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Dec 20, 2023

Paul Racher (P007)
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy, Township of South-West Oxford, Part of Lots 24–25, Broken Front Concession, Part of Lots 17–18 and 23–25, Concession 1 West and Part of Lots 17–24, Concession 2 West, Geographic Township of West Oxford, Oxford County, Ontario", Dated Dec 19, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P007-1442-2022, MCM File Number 0020918

Dear Mr. Racher:

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
Justine Giancola, Dillon Consulting Ltd.
Curtis Tighe, Town of Ingersoll

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy
Township of South-West Oxford
Part of Lots 24–25, Broken Front Concession
Part of Lots 17–18 and 23–25, Concession 1 West and
Part of Lots 17–24, Concession 2 West
Geographic Township of West Oxford
Oxford County, Ontario**

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Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MCM Licence #P007
PIF #P007-1442-2022
ARA File #2022-0228

19/12/2023

Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in August 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands involved in the Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy in the Township of South-West Oxford, Oxford County, Ontario. The Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan will be implemented through an Official Plan Amendment to bring the study area into the Town Urban Area to meet the 25 year land need and designate the land for urban uses. The assessment was triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in November 2022 under Project Information Form #P007-1442-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of numerous building footprints, driveways and roadways (including Highway 401), several railway corridors, parts of the Thames River and its tributaries, multiple agricultural fields and a variety of grassed, overgrown and wooded areas.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. One known site was identified within the study area: unregistered Findspot 1. This site was not recommended for any further work and does not represent a concern for the project. Chambers 1 (AgHf-54) was documented with abutting lands, but this site was found to have no further cultural heritage value interest and does not require additional assessment.

It is recommended that all areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by development be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The identified areas of no archaeological potential and the previously assessed lands of no further concern do not require any additional assessment. If any in-water work is planned within the Thames River or its larger tributaries, the Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential checklist should be consulted.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CIF – Contract Information Form
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SD – Supplementary Documentation

PERSONNEL

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ENGAGED GROUPS

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Field Representative: None

Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
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Field Representative: None

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Field Representative: None

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in August 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands involved in the Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy in the Township of South-West Oxford, Oxford County, Ontario. The Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan will be implemented through an Official Plan Amendment to bring the study area into the Town Urban Area to meet the 25 year land need and designate the land for urban uses. The assessment was triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of land with an area of 623.87 ha (Map 1). This parcel abuts the eastern, southern and western limits of the Town of Ingersoll and generally comprises three areas. The east side of Ingersoll includes approximately 59 ha located north of Highway 401, east of 119 Harris Street. The west side of Ingersoll includes approximately 280 ha located north of Highway 401, west of Ingersoll Street south and the CAMI plant, south of the Thames River and east of the Five Points Wetland. The south side of Ingersoll includes approximately 280 ha located south of Highway 401, north of Curry Road, east of Plank Line and west of Union Road. These lands are generally bounded by agricultural and residential properties, with commercial/industrial properties and greenspace to the southwest. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 24–25, Broken Front Concession, part of Lots 17–18 and 23–25, Concession 1 West and part of Lots 17–24, Concession 2 West in the Geographic Township of West Oxford, Oxford County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of a much larger purchase in 1784, but there were uncertainties relating to the area involved. The extent of the cession was clarified during the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) in 1792.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in November 2022 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1442-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. As set out in Section 1.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, the investigation was carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide information about geography, history and current land conditions;
- Determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been completed;
- Evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 assessment, if necessary.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents past and present land uses. Multiple previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 7.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Saugeen and later traditions; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Shenston 1852; Sutherland 1862; Walker & Miles 1876; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2023)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Became part of Kent County, Norfolk County and York County’s ‘West Riding’ in 1792; London Township Purchase (Treaty 6) completed in 1796, which included North Oxford; Part of Oxford County in the London District in 1798; Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty 29) completed in 1827; Part of the Brock District in 1839; Independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	Partially surveyed by A. Jones in 1793; Major T. Ingersoll and B. Loomis settled that year; Ingersoll was tasked with settling the township, and I. Hall, E. Cook, Mr. Canfield, L. Haskins and Captain D. Curtis arrived in 1794; First mill built by J. Burdick near Centreville ca. 1805; Survey completed by M. Burwell in 1825; North Oxford, East Oxford and West Oxford were initially joined as ‘Oxford Upon the Thames’; West Oxford became independent in 1842
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	Population was 1,321 in 1842 (mainly Canadians with a few English, Irish and Scottish); 7,829 ha taken up by 1846, with 2,594 ha under cultivation; 3 grist mills and 10 saw mills in operation at that time; Contained several major roads; Population was 2,737 in 1861; Traversed by the Credit Valley Railway (1881) and Tillsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway (1902); Principal community at Ingersoll; Smaller settlements at Beachville, Centreville and Sweaburg

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities actively utilized the land and its resources well into Post-Contact times, and they would have managed the landscape to varying degrees (e.g., establishing clearings for campsites, plant cultivation, etc.). During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located south of the historical limits of Ingersoll. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of agricultural, commercial, industrial, infrastructural and residential.

1.2.2.2 Ingersoll

Ingersoll was founded by C. Ingersoll in 1818 and was known as Oxford Village before being renamed for his father (Emery 2015). The post office was established in January 1821, and C. Ingersoll served as the first postmaster (Shenston 1852:146). The settlement was reportedly laid out in 1831, and it contained nearly 400 inhabitants, one grist mill and two saw mills by 1846 (Smith 1846:87). The Village of Ingersoll was incorporated on January 1, 1852, and its population increased from 1,190 in 1851 to 2,756 in 1861. It contained many public and private buildings at that time, including a brick town hall and market house as well as several large hotels. The village had diverse businesses, a weekly newspaper and was well supported by its wheat and lumber industry. Ingersoll contained two grist mills, two flouring mills, an oatmeal mill, a steam flouring mill, a steam saw mill, a fanning mill manufactory, two sash, door and blind factories and two large foundries in the early 1860s (Sutherland 1862:130–131). Ingersoll became a Town in 1865 (Walker & Miles 1876:vi).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area’s past land uses, two historical settlement maps, one topographic map and two aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *Tremaine's Map of Oxford County, Canada West* (1857) (OHCMP 2019);
- *The Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Oxford, Ont.* (1876) (MU 2001);
- A topographic map from 1914 (OCUL 2023); and
- Aerial images from 1954 and 1976 (Oxford County 2022; U of T 2023).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 6. The study area traversed parts of multiple properties, road allowances and water sources. A summary of the identified historical occupants appears in Table 3.

Table 3: Occupation History

Lot	Concession	1857	1876
24	Broken Front	J. Choate	Jacob Choats
25	Broken Front	Jacob Choate	Jacob Choats
17	1 West	Warren Harris	John Nichols
18	1 West	D. Canfield, Esquire, Warren Harris	James Harris
23	1 West	E.B. Wait, Thomas Brown, A. Kile	Thomas Brown, Mrs. Lee
24	1 West	E.B. Wait, Robert McDonald, Thomas Brown, W. Raymond, James Brady, Daniel Bulis	Jacob Choats, James Brady
25	1 West	J. Choate, C. McMalkins	Jacob Choats, John Worth
17	2 West	Daniel Harris	G.E. Harris
18	2 West	Daniel Harris, Ranney, H. Hill	A. Harris, J. Chambers, James Harris, Mrs. Hill
19	2 West	C. Stinson, G. Chambers, Fitzgerald	James Harris, G. Chambers, J.L. Cook
20	2 West	Thomas Hislop, John Wright	Thomas Hilson, William Walker
21	2 West	William Tripp, Joel T. Wright, Canham	George Selbern, John Selbern, J. Palmer, John Cameron
22	2 West	D. Clark, Charles Harris	C.C. Clark, Christopher Harris
23	2 West	Lee, Wilson, M.C.	R. Wilson, James Elloit
24	2 West	Elliott, T. Prouse	Thomas Prouse, Sr.

Tremaine's Map of Oxford County, Canada West (1857) does not show any farmhouses within or adjacent to the study area (Map 2). Given that this map only depicts mill locations, the absence of buildings should not be taken as evidence that the parcels were unimproved. The northwest part of the study area appears to traverse J. Macklin's Survey, and tributaries in the east and east-centre are identified as Hall's Creek and Whiting Creek, respectively. The Dereham, Ingersoll and Dorchester Gravel Road passed through the western part of the study area, whereas the Ingersoll and Port Burwell Plank & Gravel Road traversed the east-centre. The *Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Oxford, Ont.* (1876) also omits farmhouse locations, and no structures are indicated within or adjacent to the study area (Map 3). A schoolhouse is shown near the proposed Credit Valley Railway corridor on Lot 26, Broken Front Concession.

The topographic map from 1914 shows several structures within the study area, including a variety of wooden (black) and brick or stone (red) houses along the established roadways and a church without a spire or tower west of Wallace Line (Map 4). A gravel pit also appears in the southwest, and a schoolhouse is illustrated along the southeastern edge. The study area comprised a mixture of agricultural lands, marshes and woodlots at this time. The aerial images from 1954 and 1976 largely confirm this land use pattern, although Highway 401 was under construction in the earlier

image (Map 5–Map 6). Traces of the gravel pit shown on the topographic map can be seen south of Highway 401 and west of Culloden Line. The schoolhouse is shown beyond the subject lands.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 assessment (property inspection) was conducted on November 23, 2022 under PIF #P007-1442-2022. ARA utilized an Apple iPhone 11 with built-in GPS/GNSS receiver during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the deciduous forest, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region is characterized by scattered woodlots in areas unsuitable for agriculture, and the forest generally has the greatest diversity of tree species while at the same time having the lowest proportion of cover. It has most of the trees and shrubs found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud (MNRF 2023).

In terms of local physiography, the western and eastern parts of the subject lands fall within the Oxford Till Plain whereas the central part traverses the Mount Elgin Ridges. The former region occupies a central position in the peninsula of southwestern Ontario and covers over 156,000 ha. The surface is drumlinized, with good drumlins south of Woodstock and faint drumlins and flutings farther north. The till consists of a pale brown calcareous loam in which limestone is the dominant material, although grey or pale brown dolostone also occurs. Although once restricted to the area southwest of the Waterloo Hills, this region has been expanded to include the plain between Waterloo in the south and Alma in the north. The latter region comprises a series of ridges and valleys occupying over 145,600 ha between the Thames Valley and the Norfolk Sand Plain. The ridges are moraines of calcareous clay or silty clay, whereas the valleys typically contain alluvium of gravel, sand or silt. The divides between the Thames River system and several small streams that run south to Lake Erie occur within this region, and there are also numerous basins with no visible drainage outlets (Chapman and Putnam 1984:143–146).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists of a variety of soil types (Map 7). These include a Honeywood silt loam-Guelph loam complex (Hosil-Gl) in the east, Guelph loam (Gl) and areas of Muck (M) and Huron clay loam (Hucl) in the south and southwest, and Burford sandy loam (Busl), Granby sandy loam (Grsl) and bottom land (B.L.) in the northwest. The characteristics of these soil types are summarized in Table 4 (Wicklund and Richards 1961).

Table 4: Soil Types

Soil Type	Symbol	Soil Group	Soil Materials	Topography	Drainage
Bottom land	B.L.	Alluvial	Recent alluvium	Level	Variable
Burford sandy loam	Busl	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Calcareous gravel	Smooth very gently sloping	Good
Granby sandy loam	Grsl	Dark Grey Gleisolic	Calcareous sand	Smooth level	Poor
Guelph loam	Gl	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Calcareous loam till	Smooth moderately to steeply rolling	Good
Honeywood silt loam-Guelph loam complex	Hosil-Gl	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Mixed silty alluvial deposits and loam till	Smooth moderately sloping to steeply sloping	Good
Huron clay loam	Hucl	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Calcareous clay and clay loam till	Smooth moderately sloping	Good
Muck	M	Organic	Deep organic deposits underlain by sand, silt and clay	Depressional	Very poor

The subject lands fall within the Ingersoll Corridor drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA 2023). Specifically, the study area is traversed by the Thames River and three of its tributaries, the Five Points Woods Wetland Complex, Heslop Swamp and nine unnamed waterbodies.

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of numerous building footprints, driveways and roadways (including Highway 401), several railway corridors, parts of the Thames River and its tributaries, multiple agricultural fields and a variety of grassed, overgrown and wooded areas. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected the results of the Stage 1 assessment.

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned 16 registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in returns beyond the specified distance). Two unregistered sites were also identified within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AgHe-78	Location 1	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AgHf-2	-	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AgHf-26	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AgHf-37	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	> 1 km
AgHf-41	-	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AgHf-42	Location 3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	300 m–1 km
AgHf-43	Location 4	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	300 m–1 km
AgHf-44	Location 5	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	< 50 m
AgHf-45	Location 6	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	300 m–1 km
AgHf-48	Erwin Pit 1	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AgHf-54	Chambers 1	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	< 50 m
AgHf-56	Two Crows	Woodland, Late	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AgHf-57	-	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AgHf-58	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AgHf-59	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AgHf-60	-	Post-Contact	English	Farmstead	> 1 km
Unregistered	Location 2 (AI 2007)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 1 (ARA 2012)	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	Within

Unregistered Findspot 1 is located within the study area, whereas Location 5 (AgHf-44) and Chambers 1 (AgHf-54) fall within 50 m. As relevant archaeological resources that could impact fieldwork strategy decisions and recommendations, these sites are fully discussed in Section 1.3.3. The remaining sites represent more distant archaeological resources.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are multiple available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 *S&Gs* (Map 8; SD Map 1).

1.3.3.1 Ingersoll Industrial Park (Stage 1–2)

In September 2007, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted for the Ingersoll Industrial Park under CIF #P001-353-2007 (AI 2007). The assessed area abuts the northern edge of the study area. The investigation resulted in the identification of six locations of archaeological materials, including Location 5 (AgHf-44) within adjacent lands. This site consisted of a 50 x 30 m scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 127 of which were collected. Only Location 3 (AgHf-42) and Location 4 (AgHf-43) were found to be of further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and required Stage 3 assessment (AI 2007:14). Location 5 therefore does not represent an archaeological concern for the Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan.

1.3.3.2 Highway 401 Structure Replacements and Improvements (Stage 1–3)

In April 2011, a Stage 1 assessment was carried out for three parcels involved in structural replacements and/or improvements to Highway 401 under PIF #P007-298-2011 (ARA 2011). The Highway 19 (Plank Line) parcel overlaps the eastern part of the study area. The investigation identified a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. It was recommended that all areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the project be subject to Stage 2 assessment (ARA 2011:50). The overlapping area consisted of disturbed lands and lands that required Stage 2 assessment (ARA 2011:Figure 21).

Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted for revised versions of the three parcels in May and June 2012 under PIF #P007-390-2012 (ARA 2012). The Highway 19 (Plank Line) parcel overlaps the eastern part of the study area. The investigation resulted in the identification of Findspot 1 within the study area and Findspot 2/Chambers 1 (AgHf-54) within adjacent lands. Findspot 1 comprised a 5 x 5 m deposit of Euro-Canadian artifacts from the early to mid-20th century, 239 of which were collected (SD Map 2). Chambers 1 consisted of a 35 x 8 m scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts that traversed a depression that may have functioned as a cellar. A total of 736 artifacts were collected, and the diagnostics dated from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Chambers 1 was found to be of further CHVI and required Stage 3 assessment (ARA 2012:46).

The Stage 3 assessment of Chambers 1 occurred in November 2014 under PIF #P018-0709-2014 (NDA 2015). The site was found to comprise a 45 x 9 m scatter of predominantly Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. A total of 6,229 artifacts and other remains were recovered, including a non-diagnostic biface of Onondaga chert. Two features were found: a rectangular stain and part of a possible brick stove. The Euro-Canadian component dated to post-1870 and appeared to be associated with the second generation of the Chamber family or Elliot family. The site was found to have no further CHVI and required no additional work (NDA 2015:31). Based on the results of these investigations, the overlapping area is of no further archaeological concern.

1.3.3.3 Highway 401 Pavement Rehabilitation (Stage 1)

In October 2020, a Stage 1 assessment was carried out for Highway 401 pavement rehabilitation under PIF #P256-0642-2020 (Stantec 2021). The assessed area traverses the central part of the study area. The investigation identified a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands. It was recommended that a Stage 2 assessment be conducted within any areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the project (Stantec 2021:4.1). The overlapping area consisted entirely of disturbed lands, save for two projections near Culloden Road that required Stage 2 assessment (Stantec 2021:Figure 9.4–Figure 9.5). Although the disturbed areas are of no further archaeological concern, the areas of archaeological potential warrant further assessment.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in Oxford County, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of 18 previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that one of these sites falls within the subject lands. Background research identified multiple areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the Thames River, its tributaries and several other water sources. The areas of well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the various historical thoroughfares as well as the community of Ingersoll.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

In order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography and current condition of the study area, a property inspection was conducted on November 23, 2022. Environmental conditions were ideal during the inspection, with clear skies, bright lighting and a temperature of 5 °C. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

The study area was subjected to random spot-checking, beginning in the northeastern corner and continuing in a roughly clockwise manner. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The inspection determined that several parts of the study area were disturbed by past construction activities, and permanently wet lands were also documented. No other natural features (e.g., sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 9–Map 11; SD Map 3). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would affect survey interval requirements) include three previously identified sites (AgHf-44, AgHf-54 and Findspot 1), multiple primary water sources (e.g., the Thames River and its tributaries), two secondary water sources (the Five Points Woods Wetland and Heslop Swamp), one historical community (Ingersoll), one historical cemetery (Harris Street Cemetery), two historical railways (Great Western Railway and Credit Valley Railway), multiple historical roadways (e.g., Clarke Road and Harris Line) and multiple historical structure localities (i.e., houses, a church and a schoolhouse from the early 20th century). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area has potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes ($> 20^\circ$) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

One known site was identified within the study area: unregistered Findspot 1. This site was not recommended for any further work and does not represent a concern for the project. Chambers 1 (AgHf-54) was documented with abutting lands, but this site was found to have no further CHVI and does not require additional assessment. Multiple previously assessed areas of no further concern were also identified within the study area, none of which warrant additional assessment.

ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of several areas of no archaeological potential. Specifically, deep land alterations have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential from various roadways,

driveways, parking areas, building footprints (residential and commercial/industrial), artificial ponds and railway corridors across the study area as well as part of the former quarry in the southwest (Image 1–Image 4). These areas have clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. Permanently wet lands were encountered along the north side of Curry Road, just east of the railway. The subject parts of the Thames River and its larger tributaries were observed, but archaeological potential modelling for waterbodies and watercourses is beyond the purview of any land-based assessment (Image 5).

The remaining lands have potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials or require test pit survey to confirm that they have no archaeological potential. The areas of archaeological potential include numerous agricultural fields as well as a wide variety of grassed, overgrown and wooded areas (Image 6–Image 10). It seems likely that the frontages of the Auto Warehousing Company yard along Wallace Line, the former quarry lands along Culloden Line and the Bell-Camp Manufacturing yard along Clarke Road were previously impacted, but this could not be verified based on the inspection alone. Similarly, two low areas along Curry Road could be permanently wet. These lands have been categorized as areas of archaeological potential and must be empirically tested to confirm that they have no archaeological potential.

In summary, the Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. The potential modelling results are presented in Map 12–Map 14. The study area limits are depicted as a layer in this map.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. One known site was identified within the study area: unregistered Findspot 1. This site was not recommended for any further work and does not represent a concern for the project. Chambers 1 (AgHf-54) was documented with abutting lands, but this site was found to have no further CHVI and does not require additional assessment.

It is recommended that all areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by development be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The identified areas of no archaeological potential and the previously assessed lands of no further concern do not require any additional assessment. If any in-water work is planned within the Thames River or its larger tributaries, the Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential checklist should be consulted.

The agricultural fields must be assessed using the pedestrian survey method at an interval of 5 m. All ground surfaces must be recently ploughed (typically within the month prior to assessment), weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains, and provide at least 80% visibility. If archaeological materials are encountered, the transect interval must be decreased to at least 1 m and a close inspection of the ground must be conducted over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find. This interval must be continued until the full extent of the scatter has been defined.

The grassed, overgrown and wooded areas must be assessed using the test pit survey method. A survey interval of 5 m will be required due to the proximity of the lands to the identified features of archaeological potential. Given the likelihood that the frontages of the Auto Warehousing Company yard along Wallace Line, the former quarry lands along Culloden Line and the Bell-Camp Manufacturing yard along Clarke Road were previously impacted, a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey should be utilized to confirm the extent of disturbance in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. This will allow for the empirical evaluation of the integrity of the soils and the depth of any impacts. Judgemental test pit survey should similarly be carried out within the two low areas along Curry Road. If these areas are determined to have archaeological potential, then a test pit survey interval of 5 m must be maintained.

Each test pit must be excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits must be examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soil from each test pit must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. If archaeological materials are encountered, all positive test pits must be documented, and intensification may be required.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 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 the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

5.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(November 23, 2022; Facing Southeast)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(November 23, 2022; Facing Northwest)



Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(November 23, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(November 23, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 5: Watercourse
(November 23, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 6: Area of Potential
(November 23, 2022; Facing Southeast)



Image 7: Area of Potential
(November 23, 2022; Facing Northwest)



Image 8: Area of Potential
(November 23, 2022; Facing Northwest)

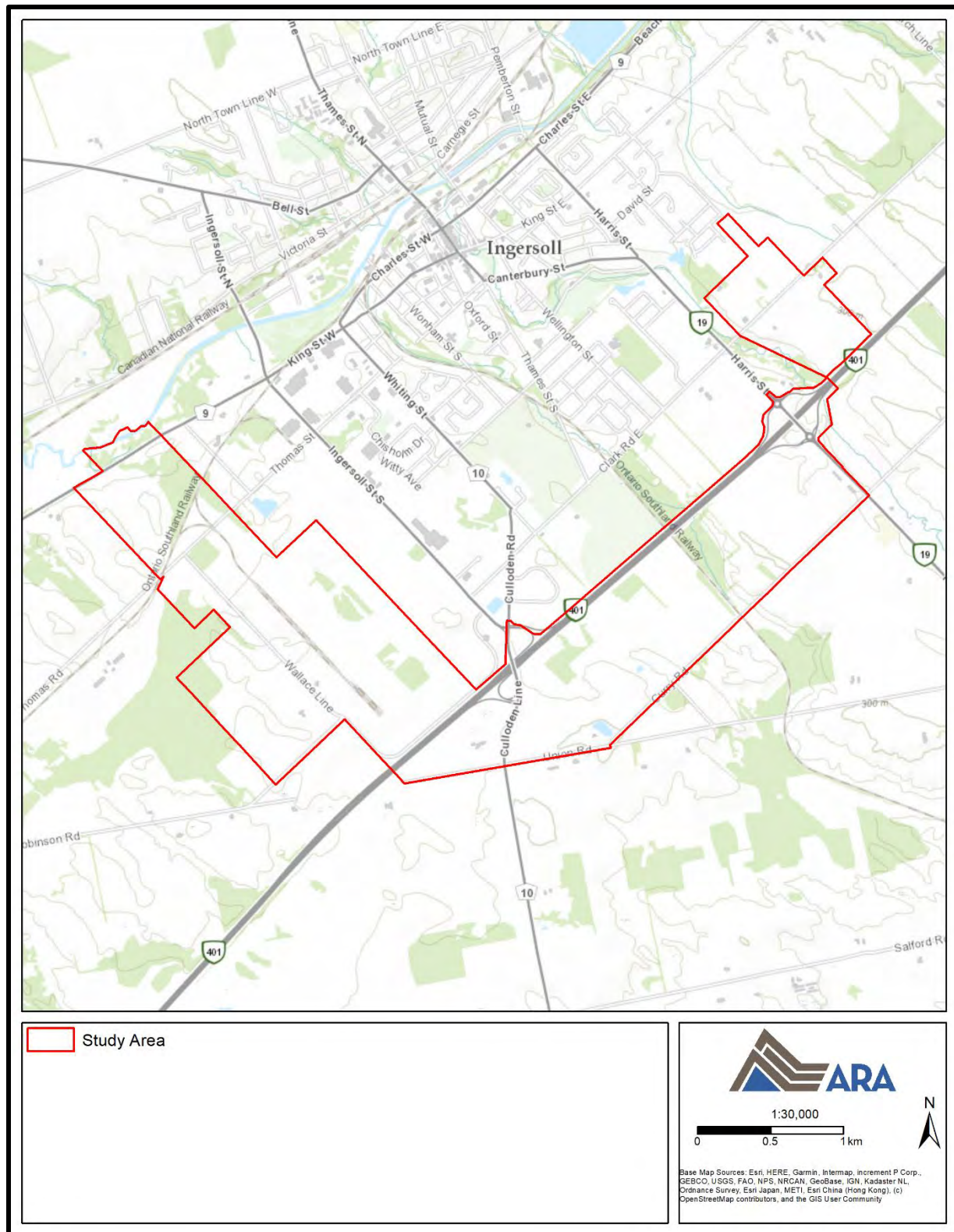


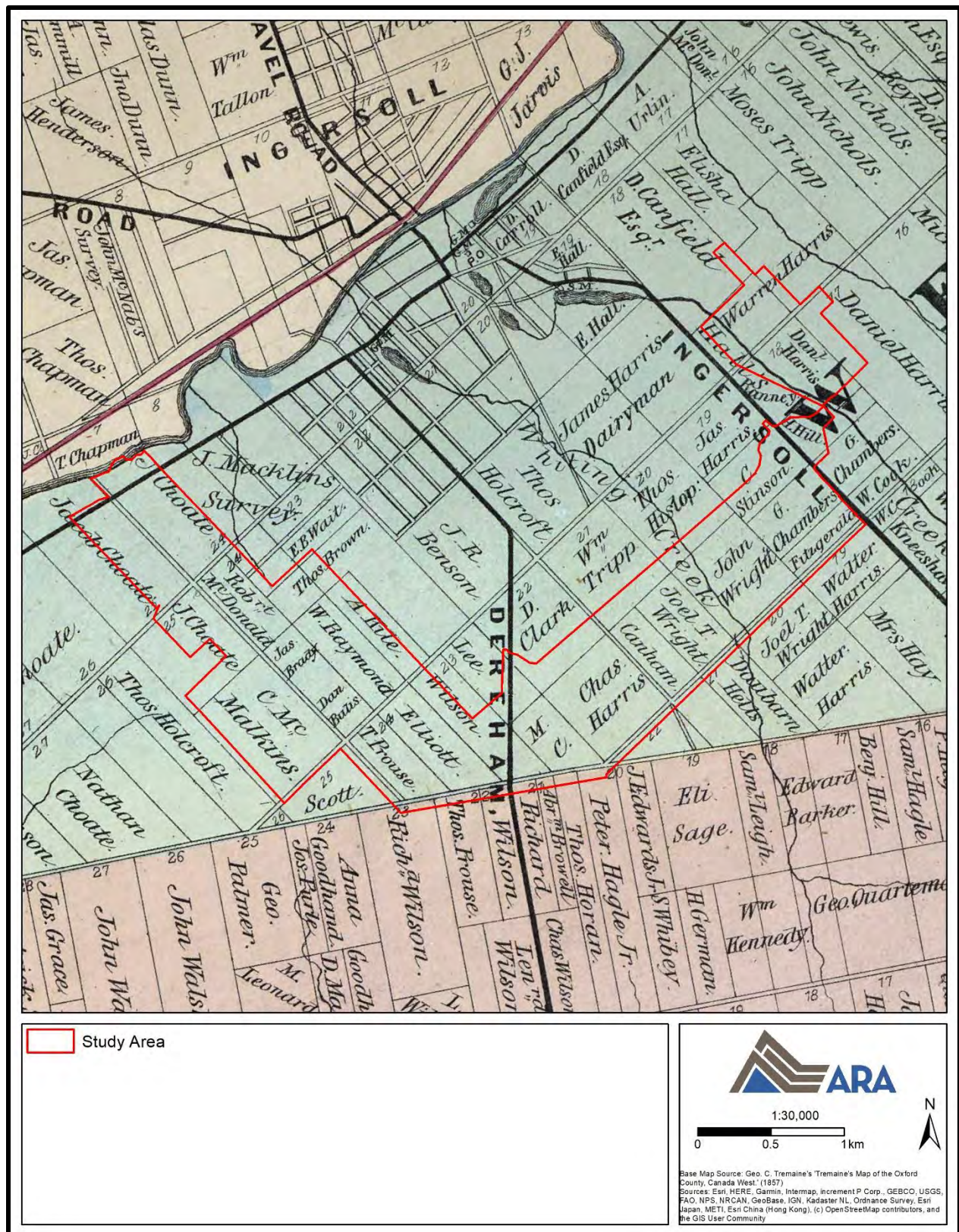
Image 9: Area of Potential
(November 23, 2022; Facing North)



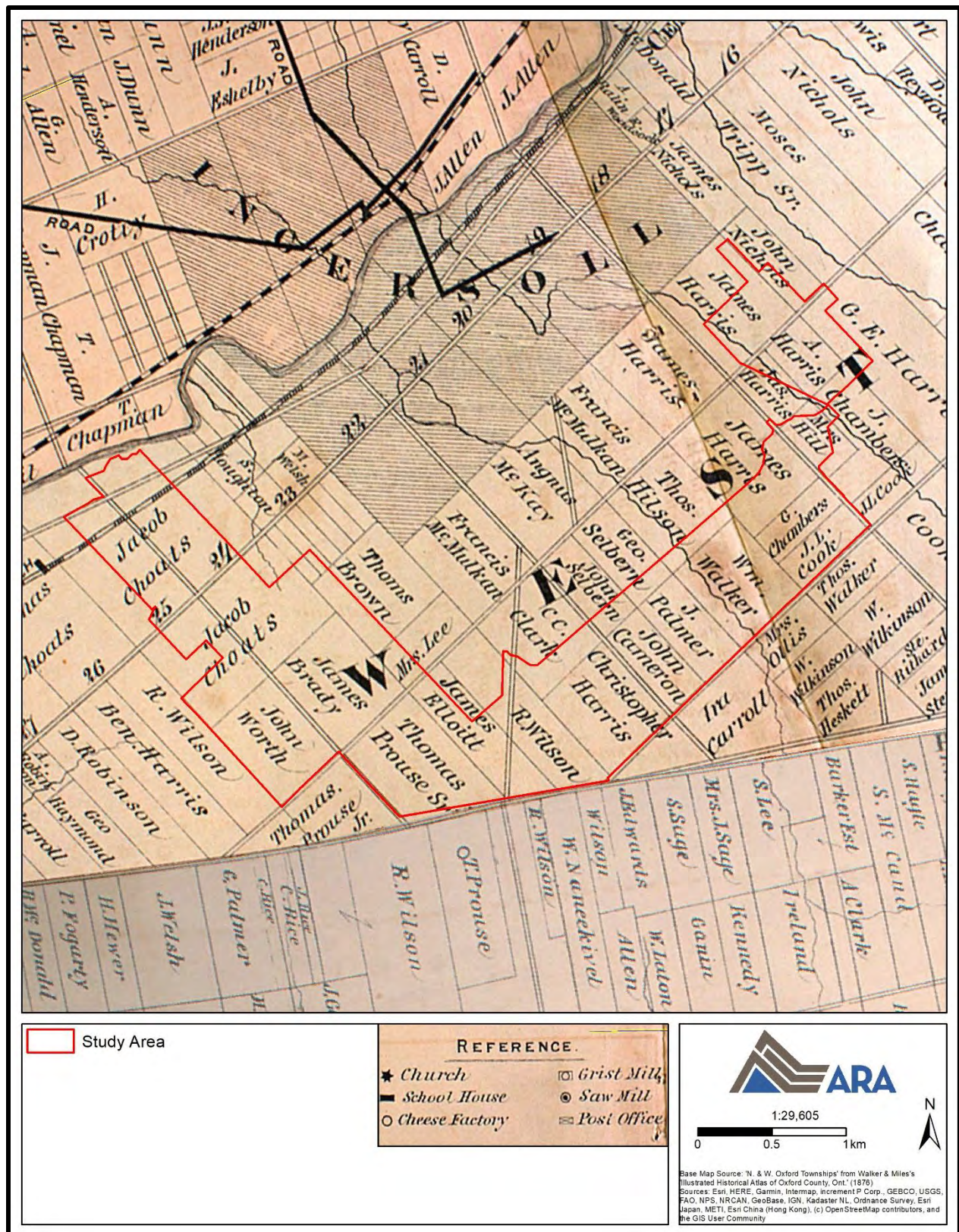
Image 10: Area of Potential
(November 23, 2022; Facing Southwest)

6.0 MAPS

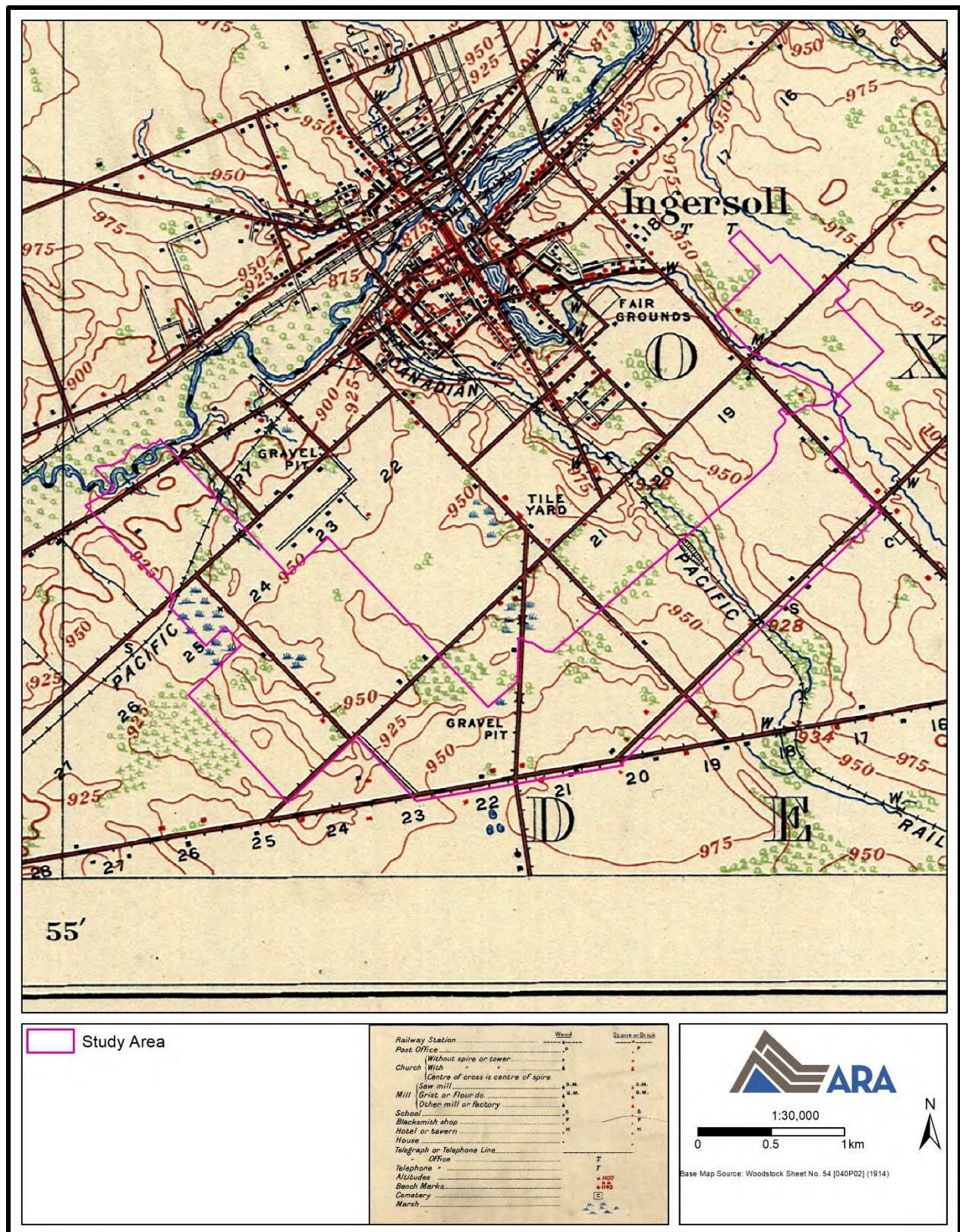


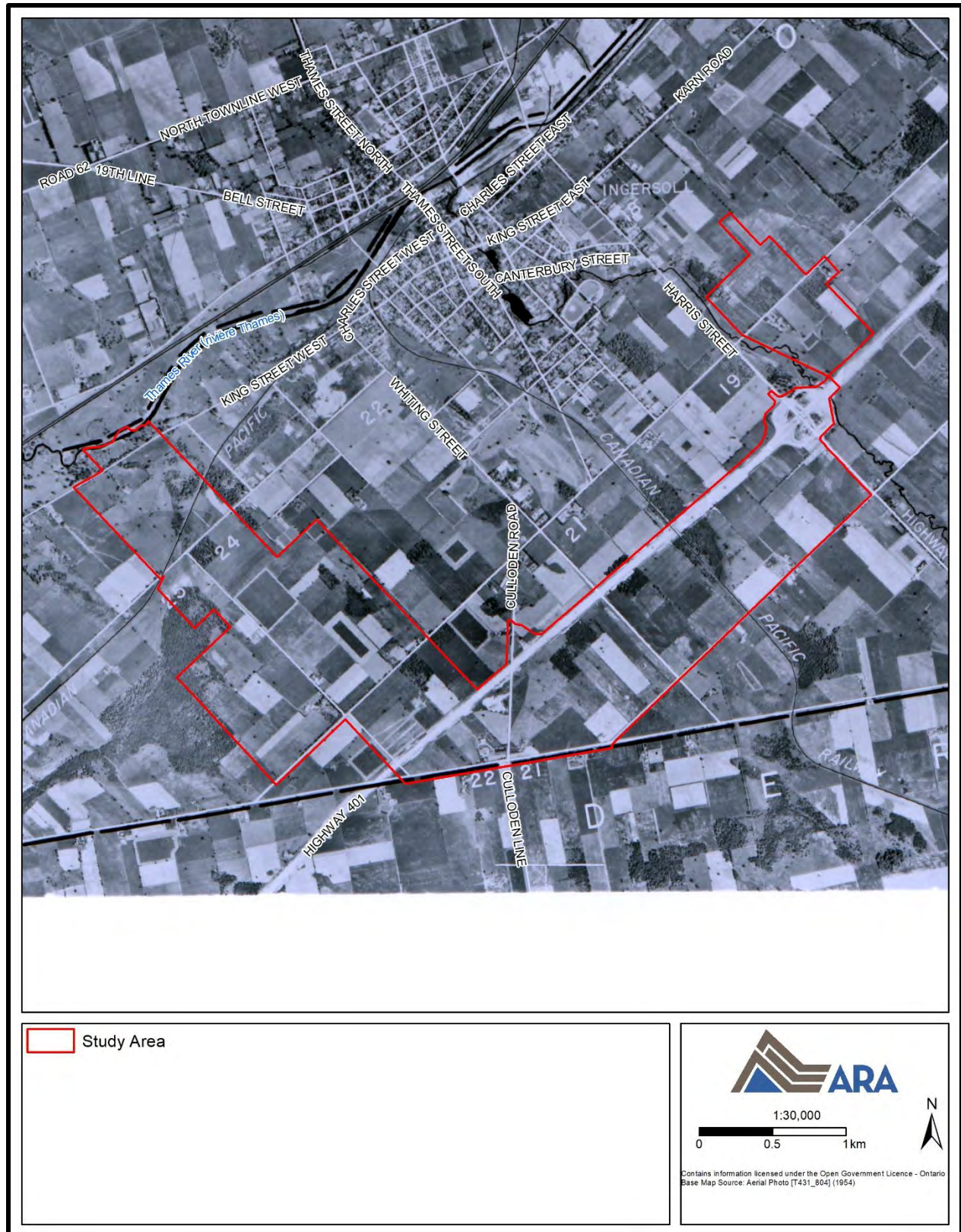


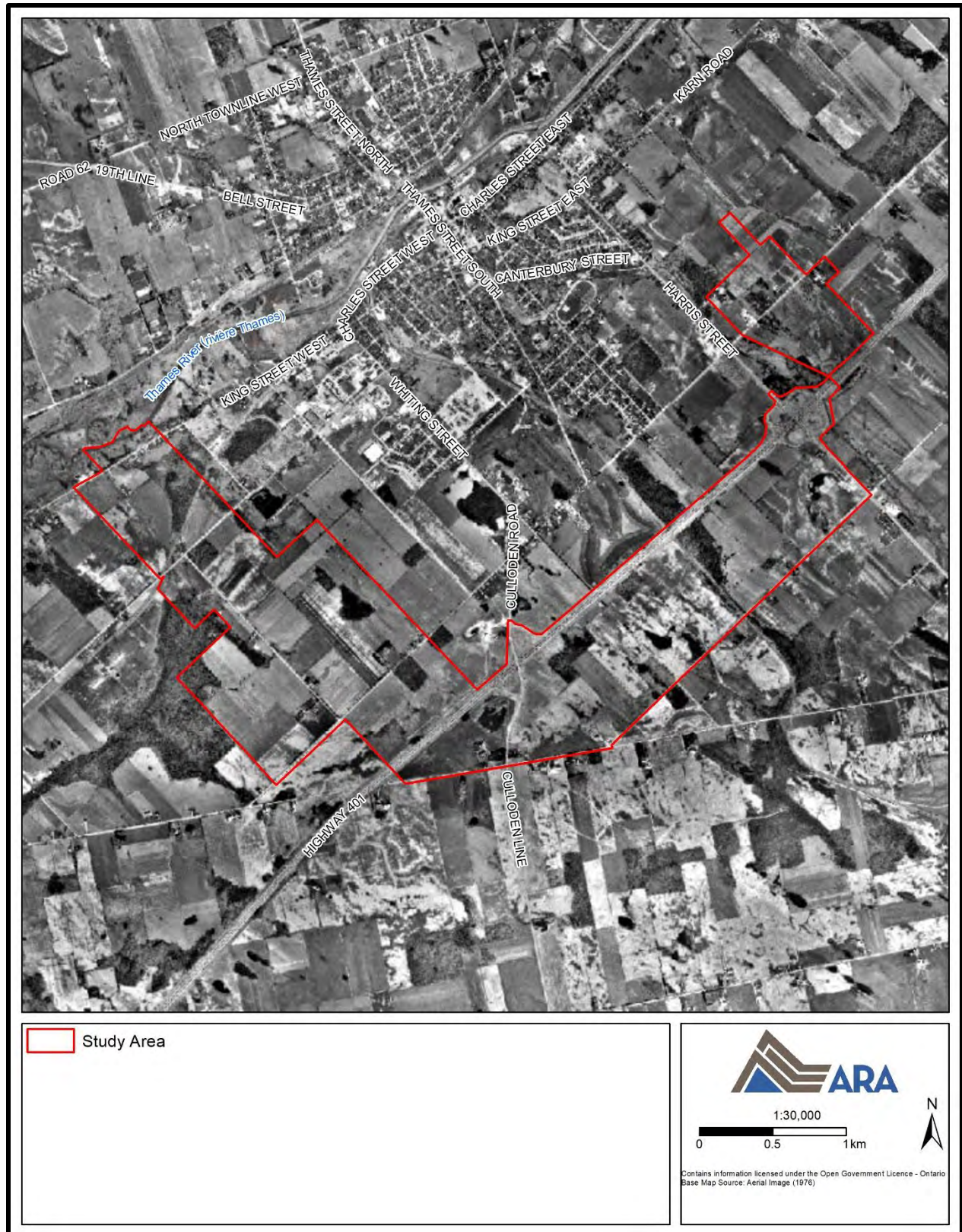
Map 2: Tremaine's Map of Oxford County, Canada West (1857)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



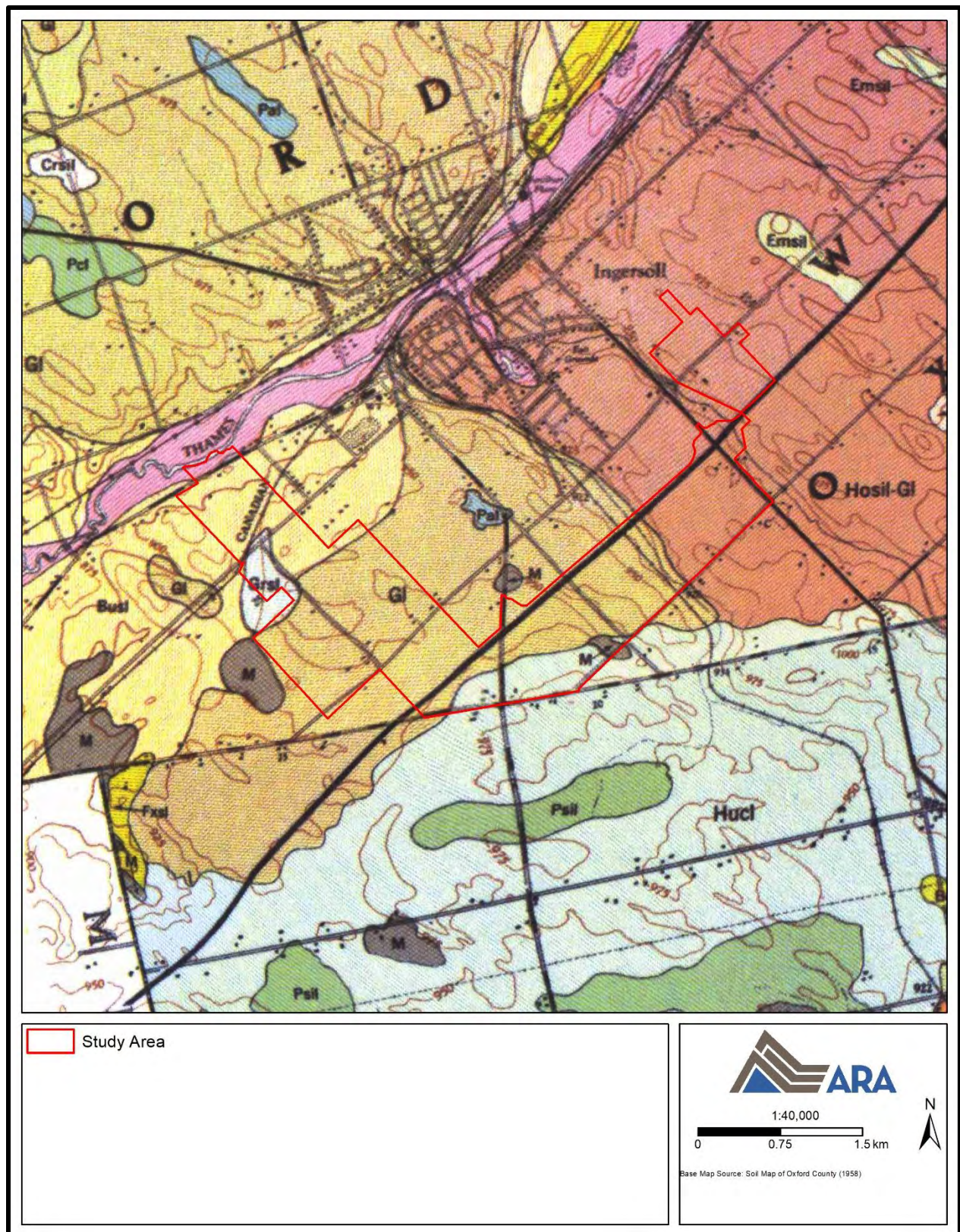
Map 3: Topographical and Historical Atlas of the County of Oxford, Ont. (1876)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



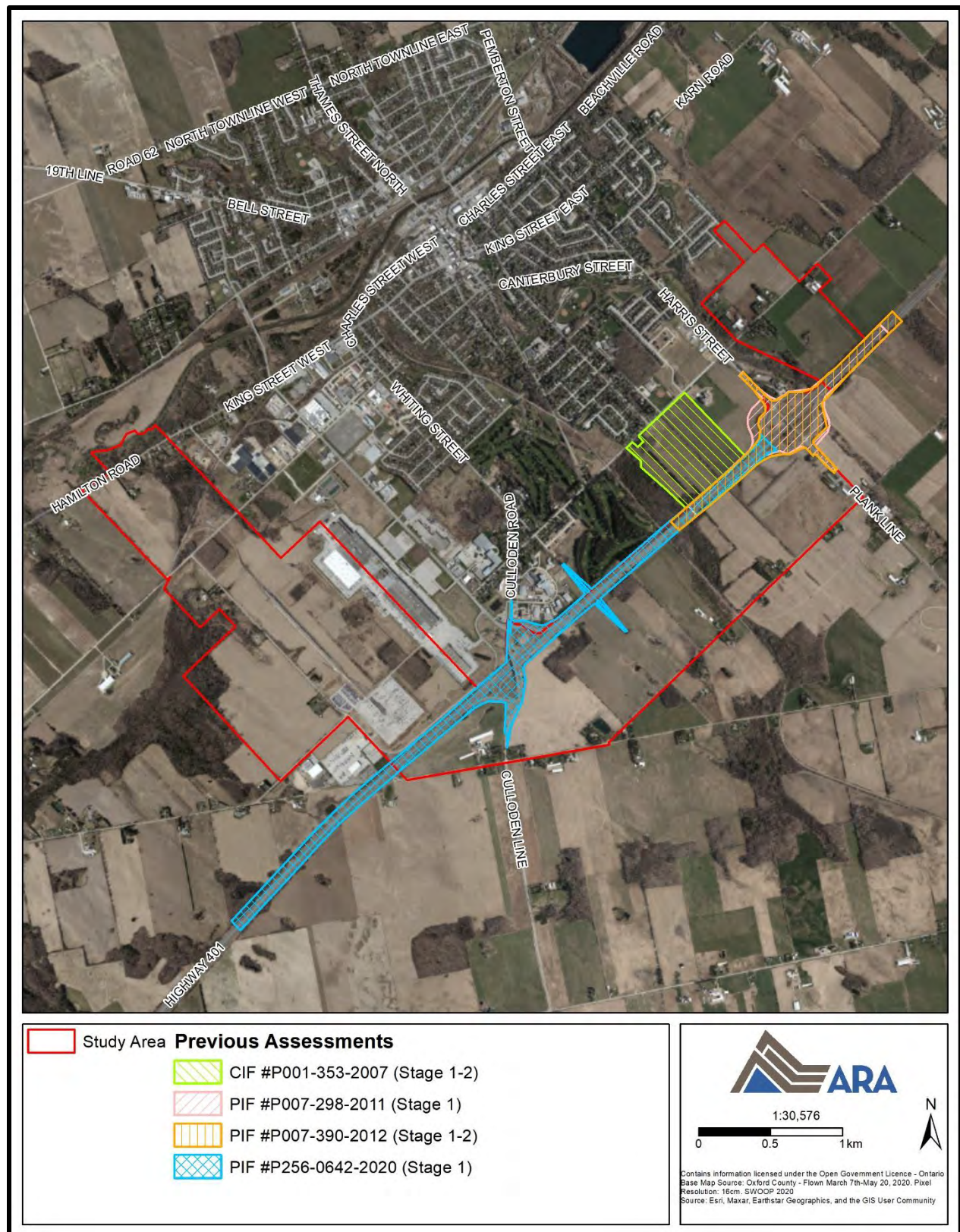




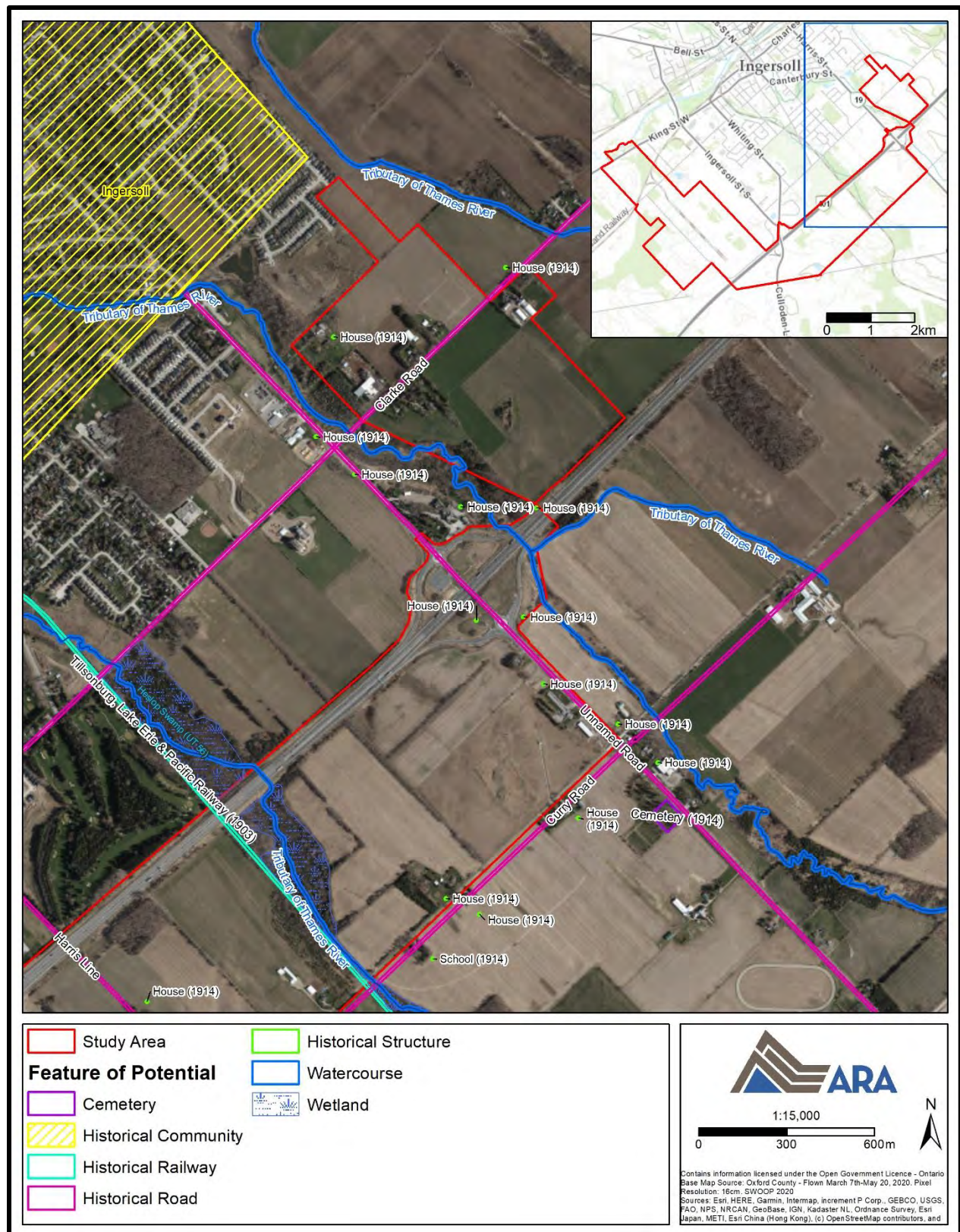
Map 6: Aerial Image (1976)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Oxford County 2022)

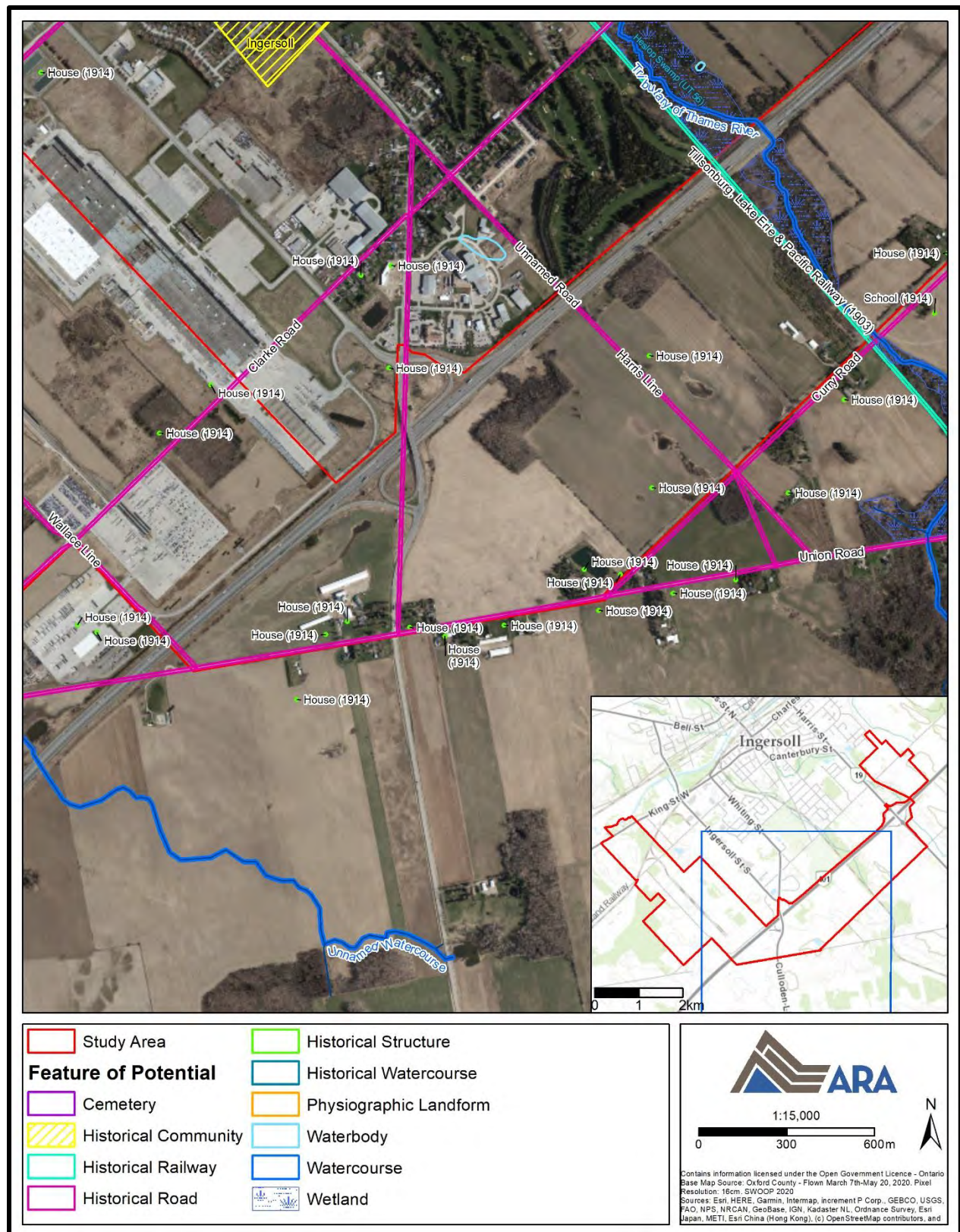


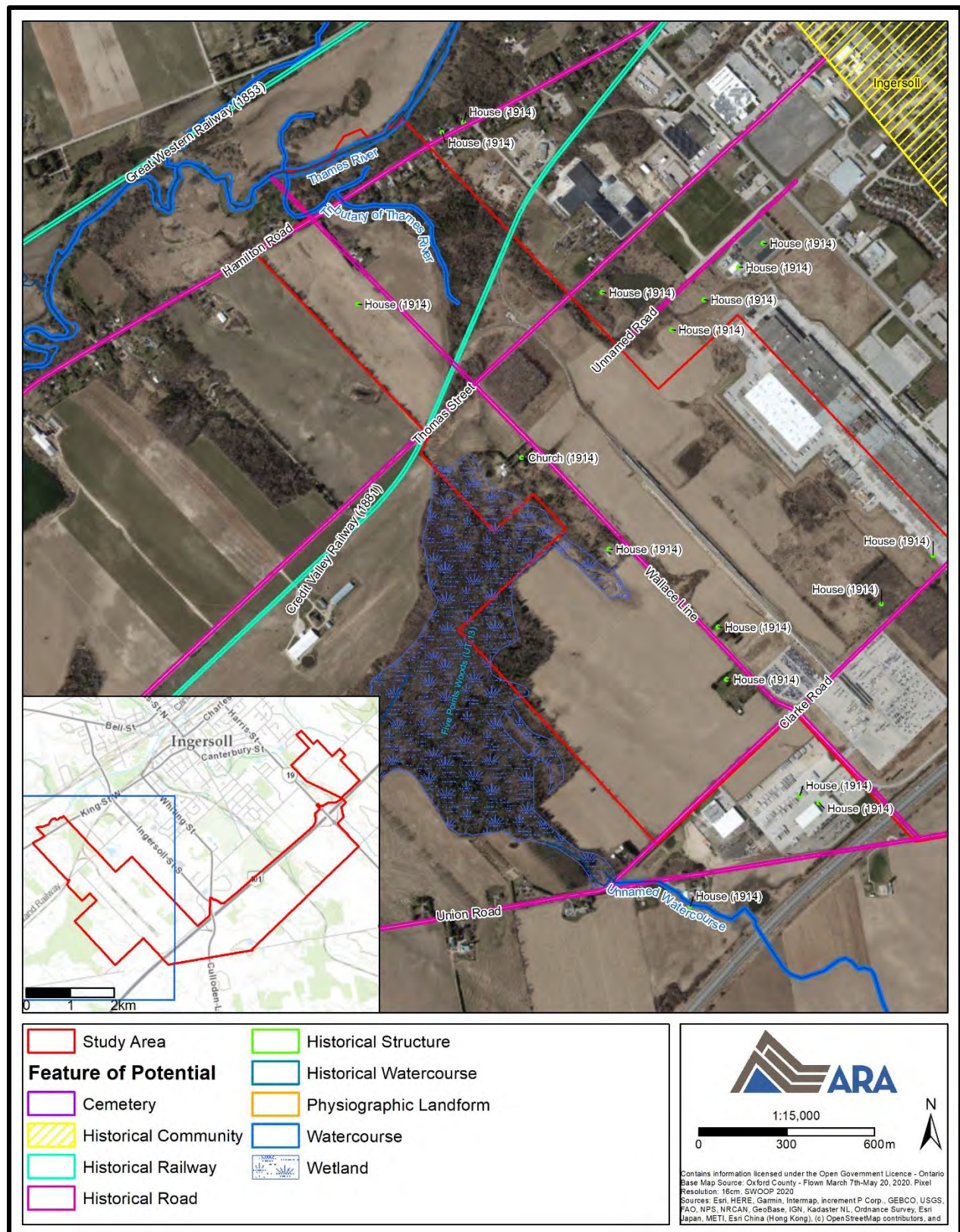
Map 7: Soil Map
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Wicklund and Richards 1961)



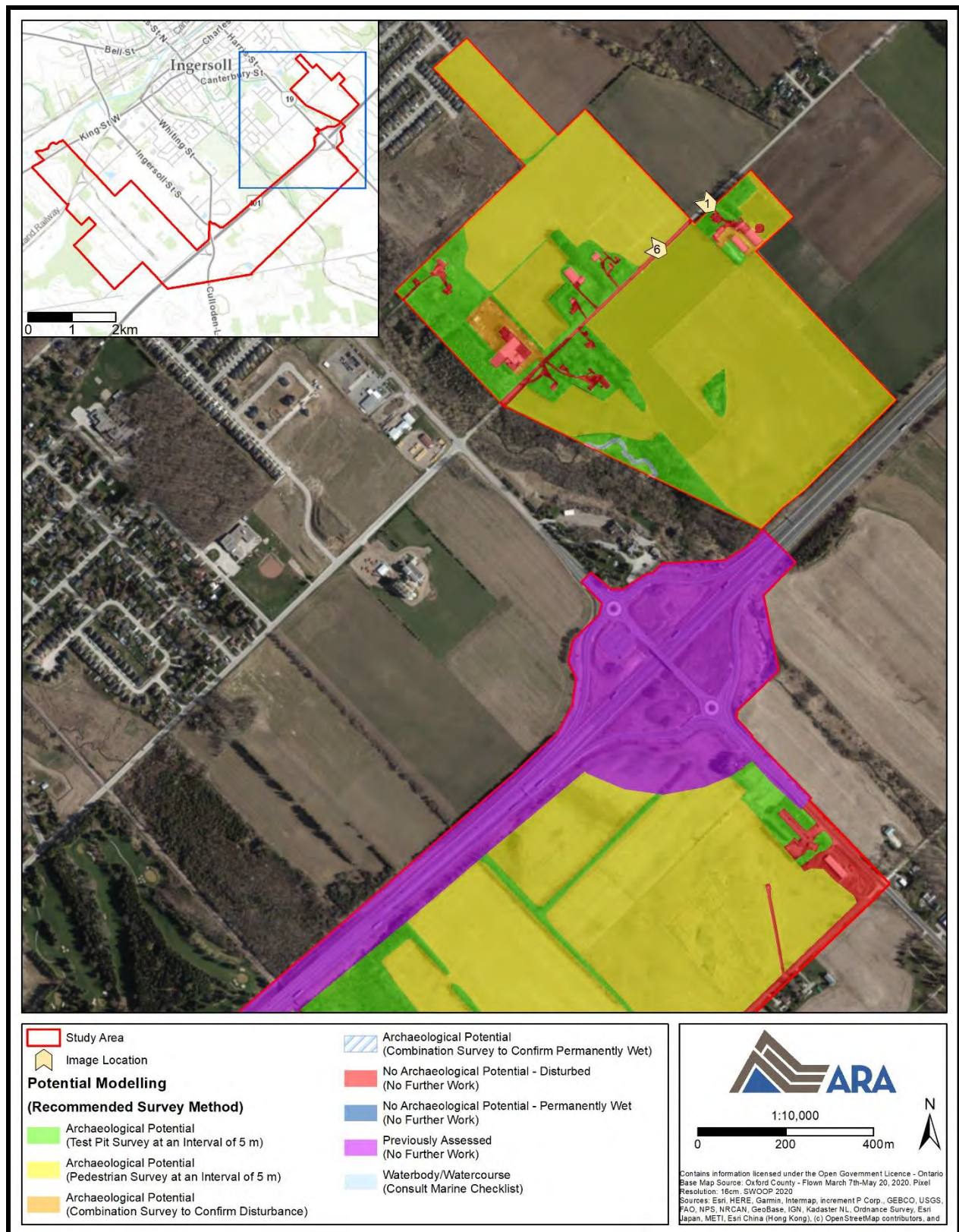
Map 8: Previous Assessments (Stage 1-2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



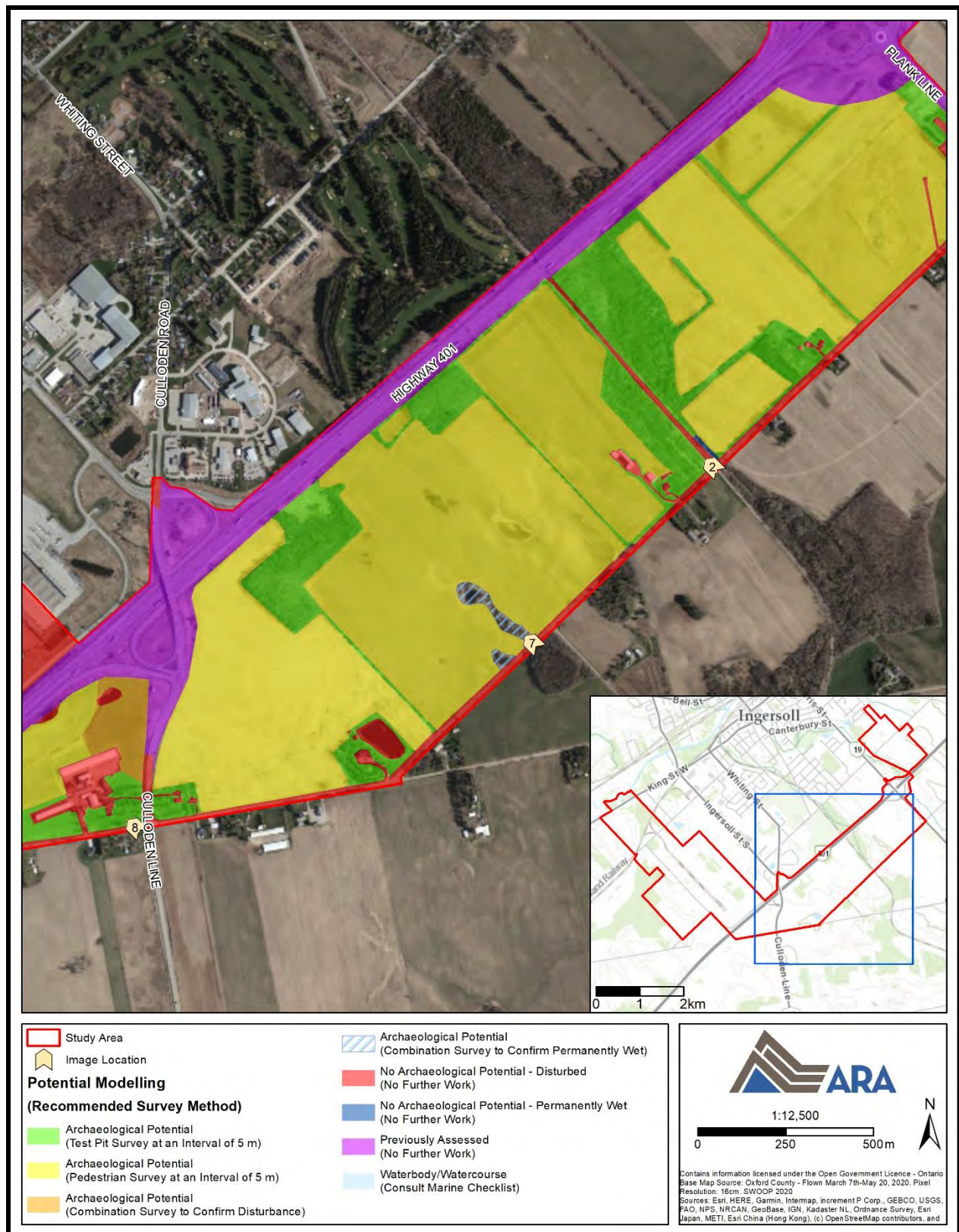


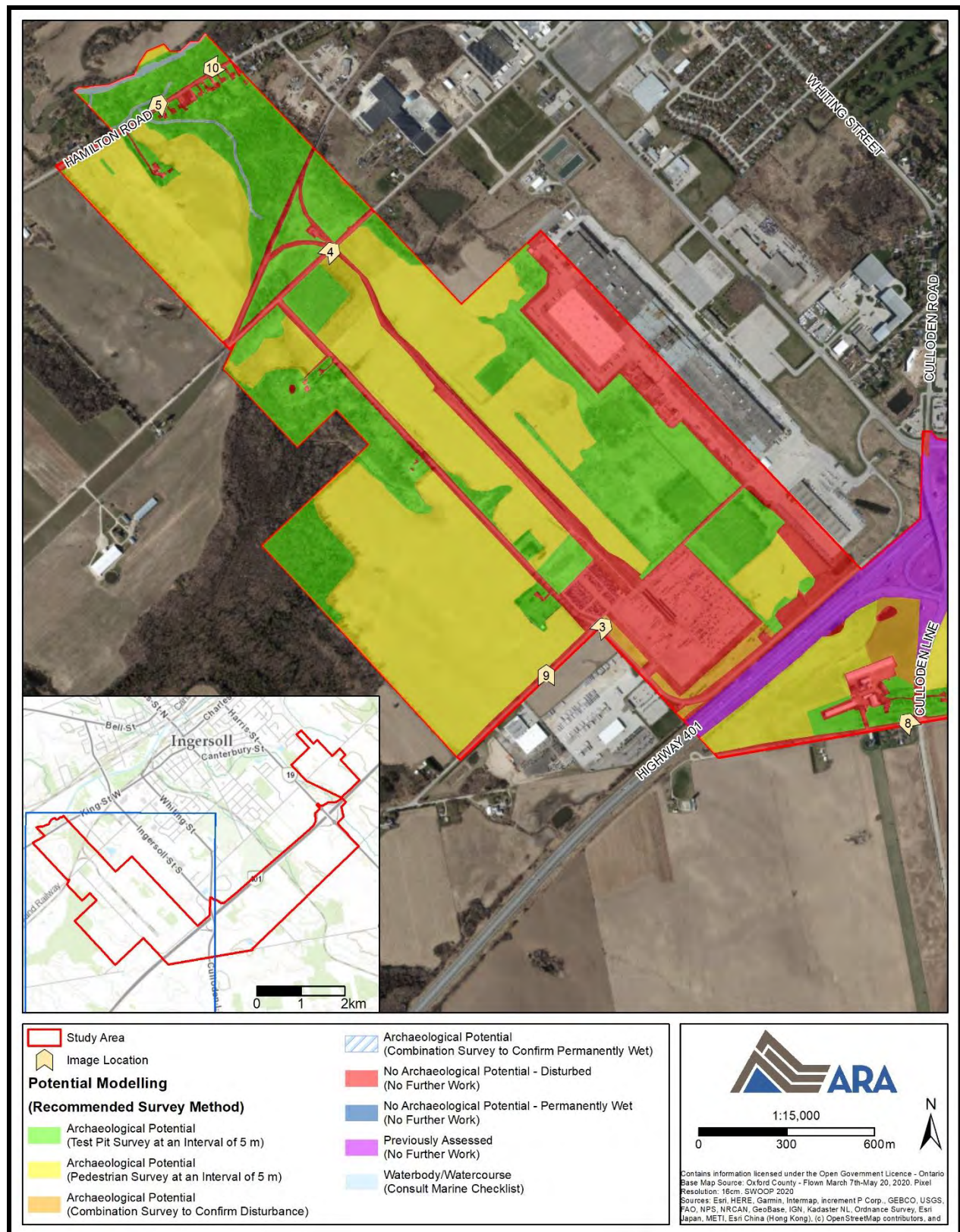


Map 11: Features of Potential (West)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 12: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (East)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





Map 14: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (West)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy
Township of South-West Oxford
Part of Lots 24–25, Broken Front Concession
Part of Lots 17–18 and 23–25, Concession 1 West and
Part of Lots 17–24, Concession 2 West
Geographic Township of West Oxford
Oxford County, Ontario**

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MCM Licence #P007
PIF #P007-1442-2022
ARA File #2022-0228

19/12/2023

Record of Indigenous Engagement

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1.0 RECORD OF INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

1.1 Summary of Events

Indigenous engagement for the Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy was initiated by the proponent. The following groups were contacted to determine whether they had an interest in participating in the project:

- Aamjiwnaang First Nation (AFN);
- Chippewas of the Thames First Nation (COTTFN);
- Munsee-Delaware Nation (MDN); and
- Oneida Nation of the Thames (ONOTT).

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) subsequently engaged with each of these groups over the course of the investigation. In keeping with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a description of ARA's involvement in the process is summarized below. The 2011 *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology* draft technical bulletin was also consulted for guidance.

ARA's involvement in the engagement process consisted of conversations with the coordinators regarding the scheduling of fieldwork and the distribution of the draft report for review and comment. A summary of engagement events appears in RoIE Table 1. Emails documenting critical information arising from the engagement process that affected fieldwork decisions, documentation, recommendations and/or the licensee's ability to comply with the conditions of their licence are reproduced in RoIE Appendix A–RoIE Appendix B.

RoIE Table 1: Summary of Engagement Events

Group	Date	Engagement Event	Nature
AFN Contacts: W. Maness, C. O'Brien	20-Nov-22	S. Clarke emailed to provide confirmation that ARA would be onsite to conduct the Stage 1 site visit on November 23, 2022.	Email
	16-Nov-23	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment. W. Maness replied that AFN had reviewed the report and had no questions or comments.	Email
COTTFN Contacts: C. Albert, F. Burch, J. Mills	20-Nov-22	S. Clarke emailed to provide confirmation that ARA would be onsite to conduct the Stage 1 site visit on November 23, 2022.	Email
	16-Nov-23	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	01-Dec-23	Follow up inquiry made as to status of report review.	Email
	05-Dec-23	F. Burch replied that COTTFN had reviewed the draft report and had no questions or comments.	Email
MDN Contact: S. Phillips	20-Nov-22	S. Clarke emailed to provide confirmation that ARA would be onsite to conduct the Stage 1 site visit on November 23, 2022.	Email
	16-Nov-23	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	01-Dec-23	Follow up inquiry made as to status of report review.	Email
	06-Dec-23	Follow up inquiry made as to status of report review. No answer; voicemail left.	Phone
	-	No comments received.	-
ONOTT Contacts: A. Chrisjohn, B. Doxtator	20-Nov-22	S. Clarke emailed to provide confirmation that ARA would be onsite to conduct the Stage 1 site visit on November 23, 2022.	Email
	16-Nov-23	Circulation of the draft report for review and comment.	Email
	01-Dec-23	Follow up inquiry made as to status of report review.	Email
	06-Dec-23	Follow up inquiry made as to status of report review. No answer; voicemail left.	Phone
	-	No comments received.	-

ROIE APPENDICES

RoIE Appendix A: AFN Correspondence

megan.devries@araheritage.ca

From: Wanda Maness <ttms.maness@gmail.com>
Sent: November 16, 2023 5:42 PM
To: megan.devries@araheritage.ca
Cc: cobrien@aamjiwnaang.ca; Mike McCready
Subject: Re: ARA Report Review - Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan Stage 1 - AFN

No comments from me.

On Thu, Nov 16, 2023 at 9:03 AM <megan.devries@araheritage.ca> wrote:

Good morning!

Please find attached the draft report and supplementary documentation for your review entitled:

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy

Township of South-West Oxford

Part of Lots 24-25, Broken Front Concession

Part of Lots 17-18 and 23-25, Concession 1 West and

Part of Lots 17-24, Concession 2 West

Geographic Township of West Oxford

Oxford County, Ontario

ARA Project #2022-0228

We are hoping to receive your comments regarding the draft report by December 1, 2023, prior to our submission to the MCM. Please advise if this timeframe is not achievable for your review.

Thank you,

Megan.

Megan DeVries, M.A. (she/her)

Indigenous Engagement Specialist

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

Hamilton Office: 205 Cannon St East, Hamilton, ON L8L 2A9

Kitchener Office: 465 Maple Ave – Unit 9, Kitchener, ON N2H 6N5

C 519.573.6546 | E megan.devries@araheritage.ca | www.araheritage.ca



Privileged to work within the treaty lands and traditional territories of the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island.

RoIE Appendix B: COTTfN Correspondence

megan.devries@araheritage.ca

From: Fallon Burch <fburch@cottfn.com>
Sent: December 5, 2023 12:16 PM
To: megan.devries@araheritage.ca; Carolyn Albert; Jennifer Mills
Cc: 'Mike McCready'
Subject: RE: ARA Report Review - Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan Stage 1 - COTTfN

Good afternoon Megan,

We have no comments with the Stage 1 Report -Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan. We do ask that we be notified of any future work that was recommended within the report.

Thank you,

Fallon



Fallon Burch
Consultation Coordinator
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Email: fburch@cottfn.com
519-289-5555 Ex: 251
320 Chippewa Road, Muncey, Ontario



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From: megan.devries@araheritage.ca <megan.devries@araheritage.ca>
Sent: Thursday, November 16, 2023 9:04 AM
To: Fallon Burch <fburch@cottfn.com>; Carolyn Albert <calbert@cottfn.com>; Jennifer Mills <jmills@cottfn.com>
Cc: 'Mike McCready' <mike.mccready@araheritage.ca>
Subject: ARA Report Review - Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan Stage 1 - COTTfN

Good morning!

Please find attached the draft report and supplementary documentation for your review entitled:

*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy
Township of South-West Oxford
Part of Lots 24-25, Broken Front Concession
Part of Lots 17-18 and 23-25, Concession 1 West and
Part of Lots 17-24, Concession 2 West*

1

Geographic Township of West Oxford
Oxford County, Ontario

ARA Project #2022-0228

We are hoping to receive your comments regarding the draft report by December 1, 2023, prior to our submission to the MCM. Please advise if this timeframe is not achievable for your review.

Thank you,
Megan.

Megan DeVries, M.A. (she/her)
Indigenous Engagement Specialist
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
Hamilton Office: 205 Cannon St East, Hamilton, ON L8L 2A9
Kitchener Office: 465 Maple Ave – Unit 9, Kitchener, ON N2H 6N5
C 519.573.6546 | E megan.devries@araheritage.ca | www.araheritage.ca



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Caution: This email came from someone outside CHIPPEWA OF THE THAMES Do not open attachments or click on links if you do not recognize the sender.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Southwest Ingersoll Secondary Plan and Servicing Strategy
Township of South-West Oxford
Part of Lots 24–25, Broken Front Concession
Part of Lots 17–18 and 23–25, Concession 1 West and
Part of Lots 17–24, Concession 2 West
Geographic Township of West Oxford
Oxford County, Ontario**

Prepared for
Dillon Consulting Ltd.
51 Breithaupt Street, Suite 200
Kitchener, ON N2H 5G5
Tel: (519) 571-9833

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MCM Licence #P007
PIF #P007-1442-2022
ARA File #2022-0228

19/12/2023

Supplementary Documentation

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SD MAPS

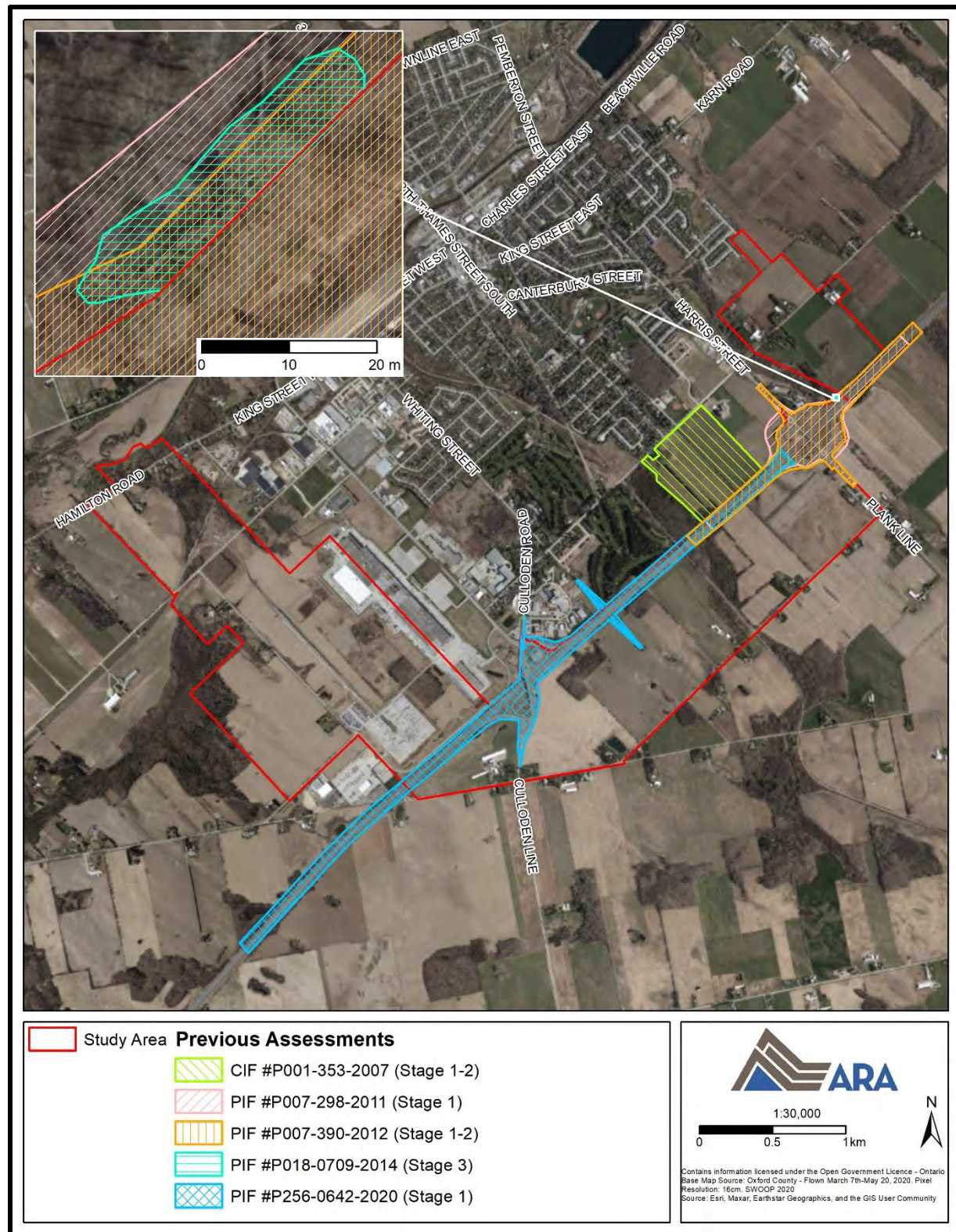
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1.0 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

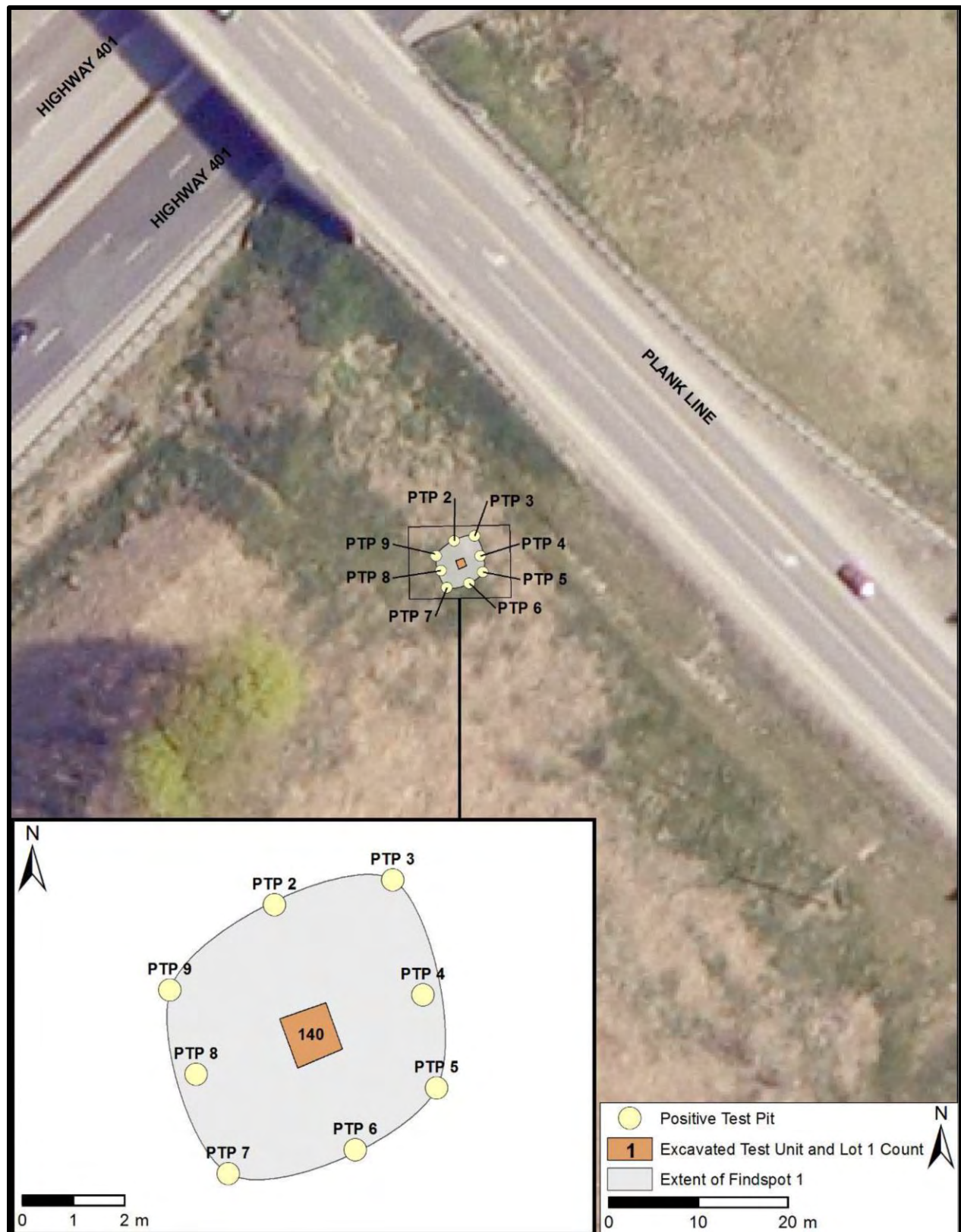
1.1 Detailed Site Location Information

In keeping with Section 7.6.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, detailed site location information was not included within the project report. The Stage 3 investigation conducted in the vicinity of the study area has been added to SD Map 1, and the past results pertaining to unregistered Findspot 1 are reproduced in SD Map 2. The previously identified archaeological sites falling within 300 m of the study area are shown in SD Map 3.

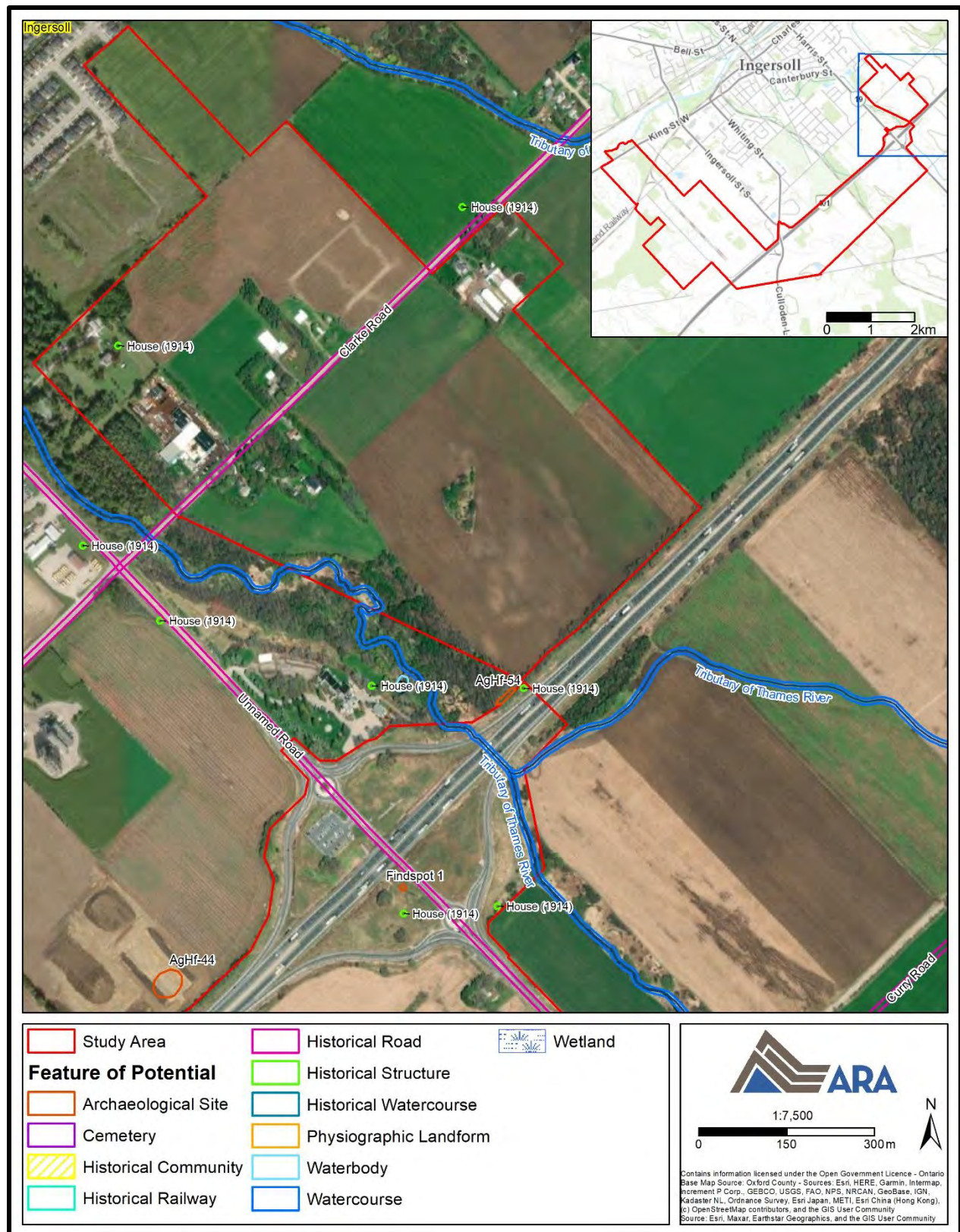
2.0 SD MAPS



SD Map 1: Previous Assessments (Stage 1-3)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 2: Highway 401 Structure Replacements and Improvements (Stage 1–2)
(ARA 2012:SD Map 8)



SD Map 3: Features of Potential with Site Information (East)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

3.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)

2012 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Highway 401 Improvements at the Westminster Drive Underpass in London, Highway 19 (Plank Line) Interchange in Ingersoll and Norwich Avenue (County Road 59) Interchange in Woodstock, GWP 3070-09-00. PIF #P007-390-2012. ARA.*