

IS 4023: A field course in Land Healing and Responsibility/ ES3023 / GE3001

SYLLABUS

Fall 2025

Date: 27/08/2025

Instructor and course information:

Instructor: Desmond Moser and Clint Jacobs

Method of delivery: in person

Credit value: 0.5

Antirequisites: ES3023, GE4023

Prerequisites: None.

1. Course Description

This semi-remote field course immerses students in Indigenous peoples' perspectives on reciprocity, restoration, invasive species remediation, land stewardship, and connections to, and responsibilities to, land and water. Instruction will primarily be by community leaders and elders based at Bkejwanong Territory (Walpole Island First Nation). Community-based research embodies Indigenous concepts of reciprocity. This means that students will not be the sole beneficiaries of knowledge gained in the course. In this reconfigured version of the field course, activities will take place on the campus of the UWO which is situated on a part of Turtle Island for which Great Lakes peoples have been in a relationship of responsibility for millennia. Students will come to know and respect the campus area in this context, providing an indirect benefit to the longstanding stewardship responsibilities of the Bkejwanong community. Students will use their personal and collective gifts and talents to assist in activities such as habitat observation, mapping, and related research in the process of growing and/ or re-introducing native and endangered plants and trees.

2. Learning Objectives

This course is designed to introduce students to the historic and contemporary realities experienced by Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples. The approach, grounded in community-based methods, offers students a unique experience in the social, environmental, and political contexts that have shaped the lands, waters, and habitats of the region.

In this course, students will be exposed to complex social and environmental histories and situations, all with the broad goals of enhancing their overall understanding of:

- decolonization in a campus context
- historical and contemporary interactions between people and diverse ecologies
- the ways in which Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples can work together toward common objectives

3. Background

Bkejwanong Territory, which in English means “Where the Waters Divide,” is home to the Anishinaabeg of Walpole Island First Nation. Their current community is situated on six islands in the St. Clair River Delta, the largest freshwater delta in North America. The traditional homeland territory of Bkejwanong extends beyond the islands to Lake Huron, the Detroit River, Lake Erie, Michigan and Southern Ontario.

Despite centuries of colonization, the Anishinaabeg still consider the traditional territory their home, and as such they have inherent rights when it comes to the development of land and waters both on the delta, often referred to as the “Reserve” and in their traditional territory. Over the past two centuries, these rights have often been ignored, or worse, attempts have been made to remove these rights by the Canadian government, non-Indigenous industries and settler society.

During this time the pre-settlement land cover of the UWO campus has been reduced to small groves of selected Carolinian trees, and isolated copses, maintained as part of the Sherwood Fox arboretum, interspersed are small patches of prairie and an Indigenous teaching garden. Along the waters of the Deshkan Ziibi (“Antler River”), renamed Thames River in 1793, are stretches of mixed Indigenous and invasive riparian plants and trees. East campus includes the junction of the Deshkan Ziibi with the Medway Creek tributary which drains a remarkably biodiverse area of rare plants and fresh water mussels within the City of London. First Nations dwellings along the Medway Creek date back 1000’s of years. While much of Walpole Island remains biologically diverse, it too faces pressures from development and degradation. Nevertheless, it stands out as a biodiversity giant among the intensely farmed Carolinian zone and is home to one of the largest contiguous tracts of forests in southwestern Ontario, globally imperilled oak savannah and tallgrass prairie remnants, one of the largest wetlands in the Great Lakes basin, and rich coastal waterways. These habitats support more than 70 species at risk.

Successive generations of agricultural, industrial, and town planning have not included Indigenous presence and land-use planning and practices, while often disregarding and degrading bioregional ecosystems. As a result, one of the current challenges facing both the Indigenous and surrounding non-Indigenous communities is to maintain and restore the remnant and marginal Carolinian forest, oak savannah, tallgrass prairie, riparian, and aquatic ecosystems. Such restoration efforts and care of existing remnant habitats are understood to be key to Indigenous cultural survival. While there are no easy solutions to the environmental challenges, in the area occupied by the UWO education about decolonizing the planning process in line with Indigenous-centered approaches is an important goal in this course.

4. Cultural awareness

Students are expected to have a basic understanding and respect of Anishinaabeg culture and the Carolinian ecozone as well as shared approaches of other First Nations in southern Ontario. Peoples of the Haudenosaunee and EELÜNAAPÉEWI LAHKÉEWIIT (Delaware) cultures are also close to London, mostly downriver from the UWO campus. Appropriate ethical and cultural respect will be expected of all students throughout the duration of the course. Students are not expected to be cultural experts, and relevant cultural understandings will be shared with the students as part of the learning process. Specifically, the concept of reciprocity as it relates to the ‘host’ Anishinaabeg community at Bkejwanong will be used as a pedagogical tool before, during, and after our community-guided experience.