

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 767
Southdale Road East, in part of Lot 24, Concession
2, Township of London, Now City of London,
Middlesex County, Ontario**

Submitted to

1000077448

Ontario Inc.

and

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by

HarutaArchaeology.

Report Type: Original Report

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PIF P1131-0116-2024

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Executive Summary

Haruta Archaeology was retained by Dan Murphy to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 767 Southdale Road East to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 0.14 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 24, Concession 2 in the former Township of London, now City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

The development plan is to manage a zoning by-law amendment for an apartment building project.

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 767 Southdale Road East has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 8, 2025, under archaeological consulting license P1131 issued to Matthew Haruta, MSc, of Haruta Archaeology by the MCM. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

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

Project Personnel

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Project Manager:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
Licensed Field Director:	Matthew Haruta, MSc (P1131)
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Senior Review:	Molly Barron, MSc

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Dan Murphy, Proponent
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Haruta Archaeology was retained by Dan Murphy to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 767 Southdale Road East to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 0.14 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 24, Concession 2 in the former Township of London, now City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Dan Murphy, the property owner.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (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 Haruta Archaeology 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.

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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 MHSTCI' 2011 *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 0.14 hectares of residential land, with manicured lawn surrounding residential structures and paved driveways. The study area is located in part of Lot 24 Concession 2 in the former Township of London, now City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and Early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

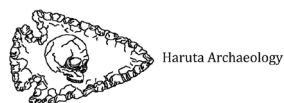
Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Middlesex County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a 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 than 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.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Middlesex County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield



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	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

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 climates, 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.



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

Iroquoian Period

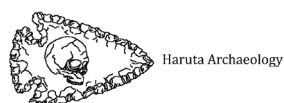
The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence 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 centres in existence in the 17th 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.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex County's* map of the Township of London depicts a densely settled urban landscape with several landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites. A portion of the 1878 historic map of the Township of London is depicted in Figure 3, and this part of the Lot is listed as lying East of the Town of London, and has a listed owner of James McWilliams, the area appears to be undeveloped.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of 0.14 hectares of residential land, with manicured lawn surrounding residential structures and paved driveways. The study area is located in part of Lot 8 Concession 2 in the former Township of London, now City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario.



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1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the Caradoc Sand Plains physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984:146).

West and East of London there are small plains which differ from the adjacent moraines and clay plains in that they are covered with sand or other light textured, water laid deposits. Together they comprise about 300 square miles or 192.000 acres in which the soils are conducive to specialized agriculture

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:146-147)

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

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 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 extant source of potable water is the Thames River, which passes 3.4 kilometers North 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 ASDB 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 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers 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.

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 ASDB has shown that there are three archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, displayed in the table below. (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, May 7, 2025).

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AfHh-298		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Scatter
AfHh-245	Westminster Ponds	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot

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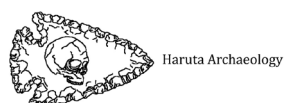
AfHh-1003		Pre-Contact		Findspot
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1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There have been no documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.0.1 City of London's Archaeological Master Plan

Municipalities have been creating and using Archaeological Master Plans for over 20 years. In 1995 Wilson and Horne produced the City of London Archaeological Master Plan (The Master Plan). The purpose of the plan was to determine archaeological potential within municipality lands. "In 2017, the City of London furthered archaeological conservation by conducting a review of the AMP (1996) and updating the archaeological potential model" (Williamson 2017:3). The Revised AMP outlines London's objective to "judiciously and uniformly apply the archaeological potential model across the City" (Williamson 2017:3). The 2017 AMP reviewed the 1996's successes with the archaeological potential model. "Since the mid1990s, these models have been undertaken on a GIS (Geographic Information Systems) platform in order to best manipulate and analyze site location attribute data and create a simple to use digital map by which planners can determine the need for archaeological assessment in advance of soil disturbance" (Williamson 2017:4). Three-layer maps were created in 1996 to model the potential for archaeological sites based on landscape features and historical maps. Along with demonstrating the effectiveness of the Archaeological potential model and how it is to be used in development and planning processes, the 2017 Archaeological Master Plan discusses the role of Indigenous communities in preserving their history and the responsibilities of developers and consultants to engage with communities. As well, the report outlines potential threats to archaeological features and the measures being taken at the municipal, provincial, and federal levels to address those threats (Williamson 2017:1). The Master Plan indicates that approximately 45% of the land within City limits exhibits high to moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. The 2017 Archaeological Master Plan is consistent with these findings: proximity to water, and distance to different water sources is a strong, if not the strongest indicator of potential for Indigenous sites. For Euro-Canadian site modeling, using spatially referenced historic maps, such as the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex County (1878) provided the best results in identifying historic sites (Williamson 2017:7). It is difficult to determine archaeological potential in urban areas by conventional methods of examining environmental features in relation to archaeology. "By their very nature, urban areas represent areas of long term human habitation and therefore tend to have a rich material record of the past. Instead of determining archaeological potential, it is more important for early settlement areas to assume they have archaeological potential and systematically determine the archaeological integrity of extant open spaces by using the archival record" (Williamson 2017:8). According to the archaeological potential modeling derived by the City's Master Plan, the study area is situated within an area that has been determined to exhibit moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.



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Haruta Archaeology

1.0.2 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Haruta Archaeology 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.

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 MHSTCI 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 extant source of potable water is the Thames River which passes 3.4 km North of the study area. The water resources that exist and existed close to the study area indicate archaeological potential.

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 variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are no archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of 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 possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex*

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County demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th 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 moderate to 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 767 Southdale Road East has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.



Haruta Archaeology

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 767 Southdale Road East

Field Methods
May 2025

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the 767 Southdale Road East was conducted on May 8, 2025 under PIF # P1131-0116-2025 issued to Matthew Haruta, MSC, of Haruta Archaeology by the MCM. The study area consists of 0.14 hectares of residential land, with manicured lawn surrounding residential structures and paved driveways. The study area is located in part of Lot 24 Concession 2 in the former Township of London, now City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photos 1 to 6 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
May 8, 2025	test pit survey	Sunny, Warm	soils dry and friable screen well

Roughly 70% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test pitting was also conducted within one meter of built structures in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was at least 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. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 30% of the study area consisted of a residential home and driveway, and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.

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Record of Finds May
2025

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 5 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Pages of field notes	Haruta Archaeology office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Haruta Archaeology office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	Haruta Archaeology office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
24 Digital photographs	Haruta Archaeology office, London	Stored digitally in project file

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Analysis and Conclusions
May 2025

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Roughly 70% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey. Approximately 30% of the study area consisted of one residential structure and driveway, and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.

The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Recommendations
May 2025

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Roughly 70% of the entire study area consisted of manicured lawn. These areas were subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey. Approximately 30% of the study area consisted of one residential structure and driveway, and do not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not assessed but were subjected to photo documentation.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all construction, and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As no archaeological resources were found on the subject property, no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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.

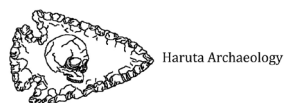
Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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Bibliography and Sources
May 2025

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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- Golder 2021 *Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments 3239 Russell Street, Part of Lots 5, 6, and 7, Registered Plan 40, East Side of Russell Street, Former Town of Sandwich, Now City of Windsor, Ontario*. On file with MTCS.
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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 767 Southdale Road East

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Images May
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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 767 Southdale Road East

Images May
2025



Photo 1: Visually Disturbed Facing North



Photo 2: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing West



STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 767 Southdale Road East

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Photo 3: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing North



Photo 4: Typical Testpit, Facing South

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 767 Southdale Road East

Images May
2025



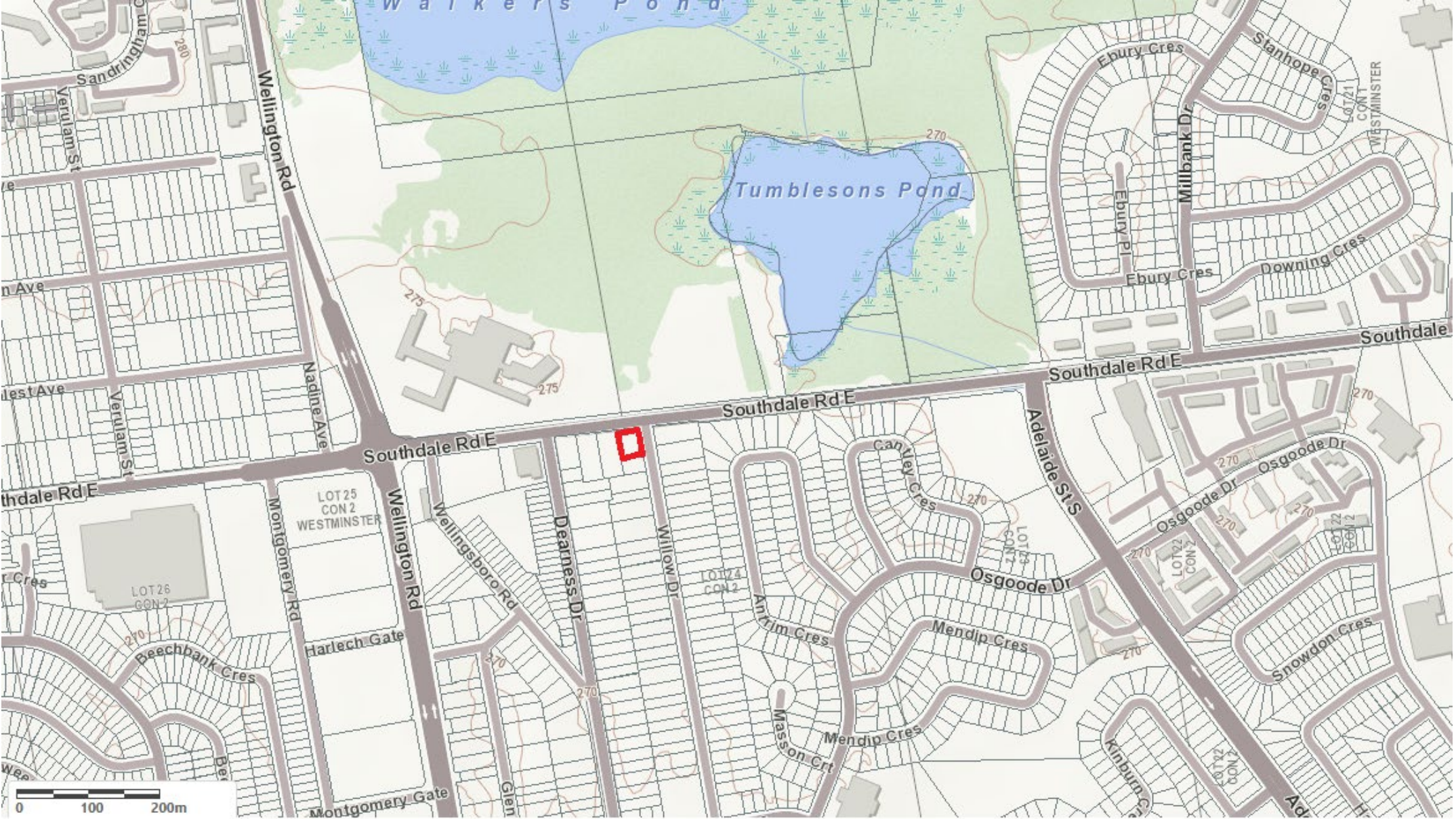
Photo 5: Visually Disturbed, Lawn Assessed Facing South




Photo 6: Typical Test Pit Facing North

Maps May 2025

9.0 MAPS



 Project Area

 North



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of 767
Southdale Road East,
London, Ontario**

**Figure 2: Topographic
Map of Study Area**

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Date: May, 2025

Source: OBM
https://www.ltoapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=Make_A_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of
767 Southdale Road
East, London, Ontario**

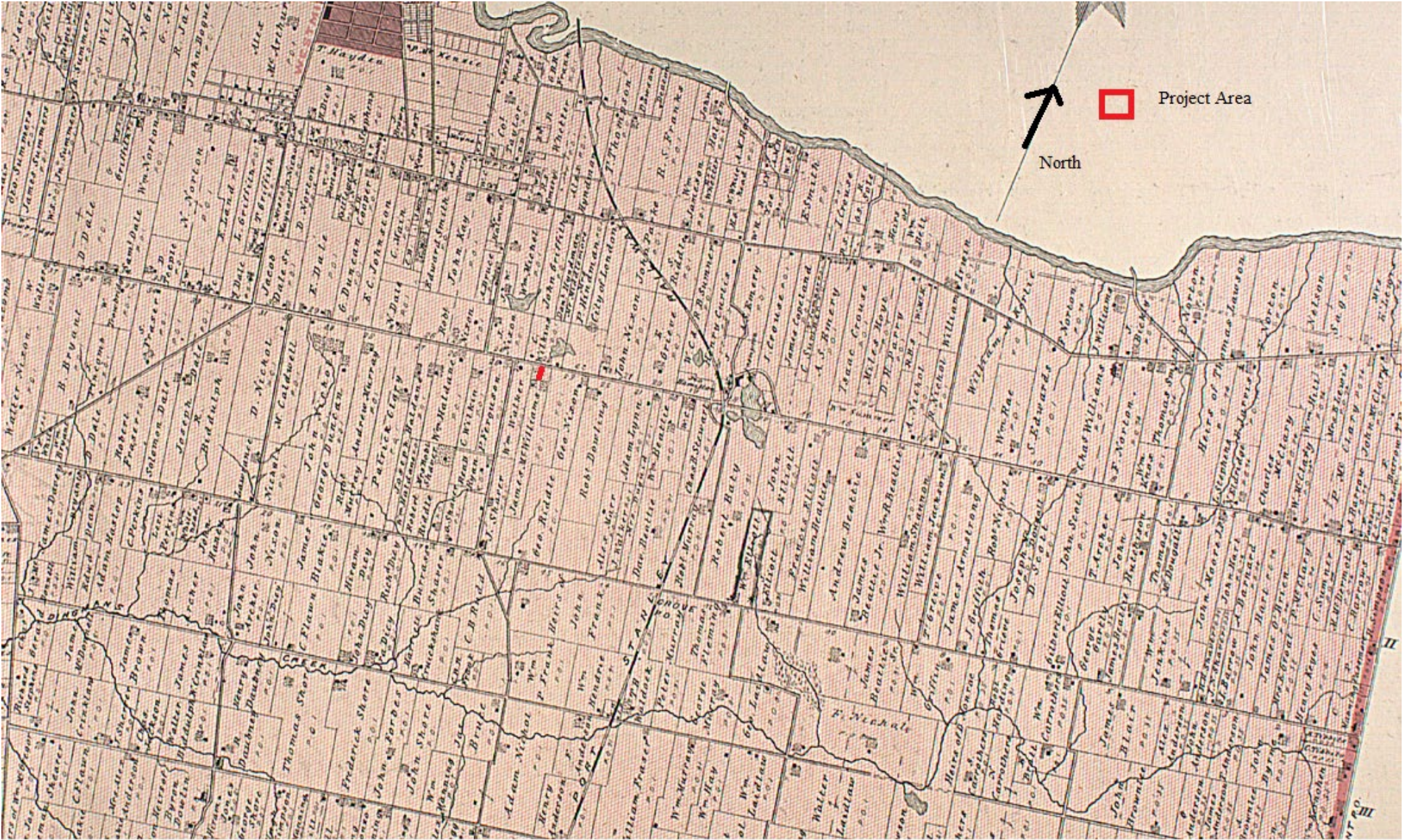
Figure 3: Supplemental Map to
the Illustrated Historical Atlas
of Middlesex, 1878

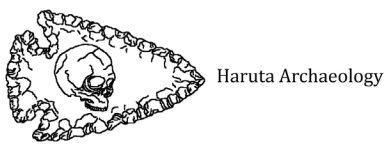
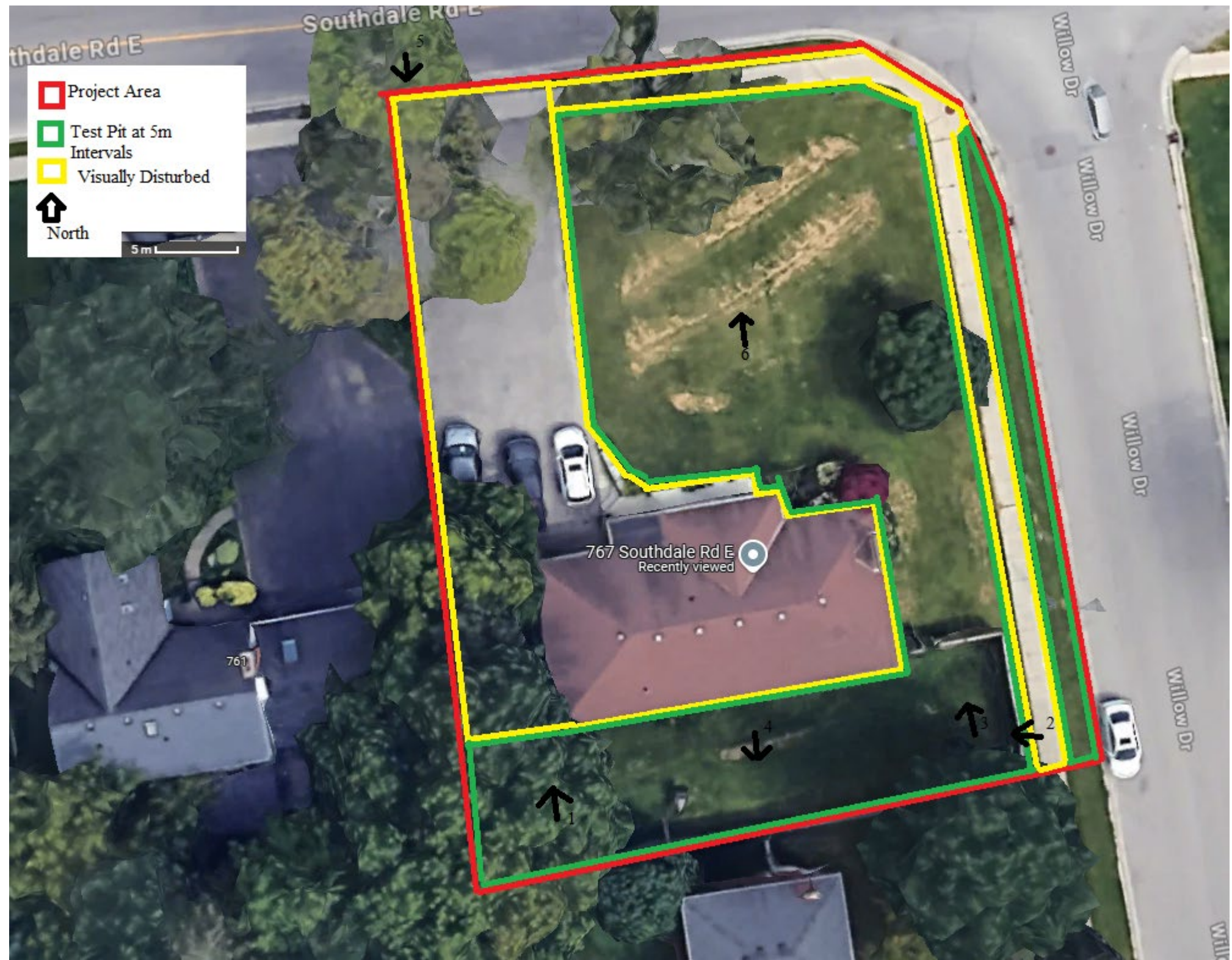
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Date: May, 2025

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas
of the County of Middlesex, Ont.
Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1878.

NOT TO SCALE





**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment of
767 Southdale Road
East, London, Ontario**


**Figure 4: Assessment
Strategies and Results**

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Date: May, 2025

Source: Google Maps

Legend

 Study Area

