Appendix 6.2

Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Report

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: West London Dyke Master Repair Plan

Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 and Part of Lot 16, Concession 2 Geographic Township of London, Middlesex County,
now City of London, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority in partnership with the City of London to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed West London Dyke Master Repair Plan in the City of London, Ontario. The West London Dyke study area consists of a 2,374 metre long dyke that runs along the west bank of the North Thames River from Oxford Street to the Forks of the Thames, and then along the west bank of the main branch of the Thames River to the west side of the Wharncliffe Road Bridge. The study area is located in part of Lot 16, Concession 1 and part of Lot 16, Concession 2, Geographic Township of London, former Middlesex County, now City of London, Ontario. Portions of the dyke have come to the end of its useful life and require significant repair and/or replacement.

The focus of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a segment of the West London Dyke from Riverside Drive/Queens Avenue to the existing Canadian Pacific Rail (CPR) rail line just north of Oxford Street, including the existing West London Dyke footprint. The Stage 1 assessment, conducted by Stantec, was undertaken in the preliminary planning and design process for a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the West London Dyke study area determined that there are small pockets in the study area that have archaeological potential. The remainder of the study area has no archaeological potential due to steep slope, low and wet conditions, and modern disturbances. Therefore, in accordance with Section 1.3 and Section 7.7.4 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **portions of the study retain archaeological potential and any area of archaeological potential that will be subject to construction disturbance will be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to construction. It has also been determined that portions of the study area do not retain archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for those areas.**

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be to document archaeological resources within the study area and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area will consist of a test pit survey in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). If the archaeological field team judges any lands to be low and wet, steeply sloped, or disturbed during the course of the Stage 2 field work, those areas will not require assessment, but will be photographically documented instead in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Further, in accordance with Section 2.1.7 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of

Ontario 2011), due to the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources in the area of the former Samuel Peter's distillery, the Stage 2 assessment of that portion of the study area will include mechanical excavation to identify subsurface cultural features as per Standard 3 and on-site monitoring during construction activities as per Standard 4.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required for portions of the study area and so these portions recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) in partnership with the City of London (the City) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed West London Dyke (WLD) Master Repair Plan in the City of London, Ontario (Figure 1). The WLD study area consists of a 2,374 metre long dyke that runs along the west bank of the North Thames River from Oxford Street to the Forks of the Thames, and then along the west bank of the main branch of the Thames River to the west side of the Wharncliffe Road Bridge. The study area is located in part of Lot 16, Concession 1 and part of Lot 16, Concession 2, Geographic Township of London, former Middlesex County, now City of London, Ontario. Portions of the dyke have come to the end of its useful life and require significant repair and/or replacement.

The focus of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is a segment of the WLD from Riverside Drive/Queens Avenue to the existing Canadian Pacific Rail (CPR) rail line just north of Oxford Street, including the existing WLD footprint, as shown in Figure 2. The Stage 1 assessment, conducted by Stantec, was undertaken in the preliminary planning and design process for a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) under the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990).

1.1.1 Objectives

For the purposes of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were followed. The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management, and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' 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 a 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Stantec 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 City of London's *Archaeological Master Plan*;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area; and
- A property inspection of the study area.

Permission to access the study area was provided by the City of London and the UTRCA.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Middlesex County, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Middlesex County

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

1.2.2 Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north appear to have begun to repopulate Bruce County (Rogers 1978:761). This is the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). In southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The nature of Aboriginal settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. However, despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, First Nations peoples of Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout Southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on September 7, 1796 as part of Treaty Number 6, which:

> *...conveyed by the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippewa Nation of Indians to the Crown, of that tract of land situate lying and being on the north side of the River Thames or River La Tranche and known by the Indian name Escunnisabe, on the 7th of September, 1796, and comprising part of the Township of North Dorchester in Middlesex County and of North Oxford in Oxford County.*
>
> (Morris 1943:21)

While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, Figure 3 provides an approximate outline of Treaty Number 6 (identified by the letter "I").

During Governor John Grave Simcoe's journey from to Detroit from Niagara in 1793, a daily log of the trip was written by Major Edward B. Littlehales. The trip was aided by numerous Aboriginal inhabitants and included encampment among existing Aboriginal camps, cabins, and villages. A transcription of a portion of the journey to Detroit documents one of the earliest written accounts of the interaction between European explorers and First Nations inhabitants in the Thames River area, now City of London:

> *We went between an irregular fence of stakes, made by the Indians to intimidate and impede the Deer and facilitate their hunting. After crossing the main branch of the Thames, we halted to observe a beautiful situation – a bend of the River, a grove of Hemlock and Pine, and a large creek. We passed some deep ravines, and made our wigwam by a stream on the brown of a hill, near a spot where Indians were interred. The burying ground was of earth raised, neatly covered with leaves and wickered over; adjoining it a large pole with painted Hieroglyphic on it, denoting the nation, tribe and achievements of the deceased, either as Chiefs, Warriors or Hunters.*
>
> (Bremner 1900:12-13)

On the return trip through the London area, Littlehales writes:

> *We walked over a rich meadow, and at its extremity came to the forks of the River…Various figures were delineated on trees at the forks of the River Thames, done with charcoal and vermilion. The most remarkable were the imitation of men with deer's heads. We saw a fine eagle on the wing, and two or three large birds, perhaps vultures.*
>
> (Bremner 1900:16-17)

Nearly 40 years later, Lewis Grant produced a map of the fork of the Thames region based on surveyor field notes from 1792-93 by Augustus Jones (Grant 1830). This sketch identifies "Old Indian Cornfields" on the west bank of the river, south of the fork of the Thames (Image 1). No physical evidence of Simcoe's encampment areas or old cornfields has been identified.

Bremner (1900:20) notes that "[s]ome years ago Indian remains" were encountered in the area of Blackfriars Bridge. Corroborating this account, Pearce *et al*. (1994:2-3) describe the unearthing of a single grave and Aboriginal artifacts during the excavation of a house foundation in the Blackfriars Bridge area in 1849 by John McDowell. Based on diagnostic characteristics of the artifacts recovered, the site has been interpreted as a Glacial Kame burial (Pearce *et al*. 1994:3; see also Cunningham 1948:27 and Spence and Fox 1996:12).

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Resources

Middlesex County was first settled in 1793 after Lieutenant Simcoe passed through the area on his way to visit Detroit (Page & Co. 1878) and was initially comprised of ten townships: Aldborough, Dunwich, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Delaware, Westminster, Dorchester, and London. By 1842, the population of Middlesex County had reached over 31,000 inhabitants. The area developed quickly and over the next two years roughly 7,300 hectares of land became cleared for agricultural purposes and by 1844, the county's agricultural lands exceeded 52,000 hectares (Smith 1846). Between 1846 and 1849, Middlesex County comprised the Townships of Adelaide, Aldborough, Bayham, Caradoc, Delaware, Dorchester, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Lobo, London, Metcalfe, Mosa, Malahide, Southwold, Westminster, Williams, Yarmouth, and the Town of London. The Townships of Yarmouth, London, Westminster, Southwold, and Malahide were the most widely settled, and on the whole, the county contained many good farms with large clearings and expansive orchards (Smith 1846). Elgin County was organized in 1851 and a number of these townships were partitioned from Middlesex County; however, London Township remained in Middlesex County (Middleton and Landon 1927).

Colonel Burwell began the survey of London Township in 1810. The survey progressed slowly and was put on hold due to the War of 1812. The survey picked back up in1818 and soon finished in the spring of 1819. Lots were divided into 200 acre parcels and arranged in 16 concessions and three additional concessions that are broken due to the Thames River. In 1818, Colonel Talbot began assigning lots to immigrants in London Township. Often, settlers were given 100 acres, approximating half of a surveyed lot. Colonel Talbot knew it was difficult for these first settlers in the township to obtain money; therefore, it was often 10 to 15 years after they settled on the parcel that Colonel Talbot was able to collect fees and issue an actual property deed. Generally, London Township is well drained with fertile soil giving the settlers a way of providing for themselves and their families. In 1819, the assessment returns shows the population of London Township as 170 people, jumping to 464 people in 1820, and by 1851 the population swelled to 6,735 with over half having been born in the township (Rosser 1975).

With its strategic location at the forks of the Thames River, the township saw an influx of immigrants around the settlement area known as London which was located on the township's southern boundary, east of the river. The first Euro-Canadian settlers in the vicinity of the study area included John Kent in 1823 and Walter Nixon in the early 1820s. After initial settlement in 1826, the population of London grew to 1,816 in 1840 becoming an incorporated village the same year. In 1847, London became a town and by 1851 the population swelled to 6,735 with over half having been born in the township (Rosser 1975). Later, in 1855, London became incorporated as a city with a population over 10,000 (Page and Co. 1878:8). By 1878, the city core was roughly bounded by Thames River to the west and south, Huron Street to the north and Adelaide Street North to the east.

In 1848, John Kent had his land between the fork of the Thames River and the road to Blackfriars Bridge subdivided into 'Park Lots'. Samuel Peters, who owned the land north of Blackfriars Bridge, subdivided his land into small lots in 1854. Peters' lots would eventually become the village of

Petersville (Golder 2014). The *Plan of Petersville-London West* (Stott 1999) shows the location of Samuel Peters' distillery, mill, and cattle shed next to the bridge (Image 2). The distillery is also visible in Image 3, identifiable by the smokestack.

Development of the area occurred quickly and by 1857, 50 lots had been purchased and 30 people had taken up residence. By 1862, 80 people had taken up residence in the area. This led to development of industries with the establishment of the grist and clothing mills to the north of the distillery and Blackfriars Bridge, known as the North Branch Mills. The increase in population also led to the construction of a schoolhouse and churches (Stott 1999). Kensington, a suburb located to the south at the Fork of the Thames developed in much the same way, albeit slower due to the area's repeated flooding (Golder Associates Inc. [Golder] 2014). In 1874, Petersville and Kensington amalgamated into an incorporated village and was renamed London West. London West remained an incorporated village until 1897 when the residents voted to amalgamate with the City of London (Golder 2014).

The Blackfriars Bridge was originally the only bridge linking the east and west sides of the Thames River. The date of construction of the original wooden bridge is unknown; however, it is illustrated on an 1840-41 Plan of London (Bremner 1900:12). The original bridge was destroyed in 1850 and a new one was built. By 1870, the wooden bridge was in danger of collapse and an iron bridge was constructed in 1875, under the supervision of Isaac Crouse. The 1875 version of Blackfriars Bridge still stands today and was designated by the City of London in 1992 for its heritage value and is recognized as a provincially significant structure on the Ontario Heritage Bridge list. The Oxford Street Bridge was an iron bridge built in 1881 and was replaced by a steel bridge after it was destroyed by the 1883 flood (Golder 2014). Blackfriars Bridge is considered a heritage attribute within the Heritage Conservation District plan and was identified as a key heritage attribute that contributes to the cultural heritage value or interest of the Heritage Conservation District (Golder 2014).

The southern end of the study area includes Labatt Park. The area was used for outdoor activities due to its location at the fork of the Thames in the 1870s. By 1877, a stadium was built to support the London Tecumsehs, now London Majors, baseball team. The park was renovated after the 1937 flood and remains in use today (Golder 2014).

By the mid-19th century, London became a large industrial centre. This is evidenced by the presence of distilleries and manufacturing shops and plants in and around London. To help support the industries of the city to ship goods, railways were constructed in 1854 and 1858 by the Great Western Railway Company and the Port Sarnia Railway Company, respectively. The two railways greatly stimulated London's growth by giving the city rail access to markets in Sarnia, Toronto, and Niagara Falls, while also giving the city its industrial character. An additional railway was constructed in 1889 by the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company to provide rail access to Chatham and Windsor.

Construction of the West London Dyke began in the late 1880s. The dyke was reinforced, extended, and raised twice by the early 1900s. At present, the West London Dyke is 2,374 metres long, running along the west bank of the North Thames River from Oxford Street to the Forks of the Thames, and then along the west bank of the main branch of the Thames River to the west side of the Wharncliffe Road Bridge (UTRCA 2015).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The southern half of the study area is located within the limits of the physiographic region known as London Annex of the Caradoc Sand Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This physiographic region defined as:

> *Immediately surrounding the City and extending several miles eastward there is a basin lying between 850 and 900 feet a.s.l. Into this basin the earliest glacial spillways discharged muddy water, laying down beds of silt and fine sand. Later, when standing water had retired westward to lower levels, gravelly alluvium was spread over the lower parts of the basin.*
>
> (Chapman and Putnam 1984:146)

The northern half of the study area is located within the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Stratford Till Plain is:

> *…broad clay plain of 1,370 square miles, extending from London in the south to Blyth and Listowel in the north with a projection toward Arthur and Grand Valley. It is an area of ground moraine interrupted by several terminal moraines. The moraines are more closely spaced in the southwestern portion of the region; consequently that part resembles the Mount Elgin Ridges….Throughout this area the till is fairly uniform, being a brown calcareous silty clay whether on the ridges or the more level ground moraine. It is a product of the Huron ice lobe. Some of the silt and clay is calcareous rock flour, probably a good deal of it coming from previously deposited varved clays of the Lake Huron Basin.*
>
> (Chapman and Putnam 1984:133)

The closest potable water source is the North Branch of the Thames River, which is adjacent to the study area. Historically, the area was prone to seasonal flooding. The Thames River is a natural divide between the historic City of London and the old neighbourhoods west of the river including those within the study area. Use of the Thames River has evolved over time from being a transportation route used by early Aboriginal inhabitants and Euro-Canadian explorers and settlers, to an industrial power source to support the early mills of the area, and finally to a water course used for recreational purposes throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

1.3.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

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

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 MTCS 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 six registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area, and four previous archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. Table 2 provides the details of the known archaeological sites.

Table 2: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Site Name	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
London Regional Art and Historical Museums	AfHh-182	Euro-Canadian	Cemetery
Talbot Block	AfHh-234	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, privy
N/A	AfHh-239	Undetermined Aboriginal Pre-Contact	Findspot
Victoria Park Site	AfHh-244	Euro-Canadian	Infantry Barracks
North Branch Mills	AfHh-321	Euro-Canadian	Mill
Thornwood	AgHh-94	Late Woodland, Glen Meyer	Campsite

Table 3 provides a summary of the previous archaeological assessments conducted within 50 metres of the study area.

Table 3: Archaeological Assessments within 50 Metres of the Study Area

Year	Title	Author
2001	*Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2) Forks of the Thames Revitalization Project, City of London, County of Middlesex, Ontario*	Golder Associates Ltd.
2006	*Stage 1 Arch. & Heritage Background Study for Forks of the Thames Proj. Phase IV (Proposed New Water Feature/Park at the Forks of the Thames River), City of London, Middlesex County*	Robert Pearce
2009	*The Archaeological Component of Phase 2 of the Thames Valley Corridor Plan, City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario*	D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.
2014	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment M.A. Baran Park Improvements Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 Geographic Township of London, City of London, Middlesex County, Ontario*	Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

1.3.3 City of London's *Archaeological Master Plan*

In 1995, Wilson and Horne (1995) produced *The City of London Archaeological Master Plan* (the *Master Plan*) for the City of London's Department of Planning and Development Planning Division. The *Master Plan* "provides specific, municipally approved direction with regard to archaeology for the preparation and review of development proposals, the identification of conditions of development approval, and the planning of improvements to public services and facilities" and can be used towards the identification, evaluation, and conservation of archaeological resources through effective long-range planning (Wilson and Horne 1995:3).

The *Master Plan* determined that approximately 45% of the land within City limits exhibits high to moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. Distance to water, and in particular, distance to different water sources, provided the basis for the most efficient model for Aboriginal site potential modelling. Euro-Canadian site potential modelling for the City of London focused on areas which would provide evidence for some of the earliest settlement of area, including historic roads, such as Wharncliffe Road, Dundas Street, and Blackfriars Street. Potential modelling for the City of London also included the "Early Urban Core" which:

> *…identified [the] limits of early historic London (pre-1845). This includes the portion of the City bounded by Wellington Street to the east, the Thames River to the south and west and Dufferin Avenue to the north. Only small portions of this area still retain sufficient integrity to possess mitigatable archaeological sites, however there are various important resources known to be present, ranging from historic cemeteries to the Talbot Block.*

(Wilson and Horne 1995:81)

Wilson and Horne (1995) further established integrity mapping for archaeological potential within the City of London related to the nature of previous disturbance activities and the degree to which archaeological sites and heritage features have been retained. Based on the integrity mapping (Wilson and Horne 1995:84), very few areas within the current study area contain sufficient integrity to retain archaeological resources. Extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

1.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The study area consists of the current West London Dyke structure, asphalt walking trails, manicured lawn, buried and above ground utilities (e.g. sewer and lighting), city roadways, and previous construction from Labatt Park and associated facilities. The WLD study area consists of a 2,374 metre long dyke that runs along the west bank of the North Thames River from Oxford Street to the Forks of the Thames, and then along the west bank of the main branch of the Thames River to the west side of the Wharncliffe Road Bridge. The study area is located in part of Lot 16, Concession 1 and part of Lot 16, Concession 2, Geographic Township of London, former Middlesex County, now City of London, Ontario. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, including a property inspection of the study area, was conducted under PIF P256-0321-2015 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Initial background research compiled the available information concerning any known and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. A property inspection was conducted under archaeological consulting license P256 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The property inspection was completed on April 15, 2015 under PIF P256-0321-2015 in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The property inspection involved examining the entirety of the study area to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. During the property inspection the weather was sunny and warm. The lighting and visibility of land features was excellent. At no time were field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential.

The study area is generally bounded by the North Branch of the Thames River to the east, Oxford Street to the north, residential properties to the west, and Queens Avenue to the south. The study area includes 2,374 metres of existing dyke along the west bank of the Thames River and occupies approximately 4.87 hectares of land, including: existing dyke infrastructure, asphalt lanes, city roads, residential structures and lawn, and flood plain; as well as buried and on ground utility infrastructure.

The photography from the property inspection conducted on April 15, 2015 is presented in Section 7.2 and confirms that the requirements for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Photos 1 to 3, and 16, illustrate areas within the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential. These areas consist of manicured lawn where it is not evident that extensive land disturbance and alteration has eradicated archaeological potential.

Photo 4 depicts an area that is steeply sloped and has no archaeological potential.

Photo 5 depicts an area of the Thames River flood plain, which is low and often wet due to seasonal flooding, and has no archaeological potential.

Photos 6 to 15 illustrate areas within the study area that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have removed archaeological potential. These disturbed areas include: construction berm related to the dyke construction and maintenance, asphalt/concrete lanes and paths, existing roadways, buried and on ground utility infrastructure, and portions of Labatt Park.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (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. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

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.

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 site location and type to varying degrees. The MTCS 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 source of potable water is from the North Thames River, which is adjacent to the study area. Further examination of the study area's natural environment identified soil conditions suitable for Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian agriculture and areas of elevated topography. Storck (1982) notes that archaeological sites, particularly Paleo-Indian sites, tend to be in situated in areas of elevated topography as these areas would possess better drainage and would provide a broad view of the surrounding terrain for game watching.

There are two previously registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area. As detailed in Section 1.2.2, numerous references are noted regarding post-contact encounters with First Nations groups. Taken these factors into consideration, as well as the information obtained from the City of London's *Archaeological Master Plan*, the pre-contact

and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study areas is judged to be moderate to high.

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, activities, or occupations. The study area is in close proximity to numerous roads that were surveyed for Kent's and Peters' subdivided lots, such as Wilson Street, Empress Avenue, and Blackfriars Street, including the historically significant Blackfriars Bridge. Considering the above, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the study areas is judged to be moderate to high.

However, the property inspection has determined that extensive land disturbance within the study area has eradicated archaeological potential for much of the study area (Figure 5). The numerous roadways transecting the study area, asphalt lanes, utility infrastructure, and dyke-related berms, as well as the existing dyke itself, have created numerous areas of modern disturbance. Thus, these areas retain no further archaeological potential.

In addition to the above, the property inspection has also determined that small areas of archaeological potential remain within the study area. These areas are noted on Figure 5, and include small pockets of manicured lawn that could not be determined as previously disturbed based upon visual inspection alone (Photos 1 to 3, and 16).

In summary, while the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high within the study area based on historical documentation, the Stage 1 property inspection has determined that much of the study area, approximately 95%, has been subject to extensive land disturbance which has removed archaeological potential. As noted above, the remaining 5% of the study area retains potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources. The potential for archaeological resources also includes the potential for deeply buried resources to the north of Blackfriars Bridge at the site of the, former, Samuel Peters distillery (Photo 3).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the West London Dyke study area determined that there are small pockets in the study area that have archaeological potential. The remainder of the study area has no archaeological potential due to steep slope, low and wet conditions, and modern disturbances. Therefore, in accordance with Section 1.3 and Section 7.7.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **portions of the study retain archaeological potential and any area of archaeological potential that will be subject to construction disturbance will be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to construction (Figure 5). It has also been determined that portions of the study area do not retain archaeological potential and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for those areas.**

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be to document archaeological resources within the study area and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area will consist of a test pit survey in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). If the archaeological field team judges any lands to be low and wet, steeply sloped, or disturbed during the course of the Stage 2 field work, those areas will not require assessment, but will be photographically documented instead in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Further, in accordance with Section 2.1.7 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), due to the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources in the area of the former Samuel Peter's distillery, the Stage 2 assessment of that portion of the study area will include: mechanical excavation to identify subsurface cultural features as per Standard 3 and on-site monitoring during construction activities as per Standard 4.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required for portions of the study area and so these portions recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 Government and 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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7.0 IMAGES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

7.1 IMAGES

Image 1: *The Site of London* depicting "Old Indian Cornfields"

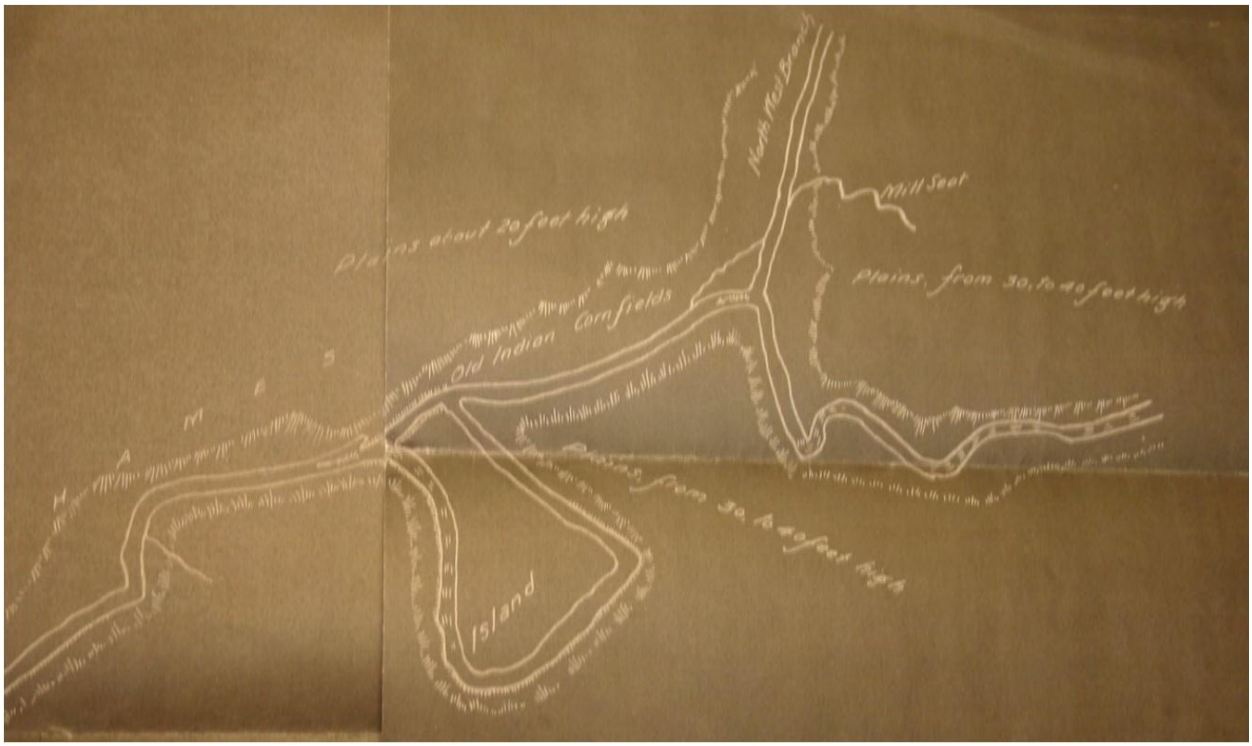


Image 2: *Plan of the Village of Petersville-London West*

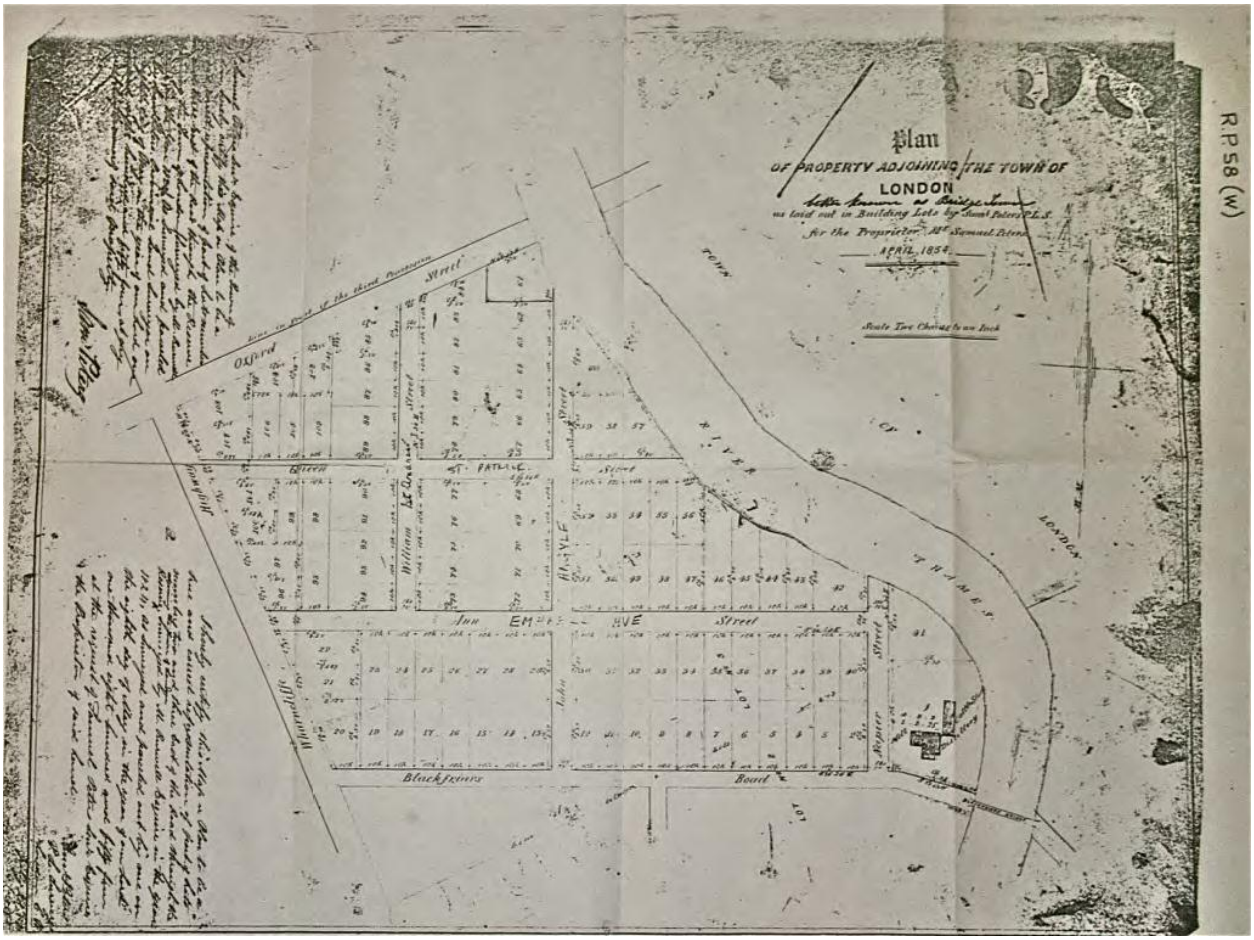


Image 3: View of Samuel Peters Distillery in 1870 (Leonard Album, UWO Archives)

7.2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Manicured Lawn Area Retaining Archaeological Potential north of Oxford Street, facing southeast

Photo 2: Manicured Lawn Area Retaining Archaeological Potential Adjacent to Disturbed Dyke-related Construction Berm, facing southeast

Photo 3: Manicured Lawn Area Retaining Archaeological Potential north of Blackfriars Bridge Adjacent to Disturbed Dyke-related Construction Berm, facing north

Photo 4: Area Showing Steep Slope with Gravel Laneway – No Archaeological Potential, facing south

Photo 5: Thames River Flood Plain Prone to Seasonal Flooding – No Archaeological Potential, facing south

Photo 6: Existing Dyke and Asphalt Lane – Disturbed and No Potential, facing southeast

Photo 7: Existing Dyke and Asphalt Lane – Disturbed and No Potential, facing north

Photo 8: Existing Dyke and Asphalt Lane – Disturbed and No Potential, facing south

Photo 9: Existing Asphalt/Concrete Lane and City Roads – Disturbed and No Potential, facing southeast

Photo 10: Existing Asphalt Lane and Buried Utilities – Disturbed and No Potential, facing west

Photo 11: Existing Asphalt Lane and Dyke-related Construction Berm – Disturbed and No Potential, facing south

Photo 12: Existing City Road and Dyke-related Construction Berm – Disturbed and No Potential, facing southeast

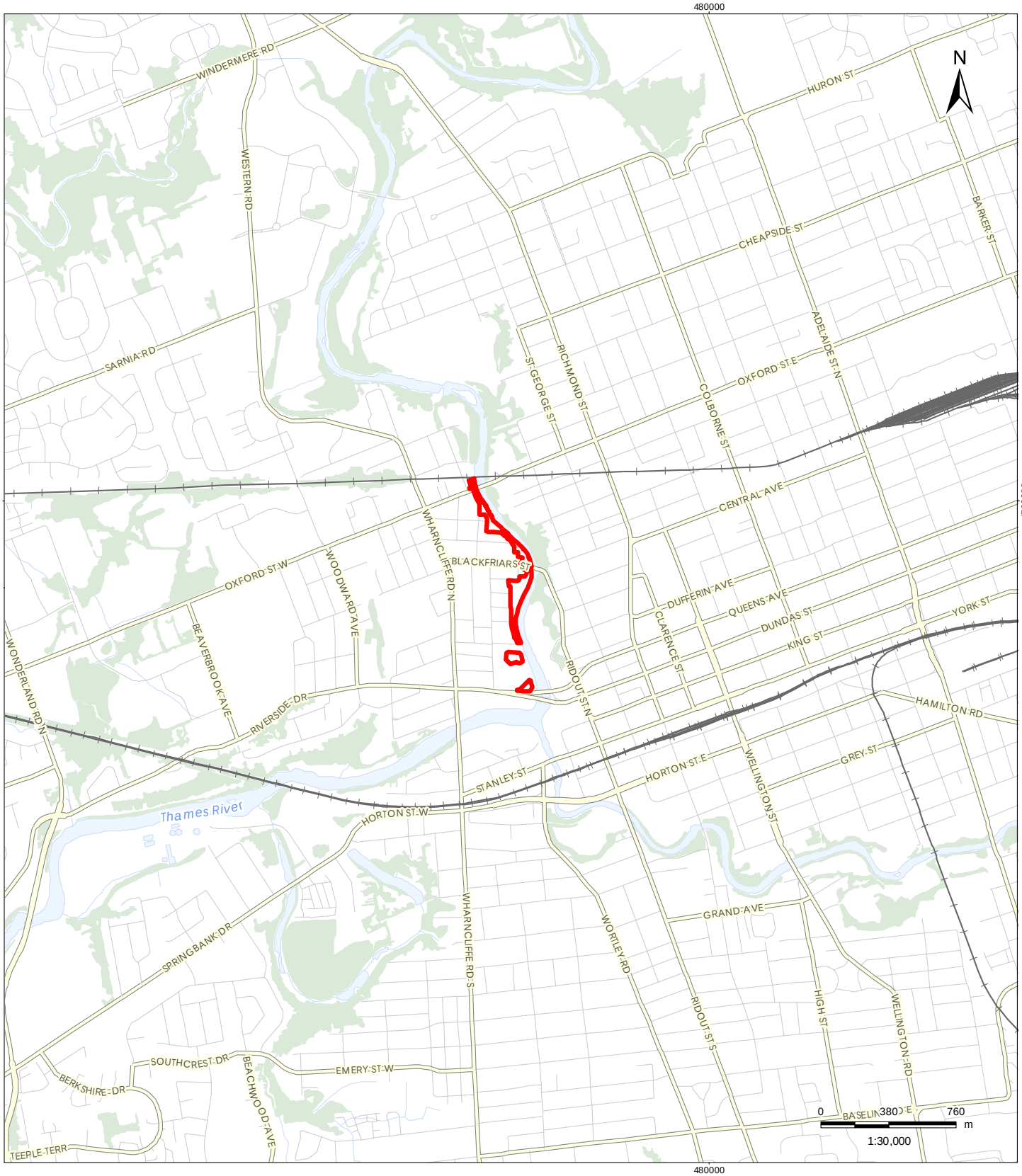
Photo 13: Existing Asphalt Lane and Dyke-related Construction Berm – Disturbed and No Potential, facing southeast

Photo 14: Existing Gravel Parking Area – Disturbed and No Potential, facing northeast

Photo 15: Existing Asphalt Parking Lot – Disturbed and No Potential, facing northeast

Photo 16: Manicured Lawn Area north of Labatt Park Retaining Archaeological Potential, facing northeast

8.0 MAPS



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Revised: 2015-04-29 By: kbuchanan

April 2015
165630035

Stantec

Legend

- Project Location
- Parcel

Client/Project

Upper Thames River Conservation Authority - West London Dyke
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.

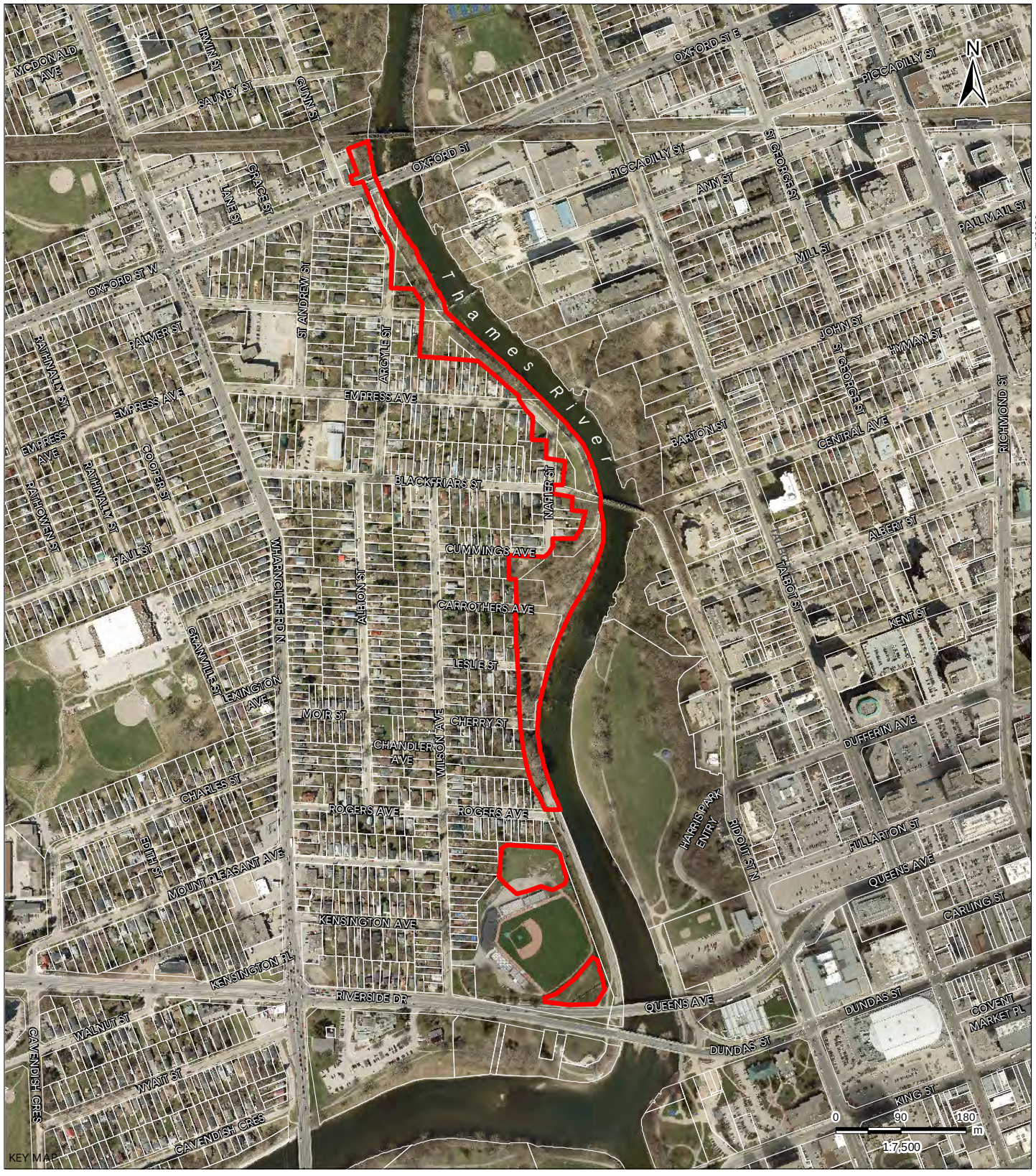
1

Title

Location of Study Area

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Imagery and base features used under license with the City of London, © 2014.



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Revised: 2015-04-29 By: kbuchanan

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Legend

- Project Location
- Parcel

Client/Project

Upper Thames River Conservation Authority - West London Dyke
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.

2

Title

Study Area

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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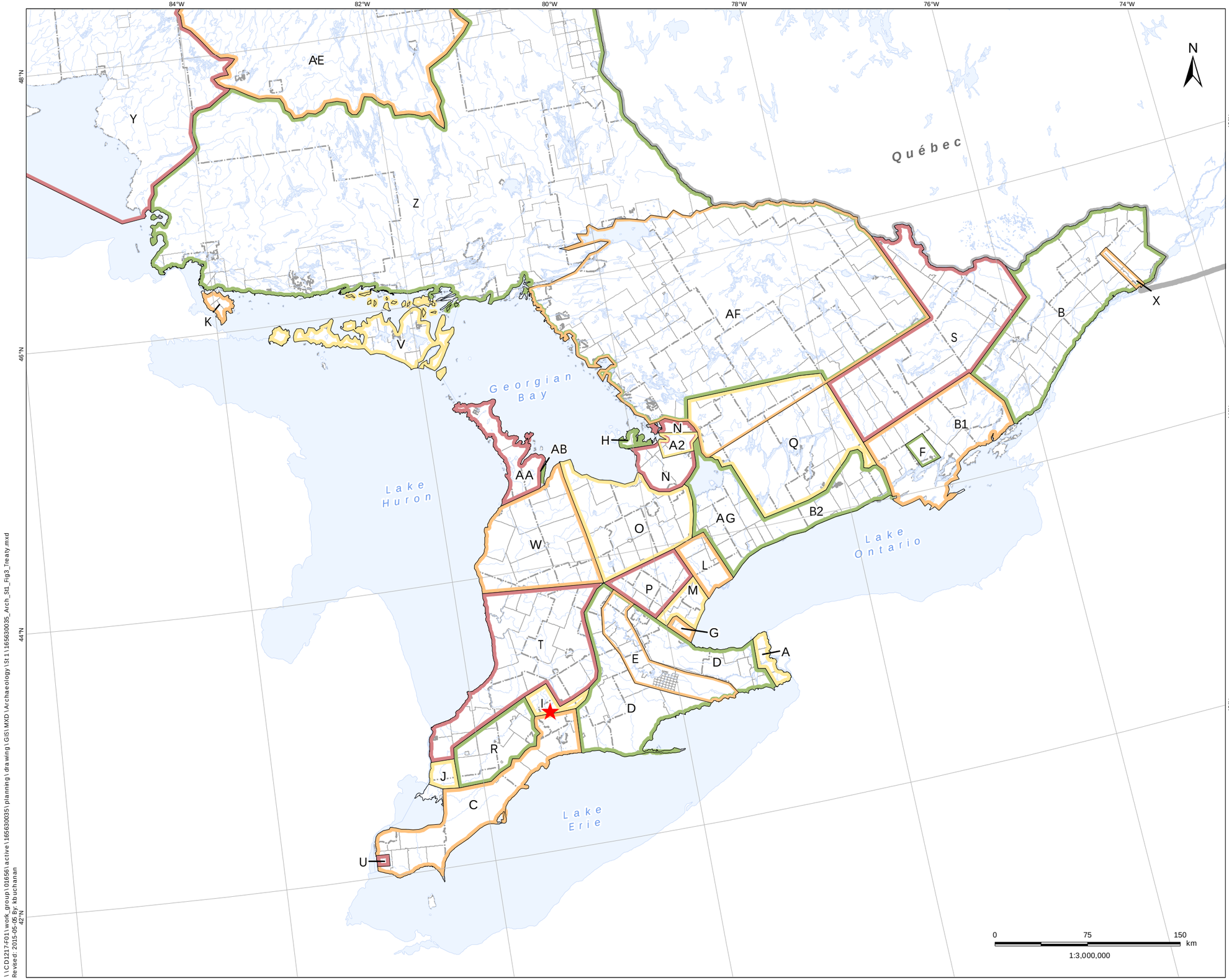

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Legend

- Project Location
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single Tier
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
B2 Crawford's Purchases, 1784, 1787 And 1788 (Mississauga)
A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
E Haldimand Tract:from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
F Tyendinaga:from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
G Treaty No. 3 3/4:from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
N Treaty No.16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
T Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
V Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
W Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
Z Treaty No. 61, September 9th, 1850 (Robinson Treaty:Ojibwa)
AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
AF Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2014.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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Upper Thames River Conservation Authority
West London Dyke
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.

3

Title

Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Revised: 2015-05-27 By: kbuchanan

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Legend

Approximage Location of Project Location

Client/Project

Upper Thames River Conservation Authority - West London Dyke
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.

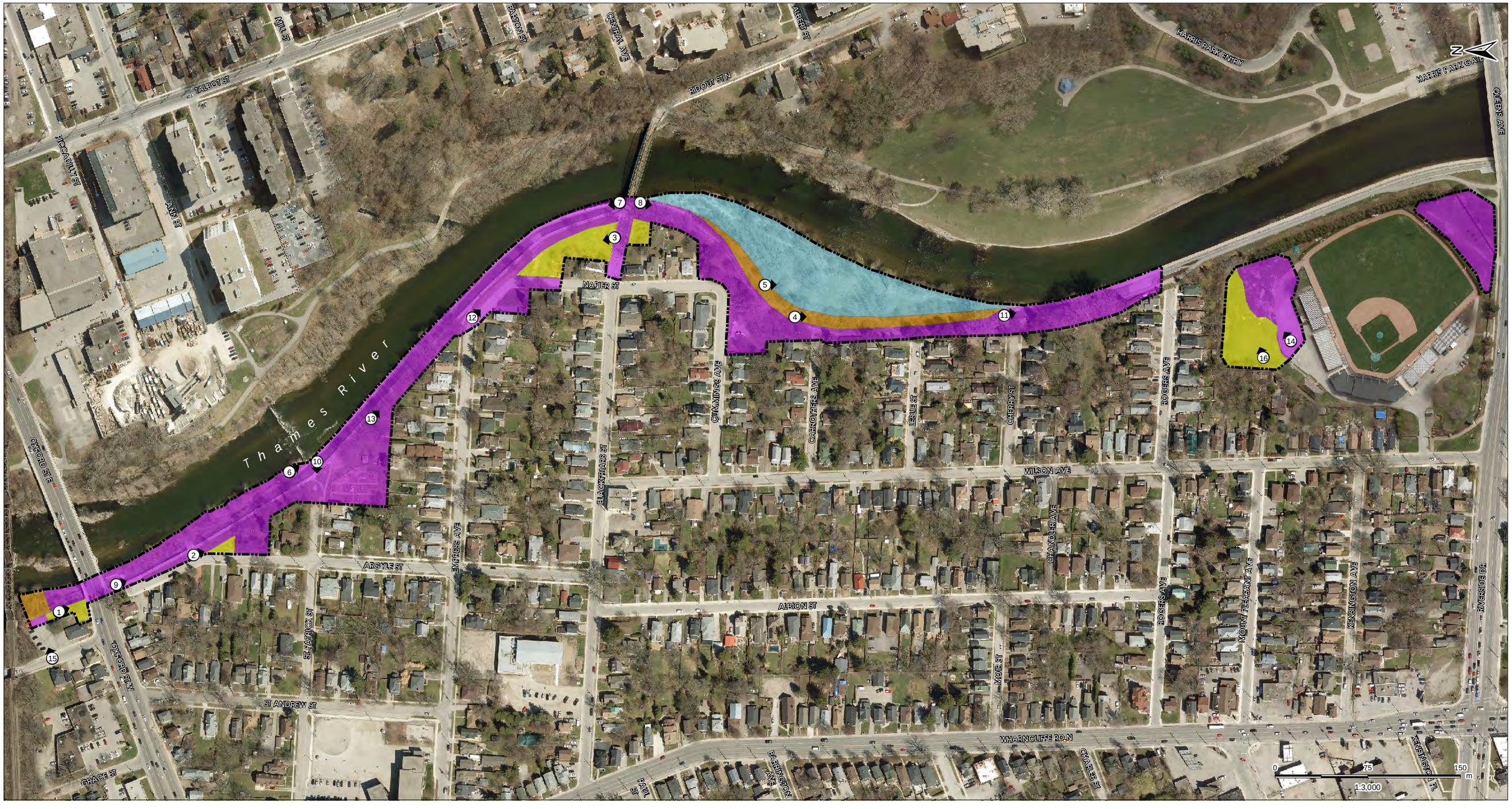
4

Title

Portion of the 1878 Historical Map of London Township

Notes

1. Historical information not to scale.
2. London Township map from Page, H.R. and Co. 1878. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ont.* Toronto.



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Revised: 2015-06-03 By: kbuchanan

June 2015
165630035

Stantec

Legend

- Project Location
- Parcel

Archaeological Potential

- Moderate to High Archaeological Potential - Stage 2 Required
- Previously Disturbed Area, No Archaeological Potential - No Stage 2 Required
- Steeply Sloped Area, No Archaeological Potential - No Stage 2 Required
- Low and Seasonally Wet Area, No Archaeological Potential - No Stage 2 Required

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Imagery and base features used under license with the City of London, 2014.

Client/Project

Upper Thames River Conservation Authority
West London Dyke
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.

5

Title

Archaeological Potential

9.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of the City of London and the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority and may not be used by any third party without the express written consent of Stantec Consulting Ltd. and the City of London.

We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

Reviewed by _____
(signature)

Parker Dickson, MA

Reviewed by _____
(signature)

Jim Wilson, MA