

Appendix C

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

**TECUMSEH HAMLET SERVICING PLAN
BETWEEN COUNTY ROADS 22 & 42
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH EAST),
TOWN OF TECUMSEH,
ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO**

Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study

P042-288-2012



**TECUMSEH HAMLET SERVICING PLAN
BETWEEN COUNTY ROADS 22 & 42
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH EAST), TOWN OF TECUMSEH,
ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY

FINAL REPORT

Original

Property Location

Part of Lots 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 155 and 156, Concession 3,
(geographic Township of Sandwich East), Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, Ontario

Submitted to:

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

&

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**TECUMSEH HAMLET SERVICING PLAN
BETWEEN COUNTY ROADS 22 & 42
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH EAST), TOWN OF TECUMSEH,
ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to undertake the Stage 1 Background Research for the proposed Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan. The Study Area is comprised of four sections, the total area being approximately 227 hectares on part of Lots 142 - 148, 153, 155 and 156, Concession 3, (geographic Township of Sandwich East), Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, Ontario (**Figure 1**). The maximum boundaries of the Study Area on the north is County Road 22, on the south, County Road 42 (Division Road), and on the east County Road 19 (Manning Road). The furthest west edge of the Study Area is the western limit of Lot 142.

The Study Area is within the Essex Clay Plain and the Little River and Pike Creek watersheds. It is primarily agricultural land, with a few houses and farmsteads along the roads, and commercial and institutional buildings near the intersection of Banwell Road and County Road 42. Euro-Canadian and African-Canadian settlement of the Study Area in the mid-19th century potentially included the African Methodist Episcopal Church associated with the Little River settlement, and a number of refugee slave settlers. One cemetery, the Smith Black Cemetery, is located within the Study Area on Banwell Road. The extent of burials within this cemetery is unknown. The cemetery boundaries may be considered to be the same as the wood lot it is within.

High archaeological potential is present in association with the watercourses, roads, railroad and the cemetery. The results are displayed on **Figure 7**. As a result of the Stage 1: Background Study, FAC recommends the following:

- 1) That the areas of high archaeological potential within the Study Area as defined on **Figure 7** are subjected to Stage 2 Assessment prior to any development. This recommendation acknowledges that the potential may be reduced due to extensive modern disturbances;
- 2) That any soil disturbance activities adjacent to the boundary of the Smith Black Cemetery as defined on **Figure 7** and in **Section 3.0**, or within the boundary, be preceded by topsoil stripping monitored by a licensed archaeologist in order to confirm the presence or absence of grave shafts.

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ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1: BACKGROUND STUDY
FINAL REPORT**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following is a Stage 1 report, prepared for review by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Archaeological consultants, licensed by MTCS, are required to follow the *Standards and Guideline for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to MTCS. There are four stages for archaeological work — Stages 1 to 4.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Stage 1 | Background Study and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s). |
| Stage 2 | Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated. |
| Stage 3 | Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon. |
| Stage 4 | Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation). |

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant a full excavation (Stage 4) or if the site may be preserved.

All work was conducted under archaeological licence P042. The Stage 1 Background Study pertains to project information number P042-288-2012.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Dillon Consulting Limited to undertake the Stage 1 Background Research for the proposed Tecumseh Hamlet subdivision on part of Lots 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 155 and 156, Concession 3, (geographic Township of Sandwich East), Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, Ontario (*Figure 1*). The maximum boundaries of the Study Area on the north is County Road 22, on the south, County Road 42 (Division Road), and on the east County Road 19 (Manning Road). The furthest west edge of the Study Area is the western limit of Lot 142. The

Study Area is comprised of four sections (see **Figure 2**), the total area being approximately 227 hectares: **Section 1**: from the Canadian Pacific Rail (CPR) track north to County Road 22 on the east side of Banwell Road, part Lots 144 to 148; **Section 2**: from County Road 42 north to the hydro corridor and either side of Banwell Road, part Lots 142 to 148; **Section 3**: a triangular section bounded by the CPR, hydro corridor and County Road 19, part Lots 155 and 156; and **Section 4**: a small triangle off County Road 19 and bounded by the hydro corridor on the north, part Lot 156.

The development plan includes areas of low-to-mid density housing, low rise apartments, commercial space, and community parks (**Figure 3**). The Study Area is currently rural and rural residential, with small housing subdivisions at the northeast corner of Banwell Road and Intersection Road, and along County Road 42. A cemetery is located on the west side of Banwell Road just south of hydro corridor. Recent development consists of the construction of Tecumseh Vista Academy, a combined elementary and secondary school on Shields Street, off Banwell Road north of County Road 42. The school opened in 2011 and does not yet appear on any of the formal maps or satellite images of the area.

The Stage 1 background study is part of the Environmental Assessment for the servicing plan. Access to the Study Area for the property inspection was restricted to public land and right-of-ways (ROWs).

1.2 Archaeological Context

The majority of the Study Area is agricultural land, with isolated rural residential properties and small housing surveys along the roads, and the Tecumseh Vista Academy with its playing fields off Banwell Road. The natural topography is relatively flat, and there are dredged ditches along the roads to aid in drainage. The fields are divided by hedgerows, and a large wood lot is located at the cemetery on Banwell Road.

Section 1, approximately 90 hectares, is located on the east side of Banwell Road, bounded by the CPR line in the south and the right-of-way (ROW) for County Road 22 in the north. The eastern boundary for this section is an extant subdivision. Intersection Road crosses Section 1 in an east/west alignment. A small subdivision is situated on the northeast corner of Banwell and Intersection Roads, and two house lots and a farmstead front the south side of Intersection Road at the east edge of the Study Area. Apart from these few houses and farm buildings (see **Figure 2**), this section appears to be comprised of cultivated fields and hedgerows.

Section 2 straddles Banwell Road, extending from the hydro corridor (that is parallel and adjacent to the south side of the CPR in this section) south to County Road 42, and is approximately 114 hectares. West of Banwell Road in Section 2 the fields are aligned east/west (versus the north/south alignment typical in the rest of Section 2 and Section 1). The Study Area extends to the west edge of these fields. There are a few farmhouses that front the west side of Banwell Road in Section 2, and a residential development along County Road 42 on the west side of Banwell Road. The one large wood lot within the Study Area is located on the south edge of the hydro corridor, on the west side of Banwell Road; the Smith Black Cemetery is situated fronting Banwell in this wood lot.

East of Banwell Road, the Study Area remains cultivated fields from the hydro corridor south to the new Tecumseh Vista Academy on Shields Road. The ROW for Shields Road is heavily disturbed, with berms

of topsoil and debris on the north side of the road. The school property has been extensively landscaped. South of the school, a mixture of residential and commercial buildings front County Road 42. The segment of Section 2 that extends east of the school is also agricultural. The eastern boundary of this section is McAuliffe Park, which includes a large wood lot and a sports park.

Section 3 fronts the west side of County Road 19 (Manning Road), and is bounded on the north by the CPR and the southwest by the hydro corridor. It is also primarily agricultural, with two residences on County Road 19 and a small wood lot in the northwest corner. Section 3 is approximately 21 hectares.

Section 4 is a small triangle (approximately two hectares) of cultivated land that meets County Road 19 at its southeast corner. It is bounded by the hydro corridor on the northeast, the subdivisions to the west, and a farm and field to the south.

The following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the research area. This provides a framework for conducting the archaeological potential survey.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The topography of southern Ontario is primarily due to glacial and post-glacial action. Glacial Lake Whittlesey and Lake Warren, which covered Essex County, left most if it “smoothed by shallow deposits of lacustrine clay which settled in the depressions while the knolls were being lowered by wave action” (Chapman & Putnam 1984:147). These shallow deposits were laid on the clay till that overlies the limestone or shale base. This whole area, encompassing most of Essex County and part of the former Kent County, is known as the St. Clair Clay Plains (*ibid*). The St. Clair Clay Plains region has little relief, lying between 172.5 and 210 metres above sea level (a.s.l.), with the exception of a moraine at Ridgeway (*ibid*). Within this larger region is the Essex Clay Plain, between the basins of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. The Study Area is located within the Essex Clay Plain.

The general topography of northern Essex County area is flat, but there are some areas of slightly higher ground, representing old shorelines or low hills. There is one such rise, listed as being 180 metres a.s.l., that is present within the northwest corner of Section 1. This contour is crossed by Banwell Road at approximately half way between Intersection Road and County Road 22, just west of a northward curve in the contour that continues to north of County Road 22. The contour then loops southeast to Pike Creek beyond the Study Area (National Topographic Series (NTS) 40 J/7, 1994). Interestingly, on the 1949 soil map (**Figure 4**) the contour is shown at 600' a.s.l. and the eastern side of the loop is within Sections 3 and 4 of the Study Area. Sandier soils are identified in relation to this contour. This 600' contour is then altered on later maps, whether in reality or through changes in surveying technology, so that by the 1978 NTS map it is beyond the limits of Section 1 and 4 (see **Figure 6**). Apart from the slight rise associated with the contour, topographic change within the Study Area is typically the result of landscaping.

1.2.2 Soils

The Study Area is located primarily in the Brookston Clay of the Essex Clay Plain, with bands of Brookston Clay Sand Spot Phase at the extreme northern edge and within the mid-southern section of the Study Area (**Figure 4**). The Brookston Clays are described as dark clays over mottled clays, down on to blue-grey gritty clay subsoil. The Brookston Clay Sand Spot phase is found in a series of shallow

sand knolls, with less than three to the clay base. Both these soil types are found on almost level terrain with poor natural drainage (Richards *et al* 1949: Soil Map of Essex County). Man-made ditches and tile underdrains have been constructed throughout the county to aid in drainage (Chapman & Putnam 1984:149).

Generally, a preference for settlement sites would be on well-drained soils, rather than poor ones such as clay or muck soils. However, the soil type cannot be used as a sole criterion for predictive modelling of site locations, as has been observed through archaeological survey and excavation.

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

The distance to a water source is a major factor in determining an area's archaeological potential. Other factors include soil, vegetation and landscape features. Generally, areas within 300 metres to a seasonal or year round source of water are considered to be of high archaeological potential (MTCS 2011: 20).

The Study Area is situated between Pike Creek and Little River, approximately 3.5 kilometres south of the current south shore of Lake St. Clair (the shoreline having been extended out into the lake in the 20th century), and is also in the vicinity of two other major sources of water: Lake Erie to the south and the Detroit River to the west, that connect the two lakes. A tributary of Little River flows across Section 2 of the Study Area south of the hydro corridor (see **Figure 1**). The dredged drainage ditch along the south edge of Intersection Road within Section 1 is also indicated on this map, connecting to a channelized drain on the west side of Banwell Road that then flows into Little River. It is unclear whether the channelized drain was a natural watercourse in the past or not; a second such drain is found in the north end of Section 1 (see **Figure 1**). There is also a channelized tributary of Little River along the west edge of Section 2, beginning approximately 400 metres north of County Road 42 and flowing northwards along the Study Area boundary for approximately 250 metres. Little River itself is approximately 1.5 kilometres or more west of the Study Area.

Pike Creek winds south and to the east of the Study Area. The creek is approximately 340 metres from Section 4, the other Study Area sections all being 400 metres or more distant from this water source. Pike Creek flows into Lake St. Clair, while Little River flows into the junction of this lake and the Detroit River.

The Detroit River corridor is unquestionably an area of high cultural and historical significance not only to the First Nations and Metis, but to the Europeans who followed in the more recent centuries. For thousands of years, the river has facilitated the movement of both peoples and goods throughout the interior of the continent, providing a route between Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and northwards to Lake Huron. In addition, the rich resources found in the water and the surrounding lands encouraged intensive Aboriginal and early European settlement along its banks. The lakes provided navigable watercraft routes, accessible footpaths along their shores, and many natural resources within a short distance.

The general region of the Study Area was once covered in swamp, and the vegetation would have reflected those wet conditions. Prior to clearing of the land by various groups of settlers, the region would have been covered in forests of “elm, black and white ash, silver maple, and other moisture-loving trees” (Chapman & Putnam 1984:149). On the drier grounds there would have been tall prairie grasses.

Marshes would have been excellent sources for a variety of waterfowl, fish, and other fauna, as well as varied flora for Aboriginal peoples to utilize.

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. There are no immediate primary sources of chert in the area. The nearest primary chert sources are the Kettle Point Formation found off the southern shore of Lake Huron and Bayport chert in Michigan. Further afield sources would have included the Onondaga Formation found along the northeast shore of Lake Erie (Eley and von Bitter 1990:4). The area has a heavy till load of cobble and pebble cherts and these were utilized by various Aboriginal groups through the millennia.

1.2.5 Archaeological Sites

Historic research and known archaeological sites provide a cultural background in which to place the Study Area and any archaeological resources that might be found during an assessment. FAC requested a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport to determine the number of registered sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. One site was located within the results of this search, which is AbHr-4. AbHr-4 was discovered in 1991 during a survey of the hydro corridor on behalf of Ontario Hydro. It is located east of Banwell Road in what is currently an agricultural field/hydro easement between Sections 1 and 2 of the Study Area (**Figure 2**). AbHr-4 is an isolated side-notched projectile point found within a scatter of mid to late 20th century material (OASD).

There are also a number of registered sites located along Pike Creek, further east and northeast of the Study Area. AbHr-5, the Silverman Site, is approximately 4.5 kilometres from Section 1 along the creek. This site is a Late Woodland period village (*ca* A.D. 800-1650), including burials, that was documented in 1994 (Poulton & Assoc. 2004:11). AbHr-5 has been fully excavated. Also along the river, AbHr-7 and AbHr-8 are isolated Aboriginal lithic find spots of biface fragments.

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

There is a record of one previous archaeological study within the Study Area. In 2006, Archaeological Services Inc. prepared a Stage 1 report titled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, County Road 43/Banwell Road Improvements Class EA and Preliminary Design, County Road 42 northerly to CP Rail Line, County of Essex, Ontario*, for proposed road works (ASI 2011, Revised; CIF P057-285-2006). The study area for that EA partially overlaps the Tecumseh Hamlet Study Area: along the right-of-way (ROW) of Banwell Road south of the CP Rail line, the northern ROW of County Road 42, and on alternate route options for the northern half of the intersection of Banwell Road and County Road 42.

The Stage 1 for the County Road 43/Banwell Road Improvements by ASI (2011) indicated high potential for archaeological resources within 100 metres of the roads and also noted the presence of a tributary of Little River and the potential for the many of the smaller channelized drains to have once been naturally associated with the river (ASI 2011:2-5). The report recommended Stage 2 in areas of high potential, with specific attention to the location of the Smith Black Cemetery due to the fact that the grave locations are unknown (*ibid*: 5). Recommendation 2 stated that “prior to any land-disturbing activities adjacent to the Smith Black Cemetery, investigations will be required to confirm the presence or absence of unmarked graves involving either the monitoring of the area by a licensed archaeologist

during construction or the removal of the topsoil with a Gradall followed by the shovel-shining of the exposed surfaces and inspection for grave shafts” (*ibid*).

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Aboriginal History

Aboriginal peoples have inhabited Southern Ontario for over 11,000 years, and there is potential to find evidence of the earliest groups (Early and Late Paleo-Indian) through to the post-European contact period in the general Windsor area (CRM *et al.* 2002:5-16). After the final retreat of the glaciers and the opening up of the Great Lakes basin, people moved into the area. What follows is a brief synopsis of the peoples who came before the European settlers — from Paleo-Indians to Late Woodlands people when first contact was made¹.

During the geological time frame of Lake Algonquin there is direct evidence that people were inhabiting southern Ontario (Ellis & Deller 1990:39). These people are known to researchers as Paleo-Indians who were non-agriculturalists and depended upon hunting and foraging of wild foods to survive. They would have moved their camps on a regular basis to the areas that would have provided resources as they became available. The size of the groups of people would in part depend upon the size and nature of those resources available at a particular location (Ellis & Deller 1990:52). People would have gathered or dispersed through the year depending on the availability of resources and social constraints. The environmental conditions of spruce parkland/woodland to pine forests would have necessitated frequent moves and a large range of territory in order to acquire adequate resources.

In the Windsor area, there is the potential for finding both Early and Late Paleo-Indian tools and sites. For Essex County, there is only one registered site (AaHs-16) containing a Late Paleo-Indian component. The site is multicomponent, situated southwest of Amherstburg. While the Paleo-Indian period lasted for a millennium, the Archaic horizon lasted for approximately seven times that length spanning from 8,000 B.C. to 850 B.C. It would appear that the Archaic peoples in Southern Ontario were subsisting in smaller territories than the former Paleo-Indians, thereby becoming more regionalized. Their population was increasing, probably due to the more reliable food resources as well as greater biodiversity in these resources. The broad divisions in the Archaic may be broken down into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. The Early Archaic peoples continued with some characteristics from the Paleo-Indians, but developed some of their own, as any culture is never static.

The water levels of the Great Lakes by the end of the Late Archaic were essentially modern, so there would have been no restrictions concerning habitation because of this factor. Windsor would have been a prime area for Late Archaic Aboriginal people, and there would have been movement from Michigan and Ohio to up around the shores of Lake Huron.

1

The following discussion of the general Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland history of Aboriginal peoples in southwestern Ontario is taken directly from the CRM group 2002 report, as the author of the cultural section in the 2002 report is the editor for this current report and grants permission for its use in this section.

One of the major differences between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (800 B.C. to *ca.* 0 B.C.) in the archaeological record of southern Ontario was the appearance of pottery. By the time of the Middle Woodland, there was a major shift in the way people settled the landscape and procured foods. It is at this time (500 B.C. to A.D. 700) that people were making fish a more important aspect of their diet, although hunting and foraging were done as well. As a consequence, rich and large sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm season macroband base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on this resource. People were becoming more sedentary and had a restricted band territory, compared to the people of the Archaic.

When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation has been based on a number of materially distinct differences from the Middle Woodland. Differences include things such as new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally felt that the Late Woodland period began at around 800 A.D. and continued until A.D. 1650, after which the time frame is designated as post-contact period.

Archaeological work has shown that Aboriginal peoples in the Windsor area include Archaic period camps dating back to 1,800 to 1,500 B.C. and people continued to live in the area in villages with sites dating to *ca.* A.D. 1100. The arrival of Europeans brought extensive changes to the Aboriginal groups in the area. Populations were decimated and social upheaval ensued, including re-location and re-organization. Conflict between the Algonquians and the Neutral that had started in the 15th century, continued into the 16th century, and by the mid-1500s, the Algonkian groups shifted out of southwestern Ontario (CRM *et al.* 2002:2-13).

The earliest historic references to Aboriginal villages in the Windsor area are drawn from mid-17th century French explorers, who indicated a Neutral village and a mixed Neutral/Wenro village present (Lajeunesse 1960:xxxi). Across the river on the Detroit side, there was a mixed Huron (Wendat/Wyandot) and Tionontati village established near Detroit in 1679. Once Fort Pontchartrain du Détroit was established in 1701, the Odawa² moved to its vicinity since the area had been a summering ground for them at least since the 1680s. The two main Aboriginal groups to establish permanent settlements in the Windsor area during the 1700s were the Odawa and the Hurons (establishing a village next to the French Jesuit mission (de Léry 1752 in CRM *et al.* 2002:2-14).

The Odawa village moved extensively in the early 1700s. By 1721, the village was listed as being located on the south shore of the river, and is described as being inhabited by “the Outaouais who, together with the Hurons and the Poutouatamis have made wastes³ containing about two leagues frontage by eight arpents deep” their home (Lajeunesse 1960:26). By 1752, three villages are shown – the Odawa

²Odawa and Ottawa are generally interchangeable terms.

³The original French word is *deserts*, more appropriately translated as deserted or uninhabited lands.

and Huron villages are on the south side of the river, and a Potawatomi village is on the north side, opposite the Huron village.

It was not until 1790 that a formal cession of Aboriginal lands was drafted by Alexander McKee (an Indian Department agent) and 27 chiefs of the Ottawa, Poutouatamis, Huron, and Chippewa at Detroit. McKee had “been instructed to purchase all the shoreline between Long Point on Lake Erie and the Chenal Ecarté River...which empties into the St. Clair River” (Surtees 1994:108). The chiefs agreed to the lands on the eastern side of the Detroit River to be surrendered, and retained two specific parcels of land – the Huron Reserve [Anderdon Township] and the Huron Church Reserve (Surtees 1994:108; Lajeunesse 1960:171 [full transcript]), which are to the southwest and west of the Study Area.

Today, the nearest First Nation on the Ontario side is Bkejwanong (Walpole Island), some 50 kilometres to the northeast around Lake St. Clair. The descendants of the Huron are today known by various names, including Wendat and Wyandot. Wyandot Nations include the Wyandot Nation of Anderdon in Trenton, Michigan, the Huron-Wendat Nation at Wendake, Quebec, Wyandot Nation of Kansas, Kansas City, and Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma, located at Wyandotte, Oklahoma.

Another distinct Aboriginal group are the Métis, who are the result of intermarriage and liaisons between fur traders and Aboriginal women. “This Métis people were connected through the highly mobile fur trade network, seasonal rounds, extensive kinship connections and a collective identity (i.e., common culture, language, way of life, etc.). Distinct Métis settlements emerged throughout what was then called “the Northwest”. In Ontario, historic Métis settlements emerged along the rivers and watersheds of the province, surrounding the Great Lakes and throughout to the northwest of the province. These settlements formed regional Métis communities in Ontario that are an indivisible part of the Metis Nation” (Métis Nation Ontario 2013).

1.3.2 Essex County, Township of Sandwich East, & Town of Tecumseh

The Detroit River shoreline comprises the earliest continuous European settlement in Ontario. The European influx began in the early 18th century with French settlement that grew up around Fort Ponchartrain (later Fort Detroit) on the north side of the river. In the mid 18th century, French families were encouraged by the governor of Québec to settle and farm the land by the river in order to promote trade in Detroit (CRM *et al.* 2002:2-16). The earliest surveys (including the early British surveys) were accomplished in the French manner with long, thin lots backing onto the waterfront around the river and up along the southern shores of St. Clair. The Study Area is within this lot system (Lajeunesse 1960: Figure 14).

With the American Revolution, United Empire Loyalists began moving into the region, and in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the British re-surveyed the area, gradually moving inland and encouraging settlement in the interior. By the 1790s British settlement was underway, and although the interior of Essex County was surveyed, the population remained concentrated along the lakes and river shores for many decades (CRM *et al.* 2002:16). In 1792, Essex County was formally recognized, as well as eighteen other counties under the newly established province of Upper Canada (County of Essex 2010).

The Township of Sandwich was surveyed first under the French, then completed by the British in 1791. In 1861 the Township of Sandwich was divided into Sandwich East and Sandwich West (Town of Tecumseh, 2012). In 1893, Sandwich East was further subdivided and Sandwich South was created. In 1966 Sandwich East was once again subdivided, and this time was dissolved, being annexed into both the City of Windsor, and the Township of Sandwich South. Thirty-three years later, in 1999, the Township of Sandwich South was amalgamated, along with the village of St. Clair Beach, into the Town of Tecumseh. In 2003 the City of Windsor annexed 23 square kilometers from the Town of Tecumseh; the annexed portion is beyond the Study Area boundaries (*ibid*).

The village of Tecumseh was established at the junction of the Tecumseh Road and the Great Western Rail line, on the eastern edge of the township (see **Figure 5**). This intersection is roughly 2 kilometres northeast from the northeastern most point of Section 1 of the Study Area. The French were the initial European settlers of this area, the majority of them descendants of those who had established their seigneurial land holdings along the banks of the river in the late 1700s (Town of Tecumseh, 2012). At this time there were only three families which had settled in the area (*ibid*). The first post office at Tecumseh, and therefore the community, was known as “Ryegate” until 1912, when the village was renamed Tecumseh in honour of Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief who was killed at battle in the War of 1812 (Town of Tecumseh, 2012).

The construction of Tecumseh Road in 1838 and the establishment of the Great Western Railway opened up the area even further for settlement. As the Town of Windsor grew after the 1860s, Tecumseh began to grow as well due to the overflow of new immigrants. The first post office was located on the northeast corner of Tecumseh Road and Lesperance Road and was operated by a Mr. Christie. Some of the first businesses in Tecumseh included a lumber mill, a grocery store, a cheese factory on Banwell Road operated by Joseph Breault, a bakery, three butcher shops, a canning factory and a brewery (*ibid*). The village became an important railway depot and stopover for travellers on their way to Windsor as County residents could take a horse and buggy into Tecumseh and then transfer onto the train. Several popular hotels were started in Tecumseh as a result to accommodate travellers, such as the Bedell Hotel, the Soulliere Inn, the Hebert and the Hotel Perreault (*ibid*).

The border communities and townships of Essex County in the 19th century were home to a growing population of African-Canadians beginning after the War of 1812 and continuing throughout the century, many of whom came to Canada on the Underground Railroad from the States (Walls 2013). Sandwich East (later South), including at least a portion of the Study Area, was one of the locations where this often marginalized group settled and formed a community. Communities are recorded at Little River, Pike Creek and Puce River, typically with at least one church and maybe a school (*ibid* and Walls n.d.). The African Methodist Episcopal Church was associated with Lot 143 of Sandwich East (South) as early as 1850, and this lot later became known as Negro Lot 143 (Land Registry Abstract Index and OGS 1984). The Smith Black Cemetery is also located on this lot (see **Section 1.3.3**). The Little River settlement had at least two churches, the second being the Little River Baptist Church, also located on the Third Concession of Sandwich East Township and known to have been in operation between 1855 and 1881 (ARMBA 1940:17, 42). The precise location of either of these churches, or the Little River settlement, is unclear.

As the townships developed, the road network also increased. The ROW for Banwell Road was established in 1852 between Lots 143 and 144, Sandwich East (Land Registry Instrument B520). The road was named after Henry Banwell, one of the land owners of Lot 144 (*ibid*). Then in 1883, a by-law established Intersection Road across Lots 144 to 151, from Banwell to Lesperance Roads (*ibid*). The creation of these roads is reflected on the *Illustrated Historic Atlas of Essex and Kent Counties, 1880-1881*, as Banwell Road is depicted but Intersection Road is not (see **Figure 5**).

By the end of the 19th century, Windsor was becoming an industrial city important for international trade and shipping, a trend that expanded rapidly in the 20th century with the influx of automobile plants and other manufacturing complexes. The expansion of Windsor aided in the continuing development of the surrounding townships and villages.

1.3.3 19th Century History of Lots 142 to 148, 153, 155 and 156, Concession 3

A number of historical documents were consulted when conducting the background research of the above lots in Sandwich (East and then South) Township. Primary resources such as census, land registry records and historic maps, were utilized in conjunction with secondary sources. **Appendix A** provides tables of the relevant transactions from the Land Registry Abstract Index; unfortunately some of the records have been lost (Lot 155 among them), and many of the actual Instruments are illegible. Here follows a summary of the research results.

Lots 142 & 143

The patenting of land in Essex County in the early 1800s frequently entailed large plots being granted to land speculators, who seldom lived on the lot but would hold it and sell it later for increased value. The lots just to the west of the Study Area were patented in 1826 to one such speculator, James Askin. It is possible that at least some of the lots within the Study Area were also patented by speculators as they were recorded as sets of lots from the patent: Lots 142 and 143 to Josette Berthelet (1848), and Lots 144, 145 and 146 to Matthias Woodley (1846).

There were only a few transactions recorded for Lots 142 and 143 in the Abstract Index. These involve the transfer of the land from Berthelet to the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in 1850 (also including Lot 141; see Instrument B111); a Plan of Subdivision of Lot 143(?) in 1852 (Plan O65); the Instrument (B520) detailing the road ROW transfer to the township also in 1852; and what is probably a transfer of Trustee-ship in 1863 (Instrument E224). The next transaction recorded is in 1939, and the type of transaction is illegible.⁴

The church Trustees named in 1850 are George Williams, Alfred Kelly and Phillip Molton (alternate spelling Morton). George Williams and Alfred Kelly can be found in the 1852 Census. Williams is listed as a married 'coloured person', age 50. He was a 'white washer' by trade, a Methodist, and born in the United States. Williams appears to have been married to a C. Williams, also of the United States. Their household in 1852 consisted of four children (the eldest being nine), and a servant girl, E.A. Johnson (aged 19). They lived in a one and a half storey frame house. None of the children were

⁴ Plan O65 could not be found, and the only legible instrument was that transferring land for the ROW.

recorded as in school. George Williams was the Vice President of the Fugitives Union Society, and Josiah Henson of the Dawn settlement [now Dresden] was its President (OHT 2008: 7).

“After the 1793 *Act* prohibiting the importation of slaves into Upper Canada, African American slaves began escaping to Canada through the Underground Railroad. This increased after the War of 1812” and by the 1850s, there were at least two missions aimed at helping fugitive slaves own and manage their own land in Canada: the Fugitive Union Society and the Refugee Home Society (OHT 2008:2). Both societies were operative in the Puce River settlement and surrounding area *ca.* 1850, however, by 1852, it was the Refugee Home Society that appeared to be the main organization in this region (*ibid*: 7). This Society provided a five acre lot free of charge to refugees from slavery, to be cleared within three years, and an adjoining 20 acres to be purchased over nine years (*ibid*: 3).

Alfred Kelly is also an African-Canadian from the United States. Aged 54 in 1852, he and his wife Jane had four children and lived in a one storey shanty. What lot they lived on is unknown.

As previously stated, it is unclear where the AME church structure, if there even was one, was located. The Smith Black Cemetery, located on Lot 143, may be a family cemetery or may be associated with the church (see **Section 1.3.4** for more details on this cemetery). Nor it is known where Williams’ house was and if it was on either Lots 142 or 143. The construction of Banwell Road in 1852 suggests a desire to build further into the lots, rather than just near the north and south ends, the north end being at Tecumseh Road and the south at County Road 42 (Division Road). Thus, it is likely that structures located more than a few hundred metres from these two roads post-date 1852.

Lots 144, 145 & 146

Lots 144 to 146, the south part of which were patented together in 1836, were sold later that same year to Henry Banwell. Banwell subdivided a portion for his lot in 1851 to James Banwell. James is not listed in the 1852 census, and perhaps moved out of the area, as he and his wife sold their portion that year to Richard Hunter. The Banwell family, comprised of Henry, his wife Susan, and sons Augustus and Edward, had all emigrated from England and in 1852 were farmers and labourers who lived in a one storey frame house (Census). Hunter was an African-Canadian farmer born in the United States, and he, his wife, four sons and two labourers lived in a one storey log shanty (Census). While Hunter was listed as a Baptist, his wife, children and the young labourers (aged 15 and 17) were Methodists and probably attended the AME church in the neighbourhood.

After the construction of Banwell Road, these lots are further subdivided, and numerous transactions depict mortgages, dowers and sales. Among the names is the Honourable Colonel John Prince, one of the early leaders of the county (Land Registry and Taylor 1867). Prince appears to have had his own estate lot closer to the Detroit River and his association with this lot would have been purely financial. Names of owners, or probable owners, between 1855 and the 1890s are Banwell, Hunter, Grant, Collins, Lachance and St. Louis. The rich heritage of this region, African, British and French-Canadian, are represented by these names.

Lots 147 & 148

Lots 147 and 148 both appear to have stayed within the same families, and as whole lots, until the late 1800s. Lot 147 was patented to Thomas Duchesne in 1836. The next transaction is his will, dated 1863. There appears to have been some disputes over the land, as the original patent is re-submitted in 1900, and the will in 1902.

The advancement of modern utilities is recorded with these lots, as land is transferred or easements made to the Hydro-Electric Power Company in 1914, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 1941 and 1962, and 1970 and the Ontario Natural Gas Storage and Pipeline Limited in 1963 and 1966. In 1889, the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company (O. & Q.) purchased portions of these lots among others, to establish the Windsor end of their Ontario division line (Land Registry and Kennedy 2005). This line was then operated by the Canadian Pacific Rail, and still is today. The effects of these transfers are visible on the superseded topographic maps (Figures 6a to 6d).

Lot 148 was patented to Jean Baptiste Campeau in 1850. The 1852 Census lists J.B. Campeau Sr. as a 70 year old farmer. In 1855, his will is registered (Instrument C289), and in 1880, another will for J. B. Campeau is registered (Instrument 2718). This second is probably for J.B. Jr, who was 38 years old with a wife and five children in 1852 (Census). Again the land stays in the family, the next transaction (after the by-law to open Intersection Road in 1883), is the will of Alfred Campeau, a son of J.B. Jr, and a deed transferring a small parcel of the land from Alfred to his brother Joseph in 1888. This is the first subdivision of the lot, after which the land is primarily sold in small tracts from 14 to 21 acres, and, while the Campeaus retain a portion, other families such as the Dejardins and Lesperances purchase the small tracts.

Lot 153, 155 & 156

Lot 153 was also patented in 1836, and changed hands three times that year, from Joseph La Farrier, to John Williamson to Benjamin Lavallie. The last sale was for a portion of the land only, and thus the subdividing of Lot 153 began early. Lavallie sold his portion to Antoine Lesperance in 1842. (The only Lesperance in the 1852 Census is a 15 year old servant girl.) Four other families held portions of Lot 153 in the 19th century beginning in 1859: Gorin, Lauzon, Baillargeon and Cochoy. Louis Cochoy obtained 20 acres of the lot in 1859 by Indenture and then in the 1890s by Deed. The 1880 map of Sandwich Townships (Belden 1881) indicates an L. Cochoy with a homestead at the south end of Lot 153 fronting County Road 42 (see **Figure 5**). It is the only structure indicated on the lot, although the northern end of the lot is on the edge of the village of Tecumseh.

Lot 155 south of Tecumseh Road is a short lot, meeting Lot 153 at an angle. Unfortunately the Land Registry Records for this lot have been lost, so there is minimal information. The Great Western Railway crosses the north end of the lot south of Tecumseh Road (Belden 1881). There are no structures indicated on this lot on the 1880-1881 *Historic Atlas of Essex and Kent Counties*.

The same information stated for Lot 155 also pertains to Lot 156. However, there are at least partial Land Registry records for this lot. In 1912, part of the lot among other lands is sold by the widow Lemire to Florence Hebert. Neither of these individuals could be found in the 1911 Census in Sandwich East or Sandwich South Townships.

Summary

The above research indicates that these lots were first officially farmed in the mid-1800s, however they do not discount the possibility of squatters on the land prior to the patents. The settlers' names indicate the strong French connection of the region, and the census information confirms that a number of African-Canadian families were also present. George Williams could be considered a person of local importance, although the location of his actual dwelling is unknown.

There may have been a church structure within the Study Area in addition to the Smith Black Cemetery. The 1852 Census points to a variety of housing from shanties to log cabins to frame structures. While County Roads 42 and 19 were probably the first roads as they each separate townships and survey lines,

Banwell and Intersection Roads were also constructed in the mid to late 19th century, and the CPR line in the late 1800s. Therefore, the only roads within or bounding the Study Area that are not historic roads are County Road 22 and Shields Road. Historic structures or associated sites could be expected fronting any of the 19th century roads, although the only house depicted on the 19th century mapping is the Cochoy farmstead on Lot 153 in the *Historic Atlas* (however it should be noted that the historic atlas' often depicted only the homes of subscribers).

1.3.4 The Smith Black Cemetery

The Smith Black Cemetery is located on Banwell Road, Lot 143, in the historic township of Sandwich East, later Sandwich South. The lot is referred to in the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) records as "Negro Lot 143" (OGS 1984). The cemetery has a minimum of 20 recorded individuals listed, their ages and dates presented in **Table 1** as transcribed by the OGS (OGS 1984).

Table 1
Smith-Black Cemetery Recorded Burials

Sir Name, First	Age	Born-Died
Alonzo ? & sons ?	?	?
BISH, Eliza (Smith)	53	1877-1930
BOARMAN, Edna (Smith)	86	1854-1940
BOARMAN, Hazel (Scott)	34	1900-1934
ROSS, James F.	42	1866-1908
SMITH, ?	?	?
SMITH, Amanda (Steward)	?	?
SMITH, David C.	58	1872-1930
SMITH, George	65	1858-1923
SMITH, George Washington	?	?
SMITH, James E.	42	1866-1908
SMITH, John W.	55	1864-1919
SMITH, John Wilson	?	?
SMITH, Louis	51	1871-1922
SMITH, Myrtle (Turner)	24	1885-1909
SMITH, Robert R.	58	1876-1934
TUPPINS, Victoria (Smith)	69	1880-1949
WILSON, John	?	?
WRAY, Amanda J. (Smith)	73	1879-1952
WRAY, James H.	76	1855-1931

The headstones indicate the cemetery's recorded use span from the early to mid 20th century. The oldest recorded headstone marker being that of James F. Ross (1866-1908) and the latest stone being that of Amanda J. Wray (1879-1952) (OGS 1984). There were probably more individuals buried than are present in these records however, as the cemetery was overgrown and in disrepair prior to its restoration in the 1970s. An article in the Windsor Star, 1977, describes the cemetery and some of its history as told by a descendant of some of the interred and by a long-time neighbour (Vannie 1977). These second-hand accounts indicate that many of the original markers from the turn of the 20th century were comprised of wooden crosses which have since decomposed, and that the cemetery may have been in use as early as the 1880s (Vannie, 1977).

The names on the markers are not those of the 19th century land records, however a James Ross is depicted on the 1880 *Historic Atlas* map of Sandwich Townships as residing on Lot 141 Concession 3, with a homestead fronting County Road 42. A search of the 1911 Census for other individuals provided only a few more details on one family: James (born 1858) and Mandy (Amanda, born 1879) Wray were listed as living in Maidstone Township with their step-daughter Hazel Scott (born 1900), and step-son. They are an African-Canadian family of Methodist faith, the parents and daughter buried in this cemetery.

The Smith Black Cemetery was named after the Smith family which had historically owned the lot (Vannie, 1977), presumably after a dissolution of, or as part of, the AME Trustees. A descendant of the Smith's had maintained the cemetery until it was inactive, *ca.* 1940, and in the 1970s he petitioned the Municipality of Sandwich South to restore the graveyard. The municipality agreed and during restoration it was given its current name, as it had previously been known on assessment rolls simply as "Negro cemetery, owners unknown" (*ibid*). The project's plan involved recovering the toppled headstones from across the wooded section of the five acre lot and re-erect them on the frontage off Banwell Road, erecting a fence at the same time (*ibid*).

The cemetery was not indicated on any of the 20th century National Topographic Series maps until after its restoration in 1978, however the wood lot that it is within is depicted. The following section details the land use of the Study Area in the 20th century.

1.3.5 20th Century Land Use of the Study Area

Knowing the former land uses of the Study Area aids in determining the archaeological potential for both the preceding millennia and the more recent historic periods. This section provides a detailed description of the land use in the 20th century based on topographic maps and aerial/satellite imagery. A summary of the information gathered from these sources is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2
Summary of Maps & Aerial Images Relevant to the Study Area

Image	Year	Comments
Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent. Figure 5 -provides a starting point for the 20 th Century maps	1881	-Little development present, mostly farm lots; -Banwell, Lesperance, Manning, and County Road 42 are present in similar locations; -County Road 22 not present; -House on south end of lot 153, belonging to L. Cochoy (probably Louis Cochoy from the land census); -Smith Black Cemetery is not indicated; -Great Western Railway present north of the Study Area.
National Topographic Series 40 J/7 Edition 1 Figure 6a	1908	-Shows the village of Tecumseh to the northeast of the Study Area; -Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) and Intersection Road are extant; telegraph lines indicated on the south side of the CPR; -Study Area is agricultural; multiple small to medium sized wood lots between the CPR and County Road 42; County Road 22 is not yet constructed; -Development in the form of smaller roads and houses is beginning between Lesperance Road and the eastern edge of Sections 1 & 2 of the Study Area; -Structures (probably farm houses) present - 1 in Section 1, 7 in Section 2, 0 in Sections 3 & 4; -Bridge indicated on Banwell Road south of the CPR, presumably for the Little River tributary; -600' contour line within Sections 1, 3 and 4 of the Study Area; -Smith Black Cemetery is not indicated.
National Topographic Series 40 J/7 Edition 3 Figure 6b	1957	-Housing along Lesperance and County Road 19 grows more dense; -Hydro corridor parallel to the CPR turns southeast at Lesperance Rd, similar to modern lines; -Tecumseh increases in size; - Addition/removal of houses within Section 2 (now 9 possible houses & a number of barns/outbuildings depicted too).
National Topographic Series 40 J/7 Edition 4 Figure 6c	1978	-Highway 2 (current County Road 22) has been constructed across the northern end of the Study Area; -Increase in housing and businesses on the west side of Banwell Road (Section 2), Intersection Road (Section 1), and County Road 42 (Section 2). Still no structures depicted in either Sections 3 or 4. -Community park (St. Alphonse Park) and a school (St. Peters Catholic School) are marked in the subdivision to the east of Section 2; -A tributary of Little River is depicted crossing Section 2 of the Study Area; -The 600' contour has altered and no longer is depicted within Sections 1 and 4 of the Study Area.

Image	Year	Comments
National Topographic Series 40 J/7 Edition 5 Figure 6d	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highway 2/County Road 22 is extended to form County Road 22 as it exists in alignment in modernity -McAuliffe Woods Conservation Area marked to the northwest of the St. Alphonse community park; the limits for the conservation are (erroneously?) extended into the Study Area; -Structures indicated fronting County Road 19 in Section 3; -Hydro corridor is expanded, as depicted by 2 transmission lines; gas line also present parallel to south edge of CPR -Cemetery (Smith Black) is now indicated on Banwell Road within the Study Area.
National Topographic Series 40 J/7 Edition 6	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased development in the surveys off Lesperance Road; -Increased development at the south end of Banwell Road, and at the intersection of Banwell Road and County Road 42; -Channelized drain depicted crossing the north end of Section 1; -Community park off the west side of Section 2 is expanded; -Tecumseh expands in the north along the lakeshore, and south to meet new subdivisions; -natural gas valve station indicated within Section 3; -Small wood lot indicated in the extreme northeast of Section 1; wood lots elsewhere reduced to the Smith Black Cemetery and a small area of Section 3 by the CPR; -Contour lines have switched to metres; the 180M a.s.l. line is identified within Section 1 of the Study Area.
National Topographic Series 40 J/7 Edition 7 Figure 1	1999	-No significant changes from the 1994 6 th edition.
Google Earth Image	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in housing at the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Banwell and Intersection Roads; -Natural gas valve station visible in Section 3, just south of the CPR fronting County Road 19.
Google Earth Images	2005-2007	-No significant changes to the Study Area.
Google Earth Image	2009	-Shields Road is now constructed, intersecting Banwell Road on the east, approximately 500M north of County Road 42 (Tecumseh Vista Academy is later constructed on Shields Road).
Google Earth Image Figure 2	2011	-No significant changes from 2009 Google Earth Image.
Ontario Base Map 1:10,000 Figure 1	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Still does not indicate the school or the cemetery. Shields Road is indicated; -The structures depicted in the hydro corridor north of Section 2 are no longer extant; -A structure is depicted within the small wood lot in Section 3.

Based on the information from the above table, the Study Area has had a varied history. The following provides highlights of this history, as well as summarizing the previous table.

At the turn of the 20th century, the lands within the Study Area were predominantly utilized for agriculture, with a few scattered farmsteads and small wood lots (**Figures 5 and 6a**). Banwell Road, Intersection Road, E.C. Row Avenue (off the northwest corner of Section 1, ending at Banwell Road), and County Roads 19 and 42 are already established. The CPR is also in place. At this time Tecumseh is a small village at the intersection of the Great Western Railway (GWR) and Tecumseh Road. By 1908, the GWR had been bought out and renamed the Canada National Railway (CNR). Small roads are being constructed parallel to Lesperance Road, and the number of residential lots in that region is increasing. There are a handful of farmhouses within the Study Area, at least some of which were probably present and not indicated in the *Historic Atlas*.

By the end of the 1950s however, Tecumseh is extending south into the suburbs off Lesperance Road and continues to grow in density until the 1990s when the survey development fully abuts the eastern edges of Sections 1 and 2 (compare **Figures 6b and 1**). The changes to the structures in Sections 1 and 2 are gradual over this period, with some house additions/removals, and an increase in the construction and/or recording of barns and outbuildings. Commercial businesses also increase along County Road 42 (**Figure 6c**). The small housing survey on the northeast corner of Intersection and Banwell Roads begins between 1957 and 1978 (**Figures 6b and 6c**), while the number of structures at the south end of Banwell Road continually increases. The house and associated outbuildings fronting County Road 19 in Section 3 of the Study Area were only constructed in the late 20th century (compare **Figures 6c and 6d**).

Alterations to utilities and roads are also noted. By the end of the 1950s the hydro corridor appears to match the current alignment (**Figure 6b**). A natural gas pipeline is constructed by 1986 parallel to the south edge of the CPR with a valve station off County Road 19 within Section 3 of the Study Area (**Figure 6d**). In 1961, Highway 2 (renamed County Road 22 in the 1990s) was realigned with the construction of the Pike Creek Bypass from Pike Creek to Banwell Road, and in the 1970s it was extended further west creating what would be recognizable as County Road 22 today (Kings Highways 2012).

By the end of the 1970s, the St. Alphonse Park has been established along St. Alphonse Road on the eastern edge of Section 2 (**Figure 6c**), and within the following decade, the McAuliffe Woods Conservation Area is created on the eastern boundary of Section 2, with access from St. Alphonse Park (**Figure 6d**). It appears on the topographic maps that the conservation area is within the Study Area, however this is probably a mapping error. Three small wood lots are still extant within the Study Area by the turn of the 21st century: the woods associated with the cemetery in Section 2, a small wood in the northeast corner of Section 1, and a small wooded area in the northwest corner of Section 3.

The only major change to the Study Area during the 21st century is the construction of Shields Road *ca* 2009 and the subsequent construction of the Tecumseh Vista Academy off that road. Shields Road is apparent on **Figure 2**, while the school is not depicted on any current mapping or satellite imagery, having only been constructed in 2011.

1.3.6 Historic Plaques

A search for historical plaques was conducted. The nearest historical plaque, The Founding of Tecumseh, is approximately 1.5 kilometers north of the Study Area on Lesperance Road (Ontario Plaques). Another plaque of interest although at a distance from the Study Area, is the Puce River Black Community plaque on County Road 42 east of Puce River. While specifically referring to the Puce River Black community, the plaque also commemorates the Refugee Home Society and the refugees slaves

who the Society aided to settle on 25 acre lots in Sandwich and Maidstone Townships (OHT 2008: 1). This plaque reinforces the importance of African-Canadian heritage to the region.

1.3.7 Historic Research Summary

The results of the historic background research indicate that Aboriginal peoples were living in this region of Essex County during the late 18th and into the 19th centuries. The onset of European settlement during that same period first centralized and then dispersed the Aboriginal groups. There is no documented record of contact-period Aboriginal sites within the Study Area itself. During the mid-19th century, the Study Area was settled by French, British and African-Canadians, and the land cleared for farming. A portion of the Study Area (Section 2, Lots 143 and 143) was owned and managed by the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal church beginning in 1850. One of the Trustees, George Williams, was also active in the Fugitive Union Society. The Smith Black Cemetery, also on Lot 143, is reputed to have been established in the 1880s, although its legible headstones indicate burials between 1908 and 1952. Whether the cemetery was associated with the AME church or not is unknown. This community is possibly part of the Little River settlement.

The CPR railway was constructed in the 19th century, as were all the roads associated with the Study Area apart from County Road 22, which was constructed in the late 20th century, and Shields Road, constructed *ca* 2009. The Study Area has remained primarily agricultural to the present day, although the number of houses has increased over the past 100 years. The area of greatest development is at the south end of Banwell Road, with the recent construction of the Tecumseh Vista Academy and a number of 20th century homes and businesses fronting Banwell and County Road 42.

2.0 Methodology

Information about the archaeological potential was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for Aboriginal sites has been assessed using the data collected from the Ontario Sites Database (OSD), and from environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps. Euro-Canadian/African-Canadian site potential has been assessed using data from the OSD system, the OGS, historic plaques, historic maps, and from primary and secondary historic sources.

During the limited property inspection conducted on October 10th, 2012, under partly sunny skies, the Study Area was checked for current land use, if the land had been extensively disturbed, the presence of any structures and physiographic features.

Documents from the property inspection include the photograph catalogue (**Appendix B**) and field notes.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The Study Area is situated in a region of the Essex Clay Plain with low relief, with pockets of sandier soils that do not greatly improve the general drainage. The presence of a the 600' or 180M contour on the NTS maps possibly follows the only natural rise in elevation. The historic vegetation cover would have provided a variety of hunting and plant-gathering resources. There are no immediate sources of chert for tool making, apart from till chert. Therefore, the primary environmental factors in determining the potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Study Area is the distance from water and the low rise in an otherwise level terrain. The Little River tributary and the channelized potential tributaries are all considered minor or seasonal watercourses, with high potential for archaeological resources (both Aboriginal and Euro/African-Canadian). One isolated projectile point (AbHr-4)

discovered in the hydro corridor within 50M of Section 1 and 100M of Section 2 of the Study Area, confirms the potential for finding Aboriginal material.

The same environmental factors that increase the potential for Aboriginal sites also pertain to the early Euro/African-Canadian settlement patterns, with the addition of road networks and later trains. County Road 42, County Road 19, Banwell Road and Intersection Road are all historic roadways with a high potential for the discovery of sites within 100 metres of the roads. Likewise, there is high potential for archaeological resources associated with the construction of the railway within 50 metres of the CPR line.

The Study Area appears to have been settled in the mid 1800s. The identification of a number of these settlers as African-Canadian, and the potential for discovery of institutional structures (particularly the AME church) related to the early African-Canadian settlement of Ontario is significant. Unfortunately, the precise location of the homesteads, or any other structures, including the 'Little River settlement' is unknown. However, the Smith Black Cemetery is identified as a feature associated with this community, and therefore all land within 300 metres of the cemetery would also retain high potential for archaeological resources. There is a challenge with this however, as the boundary of the cemetery is unclear from the visual inspection or maps. The wood lot in which the cemetery is located is 2.4 hectares in size. The cleared area by Banwell Road containing the re-erected headstones is approximately 0.25 hectares or 0.6 acres. The stated size of the cemetery when it was transferred to the municipality was five acres, or two hectares (Vannie 1977). There was also reference at that time to collecting markers from the woods (*ibid*). Therefore, it should be assumed that the cemetery could occupy this wood lot.

The opening of Banwell Road in 1852 would have incredibly increased the road frontage on the adjacent lots, and this was purposefully utilized for homesteads, as indicated by the number of farm houses on the 1908 NTS map. It is probable that a number of these farmsteads were established in the mid to late 1800s as refugee homesteads provided by the Fugitive Union Society or the Refugee Home Society.

While there has been a moderate increase in development of the Study Area within the past century, the Study Area remains primarily agricultural land. Intensive modern land disturbance reduces the potential to some degree, however the precise level of disturbance will have to be determined during the Stage 2 Assessment of the areas of high potential. Only those areas of otherwise high potential confirmed through the limited property inspection as extensively disturbed are reduced in potential at this stage.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* indicate that a distance of 300M from "features of archaeological potential" such as water courses, registered sites and areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, retain high potential for archaeological resources (MTCS 2011: 20, 21). The Standards also indicate areas of "elevated topography" as retaining high potential (*ibid*). This may include the slight rise of the 180M contour, should it be noticeably higher than the surrounding land during the Stage 2 Assessment. Therefore, it is also indicated as having high potential on the potential mapping (**Figure 7**), based on the most current NTS contour survey. In addition to these features, a distance of 100M from historic transportation routes such as roads, trails and railways, is considered to have high potential (MTCS 2011: 18, 21). **Figure 7** displays the potential results for the Study Area based on these criteria, while the following provides a summary of the results for each section.

Section 1 Potential

Therefore, as a result of the background research, it has been determined that Section 1 has high archaeological potential within 100 metres of Banwell Road, Intersection Road and the CPR line, and 300 metres from the channelized drains within or adjacent to the Study Area and from the registered

findspot AbHr-4. There is also high potential associated with the rise in elevation at the north end of Section 1.

The potential may be reduced in certain locations based on modern disturbance. For example, there is a varying degree of disturbance to the road ROWs and both roads are raised. Intersection Road has a dredged ditch along the south, and utilities along the north. The residential lots at the corner of these two roads appear to have been partially landscaped. The level of disturbance would need to be confirmed during the field assessment.

Section 2 Potential

Section 2 retains high archaeological potential within 100 metres of Banwell Road and County Road 42, within 300 metres of the Little River tributary, and of the channelized drain on the west edge of this Section, and within 300 metres of the boundary of the Smith Black Cemetery (boundary assumed to be the same as the wood lot). Areas of disturbance that would lower this potential noted within Section 2 are the ROW of Shields Road, the Tecumseh Vista Academy, and most of the commercial properties fronting County Road 42. As in Section 1, the ROW of Banwell Road may also be disturbed from previous road construction.

The Smith Black Cemetery itself requires special consideration. Any proposed soil disturbances either within the indicated boundary or adjacent to the boundary as marked in **Figure 7**, would require topsoil stripping to determine the presence or absence of graveshafts.

Section 3 Potential

Section 3 has high archaeological potential only within 100 metres of the CPR line, where it is not disturbed by the gas pipeline, and within 100 metres of the County Road 19 ROW. The County Road 19 western ROW is extensively disturbed by the extant dredge drainage ditch. The 20th century house lot may also be determined during the Stage 2 to be disturbed.

Section 4 Potential

Section 4 has high archaeological potential within 100 metres of the County Road 19 ROW.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the Stage 1 Background Research, there is high potential for archaeological resources in association with the water courses, roads, railways and cemetery. Therefore, FAC recommends the following:

- 1) That the areas of high archaeological potential within the Study Area as defined on **Figure 7** and described in **Section 3.0** are subjected to Stage 2 Assessment prior to any development. This recommendation acknowledges that the potential may be reduced during the Stage 2 Assessment due to extensive modern disturbances;
- 2) That any soil disturbance activities adjacent to the boundary of the Smith Black Cemetery as defined on **Figure 7** and in **Section 3.0**, or within the boundary, be preceded by topsoil stripping monitored by a licensed archaeologist in order to confirm the presence or absence of grave shafts.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the minister stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 2) 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 complete archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services (416 326-8406).

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Limited Property Inspection: Ruth Macdougall (P359)
James B. Bandow (P255)

Background Research: Katherine Graham
Garett Hunt
Barbara Johnson
Ruth Macdougall

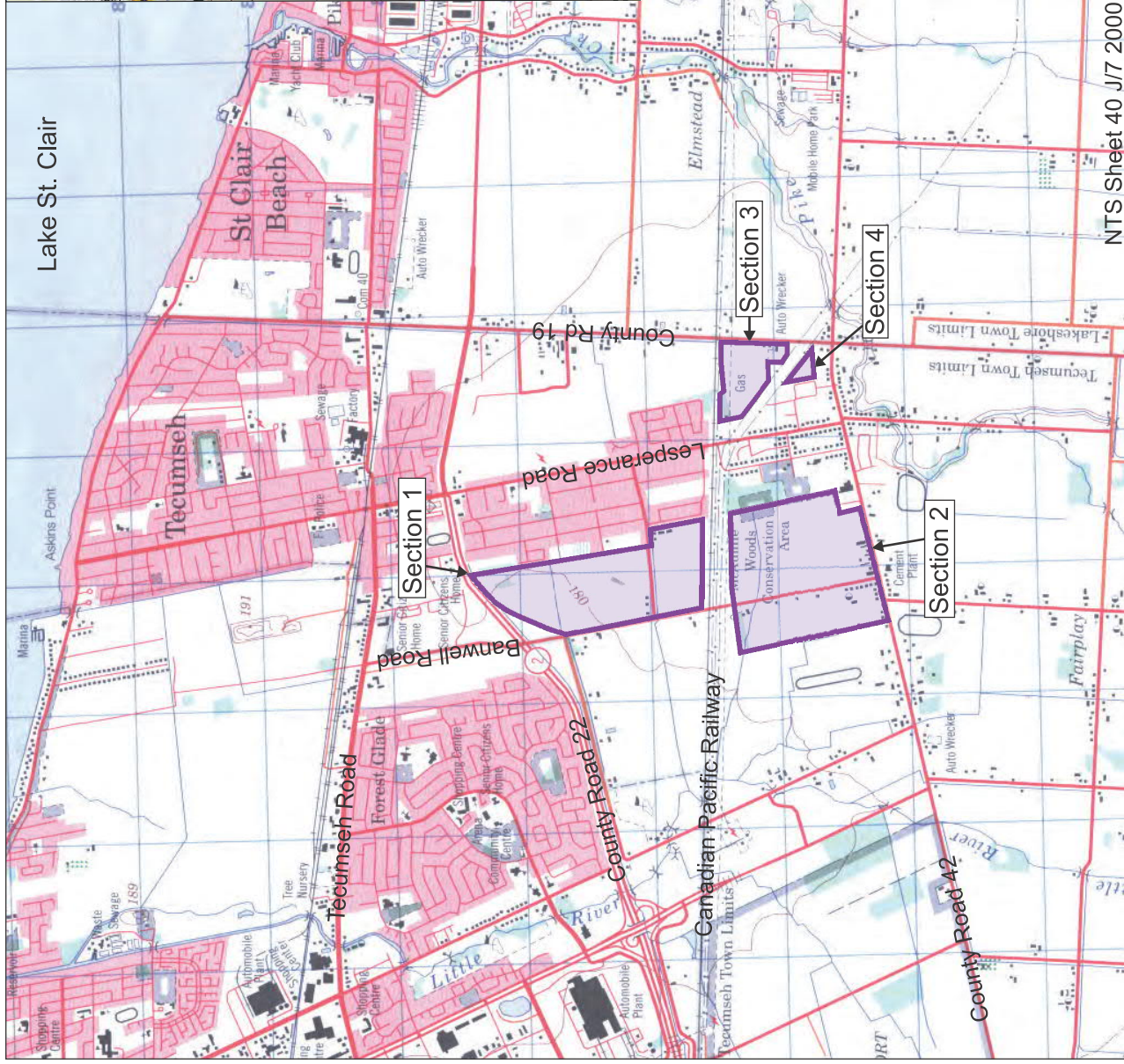
Report Authors: Ruth Macdougall
Garett Hunt

Graphics: Garett Hunt
Ruth Macdougall

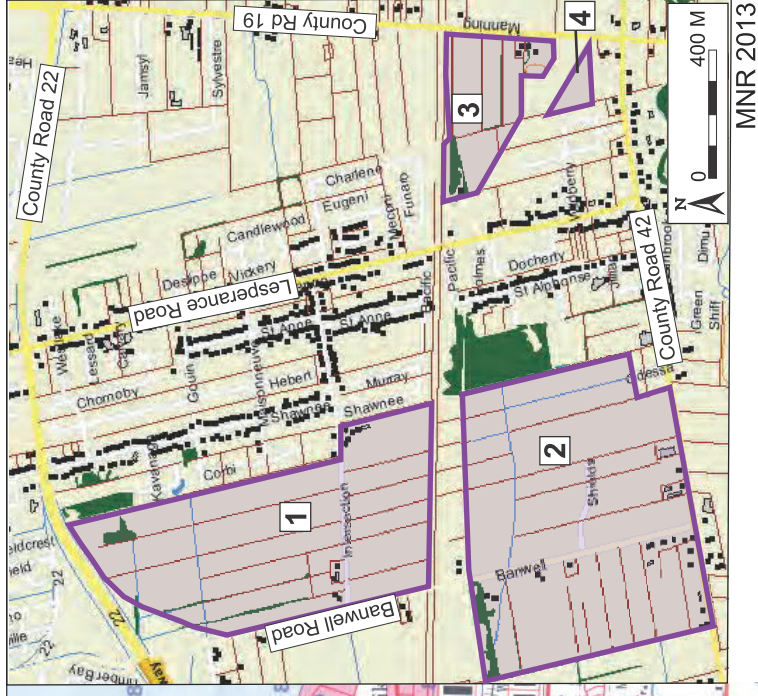
Report Editor: Jacqueline Fisher

NPD Table for the Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan Archaeological Stage 1: Background Research

Permission was obtained to enter the property described in the above report		Only public & ROWS
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project		NA
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities		
Property Inspection Dates	Weather	Ground Conditions
10 October 2012	Partly sunny, windy	clear, dry



Fisher Archaeological Consulting



TECUMSEH HAMLET SERVICING PLAN
Dillon Consulting Limited

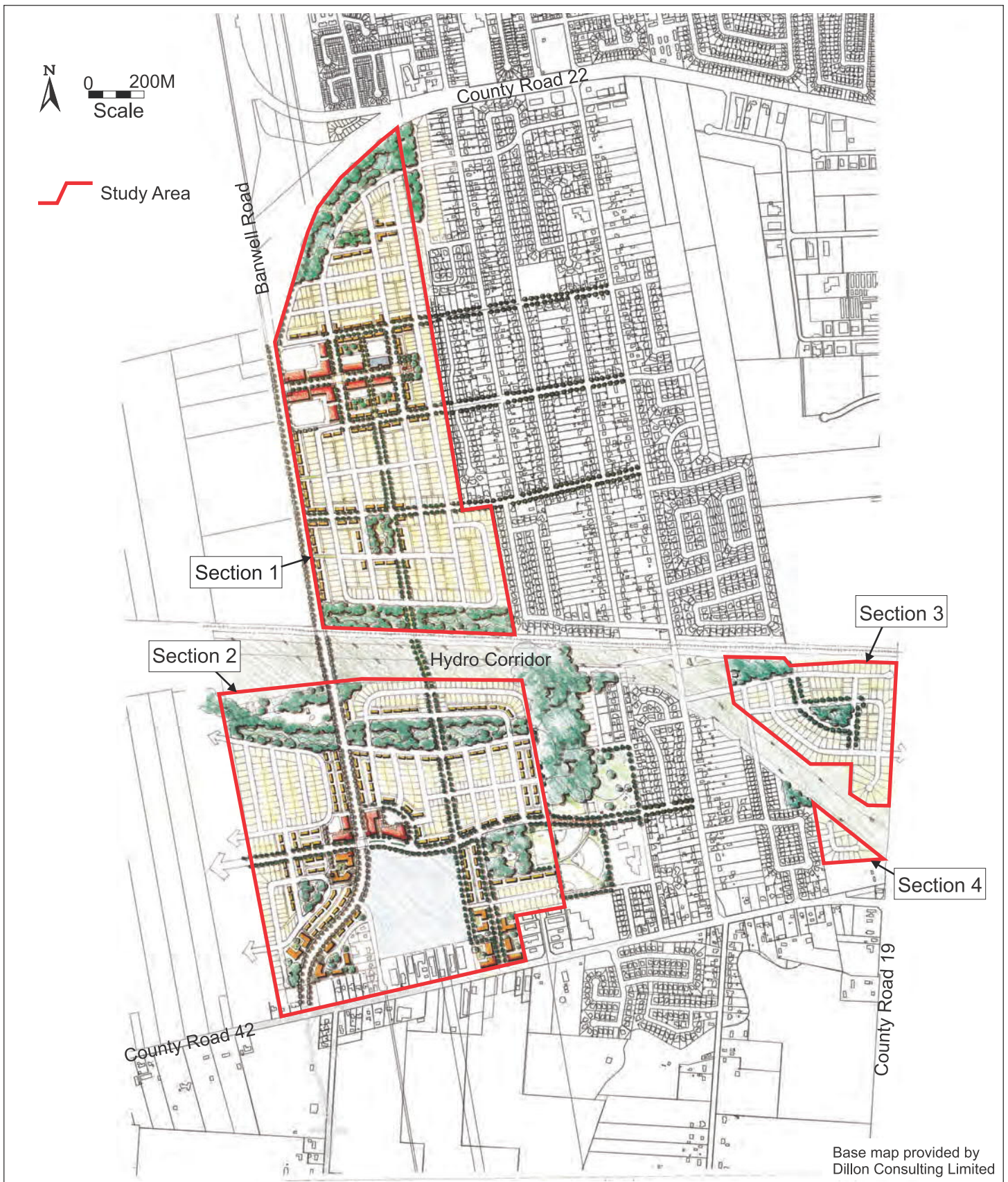
Figure 1: Study Area, Location and Topography



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TECUMSEH HAMLET SERVICING PLAN
Dillon Consulting Limited

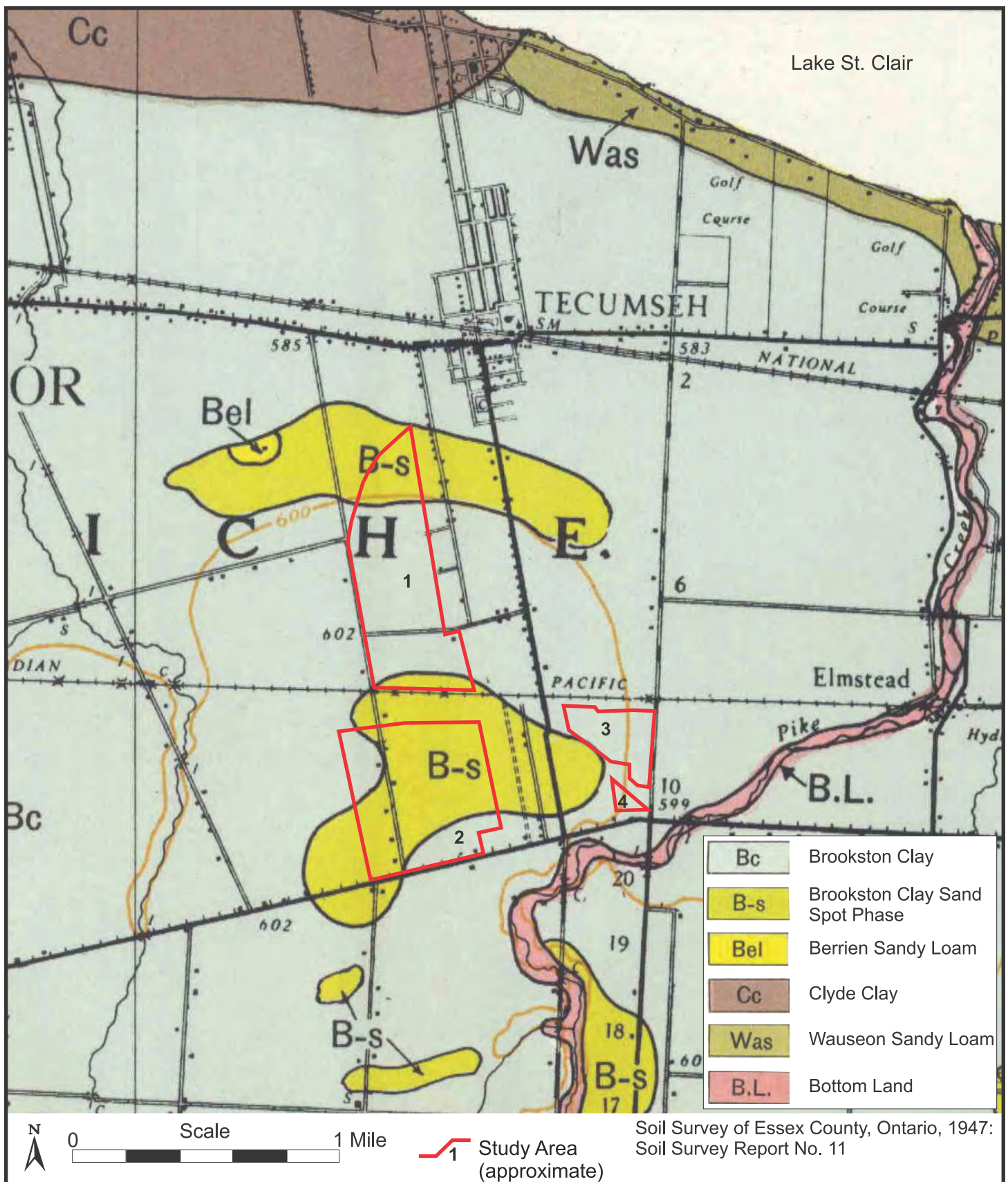
Figure 2: Study Area Boundaries



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Dillon Consulting Limited

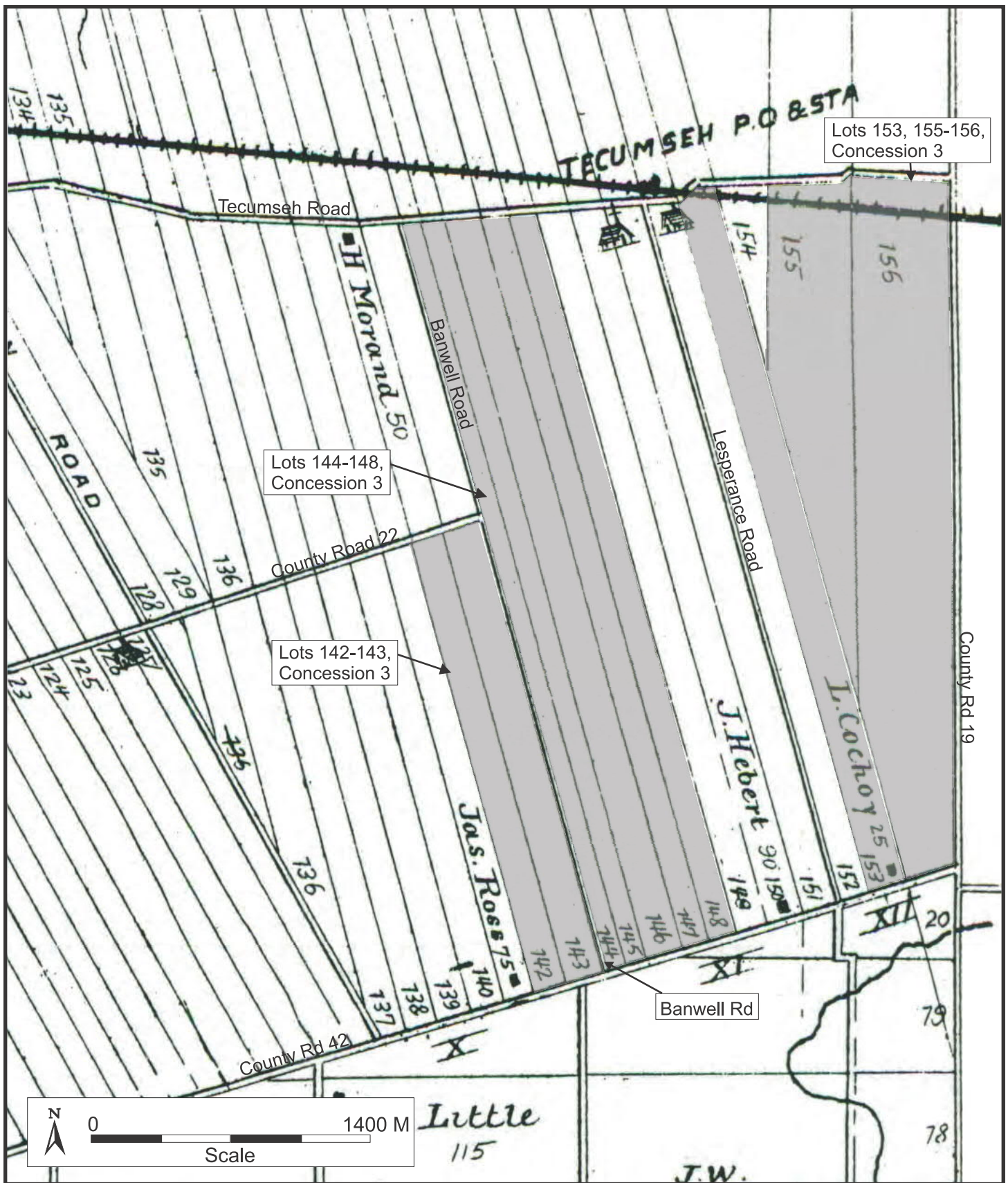
Figure 3: Proposed Development



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Figure 4: Soils Map of Essex County



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Figure 5: Historic Atlas of Essex County, 1881
Northeast Corner of Sandwich Township

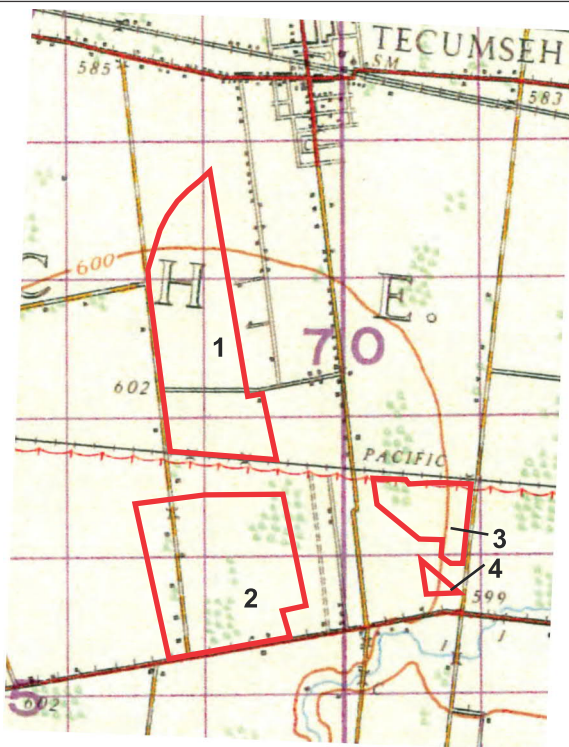


Figure 6a: NTS Sheet 40 J/7 1908 (1st Edition)

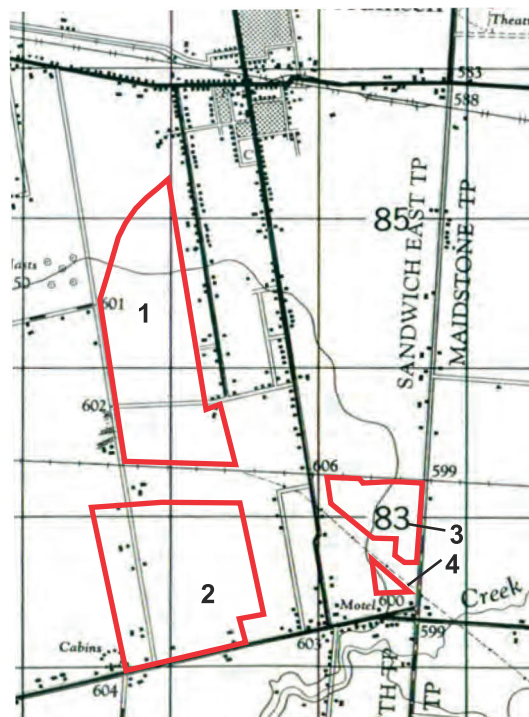


Figure 6b: NTS Sheet 40 J/7 1957 (3rd Edition)

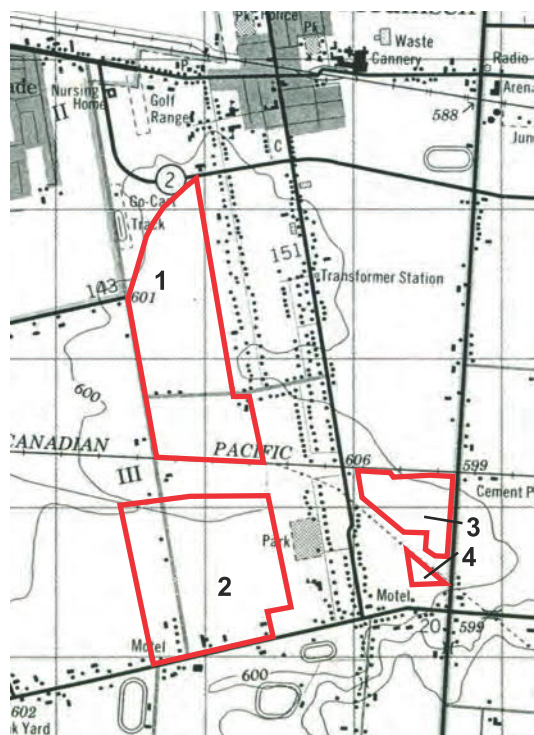


Figure 6c: NTS Sheet 40 J/7 1978 (4th Edition)

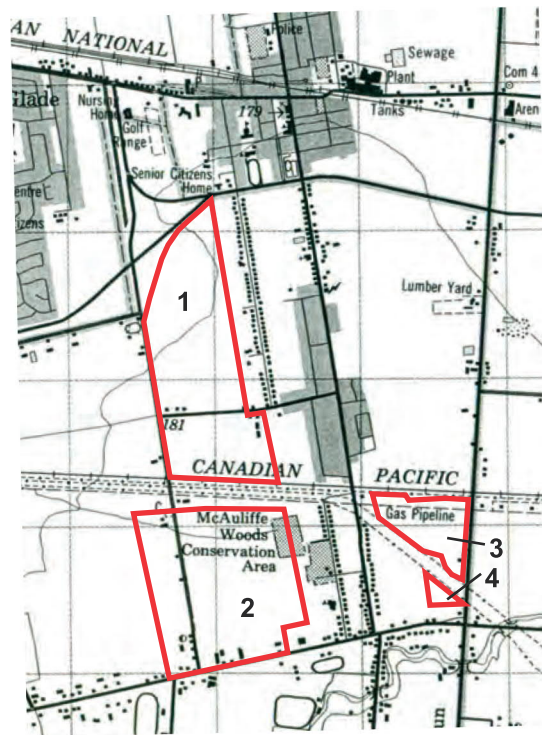
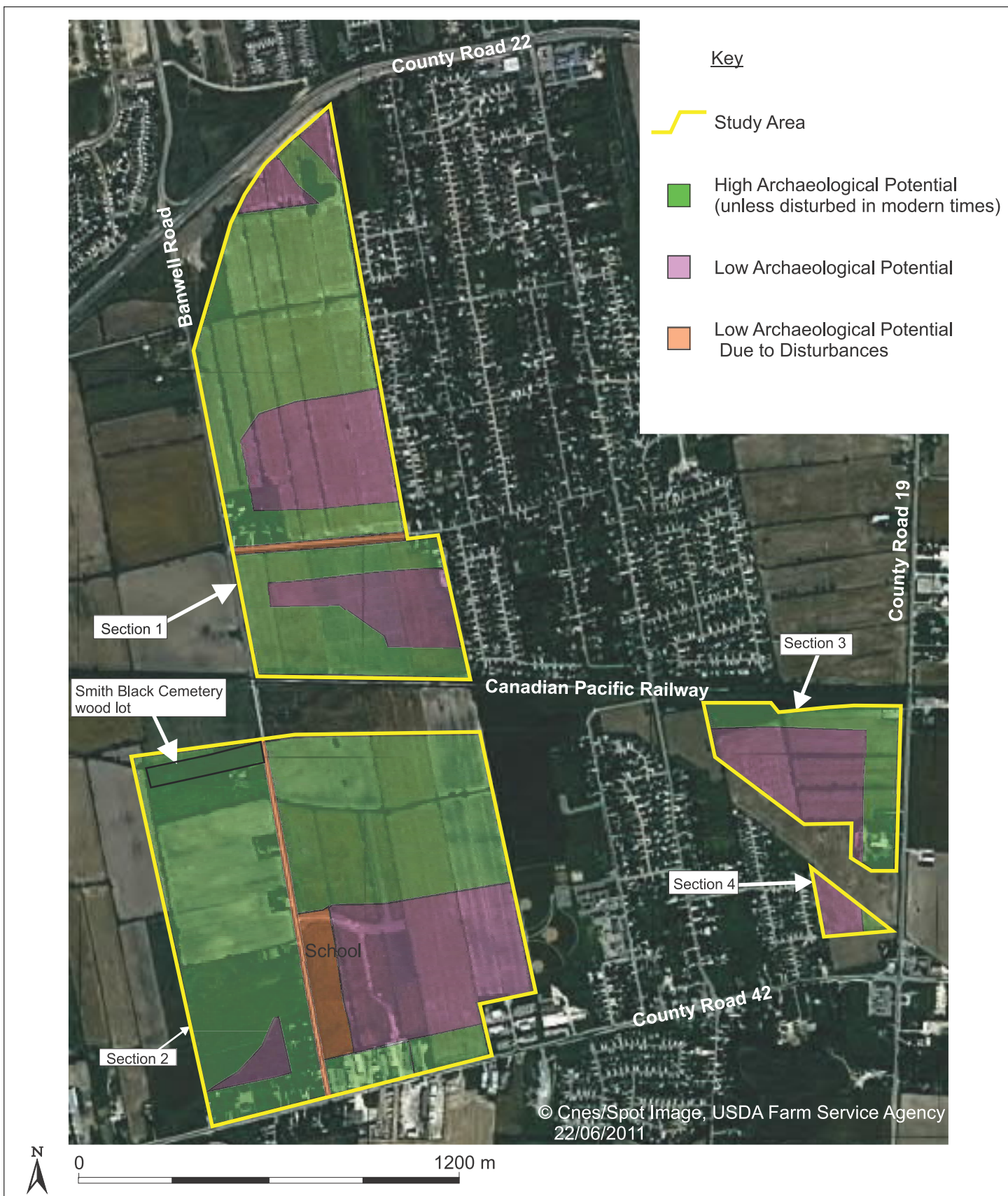


Figure 6d: NTS Sheet 40 J/7 1986 (5th Edition)



1 Study Area (approximate)



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Figure 7: Archaeological Potential Results



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Figure 8: Location & Direction of Photographic Plates



Plate 1: Looking SE down the east side of Banwell Road, south of Intersection Road.



Plate 2: Looking north across the fields on the north side of Intersection Road.



Plate 3: New Tecumseh Vista Academy school on Shields Road north of the intersection of Banwell Road and County Road 42; looking SW.



Plate 4: Field east of new school; looking SSE.



Plate 5: Field at north end of Banwell Road; looking northeast. The saplings are along the channelized ditch.



Plate 6: Smith Black Cemetery on Banwell Road; looking W.



Plate 7: Residential area at west end of Intersection Road, on the north side; looking NE.



Plate 8: Looking east along Intersection Road towards the extant subdivisions beyond the Study Area limit.



Plate 9: Residential and agricultural lots on County Road 19; looking W.



Plate 10: Drainage ditch on Intersection Road at the southeast corner of Banwell Road; looking W.



Plate 11: Looking south along Banwell Road towards the new school. Note the mix of residential and agricultural lots on the west side.



Plate 12: Looking southwest across the hydro easement south of the CPR towards the wood lot associated with the Smith Black Cemetery.

APPENDIX A: Land Registry Abstract Index, Selected Records

Lots 142, and 143

Inst. / No.	Inst. Date	Reg. Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land & Amount	Remarks
Patent	20 June, 1848		Crown	Josette Berthelet	200 acres	Lots 142 + 143
Indenture B111 ⁵	12 Feb, 1850	20 Nov, 1850	Josette Berthelet	George Williams, Alfred Kelly, Philip Molton, M. E. Church, Trustees of the Africa	£125	Called with Lots 141 + 142
Indenture B520	11 Dec, 1852	18 Feb, 1853	George Williams, Alfred Kelly, Philip Morton, Henry Banwell, Richard Hunter	The Municipality of the Township of Sandwich		Road Way
2 C. D. Correct Error O14	29 June, 1853	3 Aug, 1853	Josette Berthelet	Gorge Williams, Alfred Kelly, Philip Morton	200 acres	Lots 142 + 143
Plan O65	30 June, 1852	14 Sept, 1853	of the subdivision of Lots 142 & 143 in 3 Con made by P. D. Bal for PH. S.			
Affirmant of trust E224 ⁶	14 Sept, 1863	12 Oct, 1863	Alfred Kelly	Richard Coleman	\$1.50	Of this sights A. Leuster...
—? 15.21588	2 June, 1932	12 Oct, 1939	Jaime? E. L. Parent	Annabel Durfey	\$2500	Pt of Lots 142+143

Instr. = Instrument; No. = Instrument Number; Reg. = Registration

⁵ Unfortunately this indenture is illegible.

⁶ Also almost entirely illegible.

Lots 144, 145, and 146

Inst. / No.	Inst. Date	Reg. Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land / Amount	Remarks
Patent	15 April, 1836		Crown	Matthias Woodley		S parts of lots 144, 145, + 146
B + S E51	7 July, 1836	19 July, 1836	Mathias Woodley	Henry Banwell	135 acres £45	S parts of lots 144, 145, +146
B + S J177	26 Aug, 1846	27 Aug, 1846	Henry Banwell	James Banwell	40 acres £10	N parts of Lots 144, 145, 146
Bar of Dower B152	17 Feb, 1857	18 Feb, 1957	Susan Banwell, wife of Henry Banwell	James Banwell	see assignment of dower	
Indenture 153	18 Feb, 1851	18 Feb, 1851	James Banwell	Richard Hunter	40 acres £150	N parts of Lots 144, 145, 146
Indenture 250	11 Dec, 1852	18 Feb, 1853	The trustees of the A.M.E. Church, Henry Banwell, Richard Hunter	The Municipality of the Township of Sandwich		A road way
Indenture 259	4 Sept, 1855	5 Sept, 1855	Henry Banwell	Laban Collins	100 acres £450	the remaining S part of lots 144, 145, 146
Indenture 471	8 Dec, 1856	11 Dec, 1856	Laban Collins	Jacob Frazier	100 acres £245	remaining S part of lots 144, 145, 146
B + S 608	24 Oct, 1857	28 Oct, 1857	Jacob Frazier	Laban Collins	100 acres £245	remaining S part of lots 144, 145, 146
B + S 670	25 Mar, 1858	27 Mar, 1858	Laban Collins	John Prince	100 acres	see meut...?
P of Attorney 193	27 Feb, 1863	3 June, 1863	The Hon John Prince	Octavius Prince	see power of attorney	
Deed 194	1 June, 1863	13 June, 1863	The President + Treasurer of the Society C.P.B. + S. Society + the Hon John Prince	Francis Jones Hughes + Sarah Hughes his wife	\$1800	Lots 144, 145, + 146
Indenture 277	27 Jany, 1864	23 Mar, 1864	Francis Jones Hughes + Sarah his wife	Laban Collins	100 acres \$1400	S part of Lots 144, 145, + 146
Indenture 720	13 Feb, 1866	27 Feb, 1868	Richard Hunter	Edmund Walls	40 acres \$950	N part of Lots 144, 145, +146
Indenture 885	27 May, 1869	31 May, 1869	Laban Collins + wife	Jones Lathberton	100 acres \$200	S part of Lots 144, 145, + 146

Inst. / No.	Inst. Date	Reg. Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land / Amount	Remarks
Deed 1261	8 Feb, 1872	9Feb 1872	Edmund Walls + wife	F.? H. Lachance	40 acres \$1550	N part of Lots 144, 145, +146
Q.C.D.	20 May, 1875	21 May, 1875	Grace Grant, widow	The Corp: of Sandwich East	10 acres \$200	A strip of the west of the N part of lot 144
By Law	11 July, 1883	7 Aug, 1883	to establish + open a road across lots 144 to 151			
Deed	14 Mar, 1891	17 Mar, 1891	Grace Grant, widow	Francis L. St. Louis	100 acres \$4000	S part of Lots 144, 145, + 146

Instr. = Instrument; No. = Instrument Number; Reg. = Registration

Lots 147

Inst. / No.	Inst. Date	Reg. Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land / Amount	Remarks
Patent	13 Apr, 1836		Crown	Thomans Duchesne	58	Pt of lot
Will 910	21 Jan, 1863	20 Aug 1869	Thomans Duchesne	See will of...		
Q.C.D. 2736	19 Feb 1880	20 Feb 1880	Henry Duchesne et al.	Mary Peter	\$1	W½ of S or rear pt of lot 127
Deed 3452	17 Mar 1883	19 Mar 1883	Mary + Charles Peter	Francis X. Lachance	\$900	W½ of S or rear pt of lot 127
By Law 92	11 July, 1883	7 Aug 1883	To establish and open a road across Lots 144 to 151			Inclusive
Deed 5241	4 Mar 1889	29 Apr 1889	Francois Duchesne	O + Q Rway Co.	6 + 6/100 acres \$49.50	pt of E ½ of lot 147
Deed 5453	27 Apr 1889	9 May, 1889	Francis X. Lachance + wife	O + Q Rway Co.	3 + 13/100 acres \$375	pt of lot 147
Exemplification of Grant 7821	13 Apr 1836	23 Oct 1901	The Crown	Thomans Duchesne	58 acres	S or rear pt of lot 147
P of Will 7926	24 Jan 1900	3 Jun 1902	Francois Duchesne	Telephone Duchesne	37½ acres	Pt of lot 147
Deed 7932	18 June, 1902	20 June, 1902	Denis Rocheleau, E of Francois Duchesne	Telephone Duchesne	\$1	Pt of E½ of lot 147

Lots 148

Inst. / No.	Inst. Date	Reg. Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land / Amount	Remarks
Patent	16 Dec, 1800		Crown	Jean Campeau	100 acres	S prt.
Patent	29 Aug 1810		Crown	Joseph Campeau	203 acres	Lot 148 in 3 Con
Will C289	29 Mar, 1855	17 Oct, 1855	Jean Baptist Campeau	see will of...		
Will C710	27 July, 1879	28 Jan, 2880	Jean B. Campeau	see will of...		
By Law A92	11 July, 1883	7 Aug, 1883	to establish + open a road across lots 144 to 151			
Will C598	23 Feb, 1888	10 Mar, 1888	Alfred Campeau	see will of...		
Deed Q760	23 Feb, 1888	10 Mar, 1888	Alfred Campeau	Joseph Campeau	18½ acres \$720	NW 1/4 of lot 148
Deed Q761	23 Feb, 1888	10 Mar, 1888	Joseph Campeau	Alfred Campeau	18½ acres \$720	NW 1/4 of lot 148
Deed R5208	29 Mar, 1889	16 Apr, 1889	Joseph Campeau	O. + Q. Railway Company	1 + 33/100 acres \$133	for part of lot 148
—? 5495	4 Feb, 1890	11 Feb, 1890	Joseph Campeau	British Can: Ltd. Co.	36 acres \$600	N½ of lot 148
Deed 7198	18 Oct, 1897	23 October, 1897	Jeremie Campeau + Abraham Broville the at m. Aimie Campeau, widow	Alexis Desjardins	36 acres \$1339	N½ of lot 148
Grant 10714	28 Nov, 1913	3 Dec, 1913	Alexis Desjardins	Hydro Electric Power Company	.89 acres \$133	part of lot 148
Indenture —?	31 May, 1921	32 May, 1921	Edmond Campeau (bachelor)	Fredrick Campeau	18½ acres \$800	SE 1/4 of lot 148
Indenture 15722	25 Sept, 1922	9 Oct, 1922	Auguste Lesperance	—? Jacques	21 acres \$1500	N½ of lot 148

Instr. = Instrument; No. = Instrument Number; Reg. = Registration

Lots 153

Inst. / No.	Inst. Date	Reg. Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land / Amount	Remarks
Patent	13 April, 1836		Crown	Joseph La Farrier	200 acres	All
B + S 620	5 May, 1836	14 May, 1836	Joseph La Farrier	John Alexander Williamson	£50	amalgamation lands
B+S 4	5 May, 1836	25 May, 1836	John Alexander Williamson	Benjamin Lavallie	£13.10	S part pf lot 153
B + S 169	15 Dec, 1842	15 July, 1843	Benjamin Lavallie	Antoine Lesperance	90 acres £75	part of lot 153
Indenture 148	27 Jan, 1859	28 Jan, 1859	Antoine Lesperance + wife	Louis Cochoy	20 acres £50	part of lot 153
Indenture --12?	14 June, 1866	2 July, 1866	Antoine Lesperance + wife	Pierre Gorin	51 acres \$500	part of lot 153 and —? —?
Indenture 174	14 June, 1866	15 Sept, 1866	Antoine Lesperance + wife	Charles Chitaya	32 acres \$260	part of lot 153, Con 3
Indenture 178	15 June, 1866	4 Oct, 1866	Antoine Lesperance + wife	John Stone	6 acres \$60	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed 1493	13 July, 1872	18 Aug, 1872	Pierre Gorin + wife	Francois Lauzon	25½ acres \$250	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --81?	17 Oct, 1885	24 Oct, 1885	Pierre Gorin + wife	Francois Lauzon	\$500	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --?	17 Oct, 1885	4 Nov, 1885	Pierre Gorin + wife	Aime Baillargeon	12½ acres \$325	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --?	17 Oct, 1885	4 Nov, 1885	Francois Lauzon + wife	Aime Baillargeon	12½ acres \$325	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --?	10 Apr, 1889	29 Apr, 1889	Francois Lauzon + wife	O. + Q. Rway C.	1 + 69/100 acres \$218	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --?	12 May, 1891	13 May, 1891	Alex Cochoy and all heirs	Louis Cochoy	20 acres \$125	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --?	22 Feb, 1895	2 June, 1898	Louis Cochoy	Alexandre Cochoy	20 acres \$1200	part of lot 153, Con 3
Deed --?	29 Mar, 1901	3 Apr, 1901	Aime Baillargeon	Gilbert Baillargeon	\$2500	part of lot 153, Con 3

Instr. = Instrument; No. = Instrument Number; Reg. = Registration

Lots 156

Inst.	Inst. Date	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land / Amount	Remarks
Deed 10062	22 Jan, 1912 ⁷	14 Jan 1912	Wm D. ? + wife	J—? E. R—?	A.O.L. \$500	S part of Lot 156
Deed 2128	29 May, 1912	31 Jun, 1912	Desilda Lemire, widow + Amanda Lemire, family	Florence Hubert	A.O.L. \$150	S part of Lot 156

Instr. = Instrument; No. = Instrument Number; Reg. = Registration

⁷ The Land Registry Abstract for Lot 155 and the earliest records of Lot 156 are missing.

Appendix B: Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan – Archaeological Stage 1 Photographic Catalogue

Photo Label	Description	Direction	Date (D/M/Y)
DSCF0011	Banwell Road eastern ROW south of County Rd 22 intersection (just outside the Study Area)	NE	10/10/2012
12	Drainage ditch at the intersection of Intersection Road and Banwell Road, on the southeast corner	SW	10/10/2012
13	Drainage ditch along Intersection Road	S	10/10/2012
14	Looking to residential lawns and some light landscaping, at intersection of Intersection Road and Banwell Road	N	10/10/2012
15	Looking to residential lawns and some light landscaping, near intersection of Intersection Road and Banwell Road	NE	10/10/2012
16	Looking into the fields east of Banwell Road, south of Intersection Road	SE	10/10/2012
17	Looking along Intersection Road from the corner of Banwell	E	10/10/2012
18	Looking into the fields east of Banwell Road, south of Intersection Road	SE	10/10/2012
19	Looking down Banwell Road, south of Intersection Road, into the eastern fields	SE	10/10/2012
20	Looking down Banwell Road, south of Intersection Road, at shallow ditching and the raising of the road	S	10/10/2012
21	Looking down Intersection Road at deep ditch on south side of this road and the utilities on the north	E	10/10/2012
22	Looking across a field along Intersection Road	N	10/10/2012
23	Looking down Intersection Road looking at the ditching on the north side, note the residential and agricultural areas to the east	E	10/10/2012
24	Looking down Intersection Road looking at the ditching on the north side	W	10/10/2012
25	Hydro easement running on the south side of the CPR railway tracks	W	10/10/2012
26	Hydro easement running on the south side of the CPR railway tracks and fields south of tracks; wood lot in rear is with cemetery	SW	10/10/2012
27	CPR railway tracks and railway south ROW with gas line	W	10/10/2012
28	West side of Banwell Road Road, on south side of the CPR	S	10/10/2012
29	Hydro easement running on the south side of the railway tracks and railway right of way	E	10/10/2012

30	Hydro & gas easements running on the south side of the railway tracks and fields south of tracks, east side of Banwell	SE	10/10/2012
31	West side of Banwell Road, looking at road ditches and across to wood lot with cemetery	S	10/10/2012
32	Looking across Banwell Rd to McAuliffe CA wood lot in the distance	SE	10/10/2012
33	Looking down west side of Banwell Road, south of the railway tracks	N	10/10/2012
34	Showing mixture of residential & agricultural lands on west side of Banwell, south of the hydro corridor	NW	10/10/2012
35	Looking down drive way on west side of Banwell Road, south of the railway tracks	W	10/10/2012
36	Looking down west side of Banwell Road, south of the railway tracks, showing little to no ditching	S	10/10/2012
37	Looking down east side of Banwell Road, south of the railway tracks; cemetery is in wood lot beyond the white fence	N	10/10/2012
38	Looking northeast across the fields on the east side of Banwell	NE	10/10/2012
39	Looking into eastern fields off Banwell, north of the school; McAuliffe CA is in the background	E	10/10/2012
40	Looking down east side of Banwell Road to the new Tecumseh Vista Academy	SE	10/10/2012
41	Looking down east side of Banwell Road, south of the railway tracks, to the new Tecumseh Vista Academy	S	10/10/2012
42	Entrance to Tecumseh Vista Academy off Shields Rd; Banwell Rd is in the background	SW	10/10/2012
43	Entrance to new school off Shields Rd, that is also a new road	W	10/10/2012
44	Looking across from the school entrance to the berms on the north side of Shields Rd	NW	10/10/2012
45	Looking east along Shields Rd	E	10/10/2012
46	Northern edge of construction disturbance related to the new school & road	N	10/10/2012
47	Agricultural fields north east of the school, taken from the east end of Shields Rd; McAuliffe CA is in the distance	NE	10/10/2012
48	Looking towards County Road 42 along the east property boundary for the new Tecumseh Vista Academy	SE	10/10/2012
49	From same location as #48, looking towards parking lot of new school	SW	10/10/2012
50	Looking on east side of Banwell Road at edge of Study Area, just south of County Road 22	N	10/10/2012

51	Looking on east side of Banwell Road towards residential housing, north of Intersection Rd	S	10/10/2012
52	Looking on east side of Banwell road towards fields, just south of County Road 22; saplings are along drainage ditch	NE	10/10/2012
53	Looking across the County Rd 22 ROW towards the north end of the Study Area	S	10/10/2012
54	Looking across the County Rd 22 ROW towards the north end of the Study Area	S	10/10/2012
55	Smith Black Cemetery, on west side of Banwell Road, just south of the hydro corridor	W	10/10/2012
56	Smith Black Cemetery, on west side of Banwell Road, just south of the hydro corridor	W	10/10/2012

Memo



To: Anastasia Abrazhevich, Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

From: Laura Herlehy, Project Manager, Dillon Consulting Limited
Elizabeth Wittman, Environmental Planner, Dillon Consulting Limited

CC: Shane McVitty, Development Engineer, Town of Tecumseh

Date: November 4, 2025

Subject: Tecumseh Hamlet Infrastructure Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
Attachment C – Revisions to Section 3.5 and 7.4 (Cultural Environment) of the ESR

Our File: 23-5735

The Town of Tecumseh retained Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) to complete a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA) for the Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan Area (THSPA; “the Project”). The study was completed in accordance with the requirements for Schedule C projects under the MCEA, as amended (February 2024). The Environmental Study Report (ESR) documents the planning and design process leading to the selection of the preferred municipal infrastructure servicing strategy to facilitate development within the THSPA.

The purpose of **Attachment C** is to document and address comments received from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on August 22, 2025 (**Attachment C-1**). **Table 1** provides an overview of how the comments were addressed. These documents will be appended to the EA and included in the final ESR that is available to the public online. This communication will also be documented in the final 30 day review period consultation records. Text herein should be referenced when reviewing Sections 3.5 and 7.4 (Cultural Environment) of the ESR.

Memo



Table 1: MCM Comment-Response Table

#	Document Section	MCM Comment	MCM Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response
1	3.5 Cultural Environment p. 34	<p>MCM recommends revising this section to align with current legislation and terminology. Please note that cultural heritage resources include all three types: archaeological resources, built heritage resources (BHRs), and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs).</p> <p>Additionally, the findings and recommendations of technical cultural heritage studies (including archaeological assessments) should inform this section. MCM recommends referencing the archaeological assessments that were completed as part of the EA Study and attaching them as an appendix to the report.</p>	<p>Recommended organization and text</p> <p>3.5 Cultural Environment</p> <p>(Replace the text as follows:)</p> <p>“Cultural Environment describes the existing conditions of the heritage components of the environment. Cultural heritage resources include: archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes.”</p> <p>3.5.1 Archaeological Resources</p> <p>[Please refer to the comments provided in the cover letter above. MCM recommends specifying the associated PIF#s for the Stage 2 archaeological assessments. We also recommend attaching all AA reports as an appendix to this report and all associated MCM letters that the report has been registered into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Assessments.]</p>	<p>The text proposed by MCM is added to Section 3.5 – Cultural Environment by way of this memo.</p> <p>The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment completed in 2023 under PIF P1189-0023-2023, along with the associated MCM confirmation letter, is provided as Attachment C-2 to this memo.</p>
2	7.4.1 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes Table 17 p. 112-113	<p>This section should be revised to describe any known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. The findings of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (2024)</p>	<p>Recommended organization and text (Replace the text as follows:)</p> <p>A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (included as Appendix D) was undertaken on [date] by</p>	<p>The Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR) was completed in September 2023 by Archaeological Services Incorporated (ASI) for the Project and is provided in Appendix D of the ESR and is outlined in Section 3.5.2 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage</p>

#	Document Section	MCM Comment	MCM Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response
		will be discussed and referenced within this section of the ESR.	<p>[heritage consultant] for [name of project or study area]. A total of # (known and potential) built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and cultural features were identified within the Study area. The following table (Table 17) provides a brief description of the anticipated project impacts based on the preliminary design. The table also describes the mitigation measures and recommendations included in the technical study.</p> <p>MCM recommends that Table 17 be expanded to include the following sections as columns in the following order to ensure the information and level of detail for impact assessment and mitigation measures are sufficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHR Reference # • Type of Property • Heritage Recognition • Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impacts • Mitigation Measures (mitigation options and mitigation recommendations based on the preferred option and alternative options). <p>This section should be revised to clearly outline the recommendations and timing of any future technical cultural heritage studies required (i.e.,</p>	<p>Landscapes of the ESR. No changes are required to Section 7.4.1 of the ESR.</p> <p>Section 3.5.2 of the ESR details that there is one known cultural heritage landscape, three potential cultural heritage landscapes, one potential built heritage resource, and one commemorative feature within the study area. This information is also included in Section 7.4.1 of the ESR.</p> <p>Details on the CHR Reference #, Type of Property, Heritage Recognition are provided in Section 6.0 of the CHR (Appendix D).</p> <p>Potential impacts and recommended mitigation measures are provided in Table 17 of the ESR. Additionally, Section 6.3 of the CHR (Appendix D) outlines the following recommendations for detailed design that must be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified C.H.L.s., B.H.R., and C.F. 2. Suitable mitigation including establishing no-go zones with fencing and issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified C.H.L.s., B.H.R., and C.F should be considered to mitigate any unintended impacts during construction. 3. Where soil excavation, grading, and tree removals are anticipated, post-construction rehabilitation

#	Document Section	MCM Comment	MCM Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response
			<p>Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments) or general mitigation measures that may have been identified (avoidance, vibration monitoring, etc.).</p> <p>MCM notes that completion of an HIA for the Banwell Cemetery (CHL 2) is required as mentioned in the cover letter above. This is mentioned within Table 17: Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources. Please provide MCM with a copy of the report for our review and comment and include the final HIA report as an appendix to the report once it has been finalized.</p>	<p>including planting with sympathetic plant species should be considered to mitigate any impacts. In this respect, post-construction rehabilitation is required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. C.H.L. 1 (11945 Intersection Road for the road, watermain, sewer, and drain construction. b. C.H.L. 4 (Banwell Road) for road, watermain, and sewer improvements. c. C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery) following construction associated with the Desjardins West Pond. <p>4. As the proposed West Desjardins Pond construction is directly adjacent to C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery), which is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early in preliminary or detailed design as possible and be sent for review and comment to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.</p>

#	Document Section	MCM Comment	MCM Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response
				<p>5. To ensure the structures and other identified heritage features are not adversely impacted during construction, where required, a baseline vibration assessment should be undertaken during preliminary or detailed design (timed appropriately to the relevant segment if construction is completed in stages). In this respect, baseline vibration assessment should be carried out for the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. C.H.L 1 (11945 Intersection Road) for the transportation and sewer improvements required along Intersection Road; and b. C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery) from the proposed stormwater management improvements. <p>6. Should future work require an expansion of the Study Area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on B.H.R.s, C.H.L.s, and C.F.</p> <p>7. This report should be submitted by the proponent to heritage staff at the Town of Tecumseh, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other relevant stakeholder with an interest in this project.</p> <p>It is noted that the CHR was previously submitted to the MCM for review and comments were received on</p>

#	Document Section	MCM Comment	MCM Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response
				November 6, 2023 (Attachment C-3). Updates were subsequently made to the CHR to incorporate MCM's feedback.
3	7.4.2 Archaeological Resources p. 113	<p>MCM recommends revising Section 7.4.2 to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an overview of all stages of archaeological assessment undertaken (e.g., Stage 1, 2) and the objective of the stage of assessment. The outcomes (conclusions and recommendations) of the archaeological assessment(s) completed in support of this undertaking. all associated PIF#s, AA report(s) and MCM letter(s) indicating that the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. 	<p>MCM recommends including the following in Section 7.4.2: a description and map showing areas of archaeological potential as identified in the archaeological assessments. We also recommend that Figure 3-4 Areas of High Archaeological Potential be moved to this section.</p> <p>The ESR should disclose the information and outcomes of the archaeological assessments.</p> <p>Recommended organization and text (Replace the text as follows:)</p> <p>The recommendations of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) will be followed. Any further recommended assessment (e.g., Stage 2, 3, and 4 AAs) will be completed as early as possible in the detailed design phase and prior to any ground disturbing activities.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Figure 7 of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Appendix C) identifies the areas of high and low archaeological potential within the study area.</p> <p>The text proposed by MCM is added to Section 7.4.2 – Archaeological Resources by way of this memo as follows:</p> <p>The recommendations of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) will be followed. Any further recommended assessment (e.g., Stage 2, 3, and 4 AAs) will be completed as early as possible in the detailed design phase and prior to any ground disturbing activities.</p> <p>Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.</p>

#	Document Section	MCM Comment	MCM Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response
			<p>the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.</p> <p>The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the Ontario Heritage Act.”</p>	<p>The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the Ontario Heritage Act.”</p>

**Ministry of Citizenship
and Multiculturalism**

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and
Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
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Tel.: 437.240.2379

**Ministère des Affaires civiques
et du Multiculturalisme**

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
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August 22, 2025

EMAIL ONLY

Laura Herlehy, P. Eng
Project Engineer
Dillon Consulting Limited
1 Riverside Drive West, 12th Floor
Windsor, Ontario, N9A 5K3
lherlehy@dillon.ca

MCM File : 0018706
Proponent : Town of Tecumseh
Subject : Municipal Class Environmental Assessment– Schedule C – Notice of Completion
Project : Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan Area Infrastructure Improvements
Location : Town of Tecumseh, Essex County

Dear Laura Herlehy:

Thank you for sending the Notice of Completion and associated technical cultural heritage studies for the above-referenced project to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for review and comment.

MCM's interest in this project relates to its mandate of conserving Ontario's cultural heritage.

Project Summary

The Town of Tecumseh has retained Dillon Consulting Limited to complete a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the transportation, water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure required to service the area for future development opportunities to support the Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan (THSP) study initiated in 2022 for the southerly and westerly portions of the Tecumseh Hamlet (the Hamlet). This study is following the planning and design process for Schedule 'C' projects under the Municipal Class EA (2000, as amended).

Comments

We have reviewed the following documents:

- *Town of Tecumseh – Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan Area Infrastructure Improvements – Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Schedule 'C' - Environmental Study Report* (ESR, dated June 2025, prepared by Dillon Consulting Ltd);
- *Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan Between County Roads 22 & 42 (Geographic Township of Sandwich East), Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study* (Project Information Form P042-288-2012, dated April 2, 2013, and prepared by Fisher Archaeological Consulting (included as Appendix C of the ESR)
- *Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment – Tecumseh Hamlet Infrastructure Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment – Town of Tecumseh, County of Essex, Ontario* (Draft Report) dated August 2023 (revised September and November 2023) and prepared by Archaeological Services Inc. (included as Appendix D of the ESR).
- *Town of Tecumseh-Public and Agency Consultation Record* (included as Appendix G of the ESR).

We have the following comments:

Archaeological Resources

Our records indicate that a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA, under Project Information Form (PIF) P042-288-2012) has been carried out for the proposed project. The report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

The results of the Stage 1 AA indicated high archaeological potential within the Study Area and recommended that Stage 2 AA be carried out for areas of high potential, with special attention to the Smith Black Cemetery. It was mentioned in the ESR that a Stage 2 AA was completed in 2023, and that the Town is partnering with stakeholders to complete further Stage 2 AA within the Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan (THPS) study area, which is expected to be completed by the fall of 2025.

MCM recommends specifying the associated PIF#s of the Stage 2 AA in the ESR and attaching the associated AAs as an appendix to the report and the associated MCM letters confirming that the report(s) have been entered into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Assessments.

Proponents must follow the recommendations of the archaeological assessment report(s). MCM recommends that further stages of archaeological assessment (e.g., Stage 2) be undertaken as early as possible during detailed design and prior to any ground-disturbing activities.

Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment was completed to identify any known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (BHRs/CLs) within and adjacent to the study area that may be directly or indirectly impacted by the project and recommend mitigation measures for identified impacts.

The Cultural Heritage Report concluded that a total of one known cultural heritage landscape, three potential cultural heritage landscapes, one potential built heritage resource, and one commemorative feature were found within the Study Area and recommended mitigation measures.

On November 6, 2023, MCM provided comments on the Cultural Heritage Report. The report has since been revised to include MCM's suggested text and comments. We have reviewed the Cultural Heritage Report and find that our comments have been addressed, and that overall, the

report is consistent with requirements, guidance, and standards of the MCEA and best practices prepared by MCM.

In MCM's comment letter dated November 6, 2023, it was recommended within the Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (PIA) dated August 2023 (revised September 2023) that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) be completed for the Banwell Cemetery (CHL 2). To ensure that due diligence related to cultural heritage resources is fulfilled, MCM continues to recommend that an HIA be completed for the Banwell Cemetery (CHL 2). MCM notes that the HIA is referenced in Table 17: Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources in the ESR and we continue to recommend that the HIA be completed as early as possible during detailed design and sent for review and comment to MCM, the Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties, prior to any ground disturbing activities.

The HIA should include a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value with a description of heritage attributes, which should be updated in consultation with the Town. The HIA should also confirm the cemetery boundaries with information based on archaeological assessments.

Thank you for making the ESR available for our review and comment. We have attached tables with more detailed comments and some suggested revisions. We may have additional comments on the ESR once it has been revised and the associated archaeological assessments have been submitted and, subsequently, entered into the Register.

If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Anastasia Abrazhevich
Heritage Planner
Anastasia.Abrazhevich@ontario.ca

Copied to: Shane McVitty, Development Engineer, Town of Tecumseh
Lisa Delange, Project Administrator, Dillon Consulting Ltd.
Monika Macki, Environmental Resource Planner & EA Coordinator, MECP
EA Notices to Southwest Region- MECP
James Hamilton, Manager, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM
Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way shall MCM be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11* the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Comment #	Document Section	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025			
1	3.5 Cultural Environment p. 34	<p>MCM recommends revising this section to align with current legislation and terminology. Please note that cultural heritage resources include all three types: archaeological resources, built heritage resources (BHRs), and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs).</p> <p>Additionally, the findings and recommendations of technical cultural heritage studies (including archaeological assessments) should inform this section. MCM recommends referencing the archaeological assessments that were completed as part of the EA Study and attaching them as an appendix to the report.</p>	<p><i>Recommended organization and text</i></p> <p>3.5 Cultural Environment</p> <p><i>(Replace the text as follows:)</i></p> <p>“Cultural Environment describes the existing conditions of the heritage components of the environment. Cultural heritage resources include: archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes.”</p> <p>3.5.1 Archaeological Resources</p> <p>[Please refer to the comments provided in the cover letter above. MCM recommends specifying the associated PIF#s for the Stage 2 archaeological assessments. We also recommend attaching all AA reports as an appendix to this report and all associated MCM letters that the report has been registered into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Assessments.]</p>
2	7.4.1 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes Table 17 p. 112-113	<p>This section should be revised to describe any known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. The findings of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (2024) will be discussed and referenced within this section of the ESR.</p>	<p><i>Recommended organization and text (Replace the text as follows:)</i></p> <p>A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (included as Appendix D) was undertaken on [date] by [heritage consultant] for [name of project or study area]. A total of # (known and potential) built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and cultural features were identified within the Study area. The following table (Table 17) provides a brief description of the anticipated project impacts based on the preliminary design. The table also describes the mitigation measures and recommendations included in the technical study.</p> <p>MCM recommends that Table 17 be expanded to include the following sections as columns in the following order to ensure the information and</p>

Comment #	Document Section	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025			
			<p>level of detail for impact assessment and mitigation measures are sufficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHR Reference # • Type of Property • Heritage Recognition • Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impacts • Mitigation Measures (mitigation options and mitigation recommendations based on the preferred option and alternative options). <p>This section should be revised to clearly outline the recommendations and timing of any future technical cultural heritage studies required (i.e., Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments) or general mitigation measures that may have been identified (avoidance, vibration monitoring, etc.).</p> <p>MCM notes that completion of an HIA for the Banwell Cemetery (CHL 2) is required as mentioned in the cover letter above. This is mentioned within Table 17: Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources. Please provide MCM with a copy of the report for our review and comment and include the final HIA report as an appendix to the report once it has been finalized.</p>
3	7.4.2 Archaeological Resources p. 113	<p>MCM recommends revising Section 7.4.2 to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an overview of all stages of archaeological assessment undertaken (e.g., Stage 1, 2) and the objective of the stage of assessment. - The outcomes (conclusions and recommendations) of the archaeological assessment(s) completed in support of this undertaking. - all associated PIF#s, AA report(s) and MCM letter(s) indicating that the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports 	<p>MCM recommends including the following in Section 7.4.2: a description and map showing areas of archaeological potential as identified in the archaeological assessments. We also recommend that Figure 3-4 Areas of High Archaeological Potential be moved to this section.</p> <p>The ESR should disclose the information and outcomes of the archaeological assessments. <i>Recommended organization and text (Replace the text as follows:)</i></p> <p>The recommendations of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) will be followed. Any further recommended assessment (e.g., Stage 2,</p>

Comment #	Document Section	Comment	Proposed Action/Solution
Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025			
			<p>3, and 4 AAs) will be completed as early as possible in the detailed design phase and prior to any ground disturbing activities.</p> <p>Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act</i>, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>."</p>

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

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Aug 28, 2023

Kelly Gostick (P1189)
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.
105 - 1108 Dundas LONDON ON N5W3A7

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Residential Development Tecumseh Hamlet: North of Intersection Road Town of Tecumseh Part of Lots 144 to 148, Concession 1 & 3 Petite Cote Geographic Township of East Sandwich Essex County, Ontario", Dated Aug 23, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P1189-0023-2023, MCM File Number 37EA049

Dear Mrs. Gostick:

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, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

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 further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Shane McVitty, Town of Tecumseh
Shane McVitty, Town of Tecumseh

¹In 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.

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Residential Development
Tecumseh Hamlet: North of Intersection Road
Town of Tecumseh
Part of Lots 144 to 148, Concession 1 & 3 Petite Cote
Geographic Township of East Sandwich
Essex County, Ontario**

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared for:
Shane McVitty, P. Eng.
Town of Tecumseh
Tecumseh, ON, N8N1W9

Prepared by:
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Licensee: Kelly Gostick, MA P1189
PIF No: P1189-0023-2023
Project No: 2023-139
Dated: August 23, 2023



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in 2013 by Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) for a proposed subdivision development located within part of Lots 142 to 148, 153, 155 and 156, Concession 3 Petite Cote in the Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Essex County (FAC 2013). The Stage 2 subject property is roughly 58.78 ha (145.1 ac) in size and contains several agricultural fields, a grassy meadow, and a small woodlot. Historically the subject property is in parts of Lot 144 to 148, Concession 1 and 3 Petite Cote, in the Geographic Township of East Sandwich, now the Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. The Stage 1 background research determined that the entirety of the subject property retained archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 assessment. In 2023 TMHC was contracted by the Town of Tecumseh to carry out the Stage 2 assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the subject property.

The subject property consists of ploughable and non-ploughable lands; these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via standard pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval (88.87%; 52.19 ha) and standard test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval (0.87%; 0.51 ha), respectively, in keeping with provincial standards. A small section of the subject property was found to contain disturbed soils and was subject to a test pit survey at a 10 m interval (0.12%; 0.06 ha) to determine the limits and depth of the observed disturbance. Approximately 9.21% (5.41 ha) of the subject property consists of built features that were previously disturbed, deemed of low archaeological potential and were photo-documented. The remainder of the subject property (0.93%; 0.55 ha) consists of low and wet areas and were photo-documented.

All work met provincial standards and one archaeological location was documented during the Stage 2 assessment. Despite the intensification of the survey when cultural material was identified, Location 1 only recovered two mending pieces of a celt. As such, Location 1 is an Indigenous site for which a more specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be assigned. Location 1 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under the *Standard and Guidelines*, does not meet provincial criteria for Stage 3 assessment, and no further work is recommended as it is considered fully documented. As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 4.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Matthew Severn, BA (R1093)
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Shane McVitty, P. Eng.

Development Engineer

Town of Tecumseh



TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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



INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

Deshkan Zibiing (Chippewas of the Thames First Nation)

Coordinators:	Fallon Burch	Carolyn Albert	Jennifer Mills
Archaeological Field Liaison:	Jennifer Antone	Alyssa Henry	

Caldwell First Nation (Caldwell)

Coordinators:	Zack Hamm	Michael McMaster
Fieldwork Monitor:	Bethany Findlay	



ABOUT TMHC

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

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

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

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



KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD, Principal, Manager – Archaeological Assessments

Matthew Beaudoin received a PhD in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and became a Principal at TMHC in 2019. During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and Settler sites from Labrador and Ontario. In addition, Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has been involved with several notable projects, such as the Imperial Oil's Waterdown to Finch Project, the Camp Ipperwash Project, and the Scugog Island Natural Gas Pipeline Project.

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

Matthew Severn, BA – Archaeology Specialist

Matthew has worked as an Ontario archaeologist for nearly a decade. Throughout that time, he has developed extensive experience participating in or directing numerous archaeological surveys across all stages of assessment. These surveys have spanned Ontario with numerous surveys involving complex field methods and time-sensitive deadlines. In addition, Matthew has worked with and maintains respectful relationships among numerous Indigenous communities throughout Ontario. Outside of the fieldwork, Matthew has catalogued and analysed Indigenous artifacts and written numerous archaeological reports required by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. Matthew received a BA in Anthropology from York University in 2012. After an extensive break, Matthew returned to school and began his MA at Western University in 2020. Matthew is in the final stage of his thesis which focuses on two sites near Sarnia that span the Woodland period. Matthew is currently a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society and Canadian Archaeological Association.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the “Information”):

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

TMHC shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. TMHC accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

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

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by TMHC and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

TMHC accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of TMHC to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.



QUALITY INFORMATION

Report prepared by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Severn', written over a horizontal line.

Matthew Severn, BA (R1093)

Archaeology Specialist

Licensee:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Gostick', written over a horizontal line.

Kelly Gostick, MA (PI 189)

Archaeology Project Lead

Report reviewed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Beaudoin', written over a horizontal line.

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment



I PROJECT CONTEXT

I.1 Development Context

A previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in 2013 by Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) for a proposed subdivision development located within part of Lots 142 to 148, 153, 155 and 156, Concession 3 Petite Cote in the Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Essex County (FAC 2013). The Stage 2 subject property is roughly 58.78 ha (145.1 ac) in size and contains several agricultural fields, a grassy meadow, and a small woodlot. Historically the subject property is in parts of Lot 144 to 148, Concession 1 and 3 Petite Cote, in the Geographic Township of East Sandwich, now the Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. The Stage 1 background research determined that the entirety of the subject property retained archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 assessment. In 2023 TMHC was contracted by the Town of Tecumseh to carry out the Stage 2 assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Kelly Gostick, MA (PI 189) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "Standards and Guidelines"). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by the private landowners and was obtained by the Town of Tecumseh.



1.1.1 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) which states:

development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

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

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. In accordance with *Provincial Policy Statement 2.6*, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.



1.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

1.2.1 Subject Property: Overview and Physical Setting

The subject property is located between the E.C. Row Expressway and Intersection Road and east of Banwell Road, in the Town of Tecumseh, Ontario. The limits of the subject property were determined in conversation with the Township of Tecumseh and consist of the local property owners who have indicated an interest to participate in the long-term hamlet development planning. As such, no formal project specific mapping is available at this time and the limits were based on the legal property parcel limits.

The subject property is roughly 58.72 ha (145.1 ac) in size and is located within part of Lots 144 to 148, Concession 1 and 3 Petite Cote, in the Geographic Township of East Sandwich, now the Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario (Map 1 and 2). The subject property contains agricultural fields and treed areas.

The subject property falls within the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:147; Map 3). The region consists of an extensive clay plain covering over 2,000 square miles east of the St. Clair River and south of the Lake Huron shoreline (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147). The plain shows very little notable relief yet minor elevation changes have a marked effect on soils and vegetation (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147). The St. Clair Clay Plain was formerly the bed of glacial lakes Whittlesey and Warren (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147) and the former shorelines of these and related glacial lake phases have been documented along the eastern edge of the plain.

The soils within the subject property are identified as Brookston Clay and Brookston Clay – Sand Spot Phase (Map 4). Brookston Clay soil has the greatest occurrence within Essex County. Brookston Clay is characterized as having poor drainage. It is generally free of stone within the top 50 cm to 100 cm. Brookston Clay typically has a high amount of organic matter within the surface soil and exhibits characteristics of the Dark Grey Gleisolic soils (Richards et al. 1949: 35). The sand spot phase of Brookston Clay occurs when shallow sandy knolls are scattered across an area of Brookston Clay (Richards et al. 1949: 36).

The subject property is situated between the Pike River and Little River. Due to the poor drainage of the soils in this area, numerous drains have been constructed to aid with agricultural pursuits. Two named drains, Gouin and Robinet, cut through the middle and northern end of the subject property respectively (Map 1).



1.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed April, 26 2023) there are eight registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (Table 1). Many of these sites are located just east of Banwell Road and are associated with the early Black settlement in the area. One Early Archaic period findspot was also identified within the area.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
AbHr-46		Post-Contact	Afro-Canadian	residential	No Further CHVI
AbHr-45		Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI
AbHr-44		Post-Contact		residential	No Further CHVI
AbHr-43		Post-Contact	Afro-Canadian	residential	No Further CHVI
AbHr-42		Post-Contact	Afro-Canadian	residential	No Further CHVI
AbHr-41		Post-Contact		residential	No Further CHVI
AbHr-40	Location 2	Post-Contact		farmstead	Further CHVI
AbHr-4					

1.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study, records were found for three archaeological investigations within 50 m of the subject property. Two of the investigations are within the current subject property; one is the Stage 1 Assessment for the current project and another encompasses the northern portion of the subject property. The final investigation is immediately adjacent to the current subject property. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

1.2.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Banwell Road Extension Improvements (Map 5)

In 2006 Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by the City of Windsor to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Banwell Road Extension Improvements Class EA and Preliminary Design. The study corridor spanned 2.75 km from the Canadian Pacific Rail Line north to Tecumseh Road. It was determined that most of the northern portions of the study corridor was previously impacted by development, however the southern segments retained archaeological potential. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Banwell Road Extension Improvements Class EA and Preliminary Design, CP Rail Line northerly to Tecumseh Road, City of Windsor, Ontario* (ASI 2007; Licensee, Robert Pihl, PIF P057-0345-2006).



1.2.3.2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Upper Little River Watershed Master Plan (Map 6)

In 2013 Stantec Consulting LTD. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Windsor to conduct a Stage 1 assessment throughout various Lots and Concessions within the Geographic Townships of Sandwich East and South, now the City of Windsor and Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. The Stage 1 assessment was conducted to fulfill the requirements of the Master Plan Municipal Class Environmental Assessment under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The assessment determined that portions of the study exhibited moderate to high archaeological potential which were recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Development Property Banwell Road and E.C. Row Expressway Part of Lots 140, 141, 142 & 143, Concession 3 Geographic Township of Sandwich East, City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario* (Stantec 2014; Licensee, Walter McCall, PIF P389-0040-2014).

1.2.3.3 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment – Proposed Development Property Banwell Road (Map 7)

Between 2014 and 2015 TMHC conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed development property southwest of the intersection of E.C. Row Expressway and Banwell Road located within parts of Lots 140 to 143, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Sandwich East, Essex County, Ontario. The Stage 1 background research determined that the property retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended. The Stage 2 survey consisted of a pedestrian and test pit survey at 5 m intervals and photo documentation of previously disturbed areas. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of eight archaeological locations, most associated with the early Black Settlement in the area. The locations identified during this assessment fall outside the 50 m limit for the current subject property. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Development Property Banwell Road and E.C. Row Expressway Part of Lots 140, 141, 142 & 143, Concession 3 Geographic Township of Sandwich East, City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario* (TMHC 2016; Licensee, Janet Gardner, PIF PI020-0003-2014).

1.2.3.4 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment – NextStar Site (Map 8)

In 2022, Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the NextStar Site consisting of 6.3 hectares and located in part of Lots 141, 142, and 143 Concessions 1 & 3 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich, now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. No archaeological materials were identified during the assessment; however, it should be noted that this report did not acknowledge the Black history of the area. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of The NextStar Site in Part of Lots 141, 142, & 143, Concessions 1 & 3 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario* (LEC 2022; Licensee, Kara Adams, PIF PI289-0314-2022).



Previous Assessment Related to the Current Project

1.2.3.5 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan (Map 9)

In 2012, Fisher Archaeology Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Dillon Consulting to undertake a Stage 1 Background Research archaeological assessment for the proposed Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan. The study area comprised four different sections totalling 227 hectares. The subject property that is the focus of this report is one of those four sections. The assessment determined several areas had high archaeological potential and those were recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan Between County Roads 22 & 42 (Geographic Township of Sandwich East), Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. Archaeological Stage 1: Background Study* (FAC 2013; Licensee, Jacqueline Fisher, PIF P042-0288-2012).

1.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted between May 17 and May 19 and on June 20, 2023. Specific dates of fieldwork, associated weather conditions, and the licensed field director are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Dates of Fieldwork, Weather Conditions and Field Director

Dates of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions	Field Director
May 17, 2023	Sunny and cool	A. Johns, MA (R1330)
May 18, 2023	Sunny and cool	A. Johns, MA (R1330)
May 19, 2023	Sunny and warm	A. Johns, MA (R1330)
June 20, 2023	Sunny and hot	A. Johns, MA (R1330)



1.3 Project Context: Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Essex County

The previous Stage 1 assessment report (FAC 2013) provided a detailed summary of Indigenous settlement in Essex County. As such, the same information is only provided in tabular format here (Tables 3 and 4)

Table 3: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Essex County

Period	Time Range	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BCE	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BCE	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BCE	narrow points	Lamoka
Late Archaic	1800-1500 BCE	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
Late Archaic	1500-1100 BCE	small points	Crawford Knoll
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BCE	first true cemeteries	Hind
Early Woodland	950-400 BCE	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
Middle Woodland	400 BCE-500 CE	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen/Couture
Transitional Woodland	500-900 CE	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point/Riviere au Vase
Late Woodland	900-1300 CE	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer/Younge
Late Woodland	1300-1400 CE	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport/Springwell
Late Woodland	1400-1650 CE	tribal emergence, territoriality	Attawandaron
Contact Period - Indigenous	1700 CE-present	treaties, mixture of Indigenous & European items	
Contact Period - Settler	1796 CE-present	industrial goods, homesteads	



Table 4: The Four Phases of the Western Basin Tradition

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

CRM Group Ltd. et al. 2005:2-13



1.3.2 Treaty History

The subject area is encompassed by the McKee Purchase (Treaty No. 2). The treaty was signed May 19, 1790 between the Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs—Alexander McKee, and 27 chiefs of local Ojibwa, Odawa, Pottawatomie, and Wendat nations (Canada 1891; Surtees 1984). The treaty covered a significant area including what became Elgin, Kent, and Essex counties along the north shore of Lake Erie including the entirety of West Tilbury and Rochester Townships in Essex County, and East Tilbury, Raleigh, and Harwich Townships in Kent County. At the time of signing, only two reserves were created. What became known as the Huron and the Huron Church Reserves near what would become Windsor were the domain of all signatories (Surtees 1984). During the 19th century, the reserves ostensibly became Wendat territory and were gradually sold off until the Anderdon Wendat dissolved their Canadian status (Canada 1891).

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

1.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the subject property is located within parts of Lot 144 to 148, Concession 1 and 3 Petite Cote, in the Geographic Township of Sandwich, now the Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. The previous Stage 1 assessment report (FAC 2013) provided a summary of 19th century settlement and municipal settlement. As such, the same information is not repeated here; although, the specific details about the property are provided as context for the current project.

The 1877 map of Essex County depicts several owners within the subject property and are provided in Table 5 (Map 10). The Lots depicted on the 1877 map show more division compared to the 1881 map. The Concession limits are not clearly depicted on either the 1877 or 1881 map. No structures are shown within or near the subject property. Banwell Road and E.C. Row Avenue are shown as open at this time.

Table 5: Landowners Depicted on the 1877 Map of Essex County

Lot	Concession	Owner
144	3	C. Parent
145	3	A. Parent
146	3	Jos. Arcbent
147 N1/2	3	J.B. Duchan
147 S1/2	1	Duchene
148	3	H. Campeau

The 1881 Historical Atlas of Essex and Kent Counties does not depict any landowners occupying the Lots within the subject property (Map 11). No structures are shown within or near the subject property. Banwell Road and E.C. Row Avenue remain open.



1.3.3.1 History of the Sandwich Institution (An Early Black Community)

Given the proximity of the subject property to a known and significant historical Black Community, a brief history detailing this settlement is provided below.

The Sandwich Institution (also known as the Sandwich Mission, the Colored Industrial Society, and the Industrial Institution) was similar to many other Black settlements, or agricultural communities designed to help the settlement of refugees from the American Slave system in the United States during the same period. These planned communities were in response to the difficulties encountered by Black refugees trying to acquire land and become farmers. While some Black settlers migrated to Canada with some capital, the majority arrived with little to no capital, and were forced to either lease or squat on land.

The Sandwich Institution was composed of only 200 acres, subdivided into 22 lots. The lots were only 10 acres in size and in the case of lot A, only 5 acres. Lots 10 and 11 were reserved for a church and school, and were retained by the trustees, while the other lots were sold to Black settlers between 1853 and 1866. While the Sandwich Institution remained small, the presence of a church and cemetery on the reserved lots mean that it had an impact on the neighbouring community (Henry n.d.: 2-3).

The Sandwich Institution is quite different from the other planned communities because it was the result of fundraising for a Black church in 1847. At the same time that Rev. Rice was describing discussions about land settlements in the Western District, the Canada Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (hereinafter AME), which met in conference in Hamilton, Canada West, decided to send the Rev. Thomas Willis to raise funds to raise an AME chapel in Amherstburg. While the money was initially earmarked for the building of a chapel, and it is quite possible that some of the money raised by Rev Willis was used for this purpose, it was eventually used for a grander scheme. Because there are few records of the AME church minutes during that time period, we must rely on newspaper accounts from the *Voice of the Fugitive* and other abolitionist papers to follow the evolution of the project that became the Sandwich Institution. At some time between 1847 and 1850, members of the AME congregation of Sandwich decided to use the money raised by Rev. Willis to buy land to help settle newly arrived refugees from slavery. While the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law by the American Congress in 1850 had an impact on the settling of the Sandwich Institution, the project had started before the law was passed and the dislocation it caused to Refugees from the Slavery system in the Northern States.

The land in lots 142 and 143 was acquired from Josette Berthelet in February 1850, and the negotiations had probably started before that, possibly as early as 1848, and might have been why Josette Berthelet finally patented the lots of waste land she had received from the Crown in 1839. The cost to purchase the two lots was £125 or \$500 for 200 acres, or \$2.50 per acre. What is interesting is that 200 acres of land were purchased in February 1850, before the official formation of the “Colored Industrial Society,” and the deed was issued to George Williams, Alfred Kelly, and Philip Morton, as trustees of the AME church of Sandwich, and not as Trustees of the “Colored Industrial Society”. Since the trust was never changed, the lots remained associated with the AME church in Sandwich (Essex County LRO 1850: 24 – 26).

According to Henry Bibb, and as reported in the *Voice of the Fugitive* (hereinafter VF), the Constitution for the “Colored Industrial Society” was adopted at a meeting held in Sandwich on May 20, 1850. The constitution of the “Colored Industrial Society” as it was named in 1850, was similar to others in the time period. Its emphasis was on independence and freedom from vices, especially alcohol. It can be compared to the similar constitution of the Elgin Settlement or the RHS which were done about the same time, and it reflects a need for respectable behaviour (Charlesimo 1971: 13 – 17).



In the same issue of the VF where the Constitution was printed, Henry Bibb also described the aims of the new Settlement, and he gives a brief description of its genesis. It is notable that he states that some families had already, by January 1851, moved on the lots even though they were not surveyed yet.

The following is a new settlement in the township of Sandwich, which was commenced in 1845, then known as the Sandwich Mission; but which is now known as the Colored Industrial Society. The Rev. T. Willes, who was then its agent, succeeded in collecting several hundred dollars for it, which sum was expended in the purchase of 200 acres of timbered land, within eight miles of Detroit, but on the Canada side. The above land has now been divided into ten-acres lots and sold out to such colored persons as wished to avail themselves of its advantages (by complying with its rules and regulations), with a reservation of 25 acres for a church and schoolhouse for the institution. Several families have already moved on the premises **and** are clearing off their land. We are informed that the trustees intend to enlarge the settlement by the purchase of more land, as fast their means will allow them.

The 1852 census of Canada West for the Township of Sandwich was conducted in January 1852, and the Township of Sandwich was divided in three parts. The first part included the area of the Town of Sandwich, the Canard River and Petite Cote parish. The second part included the part of the Township that would later become The Town of Windsor and the area on the river, while the third part of the Township included the more Eastern side of the Township, including what would become Sandwich East and especially the area of the Sandwich Institution.

At the time the 1852 census was conducted, the area had not been surveyed yet by Philo D. Salter, and quite likely the limits were still unclear. As a result, the settlers of the Sandwich Institution residing on the land are listed on the Agricultural census as living in part of Lot 147, Concession 3. Lot 147 was actually owned by a French-Canadian named Thomas Duchesne, whose lot was never divided in parcels of 10 acres, while the supposed residents of Lot 147, Concession 3, are listed as farming 10 acres

Between February 1850 and 1853, the trustees of the Sandwich Institution had to tend to three different problems. The first one was to get the land surveyed by Philo D. Salter, which was done in 1852. The plan, listed as Plan 65, was then registered in 1853. It is probably during this survey that it was discovered that the original deed from Josette Bouchette was wrong as it referred to Lots 141 and 142, instead of Lots 142 and 143. So a corrective deed had to be written, signed, and registered in 1853 (Essex County LRO 1854: 24 – 26). In addition, the trustees entered into an agreement with their neighbours Henry Banwell and Richard Hunter, who owned Lot 144, Concession 3, and with the Township of Sandwich, so that a public road could be opened on the line between the Lots 143 and 144, from the front of the 3rd concession to the rear. This public road is now called Banwell Road. In addition, the trustees had to get the cooperation of the persons who had already contracted to purchase part of lot 143.

In September 1853, the first deeds were granted from the AME trustees to settlers of the Sandwich Institution. Of the twenty deeds issued to settlers of the Sandwich Institution by the AME trustees, ten, or half of them were issued by the trustees in September 1853.

There was often a delay between the settlement on the lot and the deed, which could be shorter if the settler had money to pay the full amount of the lot, or could take over three years, if the settler encountered difficulty in paying the full price. It is not unusual in Land registry records to find a delay between the obtention of the deeds by owners and the registration of the same. This can also be seen in the sometimes-



large delay between the date of the deeds issued by the AME trustees and the registration of said deeds in the Sandwich Land Registry office.

Some of the lots changed hands in the 1850s and 1860s and some were sold to Black settlers, but after the Civil War ended in 1865, some of the lots were sold to white farmers who lived in the neighbourhood, mostly French-Canadians.

2 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 Field Methods

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

The majority of the subject property (approximately 88.87%; 52.19 ha) is comprised of agricultural fields, which were subject to pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval (Images 1 to 3) following ploughing and weathering under heavy rains (Images 4 to 6). Surface visibility was good to excellent (80% or greater). When cultural material was identified during the survey, the transects were reduced to 1 m or less for a minimum 20 m radius around each find and intensively examined to determine the spatial extent of each site (Image 7). Only a representative number of artifacts would be collected at each location to adequately date it, with the general aim being to leave enough in the field for site re-identification. However, if a location obviously did not meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the time of the field survey, all surface artifacts would be collected and mapped using an E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover.

The grassed and treed areas (approximately 0.87%; 0.51 ha) were subject to a standard test pit survey at a 5 m interval (Image 8). Each test pit measured at least 30 cm (shovel width) in diameter and was excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil. The soil from each test pit was passed through 6 mm hardware cloth in an effort to retain any artifacts that may be present. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees. It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m² test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information.

Typical test pits contained roughly 30 cm of dark brown clay soil over tan-orange clay subsoil (Images 9 and 10).

A small portion of the subject property containing a grassy meadow was determined to be disturbed in the field (0.12%; 0.06 ha). Consequently, a judgmental test pit survey at a 10 m transect interval was undertaken to confirm the spatial extent of the disturbance (Image 11). Test pits in this area contained 40 cm of brown clay mottled with orangey-grey clay. The test pits also had inclusions of modern garbage and construction fill (Image 12). The disturbance observed is likely associated with the construction of the adjacent drainage ditches and fencing.

Approximately 9.21% (5.41 ha) of the subject property was disturbed, consisting of drainage ditches which run between fields (Images 13 to 15). Roughly 0.93% (0.55 ha) of the subject property was determined to be low and wet and was photo documented (Images 16 and 17).

Map 12 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. As no formal proponent mapping is available at this time, we have not presented the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods on the proponent mapping.



2.2 Record of Finds

One archaeological location was discovered during the Stage 2 assessment and was designated Location 1. A general description of the findings is provided below and more specific site location details appear in the Supplementary Documentation portion this report.

2.2.1 Location 1 (no Borden number assigned)

Location 1 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of the bit end of a celt and a mending fragment identified during standard pedestrian survey (Table 6). Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum radius of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface.

The celt fragment (cat 1 and 2; Image 18) is incomplete and made on fine grained igneous rock. Celts are hafted, ground stone tools that taper to a symmetrical bit edge bevel which resembles an axe (Krakker 2011). Their function likely ranged from agricultural to woodcutting (Krakker 2011). The celt measures 60 mm long, 51 mm wide, and is 23 mm thick. The bit end is symmetrical and exhibits evidence of polishing through its smooth texture and faint, thin striations. The bit edge is lightly chipped. The pole end is not present. One face of the celt shows recent damage, likely from agricultural activities.

Table 6: Location 1, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat.	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	n	Comments
1	Station 17001	surface	celt	1	bit end fragment; mends with cat. 2
2	Station 17002	surface	celt	1	fragment; mends with cat. 1

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

Artifacts are bagged individually with paper labels, sorted into larger bags according to context and/or artifact type, and organized by catalogue number. All within a larger project bag with project label:

Tecumseh – Proposed Residential Developments, Northern Section, 2023-139, Stage 2, Location 1, All Artifacts

This bag is located within the “Various Small Projects Completed in 2023” banker’s box.

Table 7: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
May 17, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	60 Images
May 18, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	77 Images
May 19, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	38 Images
June 20, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	39 Images



2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in keeping with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). During the assessment a single archaeological location was identified. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* establishes criteria whereby the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of archaeological finds can be evaluated and the need for follow up Stage 3 testing and/or Stage 4 mitigation of construction impacts established. The archaeological location is evaluated below.

- Location 1 is an Indigenous findspot identified during standard pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The findspot consists of the bit end of a celt and a mending fragment that were 15 m apart. As the artifact is undiagnostic, no cultural or temporal affiliation can be assigned to the location at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011:40; Section 2.2, Standard I.a.i.3), Location 1 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework



2.4 Recommendations

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed subdivision development in Essex County. All work met provincial standards and a single archaeological location was identified during the Stage 2 assessment. Our recommendations for Location 1 and the subject property as a whole are presented below.

- Location 1 is an isolated Indigenous findspot consisting of the bit end of a celt and mending fragment for which a more specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be assigned. This findspot does not meet provincial criteria for Stage 3 assessment and no further work is recommended as it is considered fully documented.
- As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 4.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



3 SUMMARY

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed residential development located in the Essex County, Ontario. The subject property is roughly 58.78 ha (145.1 ac) in size and is located within part of Lots 144 to 148, Concession 1 and 3 Petite Cote, in the Geographic Township of East Sandwich, Town of Tecumseh, Essex County, Ontario. The previous Stage 1 assessment (FAC 2013) revealed that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended. The Stage 2 assessment (combined pedestrian and test pit assessment at a 5 m interval) resulted in the documentation of one archaeological location, which does not qualify for Stage 3 based on provincial criteria. As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.



4 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Crystal Forrest, Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. Her telephone number is 416-212-7499 and e-mail address is Crystal.Forrest@ontario.ca.

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



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6 IMAGES

Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Southwest



Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking South



Image 3: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking North



Image 4: Surface Visibility



Image 5: Surface Visibility



Image 6: Surface Visibility



Image 7: Location 1, Intensification

Looking Southeast



Image 8: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals

Looking South



Image 9: Typical Test Pit



Image 10: Typical Test Pit



Image 11: Judgemental Test Pit Survey at 10 m Intervals

Looking Southwest



Image 12: Disturbed Test Pit



Image I3: Drainage Ditch Along Field Edge

Looking Northeast



Image I4: Overview of Drainage Ditch Between Fields

Looking North



Image 15: Overview of Drainage Ditch Between Fields

Looking Southeast



Image 16: Wetland within Woodlot

Looking Northeast



Image 17: Low and Wet Area

Looking East



Image 18: Location 1, Celt

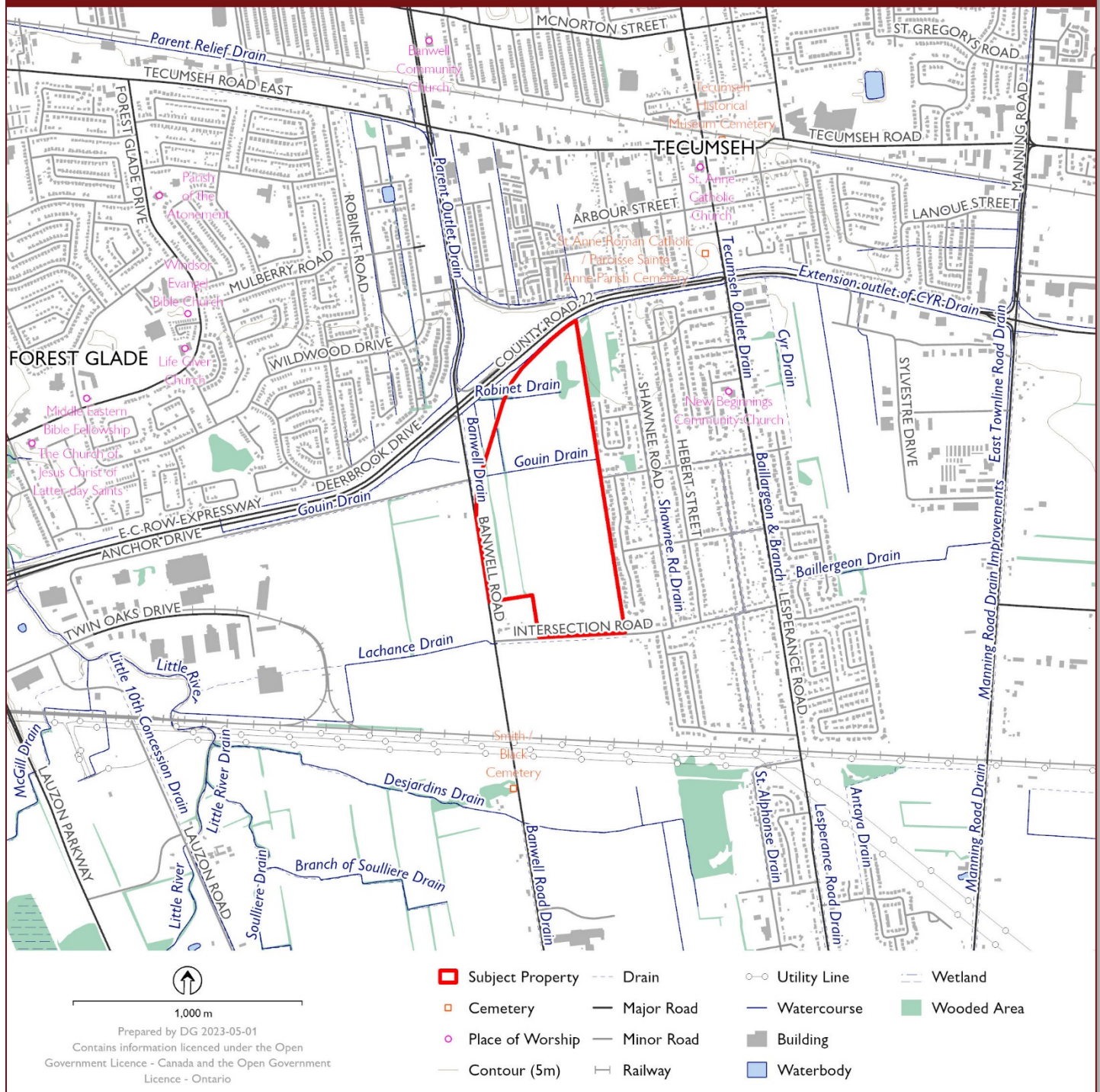


Mending bit end fragment, cat. 1 & 2



7 MAPS

PROJECT LOCATION



Map I: Location of the Subject Property in Essex County, ON

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

COUNTY OF ESSEX ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY (2022)



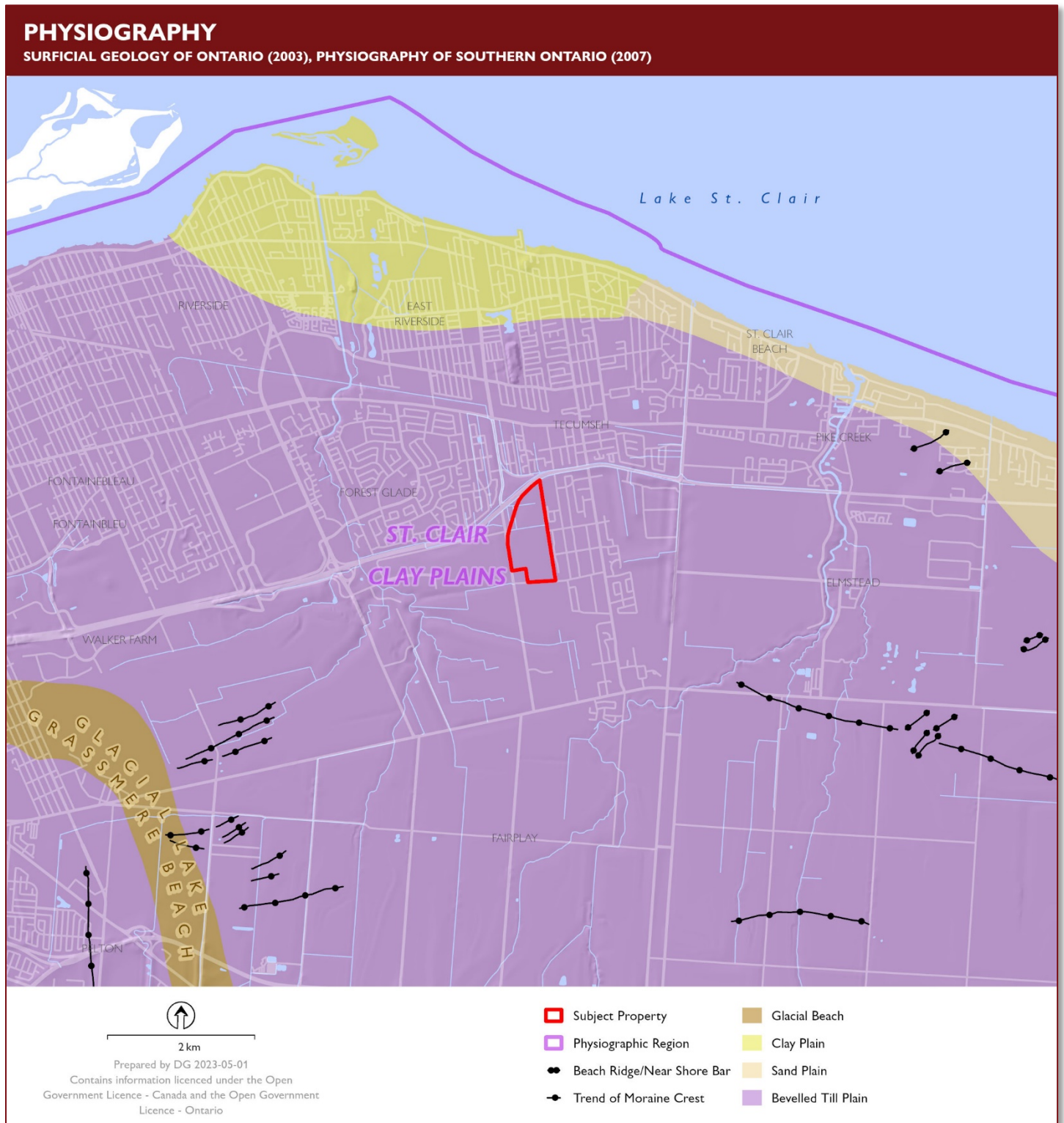
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Prepared by DG 2023-05-01

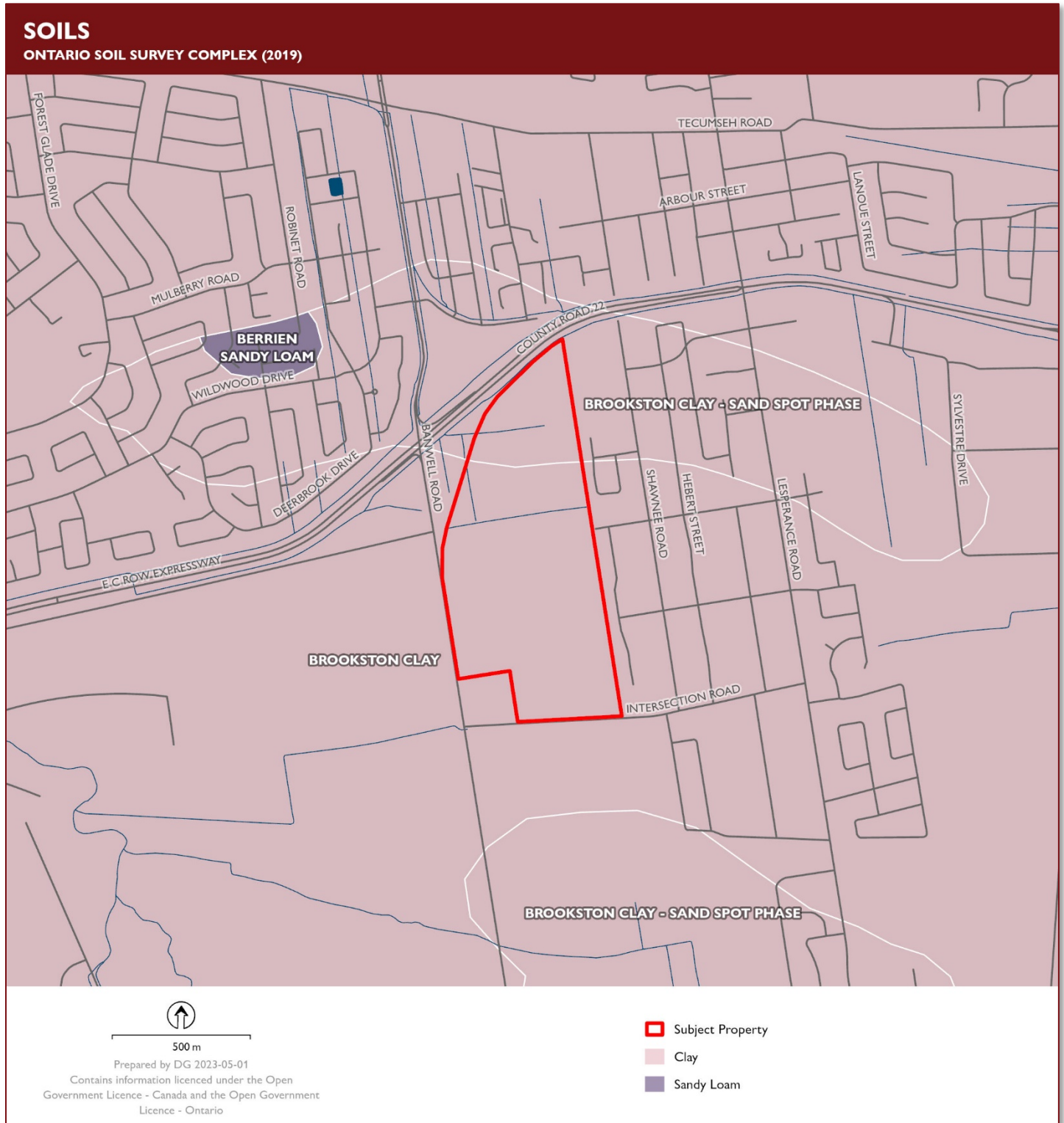
Contains information licenced under the Open
Government Licence - Canada and the Open Government
Licence - Ontario

 Subject Property

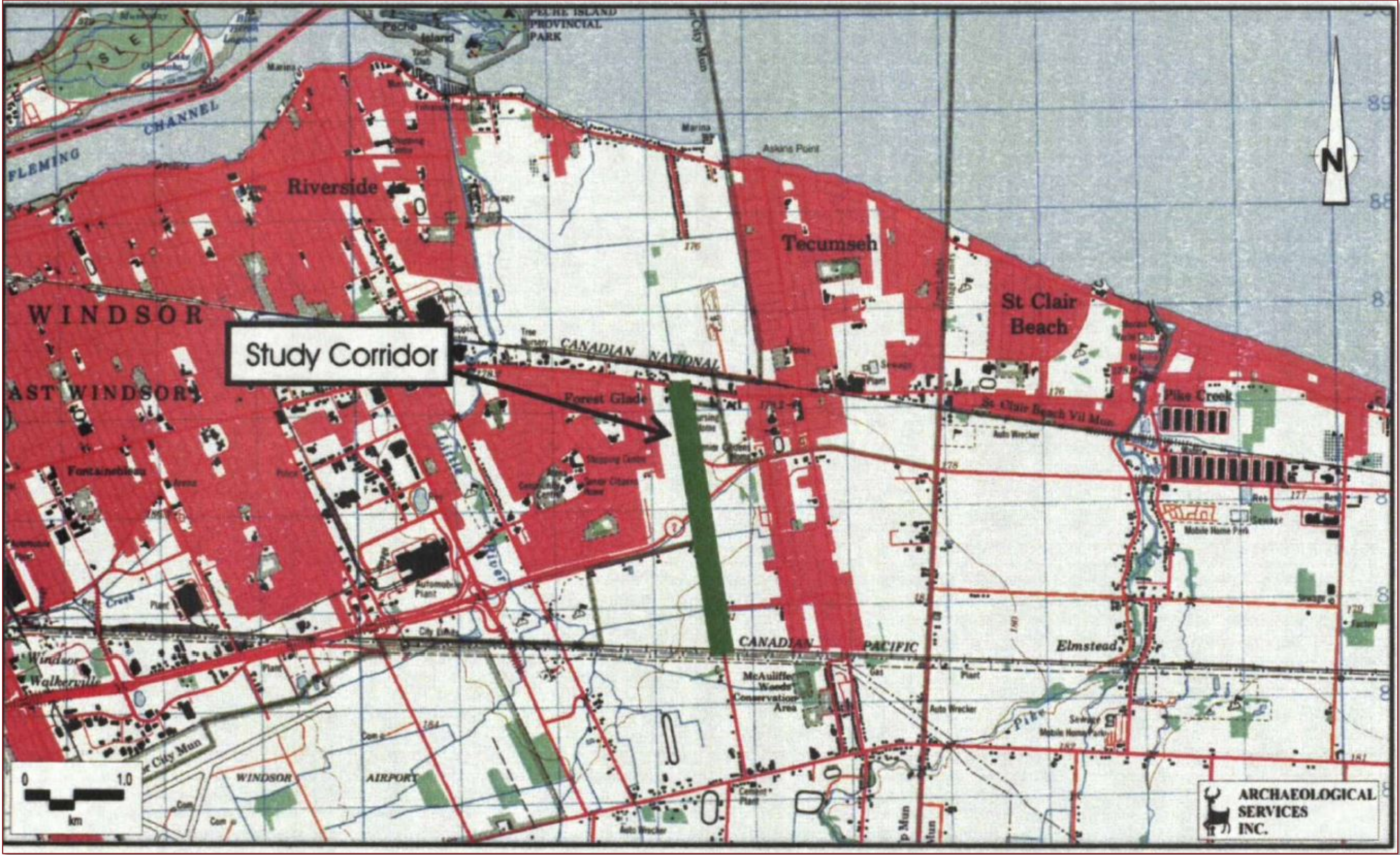
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Subject Property



Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



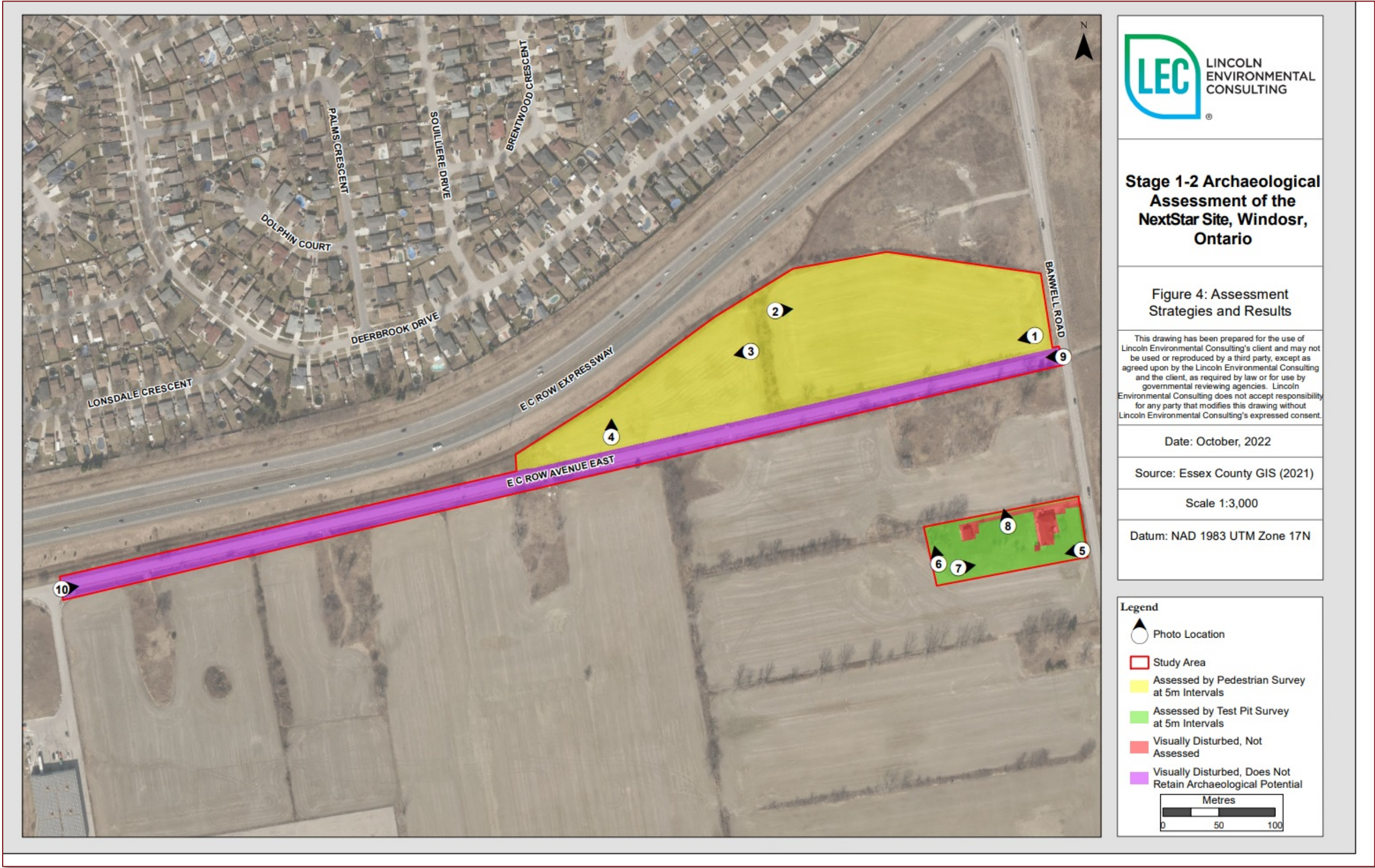
Map 5: ASI (2006) Stage I Archaeological Assessment - Banwell Road Extension Improvements



Map 6: Stantec (2015) Stage I Archaeological Assessment - Upper Little River Stormwater and Drainage Master Plan



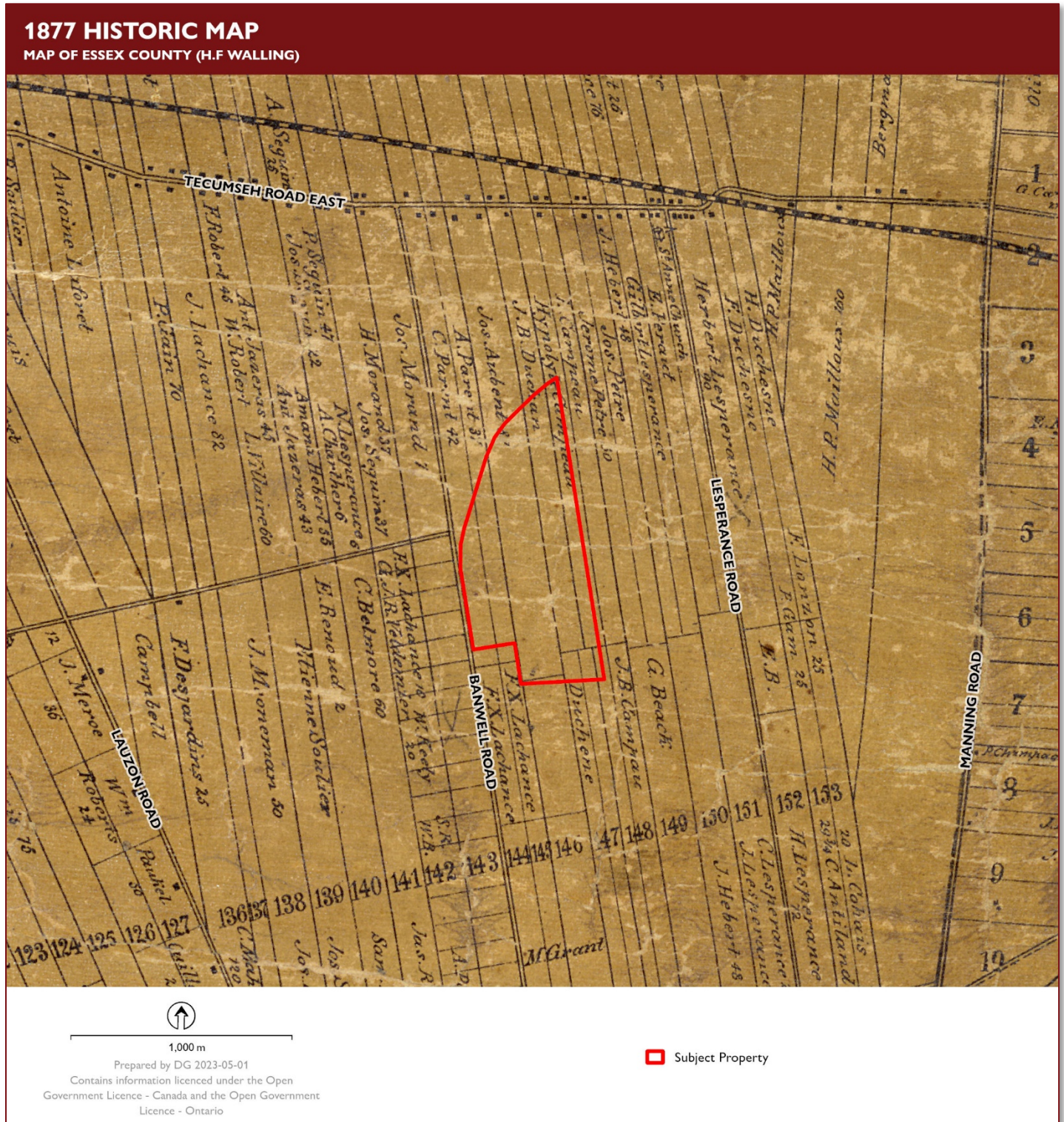
Map 7: TMHC (2016) Stage 2 Methods – Banwell Road and E.C. Row Proposed Development



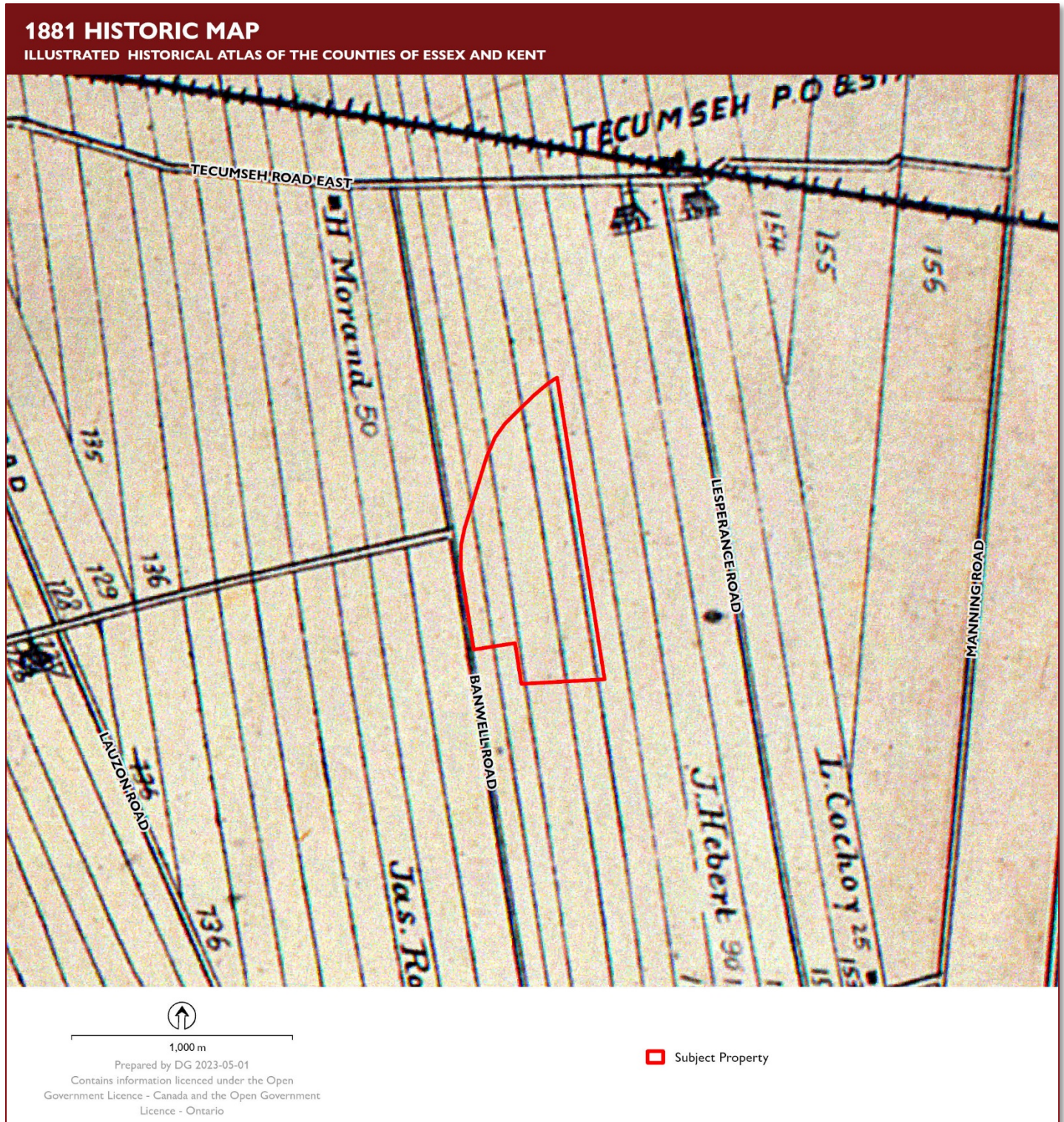
Map 8: LEC (2022) Stage I-2 Methods and Results – Proposed NextStar Site



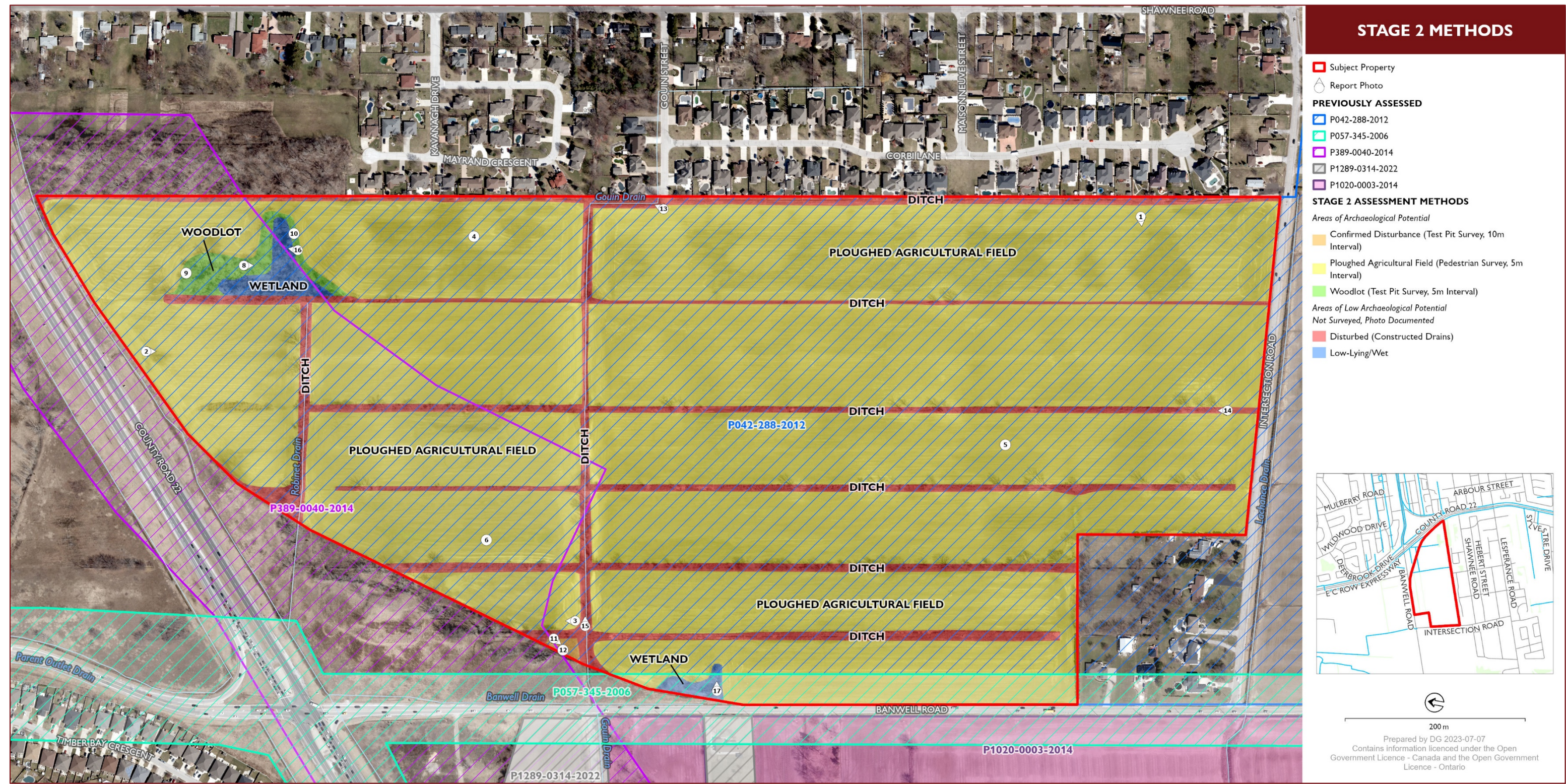
Map 9: FAC (2013) Stage I Archaeological Assessment – Tecumseh Hamlet Servicing Plan



Map 10: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1877 Map of Essex County



Map 11: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1881 Map of Essex and Kent County



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MCM File : 0018706
Proponent : Town of Tecumseh
Subject : Cultural Heritage Report
Project : Tecumseh Hamlet Infrastructure Improvements MCEA & Functional Design and Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan Project Update
Location : Town of Tecumseh, Essex County

Dear John Sleath:

Thank you for sending *the Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (dated September 2023, by ASI) prepared in support of the Tecumseh Hamlet Infrastructure Improvements Municipal Class Environmental Assessment to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for review and comment.

Project Summary

the Town has retained Dillon Consulting Limited to complete a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the transportation, water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure required to service the area for future development opportunities to support the Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan study initiated in 2022 for the southerly and westerly portions of the Tecumseh Hamlet (the Hamlet). This study is following the planning and design process for Schedule 'C' projects under the Municipal Class EA (2000, as amended).

Comments

MCM has reviewed the Cultural Heritage Report and found that the Report is consistent with the requirements, guidance and standards of the Municipal Class EA and with best practice guidance prepared by MCM.

We note that a Heritage Impact Assessment is recommended to be completed for the Banwell Cemetery (C.H.L. 2, a.k.a. Smith Cemetery, located on Concession 3, North Part Lot 143 and Plan 65 Pt Lot 10), by a qualified heritage professional. We recommend that the HIA be completed as early as possible during detailed design and be sent for review and comment to MCM, the

Town of Tecumseh and any other interested parties prior to any ground disturbing activities. As part of the completion of the HIA, the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, including a description of heritage attributes, should be updated in consultation with the Town. The HIA should also confirm the cemetery boundaries with information also based on archaeological assessments.

We have attached a table which includes some suggested revisions to the Cultural Heritage Report.

MCM recommends that the Cultural Heritage Report be included as an appendix in the Environmental Study Report and be provided to local heritage organizations or any individuals who express an interest throughout the EA process.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Cultural Heritage Report and please continue to consult MCM throughout the EA process. If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Joseph Harvey
Heritage Planner
Heritage Planning Unit
joseph.harvey@Ontario.ca

Copied to: Shane McVitty, Development Engineer, Town of Tecumseh
Kristine Wilkinson, Dillon Consulting Limited
Enrico De Cecco, Planner, Town of Tecumseh
Stacey Jeffery, Dillon Consulting

It is the sole responsibility of proponents to ensure that any information and documentation submitted as part of their EA report or file is accurate. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the any checklists, reports or supporting documentation submitted as part of the EA process, and in no way shall MCM be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result if any checklists, reports or supporting documents are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11* the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Document Section	Given Text	MCM Comments
5.2 (Analysis and Potential Impacts) Table 5 - Preliminary Impact Assessment and Recommended Mitigation Measures Stormwater Management Improvements p. 71	<p>Feature I.D. C.H.L. 2</p> <p>Location/Name Part Lot 143, Concession 3 Petite Cote</p> <p>Heritage Status and Recognition Known CHL – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i></p> <p>Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact ...</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies Where feasible, the proposed work should be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to C.H.L. 2.</p> <p>As C.H.L. 2 is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early in preliminary or detailed design as possible. ...</p>	<p>MCM recommends revising this section in the following manner:</p> <p><i>Additional text provided in bold and text to be removed crossed out.</i></p> <p>Feature I.D. C.H.L. 2</p> <p>Location/Name Part Lot 143, Concession 3 Petite Cote</p> <p>Heritage Status and Recognition Known CHL – Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i></p> <p>Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impact ...</p> <p>Mitigation Strategies Where feasible, the proposed work should be designed in a manner that avoids all impacts to C.H.L. 2.</p> <p>As C.H.L. 2 is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required. as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early in preliminary or detailed design-as possible and be sent for review and comments to MCM, Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.</p> <p>...</p>

Document Section	Given Text	MCM Comments
5.2.4 (Summary of Stormwater Management Improvements) p. 77	<p>The following potential impacts to identified C.H.L.s, B.H.R., or C.F. are anticipated in stormwater management improvements (full description and proposed mitigation measures are included in Table 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • Potential construction vibration impacts are anticipated for C.H.L. 2 as it is directly adjacent to the proposed Desjardin Pond West. As C.H.L. 2 is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). 	<p>MCM recommends revising this section in the following manner:</p> <p><i>Additional text provided in bold.</i></p> <p>The following potential impacts to identified C.H.L.s, B.H.R., or C.F. are anticipated in stormwater management improvements (full description and proposed mitigation measures are included in Table 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • Potential construction vibration impacts are anticipated for C.H.L. 2 as it is directly adjacent to the proposed Desjardin Pond West. As C.H.L. 2 is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The Heritage Impact Assessment will be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early as possible during preliminary or detailed design and be sent for review and comments to MCM, Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.
5.2.5 (summary of Mitigation Measures for the Preferred Alternative) p. 78	<p>...</p> <p>As the proposed Desjardins Pond West construction is directly adjacent to C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery), which is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per Section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early in preliminary or detailed design as possible.</p>	<p>MCM recommends revising this section in the following manner:</p> <p><i>Additional text provided in bold and text to be removed crossed out.</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>As the proposed Desjardins Pond West construction is directly adjacent to C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery), which is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per Section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early as possible during preliminary or detailed design as possible and be sent for review and comment to MCM, Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.</p>

Document Section	Given Text	MCM Comments
6.2 (Results of Preliminary Impact Assessment) p. 80	<p>...</p> <p>The proposed stormwater management improvements are anticipated to result in the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • As C.H.L. 2 is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> and is within 50 metres of the stormwater pond construction, a resource specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as early in preliminary or detailed design as feasible as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). 	<p>MCM recommends revising this section in the following manner:</p> <p><i>Additional text provided in bold and text to be removed crossed out.</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>The proposed stormwater management improvements are anticipated to result in the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • As C.H.L. 2 is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> and is within 50 metres of the stormwater pond construction, a resource specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as early in preliminary or detailed design as feasible as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The Heritage Impact Assessment will be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early as possible during preliminary or detailed design and sent for review and comment to MCM, Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.
6.3 (Recommendations) p. 81	<p>Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:</p> <p>...</p> <p>As the proposed South Hamlet Pond construction is directly adjacent to C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery), which is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and</p>	<p>MCM recommends revising this section in the following manner:</p> <p><i>Additional text provided in bold and text to be removed crossed out.</i></p> <p>Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:</p> <p>...</p> <p>As the proposed South Hamlet Pond construction is directly adjacent to C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery), which is designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, a resource-specific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required. as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early as possible during preliminary or detailed design</p>

Document Section	Given Text	MCM Comments
	relevant experience as early in preliminary or detailed design as possible.	and be sent for review and comment to MCM, Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.

**Ministry of Citizenship
and Multiculturalism**

Heritage Planning Unit
Heritage Operations Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and
Heritage Division
5th Flr, 400 University Ave
Toronto, ON M5G 1S7
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**Ministère des Affaires civiques
et du Multiculturalisme**

Planification relative au patrimoine
Opérations relatives au patrimoine
Division des affaires civiques, de
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November 28, 2025

EMAIL ONLY

Laura Herlehy, P. Eng
Project Engineer
Dillon Consulting Limited
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lherlehy@dillon.ca

MCM File : 0018706
Proponent : Town of Tecumseh
Subject : Municipal Class Environmental Assessment– Schedule C – Notice
of Completion
Project : Tecumseh Hamlet Secondary Plan Area Infrastructure
Improvements
Location : Town of Tecumseh, Essex County

Dear Laura Herlehy:

Thank you for email of November 3, 2025, informing us, in response to MCM's comment letter of August 22, 2025, that the Environmental Study Report for the above referenced project will include the details in the Memo of November 4, prepared by Dillon Consulting.

Comments

We have reviewed the Memo referenced above and find that all of our comments have been addressed, with the exception of Comment #2. We have attached a table with our responses and section-specific comments.

MCM acknowledges that the updated Environmental Study Report is anticipated to be released on the Town's website later in the Fall, for public review and comment.

We look forward to reviewing the revised ESR. We may have additional comments at that time.

Thank you for consulting MCM on this project. If you have any questions or comments or any of the above requires clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Anastasia Abrazhevich
Heritage Planner
Heritage Planning Unit
anastasia.abrazhevich@ontario.ca

Copied to: Shane McVitty, Development Engineer, Town of Tecumseh
Lisa Delange, Project Administrator, Dillon Consulting Ltd.
Monika Macki, Environmental Resource Planner & EA Coordinator, MECP
EA Notices to Southwest Region- MECP
James Hamilton, Manager, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM
Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage Planning Unit, MCM

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33* requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11* the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Comment #	Document Section	MCM Comments dated August 22, 2025	Proposed Action/Solution	Project Team Response	MCM Comments dated November 28, 2025
Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025					
1	3.5 Cultural Environment p. 34	<p>MCM recommends revising this section to align with current legislation and terminology. Please note that cultural heritage resources include all three types: archaeological resources, built heritage resources (BHRs), and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs).</p> <p>Additionally, the findings and recommendations of technical cultural heritage studies (including archaeological assessments) should inform this section. MCM recommends referencing the archaeological assessments that were completed as part of the EA Study and attaching them as an appendix to the report.</p>	<p><i>Recommended organization and text:</i></p> <p>3.5 Cultural Environment</p> <p><i>(Replace the text as follows:)</i></p> <p>“Cultural Environment describes the existing conditions of the heritage components of the environment. Cultural heritage resources include: archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes.”</p> <p>3.5.1 Archaeological Resources</p> <p>[Please refer to the comments provided in the cover letter above. MCM recommends specifying the associated PIF#s for the Stage 2 archaeological assessments. We also recommend attaching all AA reports as an appendix to this report and all associated MCM letters that the report has been registered into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Assessments.]</p>	The text proposed by MCM is added to Section 3.5 – Cultural Environment by way of this memo. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment completed in 2023 under PIF P1189-0023-2023, along with the associated MCM confirmation letter, is provided as Attachment C-2 to this memo.	Addressed.
2	7.4.1 Built Heritage Resources and	This section should be revised to describe any known and potential built	<i>Recommended organization and text (Replace the text as follows:)</i>	The Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and	Partially addressed. We acknowledge that the CHR has been revised

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	Cultural Heritage Landscapes Table 17 p. 112-113	heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. The findings of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (2024) will be discussed and referenced within this section of the ESR.	<p>A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (included as Appendix D) was undertaken on [date] by [heritage consultant] for [name of project or study area]. A total of # (known and potential) built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and cultural features were identified within the Study area. The following table (Table 17) provides a brief description of the anticipated project impacts based on the preliminary design. The table also describes the mitigation measures and recommendations included in the technical study.</p> <p>MCM recommends that Table 17 be expanded to include the following sections as columns in the following order to ensure the information and level of detail for impact assessment and mitigation measures are sufficient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHR Reference # • Type of Property 	<p>Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR) was completed in September 2023 by Archaeological Services Incorporated (ASI) for the Project and is provided in Appendix D of the ESR and is outlined in Section 3.5.2 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes of the ESR. No changes are required to Section 7.4.1 of the ESR.</p> <p>Section 3.5.2 of the ESR details that there is one known cultural heritage landscape, three potential cultural heritage landscapes, one potential built heritage resource, and one commemorative feature within the study area. This information is also included in Section 7.4.1 of the ESR. Details on the CHR Reference #, Type of Property, Heritage Recognition are provided in Section 6.0 of the CHR (Appendix D). Potential impacts and recommended mitigation measures are provided in Table 17 of the ESR. Additionally, Section 6.3 of the CHR (Appendix D) outlines the</p>	to incorporate MCM's comments. MCM continues to recommend that the suggested text be included within this Section 7.4.1 of the ESR to incorporate the recommended language and findings of the CHR and to expand the table to provide further details of impact assessment and mitigation measures.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Recognition Type and Description of Potential/Anticipated Impacts Mitigation Measures (mitigation options and mitigation recommendations based on the preferred option and alternative options). <p>This section should be revised to clearly outline the recommendations and timing of any future technical cultural heritage studies required (i.e., Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports, Heritage Impact Assessments) or general mitigation measures that may have been identified (avoidance, vibration monitoring, etc.).</p> <p>MCM notes that completion of an HIA for the Banwell Cemetery (CHL 2) is required as mentioned in the cover letter above. This is mentioned within Table 17: Summary of Cultural Heritage Resources. Please provide MCM</p>	<p>following recommendations for detailed design that must be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction activities and staging should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified C.H.L.s., B.H.R., and C.F. 2. Suitable mitigation including establishing no-go zones with fencing and issuing instructions to construction crews to avoid identified C.H.L.s., B.H.R., and C.F should be considered to mitigate any unintended impacts during construction. 3. Where soil excavation, grading, and tree removals are anticipated, post-construction rehabilitation including planting with sympathetic plant species should be considered to mitigate any impacts. In this respect, post-construction rehabilitation is required for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. C.H.L. 1 (11945 Intersection Road for the road, watermain, sewer, and drain construction. 	

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			with a copy of the report for our review and comment and include the final HIA report as an appendix to the report once it has been finalized.	<p>b. C.H.L. 4 (Banwell Road) for road, watermain, and sewer improvements.</p> <p>c. C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery) following construction associated with the Desjardins West Pond.</p> <p>4. As the proposed West Desjardins Pond construction is directly adjacent to C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery), which is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, a resourcespecific Heritage Impact Assessment (H.I.A.) is required as per section 3.4 of the Town of Tecumseh's Official Plan (Town of Tecumseh, 2021). The H.I.A. should be completed by a qualified heritage professional with recent and relevant experience as early in preliminary or detailed design as possible and be sent for review and comment to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the Town of Tecumseh, and any other interested parties.</p>	

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Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025					
				<p>5. To ensure the structures and other identified heritage features are not adversely impacted during construction, where required, a baseline vibration assessment should be undertaken during preliminary or detailed design (timed appropriately to the relevant segment if construction is completed in stages). In this respect, baseline vibration assessment should be carried out for the following properties:</p> <p>a. C.H.L 1 (11945 Intersection Road) for the transportation and sewer improvements required along Intersection Road; and</p> <p>b. C.H.L. 2 (Banwell Cemetery) from the proposed stormwater management improvements.</p> <p>6. Should future work require an expansion of the Study Area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on B.H.R.s, C.H.L.s, and C.F. 7. This report should be submitted by the proponent to heritage staff at the Town of Tecumseh, the Ministry of Citizenship and</p>	

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Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025					
				Multiculturalism, and any other relevant stakeholder with an interest in this project. It is noted that the CHR was previously submitted to the MCM for review and comments were received on November 6, 2023 (Attachment C-3). Updates were subsequently made to the CHR to incorporate MCM's feedback.	
3	7.4.2 Archaeological Resources p. 113	<p>MCM recommends revising Section 7.4.2 to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an overview of all stages of archaeological assessment undertaken (e.g., Stage 1, 2) and the objective of the stage of assessment. - The outcomes (conclusions and recommendations) of the archaeological assessment(s) completed in support of this undertaking. - all associated PIF#s, AA 	<p>MCM recommends including the following in Section 7.4.2: a description and map showing areas of archaeological potential as identified in the archaeological assessments. We also recommend that Figure 3-4 Areas of High Archaeological Potential be moved to this section.</p> <p>The ESR should disclose the information and outcomes of the archaeological assessments. <i>Recommended organization and text (Replace the text as follows:)</i></p> <p>The recommendations of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) will be followed. Any further recommended assessment (e.g., Stage 2, 3, and 4 AAs) will be completed as early as</p>	<p>Figure 7 of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Appendix C) identifies the areas of high and low archaeological potential within the study area. The text proposed by MCM is added to Section 7.4.2 – Archaeological Resources by way of this memo as follows:</p> <p>The recommendations of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) will be followed. Any further recommended assessment (e.g., Stage 2, 3, and 4 AAs) will be completed as early as possible in the detailed design phase and prior to any ground disturbing activities. Should previously undocumented archaeological</p>	Addressed.

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Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025					
		report(s) and MCM letter(s) indicating that the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports	<p>possible in the detailed design phase and prior to any ground disturbing activities.</p> <p>Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act</i>, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the</p>	<p>resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.</p> <p>The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where</p>	

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Town of Tecumseh-Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Environmental Study Report (ESR) dated June 2025					
			Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, which administers provisions of that Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ."	human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the Ontario Heritage Act."	