

**Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and  
Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at  
563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant  
Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former  
Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex)  
City of Windsor, Ontario**

Submitted to

**Avant Design Ltd.**  
5980 Tecumseh Road East,  
Windsor, Ontario, N8T 1E3

and

**Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism**

Prepared by

**Bluestone Research 2004 Ltd.**

**Report Type: Original**

Archaeological License Number Allan Morton P229,  
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## **Executive Summary**

Bluestone Research 2004 Ltd. was retained by Avant Design Ltd to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario, in advance of development. The study area measures approximately 0.1 hectares in size.

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 0 Brant Street, 563 Brant Street, and 529 Aylmer Avenue determined that the study area exhibits potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on 14 March 2025 under archaeological consulting license P229 issued to Allan Morton, of Bluestone by the MCM. Of the approximate total area of 1,000 square metres, 830 square metres was disturbed by a parking lot and residential buildings. The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 17% of the study area and at 10 meter intervals for approximately 1% of the study area to confirm disturbance. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

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

**Project Personnel**

Licensed Archaeologist: Allan Morton, PhD (P229)

Project Manager: Allan Morton, PhD (P229)

Licensed Field Director: Allan Morton, PhD (P229)

Field Technicians: Prabjot Singh

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**Acknowledgements;**

Proponent Contact: Mohammad Hanash, Avant Design Ltd.

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**1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

**1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

Bluestone Research was retained by Avant Design Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario, in advance of development. The study area measures approximately 0.1 hectares (1,000 square metres) in size.

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Mohammad Hanash of Avant Design Ltd.

**1.1.1 Objectives**

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

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

To meet these objectives Bluestone archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

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

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MCM's 2011

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*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

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

### **1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The study area consists of approximately 0.1 hectares of manicured lawn, residential buildings, and a parking lot.

#### **Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources**

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

##### *The Paleoindian Period*

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

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**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Ontario County**

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

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### *Archaic*

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

### *Woodland Period*

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or

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Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

### *Iroquoian Period*

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centers in existence in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

### **1.2.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources**

0 Brant Street, 563 Brant Street, and 529 Aylmer Avenue are currently located on Lots 5 and 6, Part of Block 22, Plan 126, in the County of Essex, Windsor, Ontario. The historic lot number is Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, City of Windsor, Essex County, Ontario. Land Registry records for Lots 5 and 6, Part of Block 22, Plan 126, in the County of Essex, Windsor, Ontario, were located, but date back to 1911 at the earliest, which is not useful for determining archaeological potential or land ownership in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Land Registry records for Lot 86, Concession 1, were located with historic patent information.

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**Table 2: Land Registry Records for Lot 86, Concession 1**

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Consideration</b>
Patent	1808	The Crown	Joseph Langlove	All of Lot 86	
Patent	1853	The Crown	Arthur Rankin	1 3/2 Acres	
Deed	1874	Corp. of City of Windsor	H.R. Morton	Illegible	
Deed	1874	Corp. of City of Windsor	Ben Morton	Illegible	Illegible
Deed	1882	Corp. of Windsor	John Curry	Illegible	Illegible
Deed	1892	Alex Cameron and John Curry	Herman Ben... (rest of name is illegible)	Illegible	Illegible
Deed	1898	Herman Ben... (rest of name is illegible) et ux	Ashley MacKawick	Illegible	Illegible

No individuals named H.R. Morton or Ben Morton (including spelling variations) could be identified as living in the County of Essex in the 1871 Canadian Census.

No individuals named John Curry (including spelling variations) could be identified as living in the County of Essex in the 1881 Canadian Census. One individual named John Curry was identified in the 1891 Canadian Census as living in Essex County (see Table 3 below).

No individuals named Herman with a surname beginning with Ben (including spelling variations) could be identified as living in the County of Essex in the 1891 Canadian Census.

No individuals named Ashley (including spelling variations) are listed as living in the County of Essex in any Canadian Census before 1911.

According to Find a Grave (findagrave.com), Colonel Arthur Rankin was born in 1814 in Montreal, Montreal Region, Quebec, Canada. He died on 13 March 1893 at the age of 78-79 in Windsor, Essex County, Ontario, Canada and was buried there are Assumption Cemetery. According to the 1866 County of Essex Gazetteer, Arthur Rankin was the Member of Provincial Parliament for Essex County and Justice of the Peace for the Township of Sandwich. According to Ontario Heritage Trust, Arthur Rankin moved to Ontario in 1830 and became a deputy provincial surveyor in 1836. He then became a

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member of the Queen’s Light Infantry and fought in the battle of Windsor in December of 1838, where he captured the enemy’s flag. In 1843, Rankin organized a group of Ojibwe First Nations who travelled to Europe to perform the first “Wild West Show”, a spectacle of British Imperialism which later inspired the popular Buffalo Bill Cody “Wild West” shows. He was elected as a member of parliament for Essex in 1854 and served three terms. Between 1855 and 1861, he commanded the Ninth Upper Canadian Military District. Then, from 1866 to 1868, he commanded the 23<sup>rd</sup> Essex Volunteer Light Infantry (Ontario Heritage Trust).

**Table 3: Canada Census Records**

<b>Canada Census 1861</b>					
<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Birth Place</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Note</b>
Arthur Rankin	Farmer	Canada	Church of England	36	
Mary Rankin	Wife	Canada	Church of England	26	
George Rankin		Canada	Church of England	11	
Arthur Rankin		Canada	Church of England	8	
<b>Canada Census 1881</b>					
<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Birth Place</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Note</b>
John Curry	Banker	Ireland	Church of England	36	
Francis A. Curry		U. States	Church of England	35	
Charles F. Curry		Ontario	Church of England	12	
Cerenin Curry		Ontario	Church of England	5	
G. A. Curry		Ontario	Church of England	1	

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**1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area consists of approximately 0.02 hectares of manicured grass area, 0.05 hectares of an asphalt-covered parking lot, and 0.03 hectares of residential buildings. The study area is bordered to the north by Brant Street, to the east by Aylmer Avenue, to the south by residential buildings, and to the west by an unnamed sideroad.

**1.3.1 The Natural Environment**

The subject property is located in the St. Clair Clay Plains physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The area lies between 575 and 700 feet above sea level. The Essex County Plain is essentially a till plain overlying the Cincinnati arch, which is a low swell in the bedrock of the area. The surface drainage of the plain is nearly all northward to Lake St. Clair. According to the researchers, the prevailing soil type is Brookston clay loam, a dark-surfaced gleisolic soil developed under a swamp forest of elm, black and white ash, silver maple, and other moisture-loving trees. Numerous undrained areas where peat and muck have accumulated. Most of the Essex Plain is imperfectly drained – so much so that drainage ditches and tile underdrains have been installed to improve conditions and enable agriculture.

The soil survey of Essex County categorizes the soil in the study area as Brookston clay loam. This soil is dark clay loam over mottled and blue-grey gritty clay and clay loam with few stones. The Ac horizon is 6-8 inches of dark grey brown clay; medium granular structure; sticky when wet; almost stone free. The GA<sub>2</sub> horizon is 6 inches of grey drab clay with yellow brown mottlings; fine to medium nuciform structure; sticky when wet. The G<sub>1</sub> horizon is 18 inches of grey clay with yellow brown mottling and a coarse blocky structure. Horizon G<sub>2</sub> is 6- inches of grey to light grey clay; mottling less intense than in G<sub>1</sub> with very coarse blocky to massive structure. The C horizon is a heavy calcareous clay till; grey to light grey in colour. It is gritty and contains shale and limestone fragments. (Caldwell and Morwick 1949: 35)

This soil is considered as being poorly drained. Poorly-drained soils are not considered suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the

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evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The closest potable water source is the Detroit River, located 549 meters to the northwest of the study area.

### **1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys**

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

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the archaeological sites database (ASDB) has shown that there are five archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Sites Data Search, March 2026; Government Ontario n.d.). Table 4 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the study area. The listed sites do not fall within the study area.

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**Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area**

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Development Review Status</b>
AbHs-65		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI
AbHs-15	Senator David A. Croll Park	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House, Midden, Settlement	
AbHs-14	Francois Baby House	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House, Military	Further CHVI
AbHs-13	Train Depot	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Depot, Railway	
AbHs-11	Great Western Park	Post-Contact, Late Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Burial	

### **1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m**

There have been no documented archaeological investigations within 50 metres of the subject property. It should be noted that the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 metres of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

### **1.3.4 Archaeological Potential**

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

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

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

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

The closest potable water source is the Detroit River located 549 meters to the northwest of the study area. Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are poorly-drained. These soils are not considered suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are five archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area; and they are not located within the study area.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with

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possible historical events. The historic mapping demonstrates that the study area and its environs were occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

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

### **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on 14 March 2026 under archaeological consulting license P229 issued to Allan Morton, of Bluestone Research, by the MCM. Of the approximate total area of 1,000 square metres, the study area consists of approximately 0.02 hectares of manicured grass area, 0.05 hectares of an asphalt-covered parking lot, and 0.03 hectares of residential buildings. The study area is bordered to the north by Brant Street, to the east by Aylmer Avenue, to the south by residential buildings, and to the west by an unnamed sideroad. The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 17% of the study area in the eastern manicured grass area and at 10 meter intervals for approximately 1% of the study area to confirm disturbance in the northwestern corner of the study area. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Shovel test pits were excavated within 1 metre of structures.

Inspection of the asphalt parking lot indicated a well-structured surface that was free from potholes and vehicle-worn undulations that would result from improper installation. The solid surface indicates that during construction, topsoil would have been removed, a gravel layer laid down and compacted, followed by the asphalt layer. The asphalt section therefore has no archaeological potential.

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Figure 10 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment strategies. Photograph locations and directions are shown in Figure 11. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were appropriate for fieldwork and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 5). Test pitting at 5-meter intervals was employed throughout the area of archaeological potential and at 10-meter intervals in areas thought to be disturbed, as illustrated in Figure 10. Photos 1 to 22 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011).

**Table 5 Field and Weather Conditions**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Weather</b>	<b>Field Conditions</b>
14 March 2026	Test Pit survey	Cool, partially cloudy	Dry Soil

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**3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 6 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

**Table 6: Inventory of Documentary Record**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Current Location of Document Type</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1 Page of field notes	Bluestone office, York Region	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Bluestone office, York Region	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	Bluestone office, York Region	Hard and digital copies in project file
Digital photographs	Bluestone office, York Region	Stored digitally in project file

**4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the MCM's *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist's* Government of Ontario 2011). The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 17% of the study area and at 10 meter intervals for approximately 1% of the study area to confirm disturbance. No archaeological resources were identified. As no archaeological resources were found on the study area (563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario), no further archaeological assessment is required.

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## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 17% of the study area and at 10 meter intervals for approximately 1% of the study area to confirm disturbance. No archaeological resources were identified on the subject property. As no archaeological resources were found in the study area, no further archaeological assessment of the study area (563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario) is required.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Bluestone Research notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the MCM should be immediately notified.

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## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a severance 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 severance.

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

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

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

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

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## **8.0 IMAGES**

### **8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS**

**Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario**



Plate 1: View of the southwest corner of the study area. Area was completely disturbed via paving and a residential structure. View to the southwest.



Plate 2: View of the southwest corner of the study area. Area was completely disturbed via paving and a residential structure. View to the northwest.



Plate 3: View of the southwestern edge of the study area. Area was completely disturbed via paving. View to the northeast.



Plate 4: View of the southwestern corner of the study area. Area was completely disturbed via paving. View to the south.



Plate 5: View of the northern parking lot area. Area was completely disturbed via paving. View to the northwest.



Plate 6: View of the eastern parking lot area. The parking lot was disturbed via paving. The grassed lawn to the east of the parking lot was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. View to the northeast.



Plate 7: View of the eastern parking lot area. The parking lot was disturbed via paving. The grassed lawn to the east of the parking lot was subject to



Plate 8: View of the northwestern corner of the study area. The unpaved area was subject to shovel test pit survey at intervals of ten meters to

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shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. View to the

confirm disturbance. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the west.



Plate 9: View of shovel test pit survey at ten-meter intervals to confirm in progress in the northwest corner of the study area. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures, View to the northeast.



Plate 10: Shovel test pit in the northwestern corner of the study area. The area was extensively disturbed by gravel. Note the absence of topsoil and stratigraphy. Measuring tape shows north.



Plate 11: View of the eastern grassed yard. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the southeast.



Plate 12: View of the northern portion of the eastern grassed area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the northeast.



Plate 13: View of shovel test pit in progress within one meter of the easternmost residential house in the eastern grassed area. View to the north.



Plate 14: View of the southern corner of the study area. Area was disturbed by paving. View to the southeast.

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Plate 15: View of the eastern corner of the eastern grassed area and a shovel test pit in progress within one meter of the easternmost residential structure. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the northwest.



Plate 16: View of the southeastern corner of the study area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the northeast.



Plate 17: View of the southeastern edge of the study area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. View to the northwest.



Plate 18: View of the eastern grassed area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the northwest.



Plate 19: View of the southeastern edge of the study area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the southwest.



Plate 20: View of the northern edge of the grassed area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the southwest.



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Plate 21: Typical shovel test pit in the eastern grassed area. Subsoil consisted of a brown-grey clay similar in colour to the A horizon but with a distinct texture. Tape measure shows north.

Plate 22: View of shovel test pit in progress in the eastern grassed area. Area was subject to shovel test pit survey at five-meter intervals. Shovel test pits were placed within one meter of all structures. View to the southeast.

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## **9.0 MAPS**

All maps will follow on succeeding pages

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario



Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario

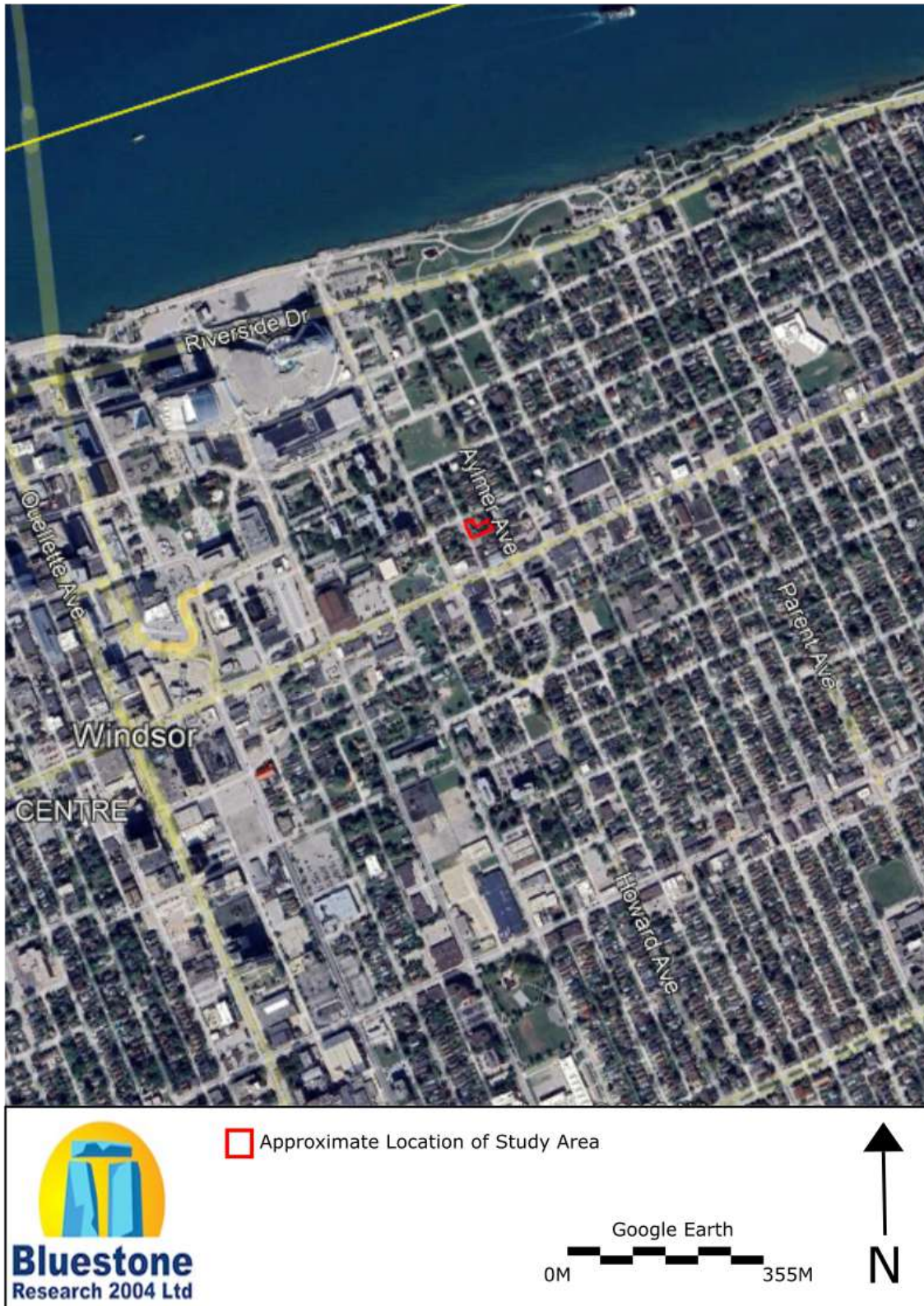


Figure 2: Study Area Location

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario



Figure 3: Study Area, Detailed



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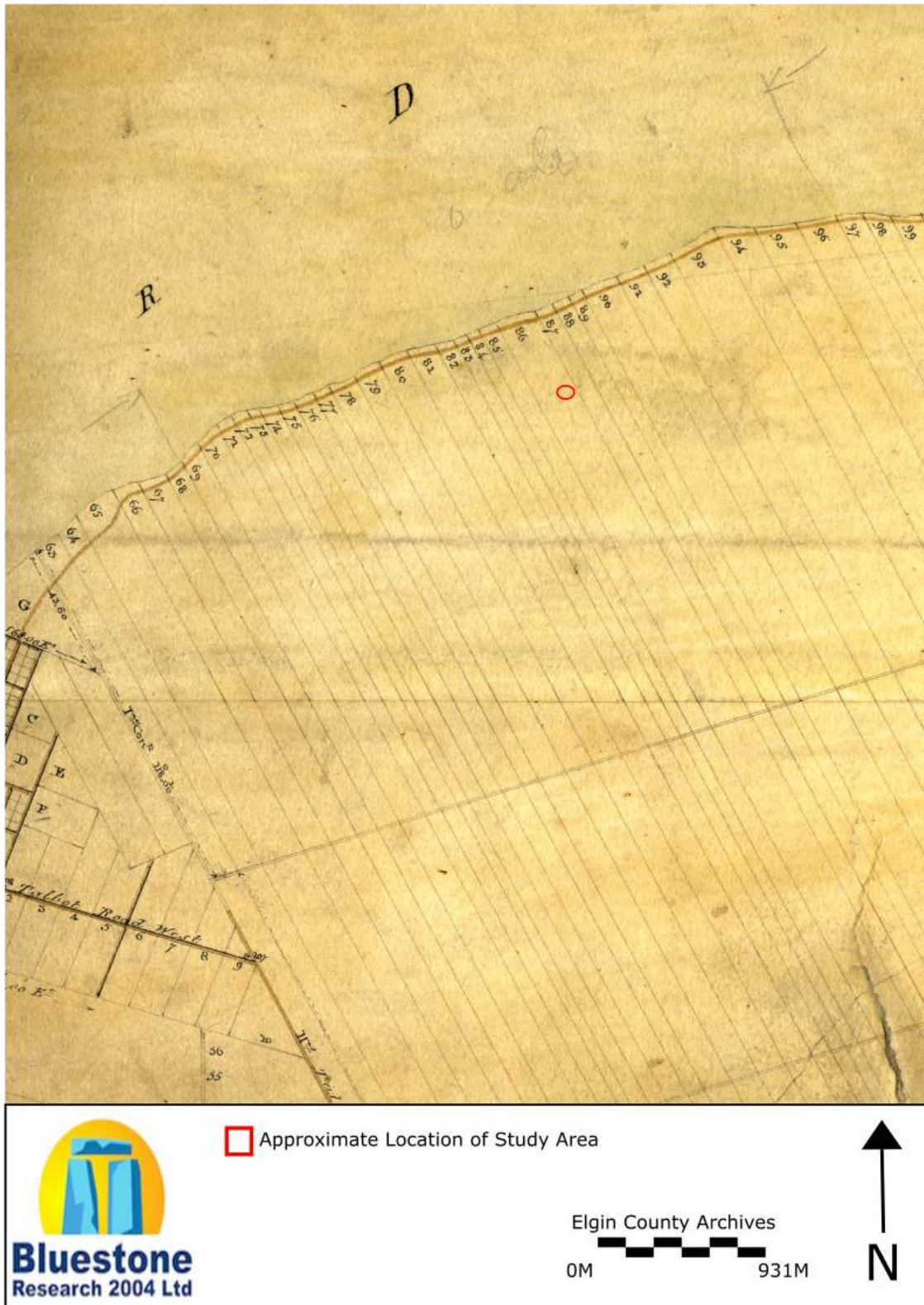


Figure 5: Portion of Talbot's Survey of Sandwich Township, ca. 1790s

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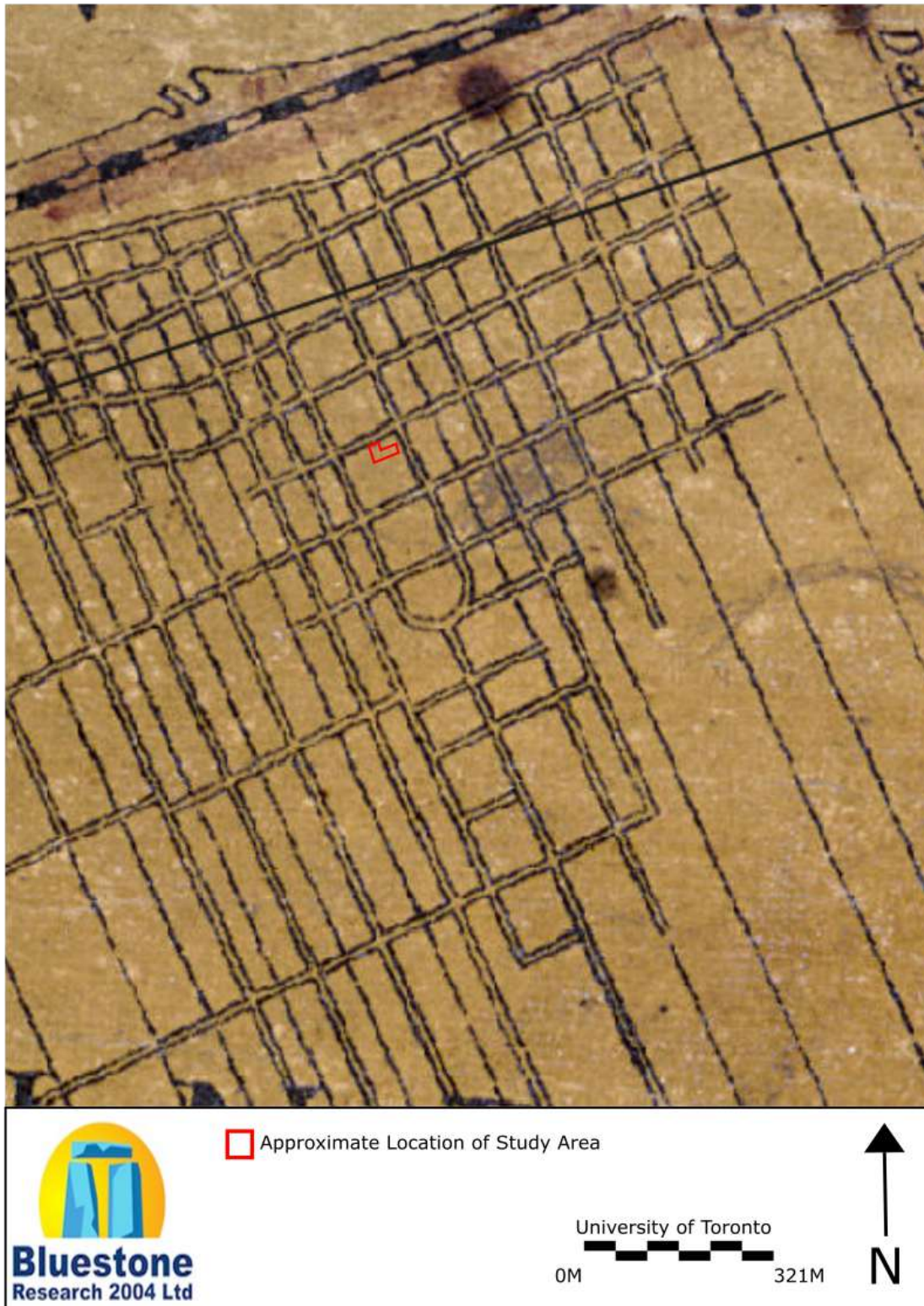


Figure 6: Portion of Tackabury's Historic Map of Essex County, 1877

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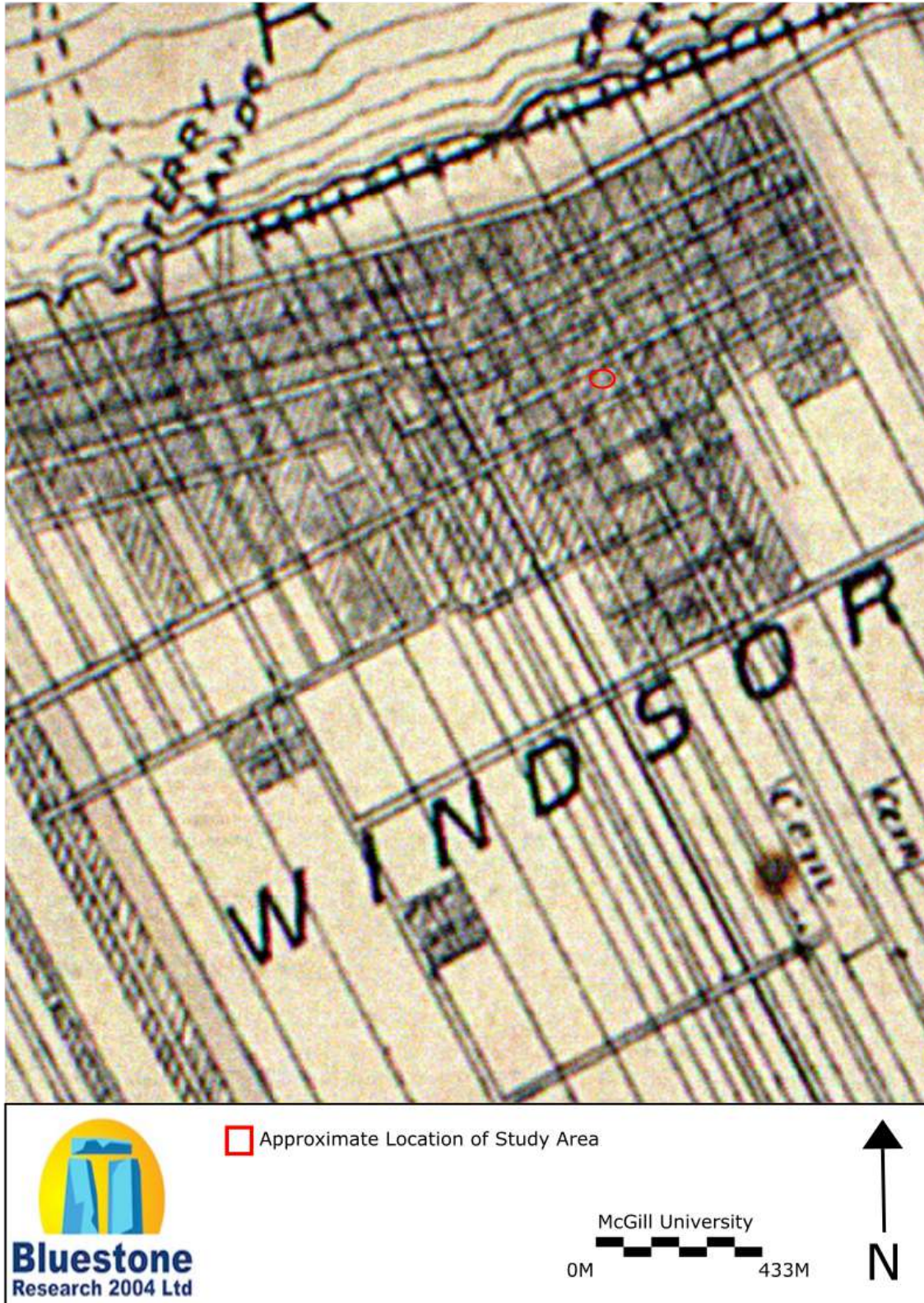


Figure 7: Portion of Illustrated Historical Atlas of Essex County, 1881

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario



Figure 8: Air Photograph 1954

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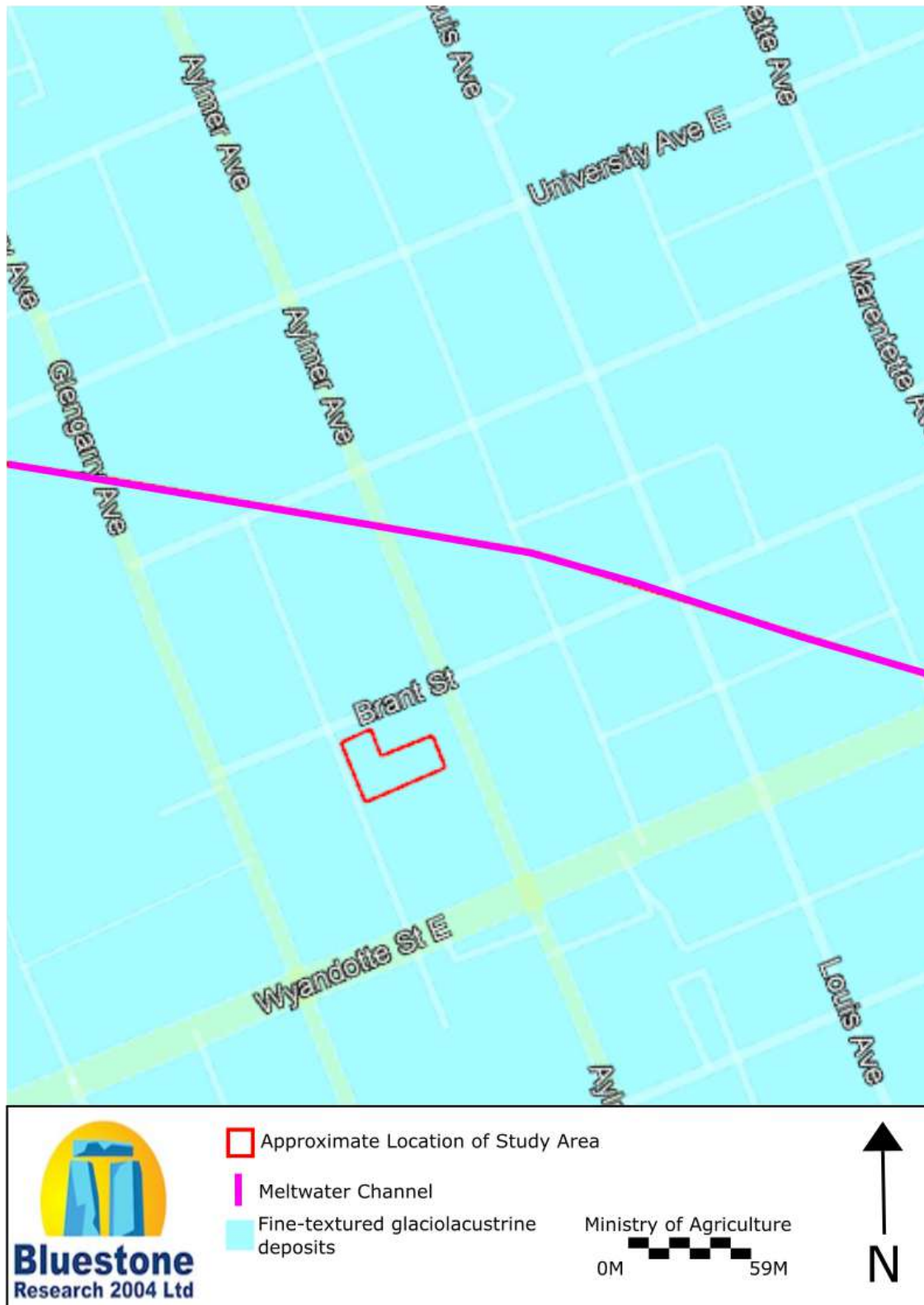


Figure 9: Surficial Geology

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 563 Brant Street, 529 Aylmer Avenue, and 0 Brant Street, (Lot 86, Concession 1 Petite Cote, Former Township of Sandwich West, County of Essex) City of Windsor, Ontario



Figure 10: Assessment Strategies

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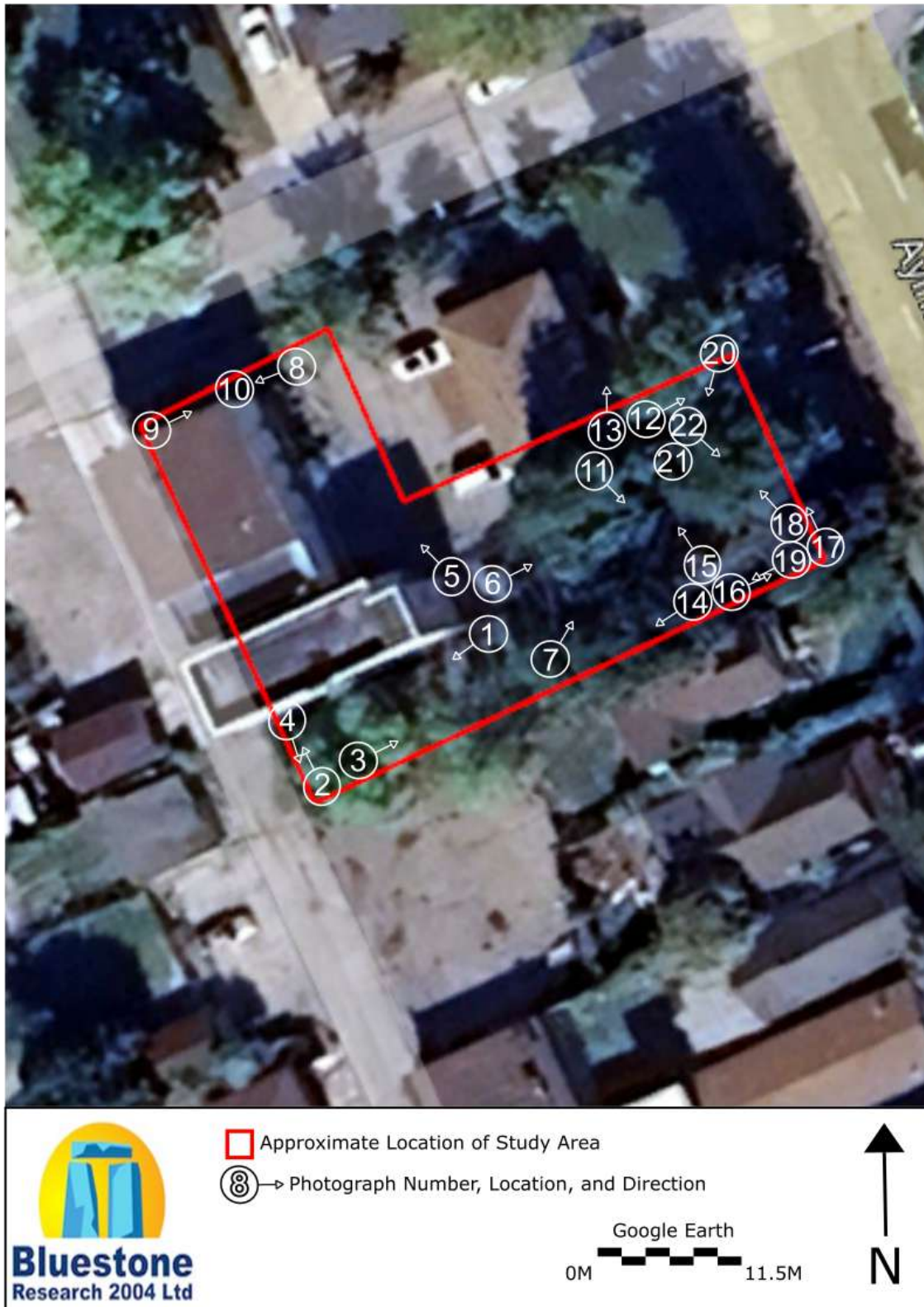


Figure 11: Photograph Locations