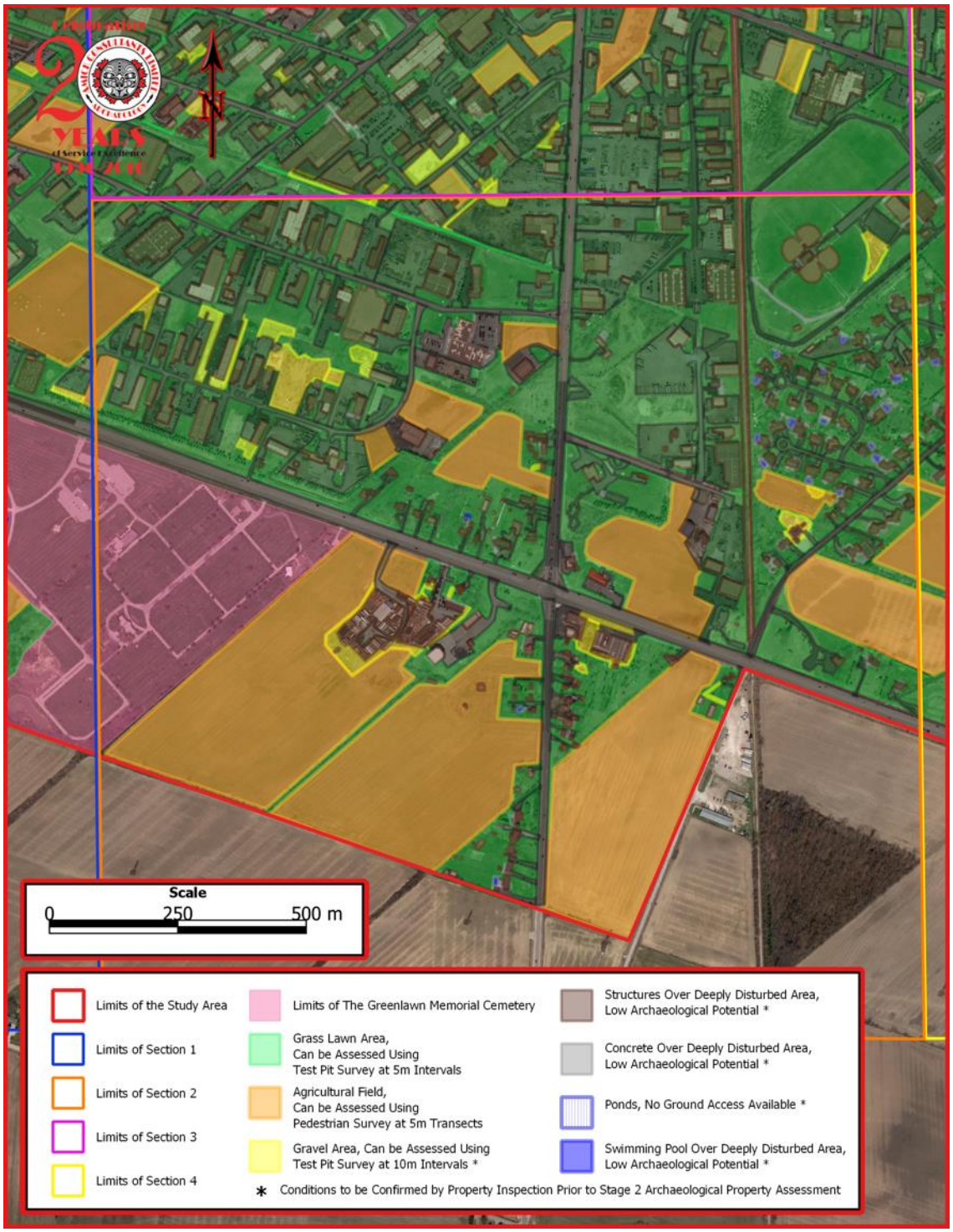
MAP 3 LOCATION MAP (LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



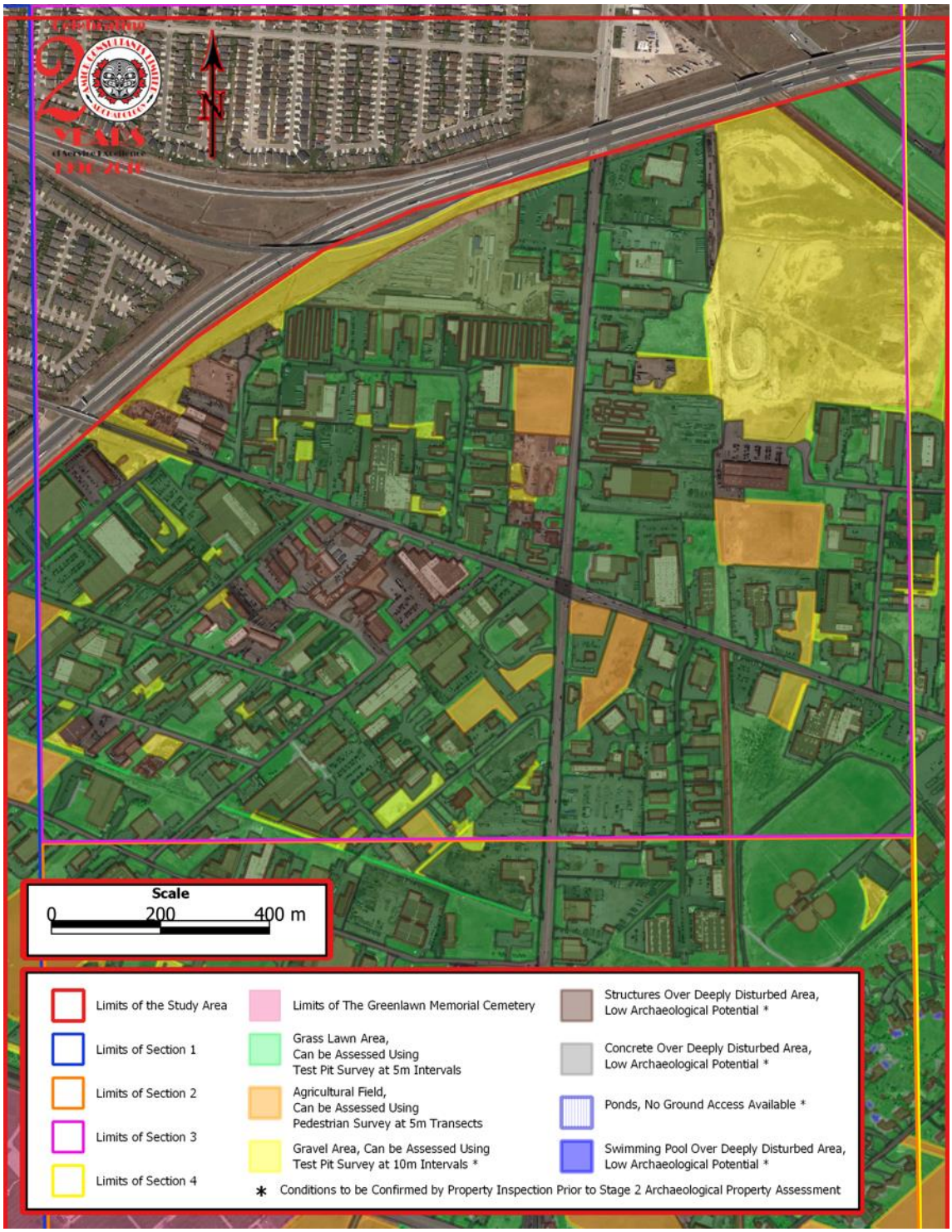
MAP 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – OVERVIEW OF ENTIRE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2021)



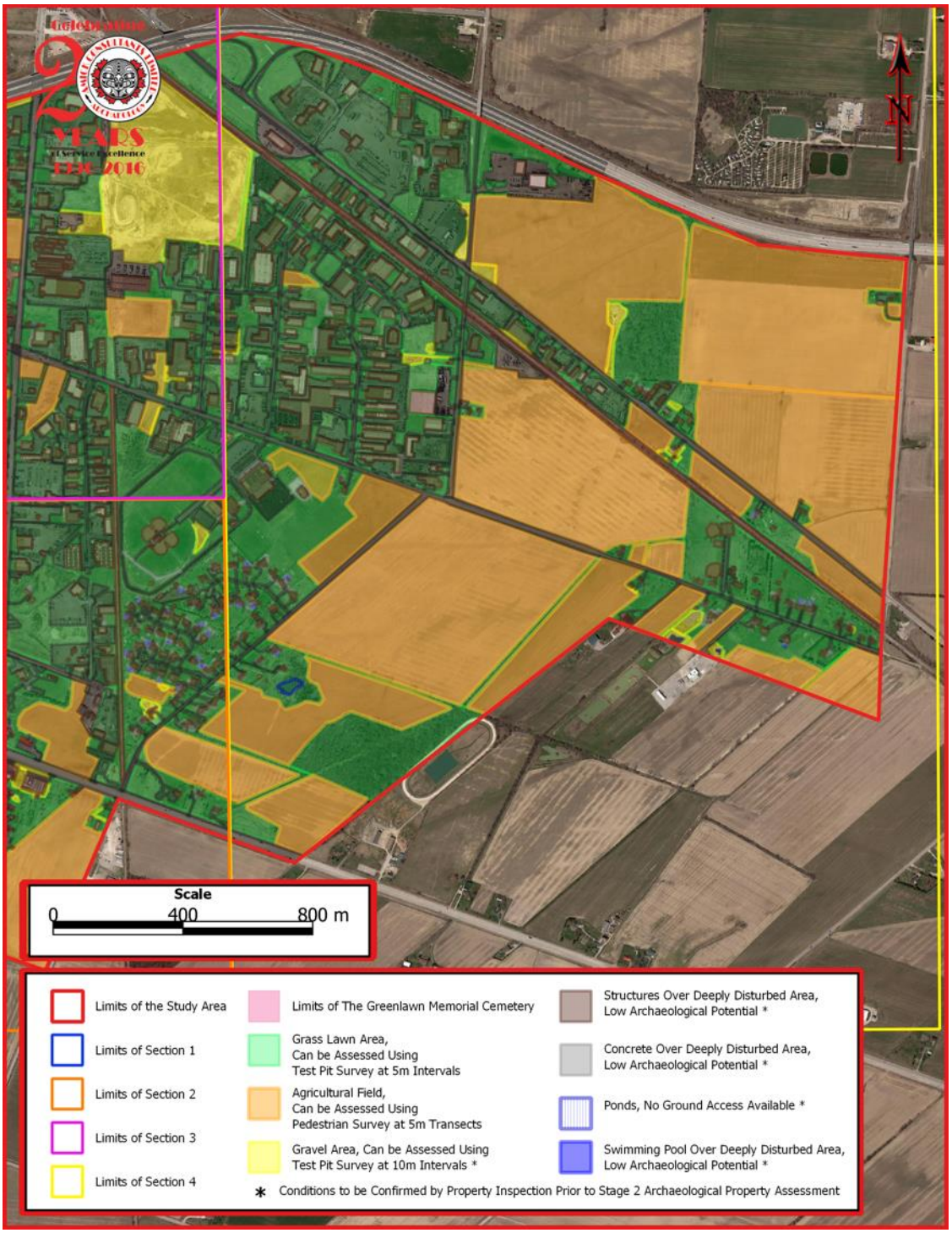
MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 1 (GOOGLE EARTH 2021)



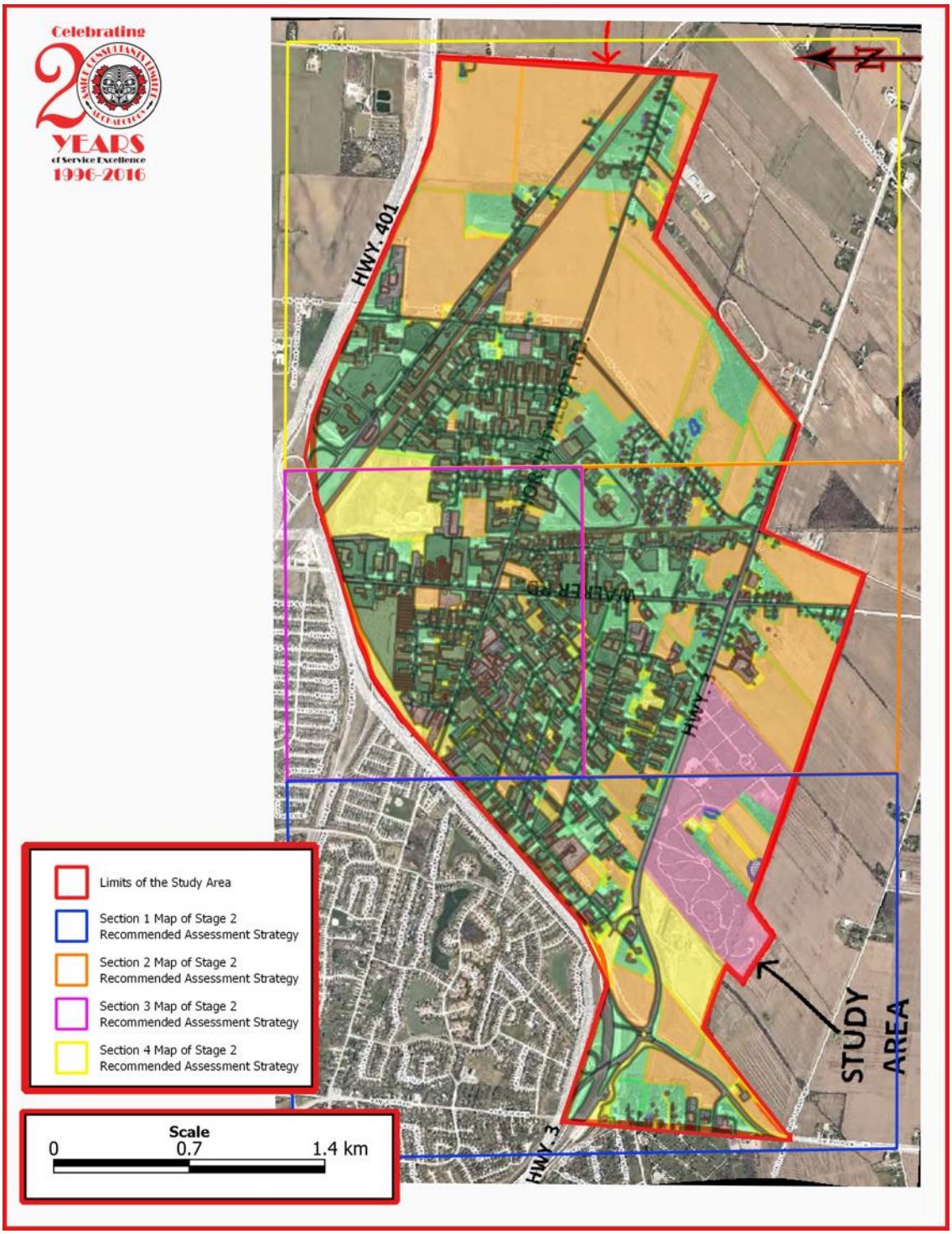
MAP 6 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 2 (GOOGLE EARTH 2021)



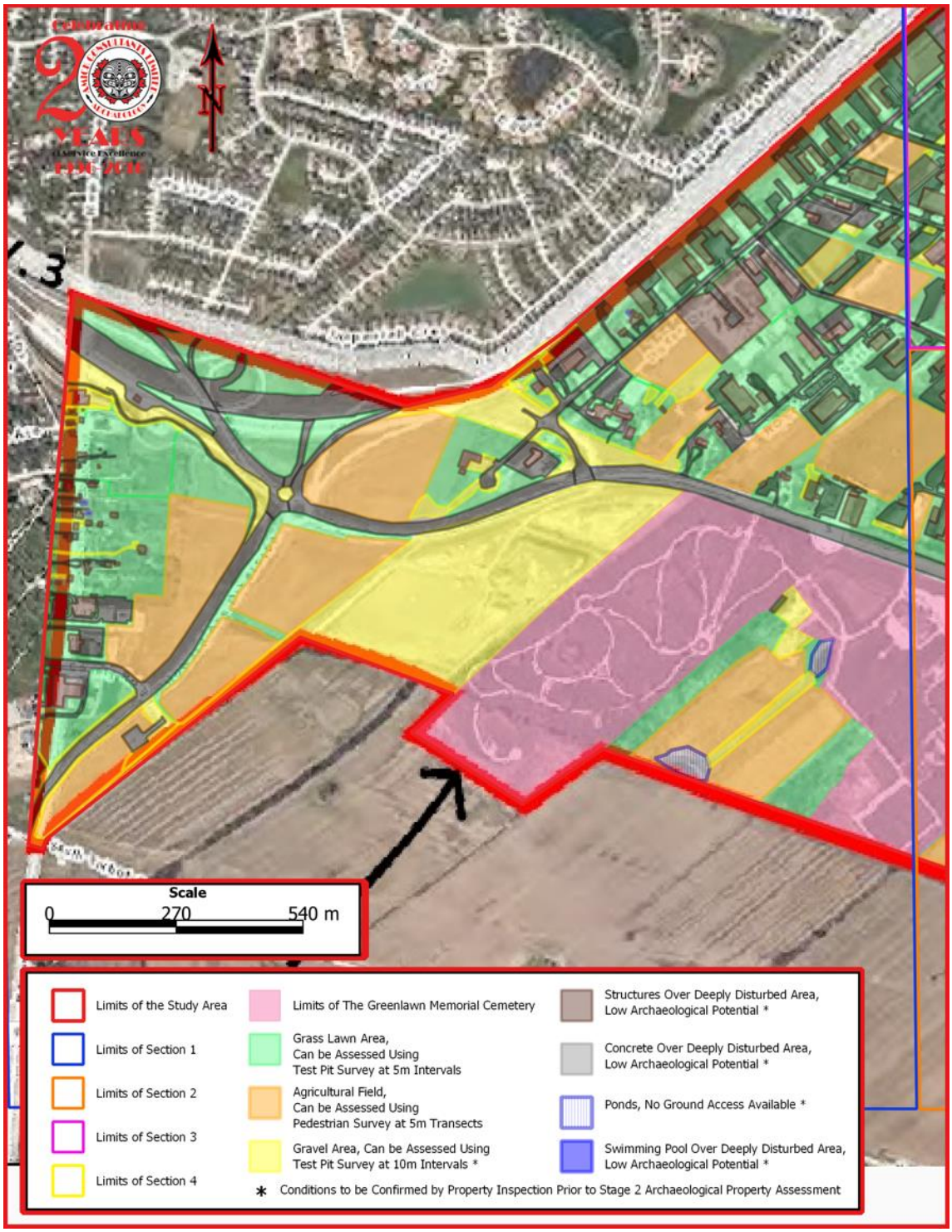
MAP 7 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 3 (GOOGLE EARTH 2021)



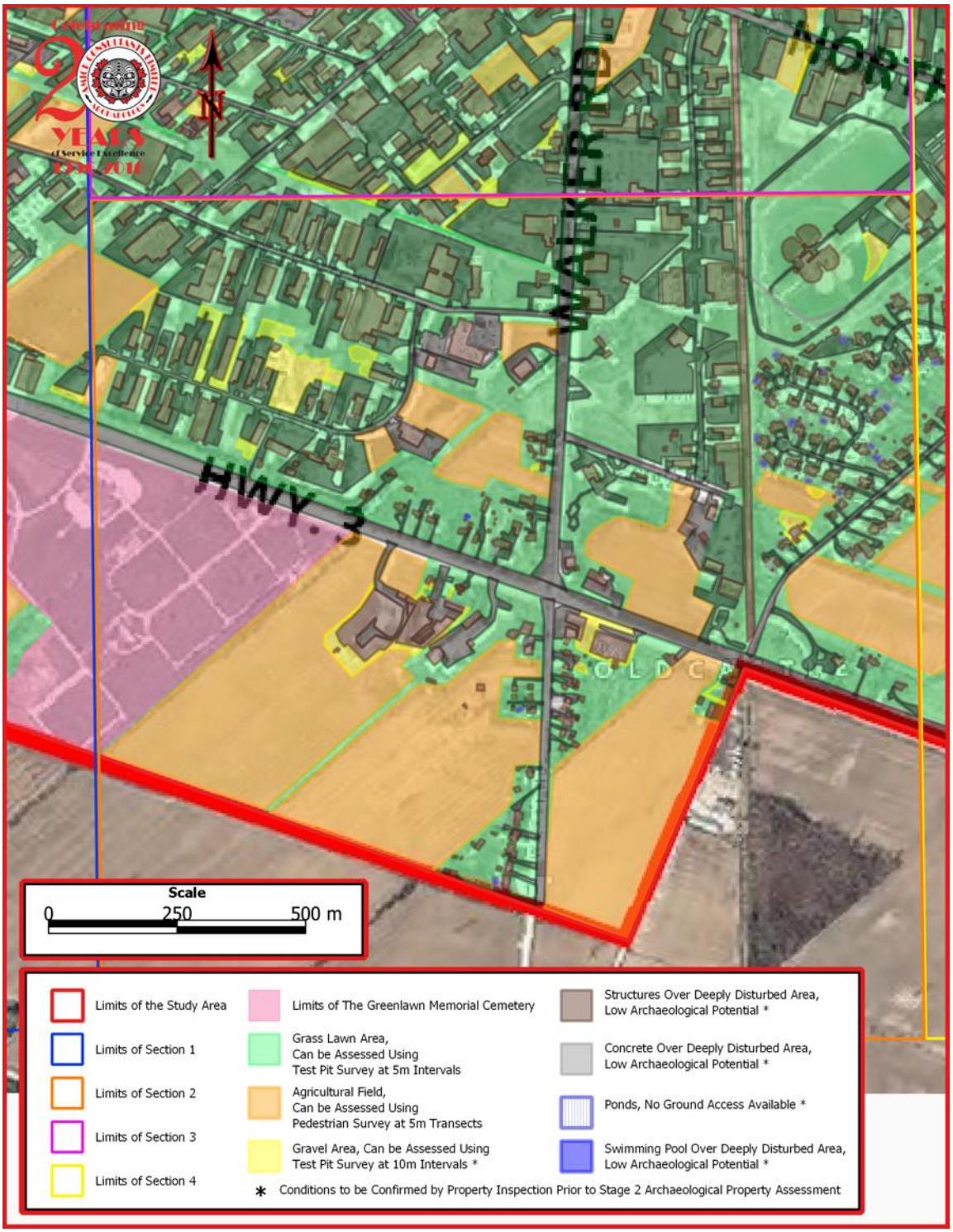
MAP 8 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 4 (GOOGLE EARTH 2021)



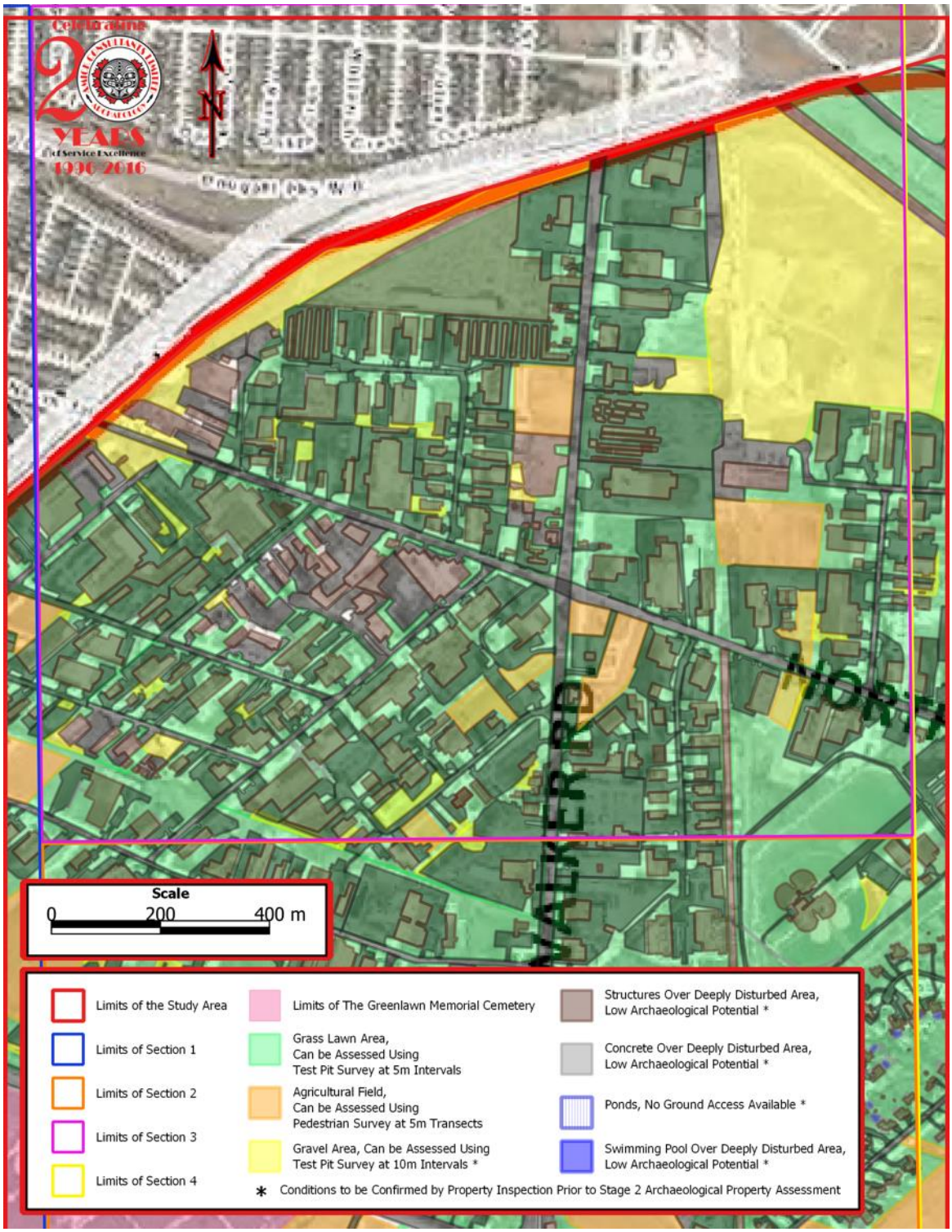
MAP 9 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – OVERVIEW OF ENTIRE STUDY AREA (AFTER LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



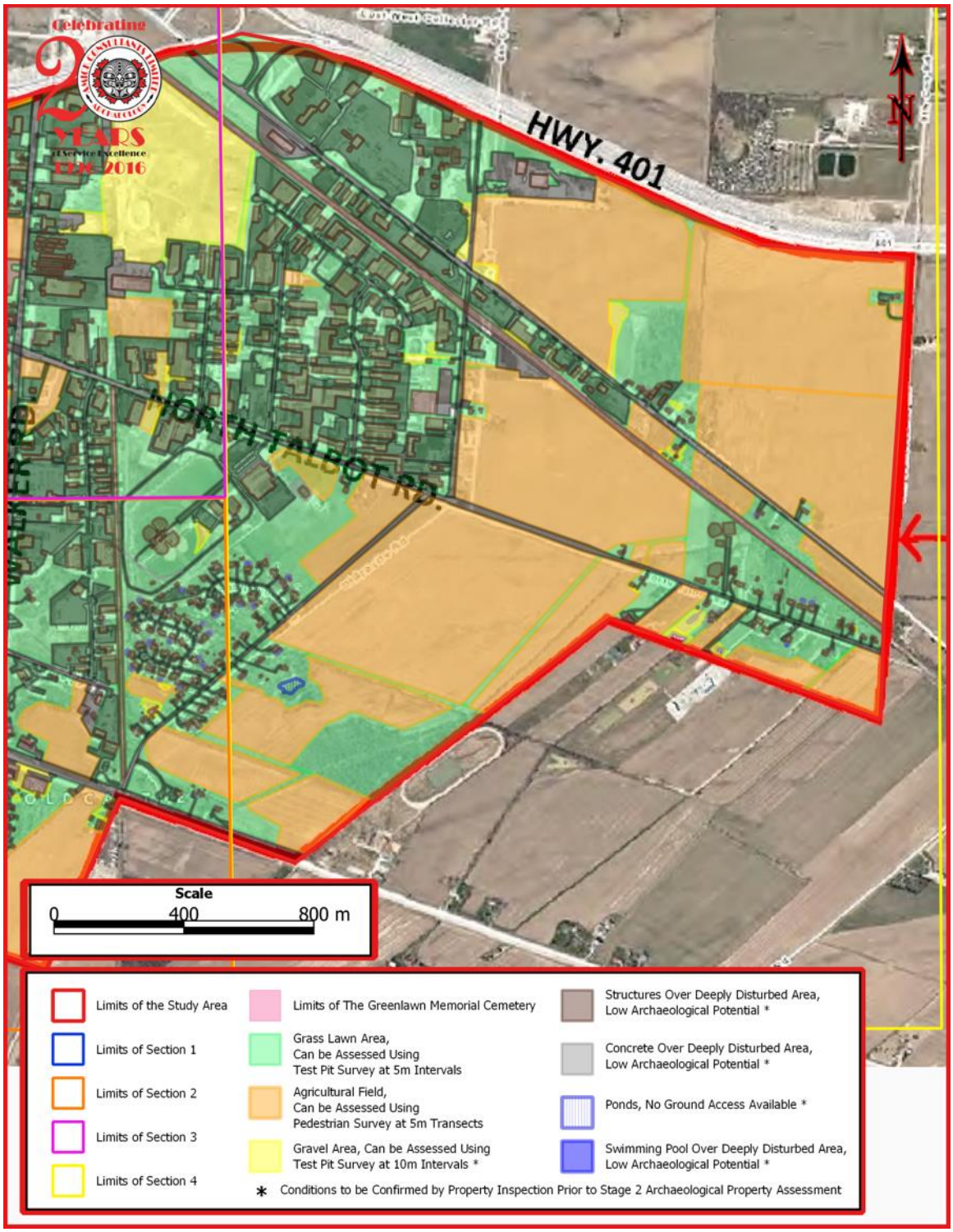
MAP 10 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 1 (AFTER LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



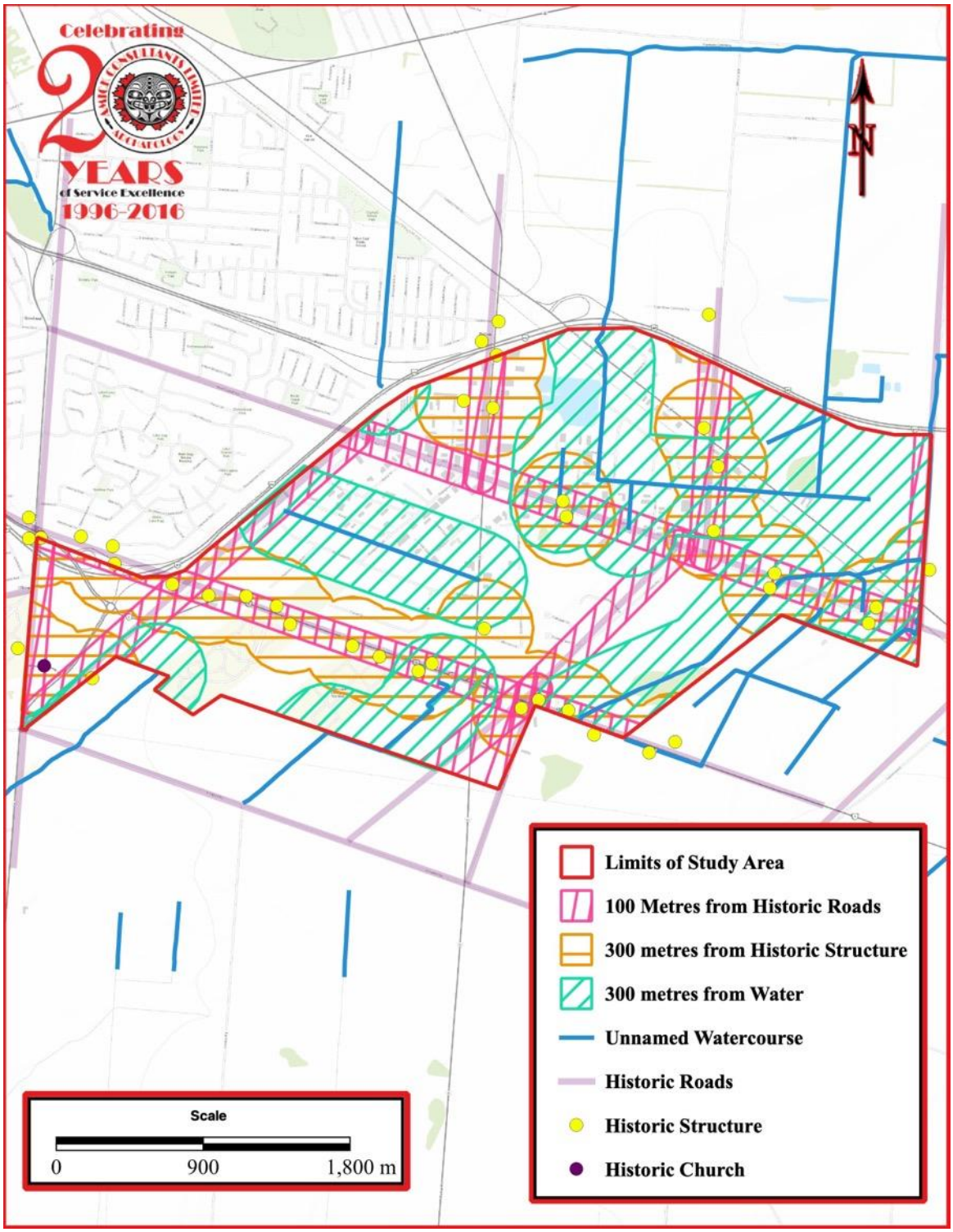
MAP 11 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 2 (AFTER LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



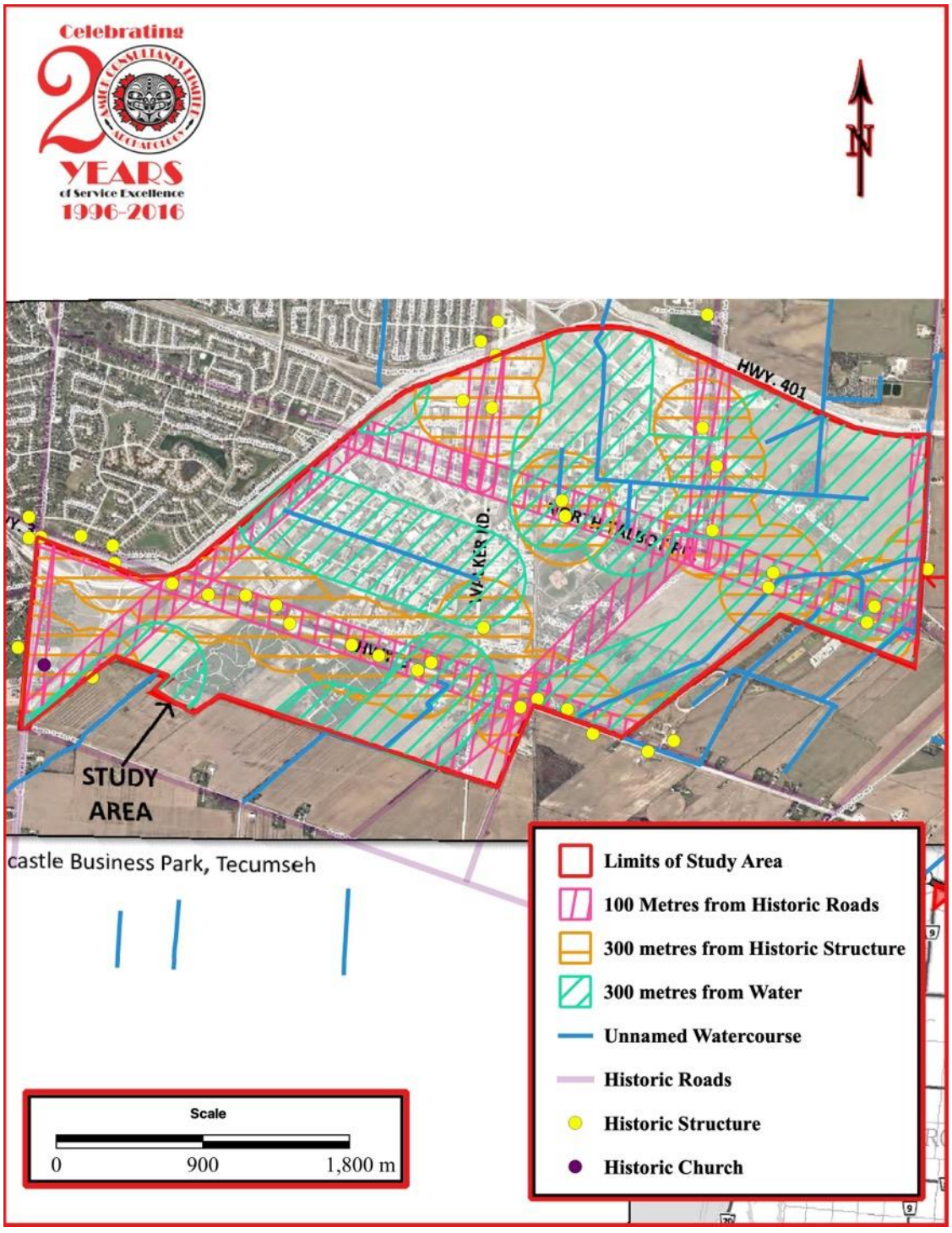
MAP 12AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 3 (AFTER LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



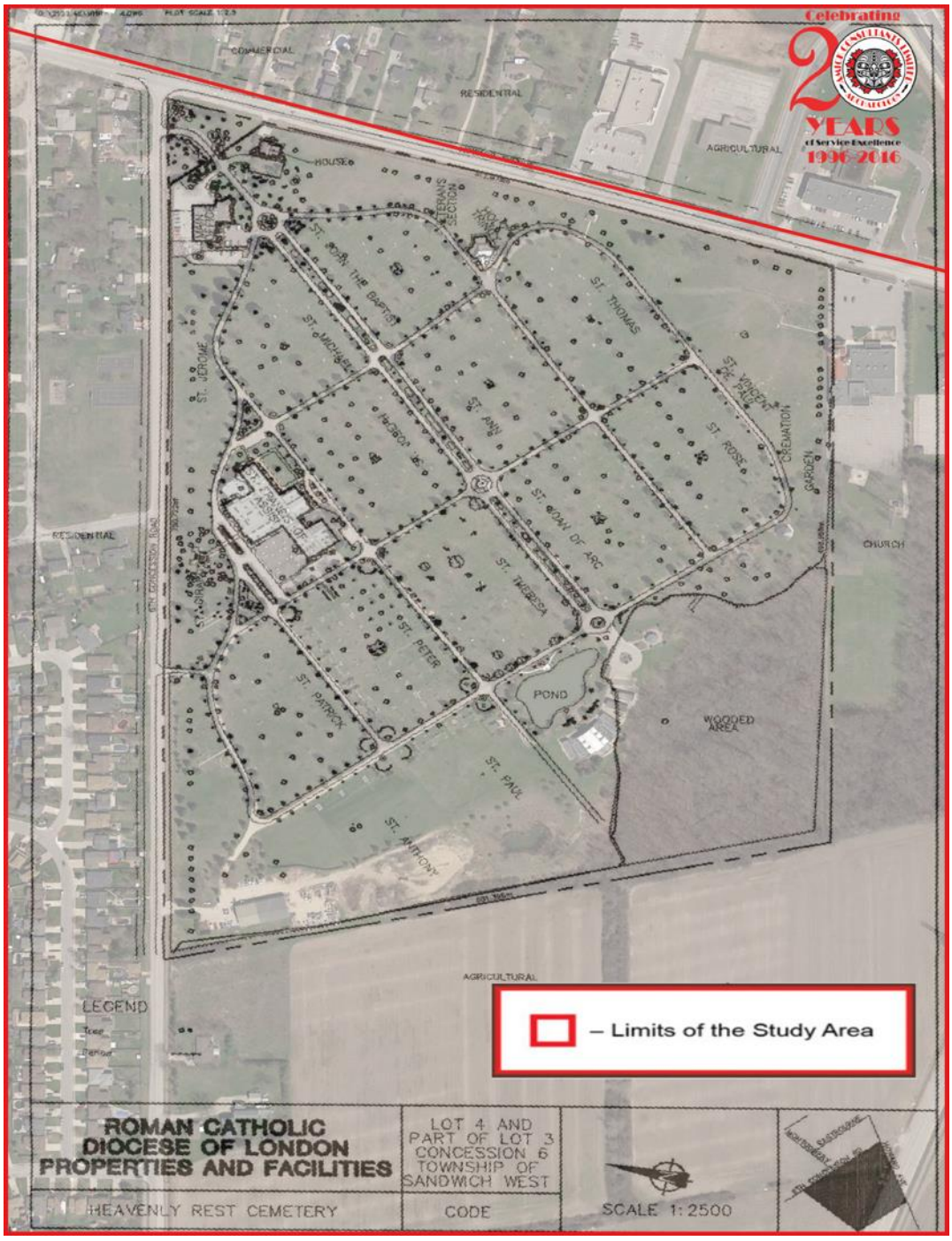
MAP 13 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY – SECTION 4 (AFTER LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



MAP 14 DEPICTION OF STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL CRITERIA (ESRI 2018)



MAP 15 DEPICTION OF STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL CRITERIA (AFTER LANDMARK ENGINEERS INC. 2019)



MAP 16 BOUNDARY OF THE HEAVENLY REST CATHOLIC CEMETERY (LICENSED SITE NO. 00679)

REVISED 23 MARCH 2023

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT SUPPLIMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

Part of Lot 302, 303, 304, 305 and Lot 306 and 307, Talbot Road South Side, Part of Lot 300, 301, 302, 306 and Lot 303, 304, 305, Talbot Road North Side, Lot 11 and 12, Concession 7, Lot 10 and 11, Concession 8 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 6, Part of Lot 13, Concession 7 and Part of Lot 12 and 13, Concession 8, (Geographic Township of Sandwich) Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex (AMICK Corporate Project #19867/MCM File #P058-1783-2019)

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: mhenry@amick.ca/
mcornies@amick.ca
www.amick.ca

LICENSEE:
Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA (P058)

MCM FILE NUMBER: P058-1783-2019

CORPORATE PROJECT NUMBER: 19867

23 MARCH 2023

15.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

16.0 APPENDIX A: EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE

EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH CRYSTAL MACLAREN (CORPORATE SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR, BAO) (JUNE 14, 2022)

8/11/22, 11:43 AM Gmail - Email correspondence

Gmail Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>

Email correspondence
1 message

Crystal MacLaren <Crystal.MacLaren@thebao.ca> Tue, Jun 14, 2022 at 10:14 AM
To: "alysiagillham@gmail.com" <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Cc: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>

Hi Alysia,

Hope this is helpful for you.

Best,

Crystal

Crystal MacLaren | Corporate Services Administrator

Bereavement Authority of Ontario |100 Sheppard Av. East, Suite 505 |Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6N5

T: 647-483-2645 ext. 204 | F: 647-748-2645

www.thebao.ca |

BAO | Bereavement Authority of Ontario

This message, including any attachments, is privileged and may contain confidential information intended only for the person(s) named above. If you are not the intended recipient or have received this in error, please notify me immediately by reply e-mail and permanently delete the original transmission from me, including any attachments, without disseminating, distributing or making a copy. Thank you.

From: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 10:02 AM
To: Crystal MacLaren <Crystal.MacLaren@thebao.ca>
Cc: Karie Draper <karie.draper@thebao.ca>; Licensing <licensing@thebao.ca>
Subject: RE: Email correspondence

Hey Crystal:

See attached response to Alysia Gillham on Feb 28, 2022.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael F. D'Mello | Deputy Registrar

Bereavement Authority of Ontario

Address: 100 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 505, Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6N5

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=0290ee6674&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f%3A1735623680714300359&simpl=msg-f%3A1735623680... 1/4

Direct: 647-483-2648 | Cell: 416-728-5396 | Toll Free: 1-844-493-6356 | Fax: 647-748-2645

www.thebao.ca |

BAO Bereavement Authority of Ontario

From: Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 10:32 AM
To: BAO Info <info@thebao.ca>
Subject: Email correspondence

Good morning,

I was hoping you would be able to help me track down an email correspondence I had with the BAO starting February 24, 2022. Unfortunately all of my records have been lost.

The initial email was the following:

My name is Alysia Gillham, I'm an Archaeological Field Technician with AMICK

Consultants Limited.

I'm looking for information regarding 2 cemeteries. In particular, I'm looking to confirm the boundaries of the Cemeteries and inquire as to whether or not the BAO may have any

information on the possibility of interments outside the current limits of the cemetery.

1- Arbor Memorial - located at 1805 Highway 3, Oldcastle Ontario

2- Heavenly Rest- Family of Catholic Cemeteries - located at 5005 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON

Any information would be greatly appreciated,

Alysia Gillham

This was sent on Feburary 24, 2022 at 12:33pm. If you are able to located the email chain associated with this initial email, could you please forward it along to me.

Thank you so much,

Alysia

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: "Michael D'Mello" <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>
To: "alysiagillham@gmail.com" <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Cc: "Michael D'Mello" <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>, Carey Smith <carey.smith@thebao.ca>, Ray Porrill <ray.porrill@thebao.ca>, Gillian Glover <Gillian.Glover@thebao.ca>, Jim Cassimatis <Jim.Cassimatis@thebao.ca>, Jamie Traynor <jamie.traynor@thebao.ca>
Bcc:
Date: Mon, 28 Feb 2022 14:06:15 +0000
Subject: Information on boundaries of cemeteries operated by Arbor Memorial Inc. and the Catholic Diocese of Windsor.

Hello Alysia:

This will acknowledge receipt of your e-mail of February 24, 2022, copied below, regarding 2 licensed cemetery sites.

Please see information from our Database relevant to the cemetery site and the cemetery operator responsible for these "active" cemetery sites. Since these are relatively newer cemeteries their boundaries should be very credibly defines and identifiable. You may contact the managers (see phone numbers for each site provided) and verify the information required for your archaeological assessmentS.

1. Greenlawn Funeral Home & Cemetery - Licensed Site No. 00667

Arbor Memorial Inc.

1805 Hwy 3, Oldcastle, ON N0R 1L0

P: (519) 969-5320

Operated by:

Arbor Memorial Inc. – Licensed Operator No. 3266096)

Carnovale, David (2032799)

2 Jane St., Suite 101, Toronto, ON M6S 4W8

P: (416) 763-3230 Extn. 3046, F: (416) 645-0182

2. HEAVENLY REST ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY – Licensed Site No. 00679

R.C.E.C. of the Diocese of London

Simone, Patricia Ann (201030)

5005 Howard Ave., LaSalle, ON N9H 1Z5

P: (519) 969-4836

Operated by:

R.C.E.C. of the Diocese of London – Licensed Operator No. 3267677

Savel, Dave

1070 WATERLOO STREET N, LONDON, ON N6A3Y2

P: (519) 433-0658 EXT. 222, F: (519) 433-0011

I hope this is of assistance.

Thank you for contacting the Bereavement Authority of Ontario.

Mike

Michael F. D'Mello | Deputy Registrar

Bereavement Authority of Ontario

Address: 100 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 505, Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6N5

Direct: 647-483-2648 | Cell: 416-728-5396 | Toll Free: 1-844-493-6356 | Fax: 647-748-2645

www.thebao.ca |

BAO Bereavement Authority of Ontario

8/11/22, 11:43 AM Gmail - Email correspondence

From: Crystal MacLaren <Crystal.MacLaren@thebao.ca>
Sent: February 24, 2022 12:32 PM
To: Michael D'Mello <michael.dmello@thebao.ca>
Cc: Licensing <licensing@thebao.ca>
Subject: FW:

From: Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2022 1:34 PM
To: BAO Info <info@thebao.ca>
Subject:

CAUTION: EXTERNAL MAIL. DO NOT CLICK ON LINKS OR OPEN ATTACHMENTS YOU DO NOT TRUST

My name is Alysia Gillham, I'm an Archaeological Field Technician with AMICK

Consultants Limited.

I'm looking for information regarding 2 cemeteries. In particular, I'm looking to confirm the boundaries of the Cemeteries and inquire as to whether or not the BAO may have any

information on the possibility of interments outside the current limits of the cemetery.

1- Arbor Memorial - located at 1805 Highway 3, Oldcastle Ontario

2- Heavenly Rest- Family of Catholic Cemeteries - located at 5005 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON

Any information would be greatly appreciated,

Alysia Gillham

Information on boundaries of cemeteries operated by Arbor Memorial Inc. and the Catholic Diocese of Windsor..eml
84K

EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH SHARI PROWSE (ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW OFFICER) (SEPTEMBER 14- NOVEMBER 7, 2022)

11/7/22, 3:22 PM Gmail - P058-1783-2019 FW: Advisory Question

Gmail Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>

P058-1783-2019 FW: Advisory Question
4 messages

Prowse, Shari (MTCS) <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca> Wed, Sep 14, 2022 at 4:10 PM
To: "alysiagillham@gmail.com" <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Cc: "Wallace, Melissa (MTCS)" <Melissa.Wallace@ontario.ca>

Hi Alisia,

The report indicates that there was dialogue with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) on these cemeteries (Page 3 and Page 8). Did you share your background research with them?

Shari Prowse, MA

Archaeology Review Officer

Tel/Mobile: (519) 671-7742

Ontario

Note: This electronic message (email) may contain confidential and privileged information for the use of the intended recipient only. If you are not the intended recipient of the email or the employee or agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient(s), please immediately notify the sender and delete the message. Please contact me if you need this communication in another format.

From: Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Sent: September 12, 2022 1:18 PM
To: Wallace, Melissa (MTCS) <Melissa.Wallace@ontario.ca>
Subject: Re: Advisory Question

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good Afternoon Melissa,

Apologies, I appear to have used the wrong PIF#. My question is concerning PIF# P058-1783-2019.

After several attempts at contacting both of the cemeteries, we were able to secure 1 map and the dates of cemetery creation, however, all of the initial emails were lost and we have been unable to speak to anyone at either cemetery to either retrieve the original email correspondence or secure new mapping information.

I was advised by my supervisor to reach out to inquire how we should proceed without these emails and mapping information.

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=0290ee6674&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f%3A1743977184020892427&simpl=msg-f%3A1743977184... 1/4

Please let me know what other information I can provide.

Alysia Gillham

(MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1340)

On Wed, Sep 7, 2022 at 2:54 PM Wallace, Melissa (MTCS) <Melissa.Wallace@ontario.ca> wrote:

> Hi Alysia,
>
> I'm happy to help you with advice. Can you please provide some additional information first? I'm unsure if this request is related to the revision letter you have cited for P058-1735-2018, as there were no cemeteries discussed in the report or the revision letter. If this is related to another project, please provide the PIF and other relevant information please.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Melissa
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
> **Sent:** September 7, 2022 3:15 PM
> **To:** Wallace, Melissa (MTCS) <Melissa.Wallace@ontario.ca>
> **Subject:** Advisory Question
>
> **CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.**
>
> Good afternoon Melissa,
>
> I am a research archaeologist with Amick Consultants Limited. We recently received a revision from yourself for cited as:
>
> "RE:
>
> Review of the Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "ORIGINAL 14 July 2020
>
> Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 13 Con. 7 (Geo. Twp. of Puslinch) City of Guelph, County of Wellington (AMICK File #18693/MHSTCI File #P058-1735-2018)", Dated Jul 14, 2020, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on Aug 11, 2020, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P058-1735-2018, MHSTCI File
>
> Number 0009926".
>
> In regards to this project, there are two cemeteries adjacent to the study area, Greenlawn Funeral
>
> Home and Cemetery & Heavenly Rest Roman Catholic Cemetery.
>
> I have reached out to both of these cemeteries 3 times, the last attempt being August 11, 2022.
>
> I have not received a response from either in regards to accurate mapping or any information.

I am reaching out to you to ask how you advise proceeding with this report if we are unable to retrieve maps to confirm boundaries of cemeteries or plot locations.

Thank you in advance for your time,

Alysia Gillham

(MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1340)

REVISED REPORT REQUIRED_ P058-1783-2019 (1).pdf
71K

Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com> Mon, Nov 7, 2022 at 2:02 PM
To: "Prowse, Shari (MTCS)" <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca>

Hi Shari,

After many attempts to contact both of the cemeteries, there was a brief dialogue in which we were able to obtain one map from the Roman Catholic Diocese of London. However, the issue has now become that those initial emails have been permanently deleted and I no longer have access to the conversations. I have tried several times to reach out to both establishments again to obtain either the records of those conversations or new mapping information. Unfortunately, I have received no response from either establishment in regard to this information.
We were informed by the BAO that since these are relatively newer cemeteries their boundaries should be very credibly defined and identifiable, but tracking down someone to speak to has been difficult.
I am hoping you could provide some guidance on how to proceed with the revisions required for this report if we are unable to track down the original email conversation or make contact with the cemeteries.

Thank you very much for your time and patience,
Alysia Gillham
(MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1340)

[Quoted text hidden]

Prowse, Shari (MCM) <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca> Mon, Nov 7, 2022 at 2:22 PM
To: Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com>
Cc: Michael Henry <mhenry@amick.ca>, "Archaeology (MTCS)" <archaeology@ontario.ca>

Hi Alysia,

Please include a discussion in the report concerning the loss of the emails and mapping, what this documentation indicated, and the BAO's opinion concerning the cemetery's boundaries noted below. Please also include copies of the BAO's emails in the in Supplementary Documentation.

Thanks,

This advice has been provided by MTCS under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects.

Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.
[Quoted text hidden]

REVISED REPORT REQUIRED_ P058-1783-2019 (1).pdf
71K

Alysia G <alysiagillham@gmail.com> Mon, Nov 7, 2022 at 2:40 PM
To: "Prowse, Shari (MCM)" <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca>

Shari,
Thank you for your prompt reply and guidance. I will move forward with your notes.

Alysia
[Quoted text hidden]