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Aug 16, 2019

Derek Lincoln (P344)
Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Christie Beach Lower Lands, Part of Lot 11 Concession 1 Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario", Dated Sep 27, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Oct 15, 2018, MTCS Project Information Form Number P344-0239-2018, MTCS File Number 0008228

Dear Mr. Lincoln:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Rob Wagner, Parkbridge
Rob Wagner, Parkbridge

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Christie
Beach Lower Lands, Part of Lot 11 Concession 1
Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent,
Grey County, Ontario**

Submitted to

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

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and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport

Prepared by

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp.

Report Type: Original

Archaeological License Number P344, Derek Lincoln, MA, RPA
PIF P344-0239-2018

September 2018

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Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological property assessment of the Christie Beach lower lands. It was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a purchase of the property. The study area measures approximately 24 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 11 Concession 1, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

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

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Christie Beach lower lands conducted on December 10th 2017, determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended. Stage 2 assessment was recommended to consist of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals according to section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on September 19th, 2018 under archaeological consulting license P344 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of LEC by the MTCS. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

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

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Field Technicians:	Jeff Ferguson, Jake Morrison, Ryan Yott, Brandon Donkers
GIS Specialist:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Report Writer:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Robert Wagner, Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological property assessment of the Christie Beach lower lands. It was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a purchase of the property. The study area measures approximately 24 hectares in size and is located in part of Lot 11 Concession 1, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

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

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Rob Wagner.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (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 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives LEC archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

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The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 24 hectares of sheer cliff, steep slope, and woodlot sloping several hundred feet down to Nottawasaga Bay. Barker Street travels east west through the study area at the bottom of the slope while Fraser Street bounds the study area in the north. The study area is located in part of Lot 11 Concession 1, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Grey County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

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Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Grey County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climates, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period.

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Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The first European Settlement of Grey County was in the vicinity of the study area, in Meaford and Collingwood. Explorers leaving Toronto travelled through Holland Landing, and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe, from there making their way to Nottawasaga Bay. Nearby Owen Sound was incorporated as a town in 1856 with a population of over 2000, it was originally surveyed in 1837. The study area is listed on the map of St. Vincent Township in the 1880 Historical Atlas of the County of Grey as being owned by one William Posthill. No structures are depicted within the study area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 24 hectares of sheer cliff, steep slope, and woodlot sloping several hundred feet down to Nottawasaga Bay. Barker Street travels east west through the study area at the bottom of the slope while Fraser Street bounds the study area in the north. The study area is located in part of Lot 11 Concession 1, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The subject property is situated on the northern edge and base of the Niagara Escarpment. Just west of the subject property there is a large indentation in the Niagara Escarpment occupied by the Bighead River Valley and the urban core of Meaford. Several active and relic watercourses pass through the eastern, central and western sections of the property and drain to the north into Georgian Bay.

The closest potable water source to the study area is the Nottawasaga Bay, which lies borders the northern edge of the study area.

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1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is 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 numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block BdHd.

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 no archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Past Portal, Site Data Search, September 18th, 2018).

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

Bluestone Research Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological back ground study (P344-0101-2016) for approximately 114 hectares immediately south and west of the current study area. The Stage 1 concluded that most of the study area retained archaeological potential with small portions deemed to be low lying and wet or disturbed. A subsequent stage 2 property assessment was conducted by Bluestone Research Inc. (P344-0136-2017) which identified significant areas of permanently low lying and wet lands, small areas of steep cliff face, both deemed to retain no archaeological potential, and assessed the rest of the property at 5 meter intervals. No archaeological resources were identified.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 metres of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Bluestone applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by 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.

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

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potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The 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 primary source of extant potable water is Nottawasaga Bay, which borders the northern edge of the study area.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are no archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. The Stage 1 concluded that large portions of the study may not retain archaeological potential based on the physical landscape and as indicated in the topographic map (Fig 1), however, specific areas could not be identified without a thorough property assessment. Furthermore, other areas of the study area are flatter and do retain archaeological potential.

Accordingly, as per section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Christie Beach lower lands determined that the entire study area exhibits archaeological potential and **a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended** in the form of test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for all areas that are not steeply sloped (Bluestone 2018).

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Field Methods
September, 2018

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 archaeological property assessment of the Christie Beach Lower Lands was conducted on September 19th, 2018 and under PIF # P344-0239-2018 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of LEC by the MTCS. The study area consists of approximately 24 hectares of sheer cliff, steep slope, and woodlot sloping several hundred feet down to Nottawasaga Bay. Barker Street travels east west through the study area at the bottom of the slope while Fraser Street bounds the study area in the north. The study area is located in part of Lot 11 Concession 1, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 4). Photos 1 to 12 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
September 19 th , 2018	Test Pit survey	Sunny, warm	Soils dry and friable

Approximately 20% of the study area consists of woodlot and was subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). There were no built structures within the study area though test pitting was also conducted within one meter of paved roads in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 60% of the study area consisted of steeply sloped woodlot (>20 degrees), as indicated in the topographic map (Fig 1). Much of the woodlot was sloped more than 50 degrees, and the overall landscape sloped, dropping over 60 meters from north to south towards Nottawasaga Bay. Natural drainage channels were noted throughout the study area, cut deeply into the slope due to the run-off. These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

Approximately 18% of the study area was low lying and wet, as indicated in the topographic map (Fig 1). A larger swampy area exists at the base of the main slope down to Barker street, as well as numerous drainage channels cut in the slope down from Barker Street to Fraser Street, and under both streets to drain the run-off coming down the slope. Much of the flat woodlot that was test pitted are also seasonal wetlands.

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These areas were not deemed to retain archaeological potential and were subject to photographic documentation.

Roughly 2% of the property consisted of Barker Street, which ran through the study area from East to West and can be considered disturbed based on visual inspection. Barker Street was not assessed and was subject to photographic documentation.

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Record of Finds
September, 2018

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 5 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

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

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Roughly 20% of the subject property was assessed using standard test pit survey at 5-meter intervals. Roughly 60% of the property consisted of steeply sloped terrain as indicated in the topographic map (Fig. 1). A further 18% of the study area was low lying and wet as also seen in the topographic map (Fig. 1). Roughly 2% of the study area consisted of Barker Street and was considered entirely disturbed upon visual inspection. These areas were not assessed and were subject to photographic documentation. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Recommendations
September, 2018

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Roughly 20% of the subject property was assessed using standard test pit survey at 5-meter intervals. Roughly 60% of the property consisted of steeply sloped terrain as indicated in the topographic map (Fig. 1). A further 18% of the study area was low lying and wet as also seen in the topographic map (Fig. 1). Roughly 2% of the study area consisted of Barker Street and was considered entirely disturbed upon visual inspection. These areas were not assessed and were subject to photographic documentation. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

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

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

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of 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 Consumer Services.

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

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Bibliography and Sources
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7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

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Images
September, 2018

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

Images
September, 2018



Photo 1: Steep Slope to Fraser Street, Not Assessed Facing East



Photo 2: Steep Slope, Not Assessed Facing East

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

Images
September, 2018



Photo 3: Natural Drainage Channel Cut into Slope, Not Assessed Facing North



Photo 4: Steep Slope, Not Assessed Facing East

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

Images
September, 2018



Photo 5: Steep Slope, Not Assessed Facing West



Photo 6: Steep Slope to Barker Street, Not Assessed Facing East

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

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September, 2018



Photo 7: Low Lying and Wet, Not Assessed Facing North



Photo 8: Low Lying and Wet, Not Assessed Facing North

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

Images
September, 2018



Photo 9: Low Lying and Wet, Not Assessed Facing East



Photo 10: Woodlot Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing North

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH LOWER LANDS

Images
September, 2018



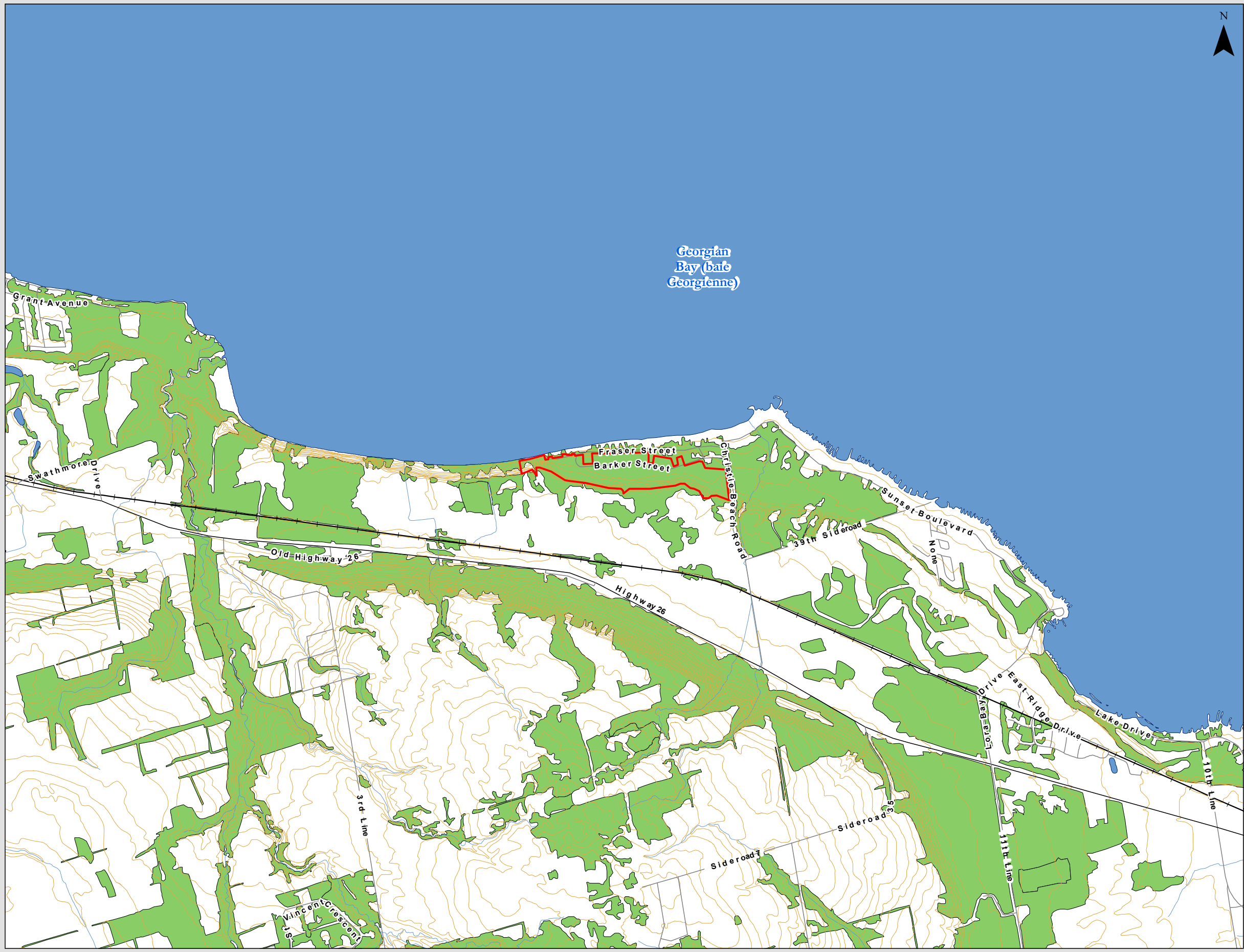
Photo 11: Woodlot Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing North



Photo 12: Typical Test Pit Facing North

Maps
September, 2018

9.0 MAPS



**Stage 2
Archaeological
Assessment of the
Christie Beach
Lower Lands,
Meaford, Ontario**

**Figure 1: Topographic
Map of Study Area**

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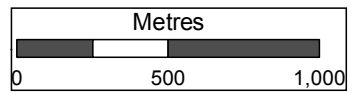
Source: OBM
<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Local Road
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Contour Lines
- Water
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area





**Stage 2
Archaeological
Assessment of the
Christie Beach
Lower Lands,
Meaford, Ontario**

Figure 2: Study Area

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Date: September, 2018

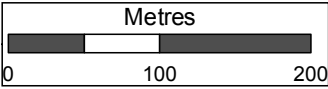
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Scale 1:5,000

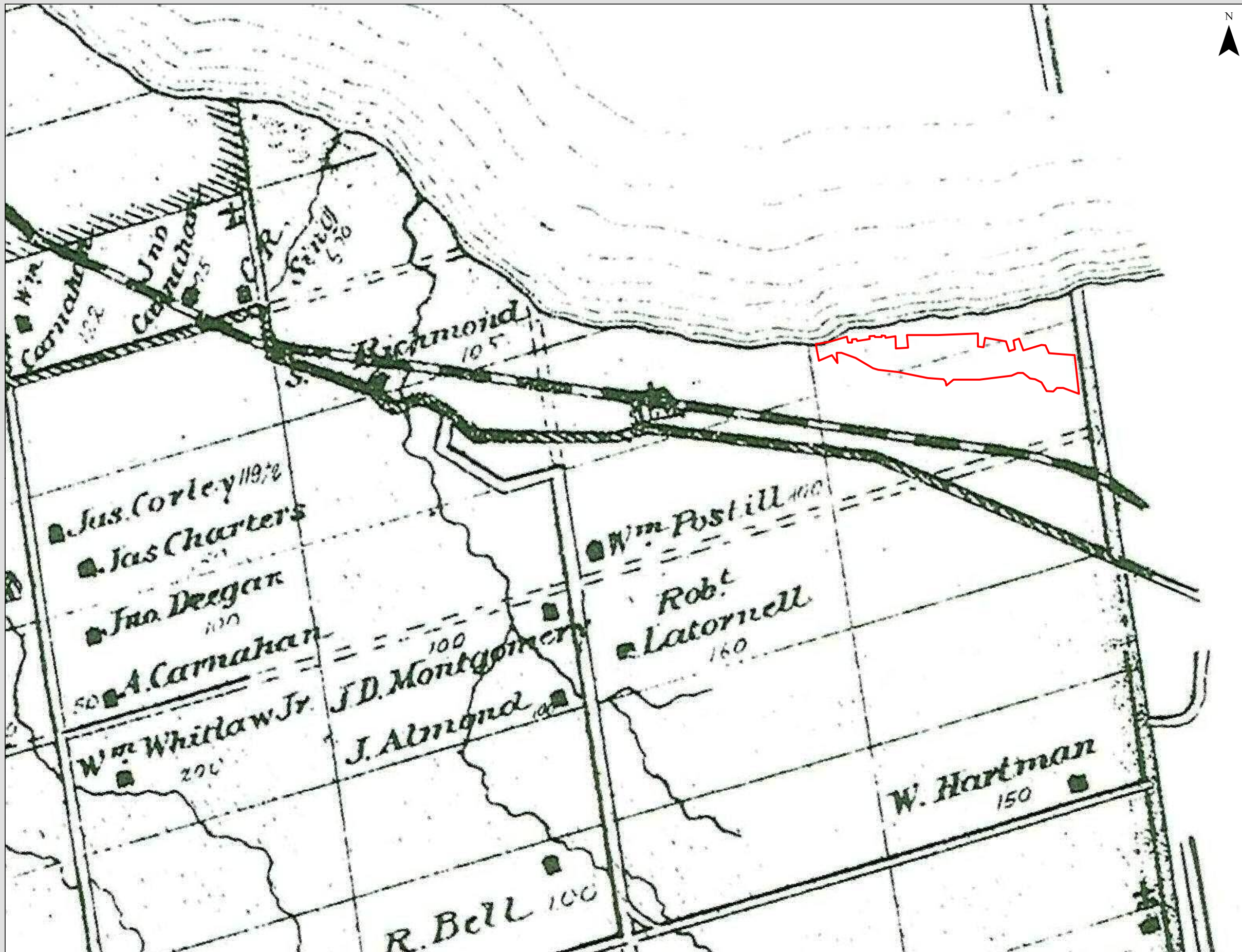
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Christie Beach Lower Lands, Meaford, Ontario

Figure 3: Portion of the Grey
Supplement in Illustrated Atlas
of the Dominion of Canada.
, St. Vincent Township, 1880

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Date: September, 2018

Source: Grey supplement in
Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada.
Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1880.

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Study Area



Figure 4:
Archaeological Potential
and Recommended
Stage 2 Strategies

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Date: September, 2018

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:5,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Photo Location

Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals

Steeply Sloped, Not Assessed

Low-Lying and Wet, Not Assessed

Visually Disturbed, Not Assessed

 Study Area

