



MEMO

TO: Town of Essex

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SUBJECT: Colchester Secondary Plan Update: Heritage Feasibility

DATE: November 9, 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

This heritage feasibility memo serves as a means to assess the feasibility of a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) within the broader project umbrella of the Colchester Secondary Plan (CSP), as a part of the New Official Plan for the Town of Essex.

This heritage feasibility memo has been structured to adhere to guidance provided in the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) (2023)*; Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources Conservation Districts (2006)*; the *Provincial Policy Statement (2020)*; the County of Essex's *Official Plan (2014)*; and the Town of Essex's *Official Plan (2009)*. This memo will provide:

- A review of the development context;
- A review of relevant policies;
- A methodology section;
- A review of the heritage inventory and background study;
- Background historical research;
- A desktop survey;
- Public consultation questions; and
- A recommendation regarding the feasibility of an HCD Study.



2. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP was retained by the Town of Essex to complete a New Draft Official Plan to reaffirm, augment or enhance long-range components (e.g., vision, mission, values), medium-term aspects (e.g., objectives and priorities) and short-term components (e.g., specific action plans). A draft updated CSP will be completed and integrated into the Draft New Official Plan. As a part of the review of the CSP, WSP was asked to undertake a concise study to determine the feasibility of a HCD Study, which would be a more robust exercise to be undertaken by the Town of Essex in the future.

As described in the Request for Proposal RFP-DP-21-002 (Town of Essex, 2021), this memo will investigate the feasibility of a HCD for the study area encompassing the Colchester School House (195 Bagot Street), Christ Church (190 Bagot Street) and the neighbouring cemetery (0 Sullivan Street) (see Figure 1).

3. REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES

3.1 Ontario Heritage Act (Part V)

The OHA gives municipalities and provincial government powers to preserve the heritage of Ontario, with a primary focus on protecting heritage properties and archaeological sites. The OHA grants the authority to municipalities and to the province to identify and designate properties of heritage significance, provide standards and guidelines for the preservation of heritage properties, and enhance protection of heritage conservation districts, marine heritage sites and archaeological sites.

Designation can take the form of individual property designations (Part IV of the OHA) or as part of a larger group of properties, known as a HCD (Part V of the OHA).

In accordance with Section 40.2 of the OHA, the content of the study for heritage conservation district(s) should include the following:

- a. examine the character and appearance of the area that is the subject of the study, including buildings, structures and other property features of the area, to determine if the area should be preserved as a heritage conservation district;
- b. examine and make recommendations as to the geographic boundaries of the area to be designated;
- c. consider and make recommendations as to the objectives of the designation and the content of the heritage conservation district plan required under section 41.1; and
- d. make recommendations as to any changes that will be required to the municipality's official plan and to any municipal by-laws, including any zoning by-laws. 2005, c. 6. s. 29.

In accordance with Section 41.1 (5) of the OHA, a heritage conservation district plan should include the following:

- a. a statement of the objectives to be achieved in designating the area as a heritage conservation district;
- b. a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the heritage conservation district;
- c. a description of the heritage attributes of the heritage conservation district and of properties in the district;
- d. policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the stated objectives and managing change in the heritage conservation district; and
- e. a description of the alterations or classes of alterations that are minor in nature and that the owner of property in the heritage conservation district may carry out or permit to be carried out on any part of the property, other than the interior of any structure or building on the property, without obtaining a permit under section 42. 2005, c. 6, s. 31.

In January 2023 in support of the government's annual housing supply action plan, changes have been made to the OHA and its regulations. These changes were made under the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* (Bill 23). The changes that pertain to HCDs are as follows:

- Changes to O. Reg 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest to establish that at least 25% of the properties within an HCD must meet two or more criteria in the regulation in order to be designated.
- Bill 23 also included an authority to set out processes to amend and repeal HCD bylaws in regulation; however, this regulation has not been developed yet. The MCM will consult on the development of these processes in 2023.
- The outstanding amendments to the OHA made through Bill 108, *the More Homes, More Choice Act, 2019*, will also be proclaimed into force on January 1, 2023. These amendments speak specifically to the demolition or removal of an attribute that is not a building or structure within an HCD.

3.2 Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Conservation Districts

This guide outlines the HCD designation process. District designation enables the council of a municipality to manage and guide future change in the district, through adoption of a district plan with policies and guidelines for conservation, protection, and enhancement of the area's special character.

The guide outlines the benefits of district designation as:

- A planning process that respects a community's history and identity, district designation is one way to ensure that this identity is conserved;
- Enhanced quality of life and sense of place where designation allows a community to recognize and commemorate what it values within an area, that contributes to its sense of place;

- Cultural and economic vitality in which homeowners, entrepreneurs, local government and property developers all appreciate the benefits of culturally vibrant and established urban and rural communities; and
- Healthy cultural tourism where designation can be used both to encourage and manage tourism activity in rural and urban areas.

The guide outlines the key ingredients for a successful HCD as:

- A sound examination of the rationale for district designation, especially for the delineation of district boundaries;
- Active public participation in the designation process;
- A clear and complete designation bylaw; and,
- A clear and well-publicized HCD plan and policies to manage change in the district in order to protect and enhance its unique character.

3.3 Provincial Policy Statement

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) outlines provincial “policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. The intent is to provide for appropriate development that protects resources of public interest, public health and safety and the quality of the natural and built environment. Although the PPS does not explicitly mention HCDs, it identifies the conservation of significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes as provincial interest in Section 2.6.1.

The PPS also includes a policy that provides additional support for the protection of HCDs and their setting, where lands adjacent to protected heritage properties, including HCDs, can be developed or altered only if the heritage attributes of the protected property are conserved.

Policy 2.6.3 states:

- *Development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.*
- *Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property affected by the adjacent development or site alteration.*



3.4 County of Essex Official Plan (2014)

The purpose of County of Essex Official Plan (OP) is to establish a policy framework for managing growth, protecting resources, and providing direction on land use decisions during the planning period to 2031. The OP refers to cultural heritage and designations in sections 1.3.4, 1.5, and 2.7.

Section 1.3.4 states:

- The County of Essex has a rich cultural history that includes pre-European and First Nations settlements and activities, French/Jesuit settlements, military history, rail activities and ship building, shoreline development, the Underground Railway, pioneer settlements, agriculture, the rise of industry and commerce and development of urban settlement areas.
- The County of Essex contains archaeological resources, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. The County and local municipalities will continue to identify, conserve, protect, restore, maintain, and enhance these resources.

Section 1.5: Goals for a Healthy County includes:

- t. To recognize the importance of cultural heritage resources within the County by encouraging their identification, conservation, protection, restoration, maintenance, and enhancement.

Section 2.7 states:

- a. Local Official Plans shall include policies to implement the identification, recognition and conservation of *built heritage resources* and *cultural heritage landscapes* of cultural heritage value or interest.
- b. Where practical, those heritage resources that contribute to the identity and character of the County may be protected through heritage designations, planning policies, easements or incentives to convert and restore. The County will encourage restoration and enhancement of buildings, structures, areas or sites that are considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest. The County will encourage new *development, redevelopment* and public works to be sensitive to and in harmony with cultural heritage resources. The County will encourage *local municipalities* to establish Municipal Heritage Committees that can then develop inventories of cultural heritage resources and advise *local municipalities* on how best to conserve *significant* heritage resources.

Relevant definitions include:

- **Cultural heritage landscape:** means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archeological sites and natural elements, which together establish a *significant* type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to

heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets, and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, railways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

- **Significant:** (g) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

3.5 Town of Essex Official Plan (2009)

The purpose of Town of Essex Official Plan (OP) is to establish goals and objectives for land use in the Town, and policies to achieve those goals, taking into consideration important economic, social and environmental factors. The Town of Essex is currently preparing a new Official Plan to guide the Town's land use planning and growth for the next 25 years. The OP refers to cultural heritage and designations in section 4.5.

Section 4.5 states:

- Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be identified, recognized and, where proper management of these resources is possible, efforts will be made to ensure their conservation. Built heritage resources include buildings, structures, monuments and cemeteries associated with architectural, social, political, economic or military history. Cultural heritage landscapes are defined geographical areas of heritage significance, which have been modified by human activities, such as agricultural lands, road corridors, parks and gardens, trails and golf courses.

3.6 Town of Essex Official Plan, Appendix GP-1: Colchester Hamlet Guideline Plan (2009)

This section of the Town of Essex OP refers to the specific areas for which supplementary or overriding provisions apply. The Colchester Hamlet Guideline Plan is intended to be read and interpreted within the context of the OP. The Plan refers to cultural heritage and designations in section 4.3.

Section 4.3 states:

- The Town recognizes the importance of preserving its heritage and archaeological resources for the benefit of the community. The Town will support the creation of an inventory of all built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes including scenic roads and vistas within the Planning Area for the purposes of preparing a database or heritage inventory and pursuing designations as described under the Ontario Heritage Act.



4. METHODOLOGY

A HCD is a geographically defined area within a municipality that is noted for its distinct heritage character. It is used as a planning tool for recognizing and protecting these areas and managing and guiding future change in the district.

Through the adoption of a District Plan and Guidelines and supportive policies, a municipality can manage the conservation, protection and enhancement of the area’s special character and ensure the community’s heritage conservation objectives are respected. The process of establishing an HCD begins with a HCD Study.

HCD Study typically includes the following components and considerations:

COMPONENTS

- Built form
- Landscape
- Relationships between elements
- Views and vistas
- Spaces
- Traditions of people
- Community

CONSIDERATIONS

- Value
 - Characteristics, features, types of HCDs
- Boundary
 - Determined by historic, visual, physical or legal/planning factors
- Policies

In order to designate a HCD, a municipality must follow the requirements of the OHA as illustrated by the “Heritage Conservation District Designation Process.” Alternative planning tools to implementing a HCD include:

- Heritage Overlays & Zoning Bylaws
- Area Site Plan Control
- Subdivision Development Agreements
- Stewardship Programs
- Community Improvement Area Programs
- Cultural Heritage Master Plans
- Environmental Assessment
- Heritage Impact Assessment Studies
- Part IV Designations
- Tree Preservation Bylaws
- Heritage Conservation Easements
- Park/Corridor Area Management Plans
- Municipal Cultural Planning
- Density Transfer
- Signage Control

- Design Guidelines

The purpose of this memo is to determine if the study area merits a HCD Study and Plan in accordance with the OHA, MCM Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Conservation Districts (2006), PPS (2020), County of Essex OP (2014), Town of Essex OP (2009) and the Colchester Hamlet Secondary Plan (2007). In order to evaluate if the Town of Essex should carry out a HCD Study and Plan, this memo will complete a review of the heritage inventory and background study, background historical research, a desktop survey, provide public consultation questions, and conclude with a recommendation.

5. REVIEW OF HERITAGE INVENTORY AND BACKGROUND STUDY

There has been one heritage inventory completed by The Town of Essex, which was last updated in 2017. The Heritage Register is accessible on the Town of Essex website and consists of properties in its historic communities of Colchester, Harrow, McGregor and Essex Centre. There are currently 34 properties on the Heritage Register, 3 of which are located in Colchester. Details of the properties located in Colchester are captured in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Town of Essex Heritage Register

Location	Description	Heritage Status
195 Bagot Street, Colchester	Colchester Schoolhouse Built in 1881, this was the first schoolhouse in the area built under the Public Schools Act. Its architectural style is reminiscent of schoolhouses across rural Canada during this time.	Part IV
190 Bagot Street, Colchester	Christ Church This place of worship is significant to the spiritual development of Colchester. It is associated with Reverend Richard Pollard, the first ordained clergyman of the Church of England in Essex County.	Listed
400 County Road 13, Colchester	This residential building is a good example of a Victorian era farmstead.	Listed

There has been one background study completed by the Town of Essex, the Colchester Centre Landscape Master Plan. The plan was written in April 2012 by Ekistics Planning and Design to support Colchester transition from a single purpose waterfront to a vibrant mixed-use waterfront. The primary goal of the plan was to support the continued prosperity of the hamlet by creating a welcoming community with a well-articulated planning vision, strategically directing public spending, and encouraging private development where appropriate. The plan was a culmination of a three-month study period with community dialogue through a series of public workshops.

The plan referred to a “Cultural Core” which included Christ Church, 2 graveyards, and the Colchester Schoolhouse located on Murdoch Street and Sullivan Street. This core was proposed to undergo improvements that consisted of interpretive/wayfinding signage, traditional picket fences, community gardens, and a waterfront trail. The Colchester Schoolhouse was also identified as the “Cultural Node of Colchester” having served as one of the most important civic spaces in Colchester. The school building was proposed to be restored as a community and educational centre that could also link to church events. Further, the exterior spaces around the school building would be developed in support of the cultural node intention of the site, notably the introduction of a Settler’s Garden, a gazebo, and a new parking lot located on Bagot Street. The plan was never realized.

6. BACKGROUND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The study area is located in part of Lots 68 and 69, Concession 1, in Colchester Township, now in the Town of Essex. The following provides a generalized cultural history of the Indigenous people within the study area’s surroundings.

The sections below present a sequence of Indigenous land-use for the region from the earliest known human occupation following deglaciation, as well as more recent Euro-Canadian land-use history in the region. These periods are the Pre-Contact period and the Post-Contact (Historic) period.

Pre-Contact Period

Information on the pre-contact cultural history of Indigenous people is primarily derived from the archaeological record and the interpretations of archaeologists. Technological or temporal divisions have been defined to describe adaptations to changing climates, physiography, subsistence patterns, and geopolitical pressures which do not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of fluid cultural practices spanning thousands of years. The following presents a sequence of Indigenous land-use from earliest human occupation following deglaciation to the recent past based on periods defined by archaeologists as:

- The Paleo Period
- The Archaic Period
- The Woodland Period

- The Post-Contact Period

Paleo Period

Paleo period populations were the first to occupy what is now southern Ontario, moving into the region following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). The first Paleo period populations to occupy southern Ontario are referred to by archaeologists as Early Paleo (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Early Paleo period groups are identified by their distinctive projectile point morphological types, exhibiting long grooves, or 'flutes', that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism (method of attaching the point to a wooden shaft). These Early Paleo group projectile point types include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700), and Crowfield (ca. 10,500) (Ellis & Deller, 1990). By approximately 10,400 BP, Paleo projectile points transitioned to various unfluted varieties, such as Holcombe (ca. 10,300 BP), Hi Lo (ca. 10,100 BP), and Unstemmed and Stemmed Lanceolate (ca. 10,400 to 9,500 BP). These tool types were used by Late Paleo period groups (Ellis & Deller, 1990). Both Early and Late Paleo period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleo period sites often functioned as small campsites where stone tool production and maintenance occurred (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Archaic Period

By approximately 8,000 BP, climatic warming supported the growth of deciduous forests in southern Ontario. These forests introduced new flora and faunal resources, which resulted in subsistence shifts and a number of cultural adaptations. This change is reflected in the archaeological record by new tool-kits that are reflective of a shift in subsistence strategies and has been categorized as the Archaic period.

The Archaic period in southern Ontario is sub-divided into the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP), Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 4,500 BP), and the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500 to 2,800 BP) periods. Generally, in North America, the Archaic period represents a transition from big game hunting to broader, more generalized subsistence strategies based on local resource availability. This period is characterized by the following traits:

- An increase in stone tool variation and reliance on local stone sources,
- The emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point types,
- A reduction in extensively flaked tools,
- The use of native copper,
- The use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons,
- An increase in extensive trade networks, and
- The production of ground stone tools and an increase in larger, less portable tools.

The Archaic period is also marked by population growth with archaeological evidence suggesting that, by the end of the Middle Archaic period (ca. 4,500 BP), populations had steadily increased in size (Ellis et al., 1990).

Over the course of the Archaic period, populations began to rely on more localized hunting and gathering territories and were shifting to more seasonal encampments. From the spring into the fall, settlements were focused in lakeshore/riverine locations where a variety of different resources could be exploited. Settlement in the late fall and winter months moved to interior sites where the focus shifted to deer hunting and the foraging of wild plants (Ellis et al., 1990). The steady increase in population size and the adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy led to the transition into the Woodland period.

Early and Middle Woodland Period

The beginning of the Woodland period is identified by archaeologists by the emergence of ceramic technology for the manufacture of pottery. Similar to the Archaic period, the Woodland period is separated into three primary timeframes: the Early Woodland (approximately 2,800 to 2,000 BP), the Middle Woodland (approximately 2,000 to 1,200 BP), and the Late Woodland (approximately 1,200 to 350 BP) (Spence et al., 1990; Fox, 1990).

The Early Woodland period is represented in southern Ontario by two different cultural complexes: the Meadowood Complex (ca. 2,900 to 2,500 BP), and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 2,500 to 2,000 BP). During this period, the life ways of Early Woodland populations differed little from that of the Late Archaic with hunting and gathering representing the primary subsistence strategies. The pottery of this period is characterized by its relatively crude construction and lack of decorations. These early ceramics exhibit cord impressions, likely resulting from the techniques used during manufacture (Spence et al., 1990).

The Middle Woodland period is differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool forms (e.g., projectile points, expedient tools) and the increased elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al., 1990). In southern Ontario, the Middle Woodland is observed in three different cultural complexes: the Point Peninsula Complex to the north and northeast of Lake Ontario, the Couture Complex near Lake St. Clair, and the Saugeen Complex throughout the remainder of southern Ontario. These groups can be identified by their use of either dentate or pseudo scalloped ceramic decorations. It is by the end of the Middle Woodland period that archaeological evidence begins to suggest the rudimentary use of maize (corn) horticulture (Warrick, 2000).

The region where Saugeen Complex sites have been identified lies generally in south-central Ontario, but the complex is best known for material culture found along the eastern shores of Lake Huron, including the Donaldson and Inverhuron-Lucas sites. These sites are near Southampton, just south of the Bruce Peninsula. The Donaldson site represents one of the more typical Saugeen sites. Limited excavations at this site revealed the post molds, pits and hearths of at least two rectangular houses. Two small cemeteries were also uncovered, and evidence indicated a site focused on fish spawning and visited on a seasonal basis. The

Saugeen complex was also associated with Vinette 2 style ceramics; however, their vessels tended to be cruder than their Point Peninsula counterparts. They were characterized by thick walls, wide necks, coil construction, poorly defined shoulders and conoidal bases. Usually, most of the vessel was decorated with pseudo-scallop stamps or dentate impressions, with the latter occurring more frequently at later dates (Spence et al., 1990).

Sites in Southwestern Ontario were distinctive from the Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes to the northeast. Part of this distinctiveness derived from a material culture which demonstrated a stronger relationship with the contemporaneous cultures in Michigan and Ohio, which are part of the wide Western Basin Middle Woodland, rather than the other cultures in Ontario (Spence et al., 1990). Couture ceramic vessels are found throughout Southwestern Ontario and on Saugeen sites as well. The primary diagnostic marker is cord-marking treatment across the exterior of their vessels, which were either vertical or oblique in orientation. Some vessels also have dentate or pseudo-scallop shell rocker stamped exterior upper rims, and a pointed or flattened lip. These vessels also have slightly constricted necks, semi-conical bases, and granitic tempering. Couture vessels might have developed from the earlier Pinery Ware, an Early Woodland Vinette I variant or from other cord-marked vessels predominate in the Great Lakes Basin (Spence et al., 1990). Lithics are characterized by a notched biface similar in morphology to the Saugeen point types to the northeast. The points were used for a wide variety of functions. More distinctive of the Couture Complex, was the prevalence of imported lithics from southern Ohio, beginning with Snyders bifaces in the early Middle Woodland, which are then replaced by Vanport point types. The latter is often made of the colorful Ohio Flint Ridge chalcedony. These lithics and prismatic blades have been found in caches across the area, suggesting strong relationships with Hopewell cultures to the south (Spence et al., 1990). The peoples of the Couture Complex lived a seasonally based subsistence lifestyle. Lakeshore and marshlands in the summer and spring; sand plains and river valleys in the fall for deer and mast hunting; and a wide variety of sites in the winter (Spence et al., 1990).

Western Basin

Strong connections between the populations in Southwestern Ontario and the Great Lakes Basin continue into Late Woodland period. The people who occupied what is now the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton and west Middlesex, are believed to have been Central Algonquins and represent a continuous subsistence lifestyle from the Middle Woodland period. These peoples continued to occupy the area until the seventeenth century. These populations still retained their distinctiveness from the rest of southern Ontario and archaeologists typically label the period as the Western Basin Late Woodland, which is subdivided into four phases: Riviere au Vase, Younge, Springwells, and Wolf Phases (Murphy & Ferris, 1990).

The Riviere au Vase Phase, much like many of the later phases, was not an abrupt transition, but rather represented a gradual transition from the Couture Complex. Many earlier Couture sites were still occupied during this period as a seasonally exploitative subsistence lifestyle continued (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Beginning around the sixth and seventh centuries, the earliest vessels of this period can be distinguished from the Middle Woodland period by the

replacement of the coiling technique of pottery construction with the paddle and anvil. This manufacturing technique allowed a significant reduction in vessel wall thickness. Known as Wayne-wares, the earliest vessels of the period typically retained similar cord-marked decoration as in the Middle Woodland (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). By the eighth century, the decoration of ceramic vessels transitioned to more elaborately decorated rims using dentate stamps, suture stamps and cord-wrapped stick tools. The designs typically consisted of one or more linear bands of these tool impressions. Over the course of the period, castellation also began to gain popularity (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Some of the earliest projectile points from this period were corner-notched, including the Jack's Reef corner notched and other types with similar morphology as the Port Maitland points found elsewhere in southern Ontario. These Port Maitland-like points were later replaced by Levanna-like triangular points with concave bases. Strong connections to Ohio and Michigan were seen in the prevalence of imported Flint Ridge chalcedony and Upper Mercer cherts on Riviere au Vase sites (Murphy & Ferris, 1990).

The transition to the Younge Phase was gradual with no clear delineation, beginning around the 9th and 10th century. Many earlier ceramic motifs continued into this period, in part because these decoration styles were not homogenous, area-wide traditions but quite idiosyncratic adaptations with many localized variations. If anything, it was the heterogeneity of the ceramic decorations that largely characterized this period. More temporally diagnostic changes were noticeable in the evolution of vessel forms as rims became more flared and everted, necks were elongated, shoulders became more rounded and pronounced, and bases became more rounded or simply flattened. It represented a transition from the rounded shapes of the Riviere au Vase towards the more bag-shaped vessels in later Springwells and Wolf periods (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Other trends include increased use of multiple castellations or scalloping of the rim while later vessels began the development of an incipient collar. Juvenile pots and pipes were also found on Younge sites but less frequently than their neighbors to the northeast. Pipes were typically cylindrical and straight-sided (Murphy & Ferris). For lithic technology, the Younge Phase reflected trends seen elsewhere in Ontario as a Levanna-like triangular point continued in use. A stark difference from the Riviere au Vase period was the absence of exotic cherts as preference shifted towards locally available sources of pebble cherts from secondary deposits (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Subsistence continued much as it did before (Murphy & Ferris, 1990).

The Springwells Phase of the Western Basin Tradition began in late twelfth and early thirteenth century. It is a period of extensive regional interaction as seen by the quick proliferation of ceramic styles with similar parallels with the middle Late Woodland period elsewhere in Ontario. Notable changes in ceramic styles include a wider use of castellations, continued elongation of necks, the appearance of true collars, and decoration consisting of a horizontal row of linear impression paralleling the rim. The latter two changes were the most distinctive for the Springwells period (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Over the course of the period, these horizontal linear motifs were replaced by elaborately decorated oblique tool-impressed rims, similar to Mixer ware ceramics from northern Ohio. Types of tools used include cord-wrapped, blunt and dentate tool impression. The appearance of these wares in Ohio and their Ontario variants were thought to reflect Mississippian influences (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Another diagnostic aspect of

the Springwell Phase included the cord-marking or rough paddling of the exterior surface of the ceramic vessel and the application of a rough slip to this battered surface, giving the vessels a stucco-like appearance. Otherwise, conical, barrel and flared pipes were more common in this period while the lithic technology remained largely unchanged as the Levanna-like points slowly moved towards a more isosceles shape (Murphy & Ferris, 1990).

It is during the Springwells Phase that there appeared to be a slight change in subsistence patterns. More formalized settlements are seen in the appearance of longhouses and palisades while summer communities seem to have grown. Cultigens found on sites suggested some level of maize horticulture had been adapted to a limited degree into the typical seasonally based lifestyle of the inhabitants. This developed may have subsequently led to some shifts in settlement and social organization. They gathered into longhouse-like dwellings in the summer but still dispersed into smaller family groups in the winter (Murphy & Ferris, 1990; Ferris, 2009). It is also during this period that Western Basin populations begin to shift westward towards Lake St. Clair and began to abandon their easterly sites on the Thames river. This shift coincides with two other developments. The first of which are the construction of substantial earthworks around some Springwells sites. The other development is the appearance of increasingly western Iroquoian settlements in the Bothwell area then later at places like Thamesville. These trends were believed to be connected as there are historical reports of the Neutral Iroquoians warring with groups to the west (Murphy & Ferris, 1990).

The final phase of the Western Basin tradition in Ontario is the Wolf Phase between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is the least understood of the four periods as it was a time of transition as settlement patterns became much more concentrated on the rivers of Lake St. Clair to the west. Evidence was limited, but it seemed the dispersed settlement patterns of the preceding Western Basin periods were abandoned as there were fewer sites but what sites remained were also much more substantial in size. The most distinctive ceramic decoration during the first part of the Wolf Phase is the Parker-Festooned motif. Vessels of this type are typically castellated with out-flaring rims and elongated but constricted necks while the body was rounded. The most noticeable feature was the curvilinear or “festooned” decorations on the rim and neck which contained one to three continual zig-zags around the vessel made of either clay applique, raised tool-impressed or dentate stamped ridges (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). By the sixteenth century, these vessels were replaced by shorter vessels with strap handles. The festoon is replaced by a horizontal rim strip applique or notched lip motif. Much like all the previous changes, this shift was believed to have originated in Michigan and Ohio. These vessels were also tempered with shell or grit, the former of which gained popularity over this period (Murphy & Ferris, 1990). Meanwhile, pipes continued to be mostly conical or barrel-shaped while the triangular Levanna-like points became shorter Madison-like points.

After the Wolf Phase, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, it appeared the Southwestern Ontario had largely been abandoned as the Western Basin Peoples had retreated into Michigan. Material culture in the Great Lakes Basin reflects connections with Fort Ancient, Upper Mississippian and Oneota archaeological traditions from the south and west while connections to Ontario are absent (Ferris, 2009). It is the culmination of what is believed to be

the conflict between the Neutral and these Algonquian groups that has been mentioned in the historical records of the period. However, the Neutral eventually also retracted from the area with the lands west of the Grand River mainly being used as hunting grounds. French trade axes have been found in the area as far west as central Kent County. In 1701, the French established Fort Pontchartrain in modern day Detroit and the period after saw the arrival of Anishnabeg communities in the area from northeastern Georgian Bay, the north shores of Lake Huron, and eastern shore of Lake Superior (Murphy & Ferris, 1990; Ferris, 2009). Descendants of the Western Basin Anishnabeg peoples eventually returned to the area as the community of Bkejwanong (Walpole Island) (Ferris, 2009)

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland period resulted in extensive changes to the traditional lifestyles of most populations inhabiting Ontario including settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic drop in population size (Warrick, 2000).

6.1 Post-Contact Period

Early European presence in the area began as early as 1615 when the French explorer Samuel De Champlain traveled from Quebec to the Detroit River, and was turned back after an attack from the Iroquois. Europeans again visited the Detroit Frontier in 1670, when Jesuit missionaries and French fur traders wrote of the vast expanse of Indigenous camps along the Detroit River (Lytwyn, 2009).

In the 1640s, the Six Nations Iroquois launched a series of military campaigns into southern Ontario from New York, which drove the Huron-Wendat Nations out of their territory and eastward into the Ottawa Valley. The Odawa had moved into the vicinity in 1701 following the establishment of Fort Pontchartain du Detroit and, by 1704, the Huron had returned to settle near present-day Detroit. The Odawa and the Huron were the two main Indigenous groups to establish permanent settlements in the Windsor area during the 1700s and multiple villages were established, abandoned, and settled along both sides of the Detroit River throughout the course of the eighteenth century (Lajeunesse, 1960).

The study area falls within the boundaries of Treaty No. 2, also known as the McKee Purchase. Treaty 2 was signed on May 19, 1790, by representatives of the Crown and various First Nations including the Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and the Huron. This treaty transferred a large portion of what is now southwestern Ontario to the British, which extended along much of the northwestern shore of Lake Erie to east of London. As part of this treaty, the British set aside two tracts of land for the Huron-Wendat, one known as “The Huron Church Reserve”, and the other near Canard River known as the “Anderdon Reserve”.

Caldwell First Nation

The Caldwell First Nation (Chippewas of Point Pelee and Pelee Islands) traditional territory extends from the Detroit River along Amherstburg all the way to Long Point, Ontario and the Lake Erie Islands. Point Pelee and Pelee Island are a vital part of their ancestral territory.

During the War of 1812, Caldwell First Nation served as allies of the British and in consideration of this service they had been promised land at Point Pelee, however no land agreement was created. With the support of the Canadian Government, Caldwell First Nation continued to occupy Point Pelee up until the late 1850s, but were gradually forced out due to encroachment by settlers. Caldwell First Nation is the only federally recognized First Nation in southern Ontario without an official land base. Caldwell First Nation eventually settled its land claim with the federal government in 2010 and is in the process of establishing a reserve for its community members in the Leamington and Point Pelee areas.

Essex County

Essex County is bounded to the north by Lake St. Clair, to the west by the Detroit River, Lake Erie to the south, and Kent County to the east. Following the British conquest, newly appointed Governor John Graves Simcoe divided the Province into four Districts and the land that became Essex County was originally part of the District of Hesse and, later, the Western District. Essex County was created in 1791, and extended further east into what is now Kent County. The surveys of the townships within the county began around the same time as the formation of Upper Canada in 1792, the previously established Parish of L'Assomption became the Township of Sandwich, and the Town of Sandwich was made the judicial seat of the Western District (Beldon and Co., 1881). The passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1849 abolished the district system, and in the early 1850s Essex County was separated from Kent and Lambton (Morrison, 1954).

The large-scale movement of British settlers into the area of Essex County began at the close of the American Revolution, initially having the greatest impact in the area around Lake Erie. In 1796, the Americans formally took ownership of Detroit, which had up until then been a British post. This resulted in a steep population increase in Amherstburg and Sandwich as anyone refusing to give up their British allegiance fled (Morrison, 1954). Progress within the county was slow in the beginning, as communication issues with the rest of the province made both settlement and trade difficult. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the Welland Canal in 1829, helped improve water communication and travel, and the construction of the Great Western Railway in the second half of the nineteenth century greatly enabled growth in Essex (Morrison, 1954).

The Great Western Railway (later part of the Canadian National Railway System) was completed in 1854 and ran between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, which allowed for a year-round connection between Windsor and the eastern section of the province (Morrison, 1954). In Essex, this opened the areas near Lake St. Clair, and aided in the settlement of Stoney Point, Belle River, Tecumseh, and Windsor. In the early 1870s a second rail line, the Canada Southern Railway (later part of the New York Central System), was cut through Essex County, which had connections to the United States at both ends (Morrison, 1954). Not only did this line facilitate lumbering operations and agricultural settlement in the interior of the county, but it revitalized the Town of Amherstburg, which had suffered decline following the completion of the Great Western Railway to Windsor. In the thirty years that followed the opening of the Canada

Southern Railway, the majority of the forests within the interior of Essex County had been cleared, and by the end of the nineteenth century there was little land left unsettled (Morrison, 1954).

Colchester Township

At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, Captain William Caldwell secured land from Mill Creek to Malden Township for disbanded Loyalists and British soldiers. A 1787 survey plotted out 97 narrow parcels of land, approximately 200 acres each. These parcels of land were created in the French tradition and fronted on Lake Erie to enable communication along the “water highway” since roads had been yet to exist. This area was originally called “The New Settlement” to distinguish it from the nearby settlements of Petite Cote and l’Assomption (Town of Essex, 2017).

The creation of Colchester Township is connected to the Proclamation of 1792, when John Graves Simcoe divided the province into 19 counties. Essex County became the southernmost county, and the settlement area along Lake Erie was split into two townships: Gosfield and Colchester. Colchester was a single township from 1792 to 1880 that extended from the north shore of Lake Erie to the centre of Essex County. New settlers began to arrive once lumber and drainage operations opened up the interior of the lands. A group of African-American freedom seekers were among the new settlers, as Colchester became a last stop on the Underground Railroad. In 1817, the first influx of fugitive slaves arrived in Colchester Township, Joseph Mulder was the first black settler in the township (Town of Essex, 2018).

The Lots 68, 69 and 70 of Concession 1, where the study area is located, were identified on late 18th century maps as “lands reserved for a village”. However, settlement here did not fully materialize until a survey conducted in 1841 plotted out one-acre village lots. Construction and maintenance of the roads within Colchester Township were the responsibility of its residents and not the government. Roads of differing conditions were recorded since 1824. Commerce increased along Lake Erie as goods, resources, crops, and lumber were all exported by ship. Changing transportation methods contributed a growth in the southwestern population at inland settlements with railway crossings. However, in 1871 the Canada Southern Railway created a railway that cut across the village of Essex Centre and came onto the northeast corner of Colchester, transforming Colchester into a key transportation hub.

In 1808, the original Christ Church building was constructed in the middle of the Christ Church graveyard. The church was constructed out of limestone that William McCormick, Colchester’s first postmaster, transported from Pelee Island. The church was used as a school and was a place of worship for all denominations. Between the lake bank and the graveyard there was a baseball diamond and a grove of walnut trees (Town of Essex, 2018). A log schoolhouse was also constructed south of the church. There were 2 teachers recorded in Colchester in 1817. However, by 1876 the church and the school were in danger of being lost to erosion. In 1876, the white frame Christ Church was constructed on Bagot Street, immediately north of its previous location.

In 1880, the Province of Ontario divided Colchester along the 7th Concession Road into two townships: Colchester North and Colchester South in order to provide fair representation to its citizens after rapidly changing settlement patterns. In 1881, a new red brick schoolhouse, S.S. #2, was constructed further south on the same lot as the previous log schoolhouse. By this time free compulsory education had become mandated by law. The school contained one room for all grades and one teacher. The school closed in the early 1960s when elementary education was centralized in nearby Harrow.

During the 1880s, fishing began to become a key component of the export industry in the area. Rowboats were replaced by steam-powered tug boats and fishing methods evolved from local pound nets to trawling. Fishing boats became enclosed, allowing for the sorting of fish to take place on deck, and for longer trips. By 1915, more than 1,000 fisherman were working on Lake Erie from 425 boats (Brown, 2009).

During the late 1890s, Colchester was a part of a flourishing summer resort industry that was due to the county's general prosperity. The Lake Erie shore was opened through railway service from Windsor and Detroit. The township also experienced great success with hauling logs and providing timber for the Globe Furniture Company of Walkerville, who were responsible for a large Canadian market for school and church furniture.

In 1910, tourists were recorded visiting the beaches of Essex County and staying in Colchester with farmers who had homes near the lake to take in summer lodgers since the majority of the hotels in the county were at full capacity (Morrison, 1954). From 1916 to 1920 the number of cars in Essex County more than tripled from 1,450 to 5,134. Motor vehicles were becoming essential to the area for delivery and transportation. During the 1950s, the leading crops in the area were soybeans, fall wheat, canning crops, corn, vegetables and fruits, tobacco (flue-cured and burley), potatoes and greenhouse crops. Colchester continues to produce various crops and host summer visitors to this day.

Town of Essex

The Town of Essex was formed on January 1, 1999 when the former townships of Colchester North and Colchester South and the former towns of Essex and Harrow were amalgamated. This amalgamation restored the boundaries of Colchester Township as it had been established in 1792 (Town of Essex, 2017).

6.2 Historical Mapping Review

A review of historical mapping and aerial photography was undertaken to understand the changing landscape and built environment within the study area. To determine the presence of historical features, nineteenth century historical county maps, twentieth century topographic maps, and aerial photos were reviewed. While these maps and photographs were not the only visual sources consulted for the purposes of this study, they were determined to provide the best overview of land development in the study area. The maps and aerial photos consulted include: the 1797 Historic Map of the Township of Colchester, the 1877 Historic Map of Essex County, the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, the 1913 Topographic Map from

the Department of Militia and Defence, the 1936 Topographic Map from the Department of National Defence, the 1954 Aerial, and the 1975 Topographic Map from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

The 1797 Historic Map of the Township of Colchester (Figure 2) shows the Township of Colchester 6 years after the County of Essex was created. The map shows the narrow ribbons of land approximately 200 acres each, that were originally created for the disbanded British soldiers and Loyalists. These lots took after the French tradition of north-south land orientation, and fronted on Lake Erie to facilitate easy contact along the “water highway” as roads were yet to exist. The 1877 Historic Map of Essex County (Figure 3) shows the study area becoming more developed and that lands were divided for the development of the village in Colchester. The increase in developed lands also coincides with the introduction of the Great Western Railway in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the Canada Southern Railway that was constructed in the early 1870s. The map also shows the original location of the Christ Church, where the current Christ Church graveyard is today. The 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, Essex County (Figure 4) shows the division of Colchester North and Colchester South at the 7th Concession. Christ Church and the Colchester Schoolhouse are present on this map in the same locations as today. Towards the end of the nineteenth century there was little land left unsettled in the area.

By the twentieth century, as illustrated in the 1913 Topographic Map (Figure 5), the study area maintains its village grid settlement layout with agricultural lands surrounding the village lots. The 1936 Topographic Map (Figure 6) shows more buildings appear within the village grid and immediately to the west along Lake Erie. Christ Church and the Colchester Schoolhouse are present in the same locations as today. The 1954 Aerial (Figure 7) shows the village grid settlement layout slightly disappearing towards the north, however both Christ Church and the Colchester Schoolhouse are still visible. The 1975 Topographic Map (Figure 8) also shows the disappearance of the top quadrants of the village grid settlement layout, however the remaining three quadrants have survived, as have the agricultural lands that surround the village. Overall, the context of the study area did not change substantially over time and has maintained its various street alignments within the village grid settlement layout.

7. DESKTOP SURVEY

As a part of this memo, a desktop survey was completed to determine if any properties within the study area were already recognized heritage properties by the provincial or federal level. The following inventories were reviewed:

- The inventory of OHT easements;
- The OHT’s Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide, an online, searchable database of Ontario Heritage Plaques;
- Ontario’s Historical Plaques website;
- The Ontario Genealogical Society’s Ontario Cemetery Index

- Parks Canada’s Historic Places website, an online, searchable register that provides information on historic places recognized at the local, provincial/territorial and national levels;
- Parks Canada’s Directory of Federal Heritage Designations, a searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings and Heritage Lighthouses;
- Canadian Heritage River System, a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada’s river heritage; and,
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

None of the properties in the study area were previously identified to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) by provincial or federal agencies.

On the whole, according to the background historical research section, the study area and the southern portion of Colchester has maintained its village grid layout since the 19th century. In addition, the Colchester School House, Christ Church and the neighbouring cemetery in the study area have also maintained their physical locations and uses since the 19th century, further contributing to Colchester’s historic landscape.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

As part of the New Official Plan project, Public Focus Groups were held in late June 2023 to receive feedback from Town residents on the proposed policy directions for the new Official Plan. One focus group was specific to the Colchester hamlet, including questions around this feasibility study. Feedback related to cultural heritage in the hamlet included:

- Support for using the Colchester Schoolhouse to create a community and tourism hub (e.g., educational components, walking tours, etc.). Specific feedback around the schoolhouse included:
 - Opportunity to use the building as a multi-use facility: e.g., for senior’s clases, scout groups, social gatherings, rentals, partnerships with wineries;
 - Need to accommodate for all weather conditions - the current design doesn’t accommodate for the winds or harsh winters;
 - The building requires plumbing and electricity upgrades but alterations will need to be mindful of the heritage attributes of the building;
 - Important to note that the Town owns the building, so residents can run activities and run tours, but we can’t use the space to run a day camp or social gathering;
 - The future use has to be temporary so the grounds can be restored;



- Identification of the Essex community’s connections that can leverage the hamlet’s cultural-historical attributes;
- Recognition that the heritage character of the hamlet is unique (e.g., the Colchester Schoolhouse, Christ Church, and the connections of the area to the Underground Railroad). This character should be enhanced and promoted this so it can be easily recognized by residents and visitors;
- Specific architectural styles in the area can be helpful in guiding conservation: a lot of opportunities with landscaping, massing, aesthetic, and architectural design that can contribute to the character of Colchester – this will work with locals and visitors.

9. RECOMMENDATION

The results of the review of the relevant policies, heritage inventory and background study, background historical research and review of the secondary source materials, including historic mapping, and the desktop survey, revealed that the study area consists of lands that have been shaped by early rural settlement dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, giving Colchester a unique historic landscape. The collection of properties with known and potential cultural heritage value is consistent with other areas in the province where HCD Studies have been undertaken. However, fieldwork will be required to: 1) catalogue and describe any additional properties that might contribute to the area; 2) provide more fulsome recommendations on next steps. The following recommendation has been made based on the information gathered in this memo:

- It is recommended that a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report be completed to confirm which properties of cultural heritage value or interest should be included on the Municipal Heritage Register in Colchester. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report shall include an assessment and recommendation for the preferred planning tool to conserve the identified cultural heritage resources: Heritage Conservation District or a Character Area in the Official Plan accompanied by site specific policies and heritage urban design guidelines.

WSP Canada Inc.

FINAL

FINAL

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Cultural Heritage Lead, Ontario

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Cultural Heritage Specialist

FINAL

Claire Forward, BA (Hons.), MA, MSc
Cultural Heritage Specialist



Attachments:

Figure 1: Location Plan

Figures 2-8: Historic Mapping

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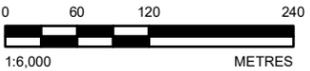
ATTACHMENT 1 – FIGURE 1: LOCATION PLAN



SCALE 1:200,000

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

DRAFT



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
 3. IMAGERY: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI,

CLIENT
 TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
 SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN, HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE
 SITE LOCATION

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-01
	DESIGNED	RD
	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

PROJECT NO. 221-02714-00 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 1

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ATTACHMENT 2 – FIGURES 2-8: HISTORIC MAPPING

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NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
3. TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER, COUNTY OF ESSEX, A. IREDELL, 1797

CLIENT
TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN,
HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE
1797 MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
	DESIGNED	RD
	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

PROJECT NO. 221-02714-00 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 2

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B 26mm



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 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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 2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
 3. ESSEX CO., H.F. WALLING, 1877

CLIENT
 TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
 SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN,
 HISTORIC MAPPING

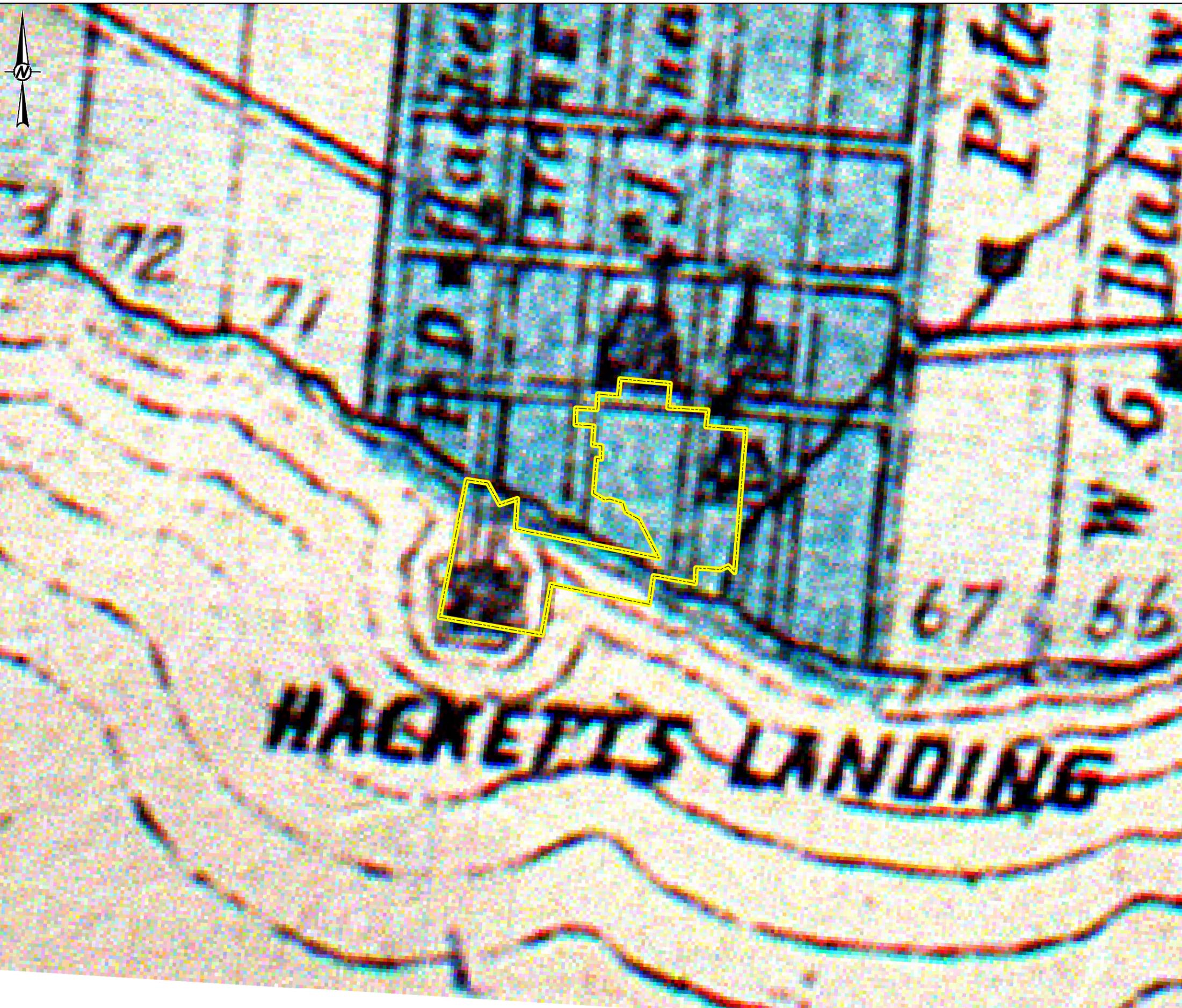
TITLE
 1877 MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
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	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

PROJECT NO. 221-02714-00 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 3

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SCALE 1:200,000

LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

DRAFT



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
3. ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, TORONTO: H. BELDEN & CO., 1881

CLIENT

TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT

SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN, HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE

1881 MAP

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
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PREPARED	PS
REVIEWED	RD
APPROVED	---

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4



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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 3. DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, SHEET 040J02

CLIENT
 TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
 SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN,
 HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE
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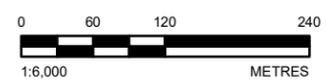
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	DESIGNED	RD
	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

PROJECT NO. 221-02714-00 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 5



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

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NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
 3. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, SHEET 040J02

CLIENT
 TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
 SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN,
 HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE
 1936 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
	DESIGNED	RD
	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
221-02714-00	0001	A	6

PATH: S:\Clients\Town_of_Essex\Colchester\98_PROD\221-02714-00\40_PROD\0001\Hemby\Feasibility\Map\221-02714-00-0001-1-1-0000.mxd PRINTED ON: 2023-03-02 AT: 6:04:16 PM

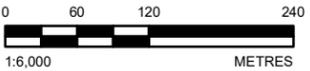
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:200,000

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

DRAFT



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
 3. HUNTER SURVEY CORPORATION LIMITED, PHOTO 421.824, 1954

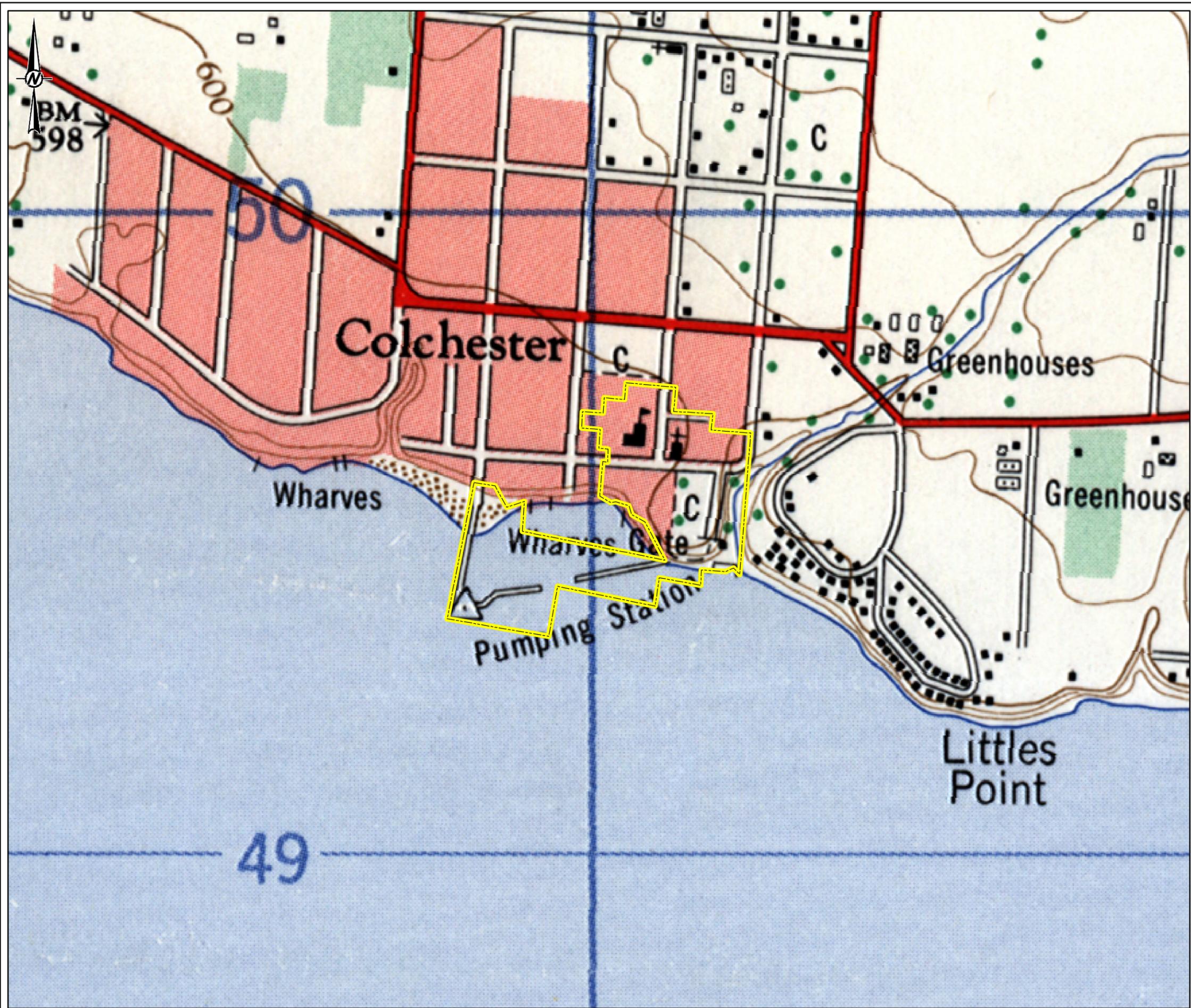
CLIENT
 TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
 SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN,
 HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE
 1954 AERIAL

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
	DESIGNED	RD
	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

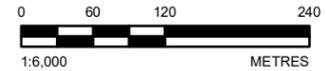
PROJECT NO. 221-02714-00 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 7



SCALE 1:200,000

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

DRAFT



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N
 3. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, SHEET 040J02D

CLIENT
 TOWN OF ESSEX COLCHESTER

PROJECT
 SECONDARY PLAN HCD FEASIBILITY MEMO: LOCATION PLAN,
 HISTORIC MAPPING

TITLE
 1975 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-02
	DESIGNED	RD
	PREPARED	PS
	REVIEWED	RD
	APPROVED	---

PROJECT NO. 221-02714-00 CONTROL 0001 REV. A FIGURE 8

PATH: S:\Clients\Town_of_Essex\Colchester\98_PROD\221-02714-00\40_PROD\0001\Hemby\Feasibility\Map\221-02714-00-0001-1-1-00000.mxd PRINTED ON: 2023-03-02 AT: 6:05:20 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B