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Nov 27, 2017

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Bluestone Research

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Parkbridge Christie Beach Property at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26, in Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario", Dated Nov 10, 2017, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project Information Form Number P344-0136-2017, MTCS File Number 0005118

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
Tom Patterson, Parkbridge Lifestyles Communities Inc
Liz Buckton, Municipality of Meaford

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
Parkbridge Christie Beach Property at 2052817 and
207065 Highway 26, in Parts of Lots 10 & 11
Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, 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

Bluestone Research Inc.

Report Type: Original

Archaeological License Number P344, Derek Lincoln, MA RPA
PIF P344-0136-2017

September 2017

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Executive Summary

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26. 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 114 hectares in size and is located on the North side of Highway 26 in Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, 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.*”

A Stage 2 background study was completed for the property in 2017 by Bluestone Research Inc. 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 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26 determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. Stage 2 assessment was recommend consisting 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 April 12th 2017, May 11th 2017 through May 22 2017, June 28th and 29th 2017, and August 24th 2017 under archaeological consulting license P344 issued to Derek Lincoln, of Bluestone 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

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Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Matthew Haruta, BA (R1131), Derek Lincoln (P344)
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Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Rob Wagner, Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

PROJECT CONTEXT

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26. 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 114 hectares in size and is located on the North side of Highway 26 in Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, 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.*”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Robert Wagner of Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCSS) 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 Bluestone 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;

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- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

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 114 hectares of scrub meadow and sparse woodlot, including a residential structure, a paved bike path which is a segment of the Georgian Trail, and low lying and wet areas. There are several unmarked and unnamed streams that run through the property that drain into the Georgian Bay. The entire property serves as drainage into Georgian Bay. The study area is located at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in the 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 then 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 1.3establishments, 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 climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g.

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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.

Contact Period

The study area lies within the traditional territory of the Tianantate and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The Plater-Flemming site, a 17th century Odawa village lies several hundred meters to the west of. The Odawa were an Algonkian-speaking people who occupied portions of the Southern Canadian Shield and the Western and Upper Great Lakes areas (Feest and Feest 1978:772). The Tianantate are better known as the Petun (tobacco people), a name given to them by 17th century French explorers for the large amounts of tobacco they grew.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1880 *Historical Atlas of Grey County's* Map of Collingwood Township depicts a sparsely developed rural landscape with some landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites. The former Northern Railway runs east-west immediately north of the study area. A portion of the 1880 historic map of Collingwood Township is depicted in Figure 3, and one A. Flemming owned this part of Lot 21 Concession 2. There is one structure listed in the west part of the Lot, though it lies well outside current study area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 114 hectares of scrub meadow and sparse woodlot, including a residential structure, a paved bike path which is a segment of the Georgian Trail, and low lying and wet areas. There are several unmarked and unnamed streams that run through the property that drain into the Georgian Bay. The entire property serves as drainage into Georgian Bay. The study area is located at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984 114-122). The Niagara Escarpment is described by Chapman and Putnam (1984) as being an escarpment that effectively divides Southern Ontario into its eastern and western halves along a

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roughly north-south aligned axis. The Niagara Escarpment in the area near Craighleith is characterized as being one of the steepest sections of relief, with cliffs and “mountainous terrain” facing northeast towards Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam (1984:117).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The study area contains a small stream in the west side.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

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 per the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block BdHb.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 5 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Site Data Search, April 11th 2017; Government Ontario n.d.). None of the sites lie within the current study area and all were identified south of Highway 26 almost a kilometer away. There is no information about any of them in the MTCS database, only that they are pending completion. Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BdHd-13	-	-	-
BdHd-14	-	-	-
BdHd-15	-	-	-
BdHd-16	-	-	-
BdHd-17	-	-	-

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1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

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

1.3.4 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 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 a creek passing through the study area, as well as Georgian Bay 100 meters to the north.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 5 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, none of which lie within the current study area.

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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 sparsely 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 were applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high. As the entire study area was deemed to retain archaeological potential, no property inspection was conducted during the Stage 1. 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 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26 determined that the study area exhibits archaeological potential and a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended** in the form of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals for the entire study area.

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FIELD METHODS

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2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26 was conducted on April 12th 2017, May 11th 2017 through May 22 2017, June 28th 2017, and August 24th, 2017 under PIF # P344-0136-2017 issued to Derek Lincoln, of Bluestone by the MTCS. The study area consists of approximately 114 hectares of scrub meadow and sparse woodlot, including a residential structure, a paved bike path which is a segment of the Georgian Trail, and low lying and wet areas. There are several unmarked and unnamed streams that run through the property that drain into the Georgian Bay. The entire property serves as drainage into Georgian Bay. The study area is located at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were appropriate for field work and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 3). Photos 1 to 8 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 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
April 12 2017	Test Pit survey, Property Inspection	Mostly cloudy, cool	Soils dry and friable
May 11, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Sunny, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 12, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Sunny, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 13, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Cloudy, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 14, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Sunny, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 15, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Sunny, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 18, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Sunny, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 19, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Light rain, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 20, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Overcast, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 21, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Overcast, warm	Soils dry and friable
May 22, 2017	Test Pit Survey	Overcast, warm	Soils dry and friable
June 28, 2017	Property Inspection	Sunny, warm	Low Lying and Wet
August 24, 2017	Property Inspection	Sunny, Warm	Low Lying and Wet

Approximately 79% of the study area consists of meadow, however, the meadow had 10-15cm of standing water in various places throughout the study area as well as numerous small drainage channels running south to north draining into Georgian Bay, small flows approximately every 10 meters throughout the entire meadow. All portions of the meadow that were not deemed low lying and wet were test pit at a 5-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for*

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Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Roughly 40% of the meadow (32% of the total property) was deemed to be permanently low lying and wet and to not retain archaeological potential. The entire low lying and wet areas were walked to confirm low lying and wet conditions throughout and photographed as per section 2.1 *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Multiple site visits were conducted at different times of the year, including the middle and end of the summer, to ensure the low lying and wet conditions were permanent.

Approximately 5% of the study area consisted of manicured lawn and was test pit at a 5 -meter interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test pitting was also conducted within one meter of built structures (remaining foundations) in accordance with Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011)

Approximately 10% of the study area consisted of forested areas and was test pit at a 5 – meter interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 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. The soil was medium brown sand with organic inclusions and shale, with a white beach sand subsoil. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Approximately 5% of the study area was a sheer cliff face of eroding clay and shale down over a hundred meters to Georgian Bay. This portion of the property was not assessed as per section 2.1 *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 1% of the property including the paved Georgian Bay Trail, the raised gravel driveway, and the residential structure, was deemed to be disturbed and did not retain archaeological potential. These areas were not subject to test pit survey and were photographed according to section 2.1 *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

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RECORD OF FINDS

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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 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
3 Pages of field notes	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
2 Hand drawn map	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
2 maps provided by Client	Bluestone office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
96 Digital photographs	Bluestone office, London	Stored digitally in project file

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist's* Government of Ontario 2011). The study area was assessed using standard test pit survey at 5 meter intervals. Approximately 32% of the property was found to be low lying and wet and not retain archaeological potential.

Approximately 5% of the study area is a sheer cliff face of eroding clay and shale down to Georgian Bay and was not assessed. Approximately 1% of the study area was deemed to be disturbed, including the paved Georgian Bay Trail, the raised gravel driveway, and the residential structure. These areas were not assessed. The remainder of the property (57%) was assessed by test pit survey at a 5 meter interval. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist's* Government of Ontario 2011). The subject property was assessed using standard test pit survey at 5 meter intervals. Approximately 32% of the property was found to be low lying and wet and not retain archaeological potential. Approximately 5% of the study area is a sheer cliff face of eroding clay and shale down to Georgian Bay and was not assessed. Approximately 1% of the property was deemed to be disturbed, including the paved Georgian Bay Trail, the raised gravel driveway, and the residential structure. These areas were not assessed. The remainder of the property (57%) was assessed by test pit survey at a 5 meter interval. 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.

ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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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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Images
September, 2017

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

Images
September, 2017



Photo 1: North end of Study Area, Assessed at 5m Test Pit Intervals, Facing North



Photo 2: Test Pit Survey in Progress, Facing West

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 3: Sample Test Pit, Facing West



Photo 4: Sample Test Pit, Facing West

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 5: Area Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, Facing West



Photo 6: Low Lying and Wet Area, Facing North

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

Images
September, 2017



Photo 7: Pond on East end of Property, Low Lying and Wet Facing East

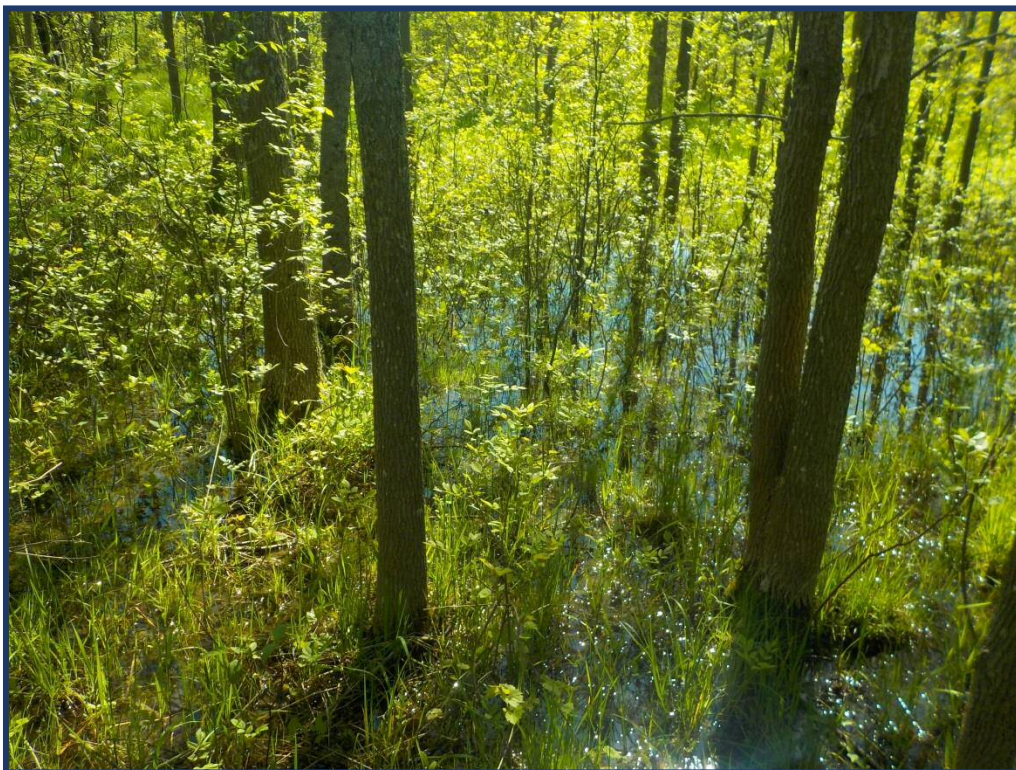


Photo 8: East end of Study Area, Low Lying and Wet, Facing East

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

Images
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Photo 9: Pond on West end of Property, Low Lying and Wet, Facing East



Photo 10: Pond on West end of Property, Low Lying and Wet, Facing West

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 11: Low Lying and Wet Area, Facing South



Photo 12: Low Lying and Wet Area Facing South

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 13: Test Pitting Around Structure, Facing East



Photo 14: Typical Test Pit Around Structure, Facing West

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 15: Survey in Progress, Facing South



Photo 16: Example of Test Pit West end of Property, Facing South

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 17: Test Pit Survey in Progress at 5m Intervals, Facing East



Photo 18: Example of Test Pit South East end of Property, Facing South

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CHRISTIE BEACH

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Photo 19: Low Lying and Wet, Facing East



Photo 20: Water Running Through Property, Facing East

Maps
September, 2017

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Christie Beach

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

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Date: November, 2017

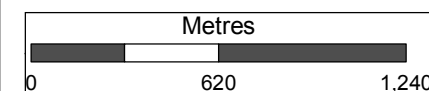
Source: OBM
<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

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





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



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Christie Beach

Figure 2: Study Area

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Date: November, 2017

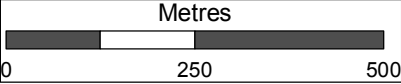
Source: Bing Maps

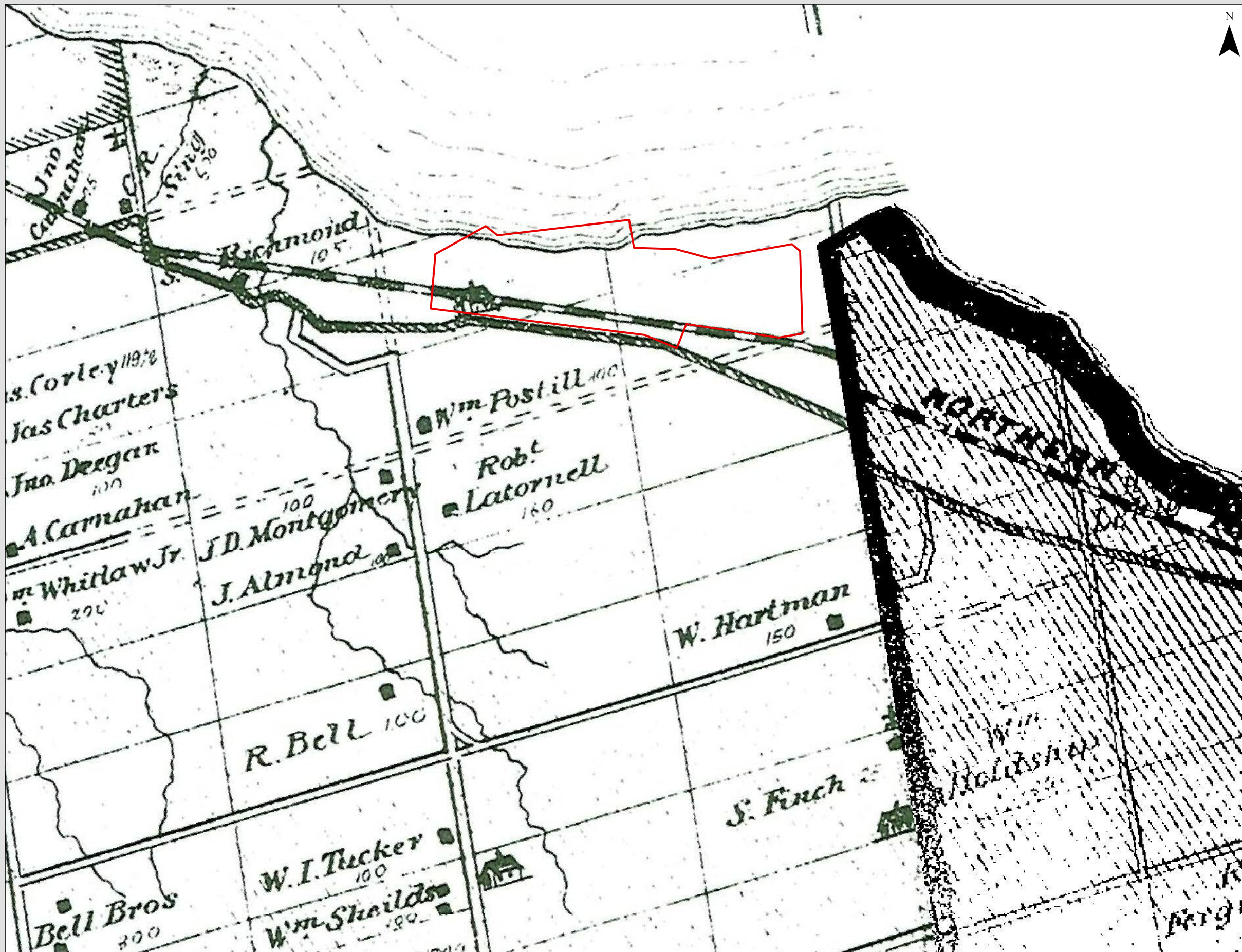
Scale 1:10,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Railroad





Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Christie Beach

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

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Date: November, 2017

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



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Christie Beach

Figure 4:
Stage 1 Recommendations

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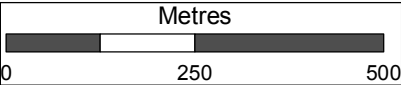
Date: November, 2017

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:10,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Areas with Archaeological Potential - Test Pit Survey Required (5m Interval)
 - Building - Does Not Contain Archaeological Potential
 - Low-Lying and Wet - Does Not Contain Archaeological Potential
 - Railroad



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



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Christie Beach

Figure 4:
Assessment Strategies

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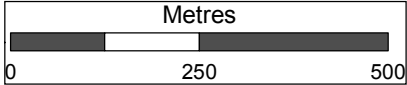
Date: November, 2017

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:10,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

- Legend
- Photo Location and Direction
 - Study Area
 - Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals
 - Steeply Sloped - Not Surveyed
 - Low-Lying and Wet - Not Assessed
 - Disturbed - Not Assessed
 - Railroad



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