APPENDIX O

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

WT INFRASTRUCTURE
PRACTICAL INNOVATION

ARCHAEOLOGY | HERITAGE | OUTREACH | EDUCATION

FINAL

Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Long Point Sanitary Sewer and
Craigleith Wastewater Treatment Plant Class EA
Town of the Blue Mountains
Lots 20-21, Concession 1
Lots 50-51, Concession 12
Geographic Township of Collingwood
Grey County

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10/04/2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in July 2023, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) of lands involved in the Long Point Sanitary Sewer and Craigleith Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP) project on Long Point Road in the Town of Blue Mountain, Ontario. The Town of the Blue Mountains sought engineering services to complete a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate and select a preferred development to address an extension of a gravity sewer and pumping station at the Town's Craigleith WWTP.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate any cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area that may be impacted by the proposed development plan. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020), the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MCM 1992), Ontario Heritage Tool Kit series (MCM 2006a), the County of Grey and Town of Blue Mountains' Official Plans (2016, 2023).

The study area consists of an approximately 0.5 km corridor of the two-lane paved roadway, Long Point Road and the property parcel containing the Craigleith WWTP. The study area is located along the eastern boundary of Grey County. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 20-21, Concession 1 and Lots 50-51, Concession 12 in the Geographic Township of Collingwood and Nottawasaga, Grey County.

The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report approach included:

- Background research concerning the project and historical context of the study area;
- Consultation with Town of the Blue Mountains and Grey County staff regarding heritage matters in the study area;
- Identification of any designated or recognized properties within and adjacent to the study area; and
- On-site inspection and creation of an inventory of all properties with potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes within and adjacent to the study area.

After conducting historical research, consultation and field survey, no cultural heritage resources were identified within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, there are no concerns with respect to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes related to the proposed Long Point Sanitary Sewer and Craigleith WWTP in the Town of the Blue Mountains.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **I**
ABBREVIATIONS **III**
PERSONNEL **IV**

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT **1**
2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY REVIEW **4**
2.1 Federal Guidelines 4
2.2 Provincial Policies and Guidelines 4
2.2.1 Environmental Assessment Act and Guideline 4
2.2.2 Planning Act 4
2.2.3 The Provincial Policy Statement (2020) 4
2.2.4 Ontario Heritage Act 5
2.2.5 Niagara Escapement Plan 6
2.3 Green Belt Plan 7
2.4 Municipal Policies 7
2.4.1 County of Grey Official Plan 7
2.4.2 Town of Blue Mountains Official Plan 7
2.5 Policy Conclusion 8
3.0 KEY CONCEPTS **9**
4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT **11**
4.1 Settlement History 11
4.1.1 Pre-Contact 11
4.1.2 Post-Contact 12
4.1.3 Past and Present Land Use 13
5.0 CONSULTATION **21**
6.0 FIELD SURVEY **22**
7.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT **23**
8.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN **27**
9.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT **29**
10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES **30**

MAPS

Map 1: Study Area in the Town of Blue Mountains 2
Map 2: Aerial Image of Study Area in the Town of Blue Mountains 3
Map 3: Study Area on *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (1871) 17
Map 4: Study Area on *Belden's Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1880/81) 18

Map 5: Topographic Map of the Study Area (1945) 19
Map 6: Aerial Image (1954) Showing Study Area 20
Map 9: Heritage Resource Assessment Results Map 24

TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History 11
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History 12

APPENDICES

Appendix B: Team Member Curriculum Vitae 34

ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BHR – Built Heritage Resource
CHAR – Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
CHL – Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
EA – Environmental Assessment
HSMBC – Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
MCEA – Municipal Class Environmental Assessment
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
OHT – Ontario Heritage Trust
OP – Official Plan
O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
PPS – Provincial Policy Statement
WWTP – Wastewater Treatment Plant

PERSONNEL

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Historical Research: R. Hendricks
Cartographer: M. Johnson, GIS
Technical Writers: P. Young, MA, CAHP, A. Bousfield-Bastedo

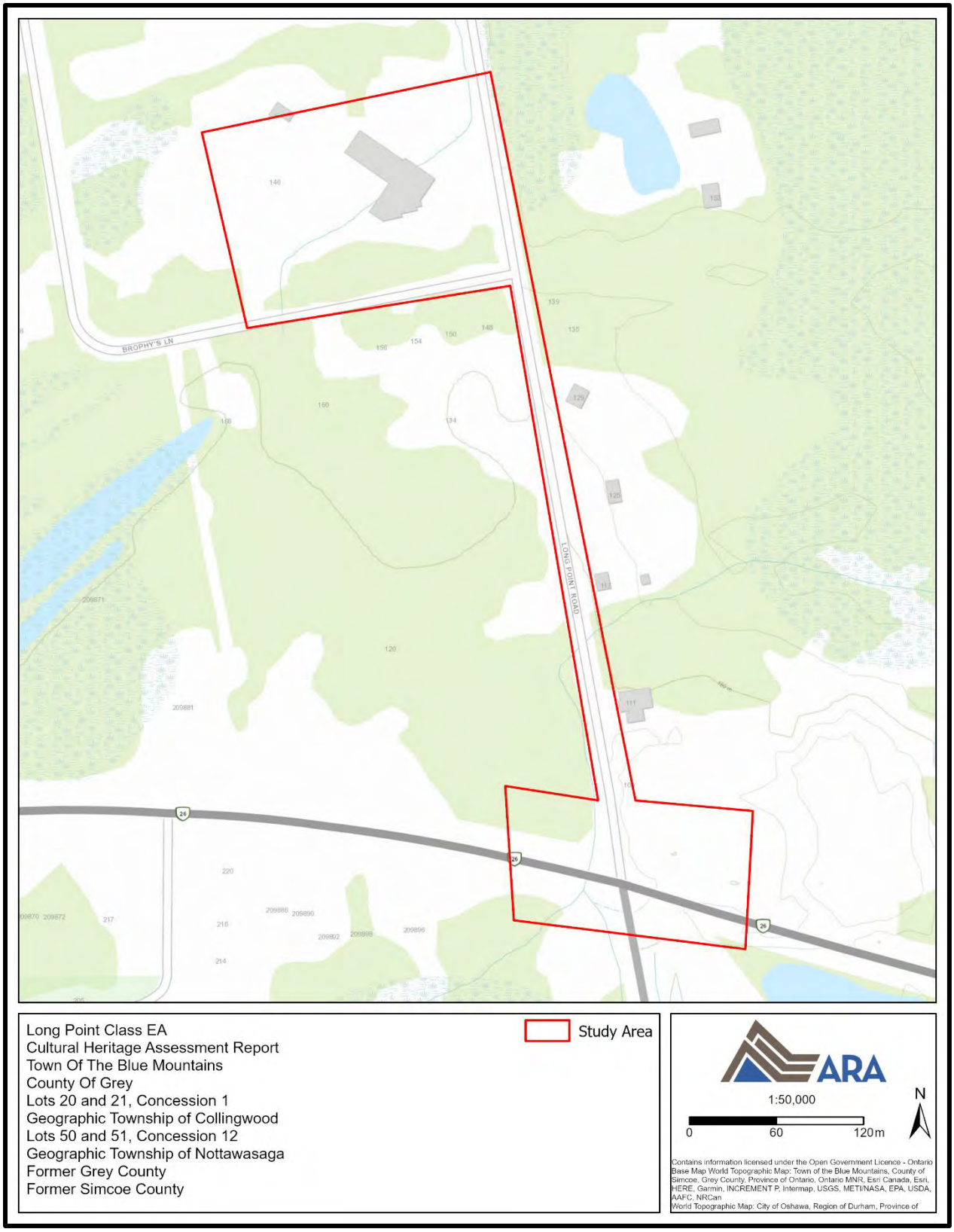
Two-page Curriculum Vitae (CV) for key team members that demonstrate the qualifications and expertise necessary to perform cultural heritage work in Ontario are provide in Appendix A.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

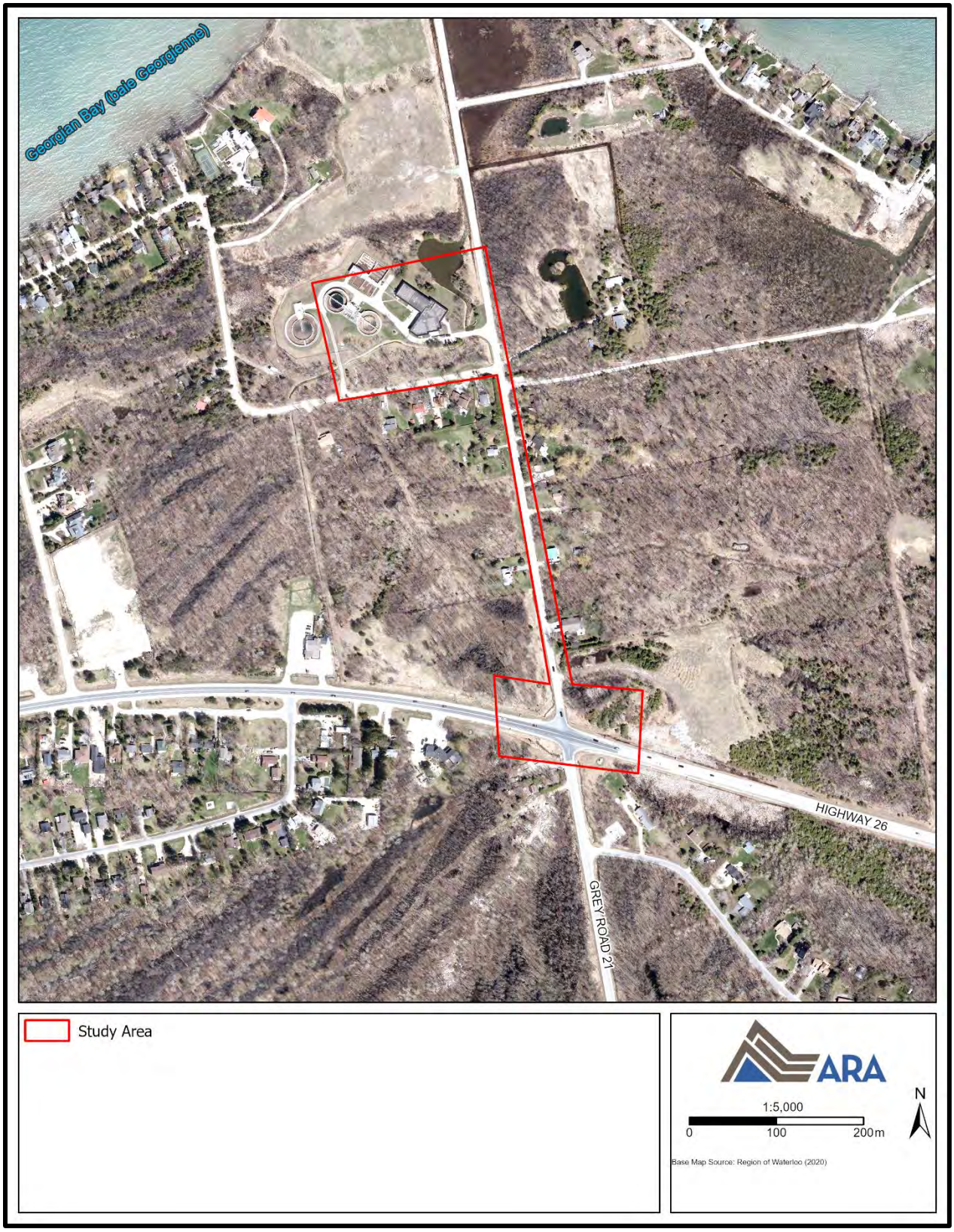
Under a contract awarded in July 2023, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) of lands involved in the Long Point Sanitary Sewer and Craigleith Wastewater Treatment Plan project on Long Point Road in the Town of Blue Mountain, Ontario. The Town of the Blue Mountains sought engineering services to complete a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate and select a preferred development to address an extension of a gravity sewer and pumping station at the Town's Craigleith Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). This CHAR will aid in the determination of a preferred option and preliminary design.

The study area consists of an approximately 0.5 km corridor of the two-lane paved roadway, Long Point Road and the property parcel containing the Craigleith WWTP. The study area is located along the boundary of the Town of Collingwood and the Town of the Blue Mountains on the eastern boundary of Grey County. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 20-21, Concession 1 and Lots 50-51, Concession 12 in the Geographic Township of Collingwood and Nottawasaga, Grey County.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate any cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the study area that may be impacted by the proposed development plan. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the aims of the Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, *Provincial Policy Statement* (2020), the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (MCM 1992), Ontario Heritage Tool Kit series (MCM 2006a), the County of Grey and Town of Blue Mountains' Official Plans (2016, 2023).



Map 1: Study Area in the Town of Blue Mountains
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: Aerial Image of Study Area in the Town of Blue Mountains
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY REVIEW

The framework for this assessment report is provided by federal guidelines, provincial environmental and planning legislation, and policies as well as regional and local municipal Official Plans and guidelines.

2.1 Federal Guidelines

At the national level, *The Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Parks Canada 2010) provides guidance for the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic places, including cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) and built heritage resources (BHRs). Such guidance includes the planning and implementation of heritage conservation activities.

2.2 Provincial Policies and Guidelines

2.2.1 Environmental Assessment Act and Guideline

Within the *Environmental Assessment Act,* the environment includes "any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans." An Environmental Assessment (EA) is a study that evaluates the potential positive and/or negative effects of a project on the environment. This study is conducted as part of a streamlined EA process known as a Municipal Class EA (MCEA), which applies to routine projects grouped into classes that range from A (minor undertakings) to C (new construction of large facilities). The MCEA applies to municipal infrastructure undertakings including roads, water, and wastewater projects.

The *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* indicates a need to describe the "affected environment" that is "a spatially defined area within which land will be altered as a result of the proponent's development" (MCM 1992:3). As such, ARA completes in-depth research and evaluation of any potential cultural heritage resource within the study area. ARA's business practice also considers the study area and any adjacent properties. This ensures that every BHR and CHL that may be subject to potential indirect project impacts is identified.

2.2.2 Planning Act

Section 2 of the Ontario *Planning Act* indicates that a council of a Municipality have regard for matters of provincial interest such as: "(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest" (Government of Ontario 1990). Section 3 of the *Planning Act* directs a municipal Council's decisions to be consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020).

2.2.3 The Provincial Policy Statement (2020)

The *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) contains a combined statement of the Province's land use planning policies. It provides the provincial government's policies on a range of land use planning issues including cultural heritage outlined. As outlined in Section 2.0 on Wise Use of and Management of Resources: "Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-

being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits" (MMAH 2020:24). The PPS 2020 promotes the conservation of cultural heritage resources through detailed polices in Section 2.6, such as "2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved" and "2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except 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" (MMAH 2020:31).

2.2.4 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (*OHA*), R.S.O. 1990, c.018) is the guiding piece of provincial legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. The *OHA* gives provincial and municipalities governments the authority and power to conserve Ontario's heritage. The *OHA* has policies which address individual properties (Part IV), and heritage districts (Part IV), which require municipalities to create a register of such properties and allows the municipalities to list or de-list non-designated properties which may have cultural heritage value or interest (Section 27).

In order to objectively identify cultural heritage resources, O. Reg. 9/06 (as amended by O. Reg. 569/22) made under the *OHA* sets out nine criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) (MCM 2006b:20–27). The criteria set out in the regulation were developed to identify and evaluate properties for designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties that are not yet protected employ O. Reg. 9/06 to determine if they have CHVI. In the absence of specific CHL evaluation criteria, O. Reg 9/06 is also applied to consider the built and natural features and the property as a whole.

The O. Reg. 9/06 criteria are as follows:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

2.2.5 Niagara Escapement Plan

The *Niagara Escarpment Plan* notes that:

> *The natural areas found across the Niagara Escarpment act to clean the air, provide drinking water and support recreational activities that benefit public health and overall quality of life, as well as helping to address and mitigate the effects of climate change. In addition, the region's cultural heritage, including First Nations and Métis and European presence, is visible on the Escarpment landscape. These resources need to be protected over the long term to ensure that the connection to our shared past is maintained and that quality of life is not diminished as growth takes place* (NEC 2021:1).

Section 1.3 Escarpment Natural Area, contains several objectives to address protection and enhancement of natural areas including the objective 1.3.3 "to conserve cultural heritage resources, including features and areas of interest to First Nations and Metis communities" (NEC 2021:14). This objectives is echoed in the sections, Escarpment Protection Area (Section 1.4), Escarpment Rural Area (Section 1.5), Minor Urban Centre (Section 1.6), Urban Area (Section 1.7), and Escarpment Recreation Area (Section 1.8).

Section 2.10 outlines the policies specific to Cultural Heritage and the objective is to "The objective is to conserve the Escarpment's cultural heritage resources, including significant built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources" (2021: 76). 2.10.1 requires that "Development shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources are conserved" (2021:76). Further, 2.10.2 states that:

> *Where proposed development is likely to impact cultural heritage resources or areas of archaeological potential, the proponent shall undertake a heritage impact assessment and/or archaeological assessment. The proponent must demonstrate that heritage attributes will be conserved through implementation of proposed mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.* (2021:77).

Mirroring the earlier Section 1.8 objective, under the Section 3.10 related to the Niagara Escarpment Parks and Open Space System, which concern parks and open spaces within the Niagara Escarpment Plan, is "the conservation of cultural heritage resources, including features of interest to First Nation and Métis communities" (NEC 2021:91).

In summary, protection of cultural heritage resources is an objective of the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

2.3 Green Belt Plan

As outlined in the *Green Belt Plan* (Government of Ontario 2017) "The requirements of the NEP, established under the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act, continue to apply and the Protected Countryside policies do not apply, with the exception of section 3.3" (2017b:13). Within Section 3.3 on Parkland, Open Space and Trails, the opening notes:

> *A system of parklands, open spaces, water bodies and trails across the Greenbelt is necessary to provide opportunities for recreation, tourism and appreciation of cultural heritage and natural heritage. They serve as an important component of complete communities and provide important benefits to support environmental protection, improved air quality and climate change mitigation. This system currently supports a variety of passive and active uses as well as health, economic and other quality of life benefits within the Greenbelt* (Government of Ontario 2017:30).

2.4 Municipal Policies

2.4.1 County of Grey Official Plan

Recolour Grey: County of Grey Official Plan (2023) provides a framework to "foster healthy, happy communities" (County of Grey 2023:7). The cultural environment is considered one of the reasons why Grey County is valued and that it needs to be protected (Section 1.4.1, County of Grey 2023:11).

Within Section 4.5 "Our Culture" subsection 4.5.1 "Our Cultural Heritage" contains policies related specifically to cultural heritage conservation in Grey County. Cultural heritage is seen to be "essential to protect and preserve as it provides a glimpse into our unique past and adds to the overall quality and character of our County" (County of Grey 2023:69). One of the policies within 4.5.1 10 "General Cultural Heritage Policies", states that:

> *Local municipalities are encouraged to identify cultural heritage resources by establishing and maintaining a register of properties situated in the municipality that are of cultural heritage value or interest. Local municipalities will include on their register all properties designated under Part IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act and including but not limited to:*
>
> *a) Cultural heritage resources of interest to the County;*
> *b) Cultural heritage resources identified in provincial or federal inventories;*
> *c) Additional cultural heritage resources that the council of the local municipalities believe to be of cultural heritage value or interest;*
> d) *Areas of archaeological potential, and archaeological and historical resources identified by the Province* (County of Grey 2023:69-70).

2.4.2 Town of Blue Mountains Official Plan

The Town of Blue Mountains Official Plan (2016) outlines goals of the Official Plan which includes strategic objectives regarding cultural heritage resources. Strategic objective A3.12.2.1 is to "enhance the character of the Town by protecting and maintaining the Municipality's cultural

heritage resource*s* and rich heritage for future generations". Similar to the County, Town of Blue Mountains will use heritage legislation to conserve cultural heritage resources as stated in strategic objective A3.12.4 (2016:31) "Pursue the designation, or other means of protection, under the Ontario Heritage Act, of significant cultural heritage resources". Additionally, Policy D3.3.3 (2016:188) provides for Ontario Heritage designation with Council passing a "by-law to designate cultural heritage resources, such as individual properties and conservation district pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act…".

Section D3 within Part D "General Development Policies" contains multiple policies specific to cultural heritage resources conservation. The Town acknowledges the importance of support to conserve its heritage as objective D3.1 (Town of Blue Mountains 2016:185) is to "encourage the establishment of and seek the advice of a Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee when making decisions regarding the conservation of cultural heritage resources in the Town". To implement objectives of the Official Plan, the Town also is considering conducting a Cultural Heritage Master Plan (CHMP) (Policy D3.2.1, Town of Blue Mountains 2016:185).

With respect to public works, Policy D3.2.3 states that:

> *Public authorities have the ability to make decisions affecting the public realm that can have a positive impact on cultural heritage resources. On this basis, the carrying out of any public work by any Public Authority shall have regard to the retention and protection of identified cultural heritage resources in accordance with the goals and objectives of this Plan and the CHMP* (Town of Blue Mountains 2016:187).

To address potential impacts to cultural heritage resources, Policy D3.2.2 (2016:186-187) indicates the Town may require a Cultural Heritage Impact Statement (CHIS) which is to determine any potential impacts development may have on a resource, as part of an application for development, and Policy D3.2.4 (2016:187) states that "Council may impose as a condition of any *development* approval the retention and conservation of cultural heritage resources identified in a CHIS or the CHMP, or the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, to minimize the impact of the development on the cultural heritage resource".

2.5 Policy Conclusion

The Official Plan policies in the Regional Official Plan and the Town'sOP call for the conservation of cultural heritage resources. The Federal guidelines outline best practices for activities on heritage properties. This CHAR will address these cultural heritage policies as they relate to the Long Point Sanitary Sewer and Craigleith Wastewater Treatment Plan project.

3.0 KEY CONCEPTS

The following concepts require clear definition in advance of the methodological overview and proper understanding is fundamental for any discussion pertaining to cultural heritage resources:

- **Cultural Heritage Value or Interest** (CHVI), also referred to as Heritage Value, is identified if a property meets one of the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 9/06 namely historic or associate value, design or physical value and/or contextual value. Provincial significance is defined under *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) O. Reg*. 10/06.
- **Built Heritage Resource** (BHR) can be defined in the *PPS* as: "a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial and/or federal and/or international registers" (MMAH 2020:41).
- **Conserved** means "the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by relevant planning authority and/or decision-makers. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments" (MMAH 2020:41).
- **Cultural Heritage Landscape** (CHL) is defined in the *PPS* as: "a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g., a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site)" (MMAH 2020:42).
- **Heritage Attributes** are defined as: "the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property's cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property)." (MMAH 2020:44-45).
- **Protected heritage property** is defined as "property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites" (MMAH 2020:49).

- **Significant** in reference to cultural heritage is defined as: "resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act" (MMAH 2020:51).

Key heritage definitions from the *County of Grey Official Plan* are as follows:

- **Character** means "Means the aggregate of the distinct features that work together to identify a particular area or neighbourhood. The distinct features may include the built and natural elements of an area.**"** (2016:247).
- **Cultural Heritage Resources** mean "those things left by a people of a given geographic area, and includes:
  a) built heritage, such as buildings, structures, monuments or remains of historical, cultural or architectural value, and including Protected Heritage Property;
  b) cultural heritage landscapes, such as rural, hamlet or urban uses of historical or scenic interest; and,
  c) archaeological resources." (2016:249).
- **Heritage Conservation District** means "an area defined by the Town to be of unique character to be conserved through a designation By-law pursuant to Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act" (2022:G-4).
- **Significant** means "c) in regard to cultural heritage, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people" (2016:267).

4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 4.1.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 4.1.2 documents past and present land uses. No previous archaeological or heritage reports containing relevant background information were identified during the research component of the study.

4.1 Settlement History

4.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted projectiles
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted projectiles
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Saugeen and Algonkian lifeways; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)
Late Woodland	AD 900–1600	Practice of maize horticulture spread beyond the western end of Lake Ontario; Algonkian-speaking peoples lived along the Georgian Bay littoral; Known historically as the Odawa/Ottawa/Ondatauauat Nation, these people are best understood from early 17th century explorers; Primarily mobile hunters and gatherers who lived in small population groups; Bands began to build longhouses in some areas in the early 17th century

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

4.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Hunter 1909a–b; Cumming 1970; Lajeunesse 1960; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, encountering a variety of Indigenous groups (including both Iroquoian-speakers and Algonkian-speakers); European goods begin to replace traditional tools
	Mid- to Late 17th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; 'The Great Peace of Montreal' treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early and mid-18th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties arranged by the Crown; First acquisition is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
Loyalist Influx	Late 18th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Constitutional Act of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18th and early 19th century	Nominally became part of Kent County in 1792 and Simcoe County in 1798; Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Purchase completed in the east in 1818; First surveyed townships were Alta and Zero (later Collingwood and St. Vincent); Bond Head-Saugeen Treaty completed in the west in 1836; Keppel and Sarawak initially kept as reserves, but were later surrendered; Indian Strip acquired in 1851; Grey County created after the abolition of the district system in 1849

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Early 19th century	Surveyed by Thomas Kelly in 1832 and Charles Rankin in 1833; First settlers arrived in 1834; Settlement initially facilitated by Crown Lands Agent H.C. Young, and four communities were founded (two Scottish, one Irish and one German); Scottish settlement at Bowmore (Duntroon) began with free grants, and 21 families settled there in 1834
Township Development	Mid-19th and early 20th century	Population reached 420 by 1842 (mostly Scottish); 7,628 ha had been taken up by 1846, with 623 ha under cultivation; 3 grist mills and 3 saw mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway/the Northern Railway (1855) and a branch of the Hamilton & North Western Railway (1879); Collingwood was the principal settlement; Surrounding communities include Stayner, Nottawa, Batteaux, Duntroon, Singhampton, Glen Huron, Dunedin, Creemore and Avening

Georgian Bay, is recognized and used by Indigenous Communities into the present. Specifically, in recent work in the Town of Collingwood also along Georgian Bay, the following was noted:

- As recognized by the Provincial and Federal government the territory of the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and the Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation, collectively identified as the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) includes the land and waters surrounding Collingwood;
- The Saugeen Ojibway Nation people hold a sacred relationship with water and the duty to care and protect;
- SON fisheries continue to actively operate in the region;
- Indigenous peoples have lived and cared for the land and water since time immemorial, long before the development along the shores of Georgian Bay;
- Our understanding of the relationship and importance of the land and water continues to grow as we look to Elders and Knowledge Keepers who have helped guide our learning drawing upon oral histories and teachings;
- The Awen' Gathering Place adjacent to Collingwood Harbour captures a 'spirit of place'. Designed through a comprehensive Indigenous consultation process. Awen' recognizes First Nations presence in South Georgian Bay and specifically, the areas along Collingwood's waterfront as places of gathering as First Nation peoples travelled through the Territory on land or water.

4.1.3 Past and Present Land Use

4.1.3.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities actively utilized the land and its resources well into post-Contact times, and they would have managed the landscape to varying degrees (e.g., establishing clearings for campsites, plant cultivation, etc.). During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area is located between the historical limits of Collingwood to the east and Craigleith to the west. Craigleith became a part of the Town of the Blue Mountains on January 1, 2001. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as predominantly residential.

4.1.3.2 Town of Collingwood

The Town of Collingwood, named for Admiral Lord Cuthbert Collingwood, was established following the arrival of the Huron, Simcoe and Ontario Railway (later Ontario Northern Railway), which in 1853, proposed Collingwood by name as the terminus of the rail line. When the railway arrived in 1854, the landscape was described as an,

> *impenetrable mass of cedar swamp with no roads into or out of it. The surrounding county was a very sparsely settled, and in the now wealthy Township of Nottawasaga there were not half a dozen teams of horses. Indeed, in those days, Collingwood had no existence except on paper and in the prophetic visions of the determined pioneers who came to displace the swamp and forest* (Vuckson: 2015:2)

The settlement of the area that would become the Town of Collingwood began with the opening of the Centre Road (now Hurontario Street) from Nottawa to Collingwood around 1854 (Hunter 1909a:107). The opening of this section of Hurontario Street connected Lake Huron to Lake Ontario by road. With established roadways and shipbuilding becoming a major industry, the Town of Collingwood was incorporated as a Town by Act of Legislature of the United Canadas on January 1, 1858 (Collingwood Centennial Committee 1958; Cotton 2005:86). Around the time Hurontario Street was completed to Collingwood, the last leg of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railway line was completed from Allandale to Collingwood. The Town was now connected by road, rail and water.

By 1860 the Lakeshore Road from Collingwood to Mulmur, which begun as a corduroy road to facilitate the construction of the railway in the area, was gravelled (Hunter 1909a:122). The population of Collingwood had grown to 1,408 people by 1861 (Cotton 2005:88). Logging continued to be a major industry at Collingwood toward the end of the 19th century, and a sawmill was erected near the foot of Pine, Hotchkiss and Peckham Streets (Cotton 2005:88). Gradually, timber stands were depleted, and the logging industry was replaced by shipbuilding and the shipping industries. Collingwood became a shipping locale on Georgian Bay in the mid-19th century following the construction of a grain elevator by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron railway company at the northern extent of their rail line. Collingwood continued to receive grain shipments from western Canada for further distribution by rail at an increasing rate into the 20th century.

4.1.3.3 Village of Craigleith

The village of Craigleith was first settled by John Brazier and a post office was established in 1857 (Scott 2010, Blue Mountain Public Library 2023). The area was originally called Shalefield after the Shale Oil Works, a business founded by William Pollard in 1859 on the shores of Georgian Bay which extracted oil from bituminous local shales (Scott 2010). By 1864, the business had foundered due to the discovery of oil at Petrolia (Scott 2010). In the mid nineteenth century, Sir Sandford Fleming purchased Brazier's former plot and called the area Craigleith, possibly after Scottish village near the Firth of Forth (Scott, 2010, Blue Mountains Public Library 2023). A quarry and furniture store were established, and the Flemings donated land for the construction of a public school. The 1862 schoolhouse was Craigleith's only public stone building and served as

a school from its construction until 1968. It was rebuilt following an 1893 fire, and now serves as the Craigleith Community Centre (Town of Blue Mountains 2023).

By 1870 the village had a population of around 80 people (Lovell 1870). In 1872, the Northern Railway reached the neighbouring community of Thornbury when the North Grey Railway was built between Collingwood and Meaford (Cooper 2009). A train station was built in 1880 on land donated by Andrew Fleming, it originally comprised a small waiting area for passengers and a residence for the Station and Quarry Master and their family (Blue Mountains Public Library 2023). An 1888 gazetteer indicates that Craigleith had a post office, rail station, and public school, as well as two churches: a Methodist congregation and a Plymouth Brethren church (Polk et. al. 1888).

Due to its close proximity to the Blue Mountains and Georgian Bay, Craigleith became a popular tourist destination during all seasons. In the 1940s, the rail lines were integral to winter tourism, as they brought in skiers and winter sportsmen to the mountain resorts (Blue Mountain Public Library 2023). However, railway passenger services was discontinued in the 1960s, and the entire line was abandoned in 1985 (Cooper 2009). The rail station was redeveloped into a restaurant known as The Depot in 1964, and was purchased by the Town of the Blue Mountains in 2001. It now serves as the Craigleith Museum (Blue Mountains Public Library 2023). The area also hosts Craigleith Provincial Park, established in 1967 (Town of the Blue Mountains 2023). Craigleith became a part of the Town of the Blue Mountains on January 1, 2001, when the Town of Thornbury was amalgamated with the Township of Collingwood. The area remains a popular destination for tourists, sports enthusiasts, and cottagers.

4.1.3.4 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, one patent plan, two historical settlement maps, one topographic map, and one aerial image were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (1871) (OHCMP 2019);
- Maps of Nottawasaga Township (1881) and Collingwood Township (1880) in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (MU 2001);
- A topographic map from 1945 (OCUL 2023); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (U of T 2023).

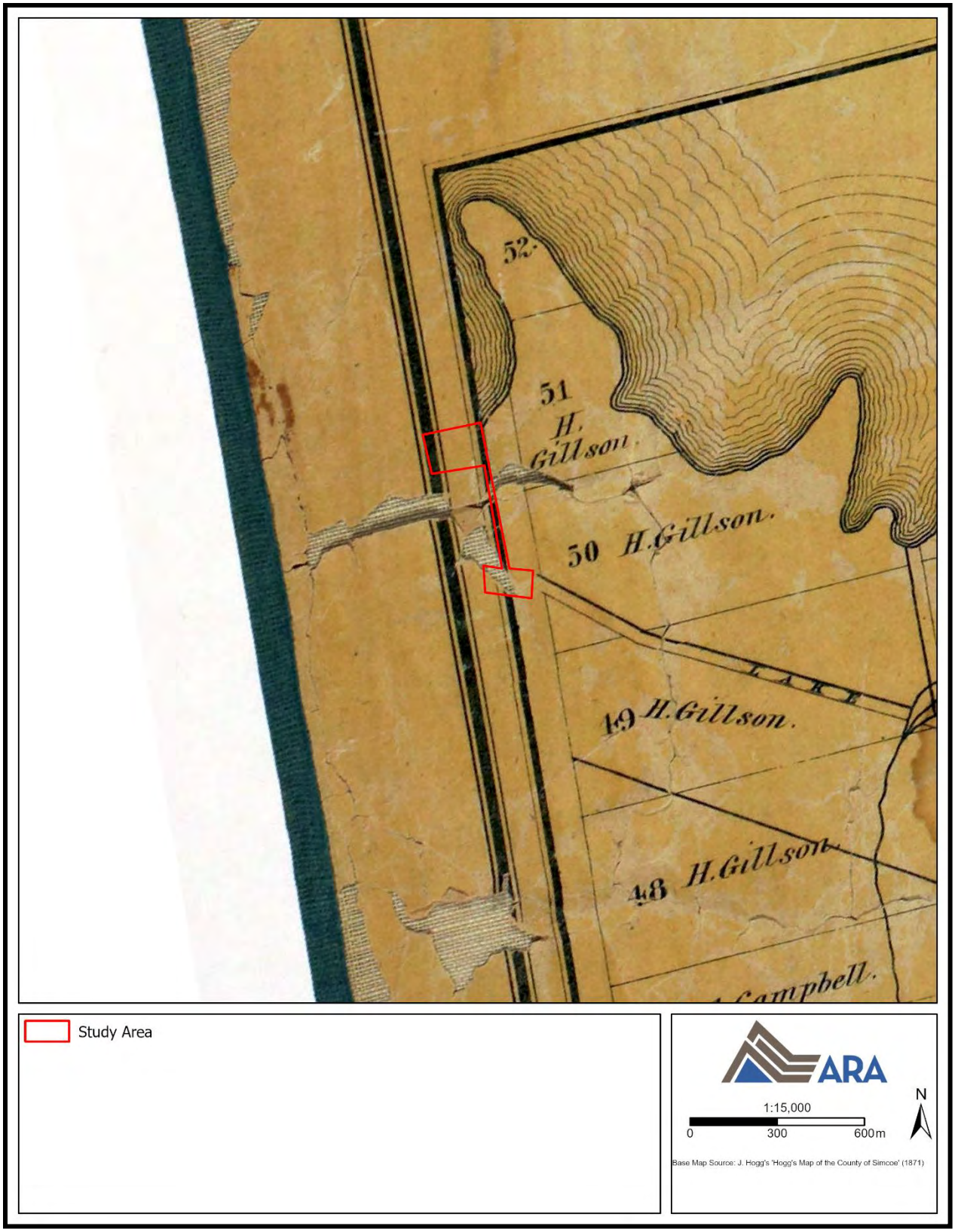
The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 3 - Map 6.

Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (1871) indicates that the study area is located on the boundary between Nottawasaga Township, in Simcoe County, and Collingwood Township, in Grey County. The study area lies partially within Lots 51 and 50 in Concession 12 of Nottawasaga Township and Lots 20 and 21 in Concession 1 of Collingwood Township. However, as a map of Grey County was not available digitally, the concessions and owners of those parcels were not able to be determined (see Map 3). Lots 50 and 51, Concession 12, Nottawasaga Township were both owned by H. Gillson. There are no structures, notable features, or landmarks within or adjacent to the

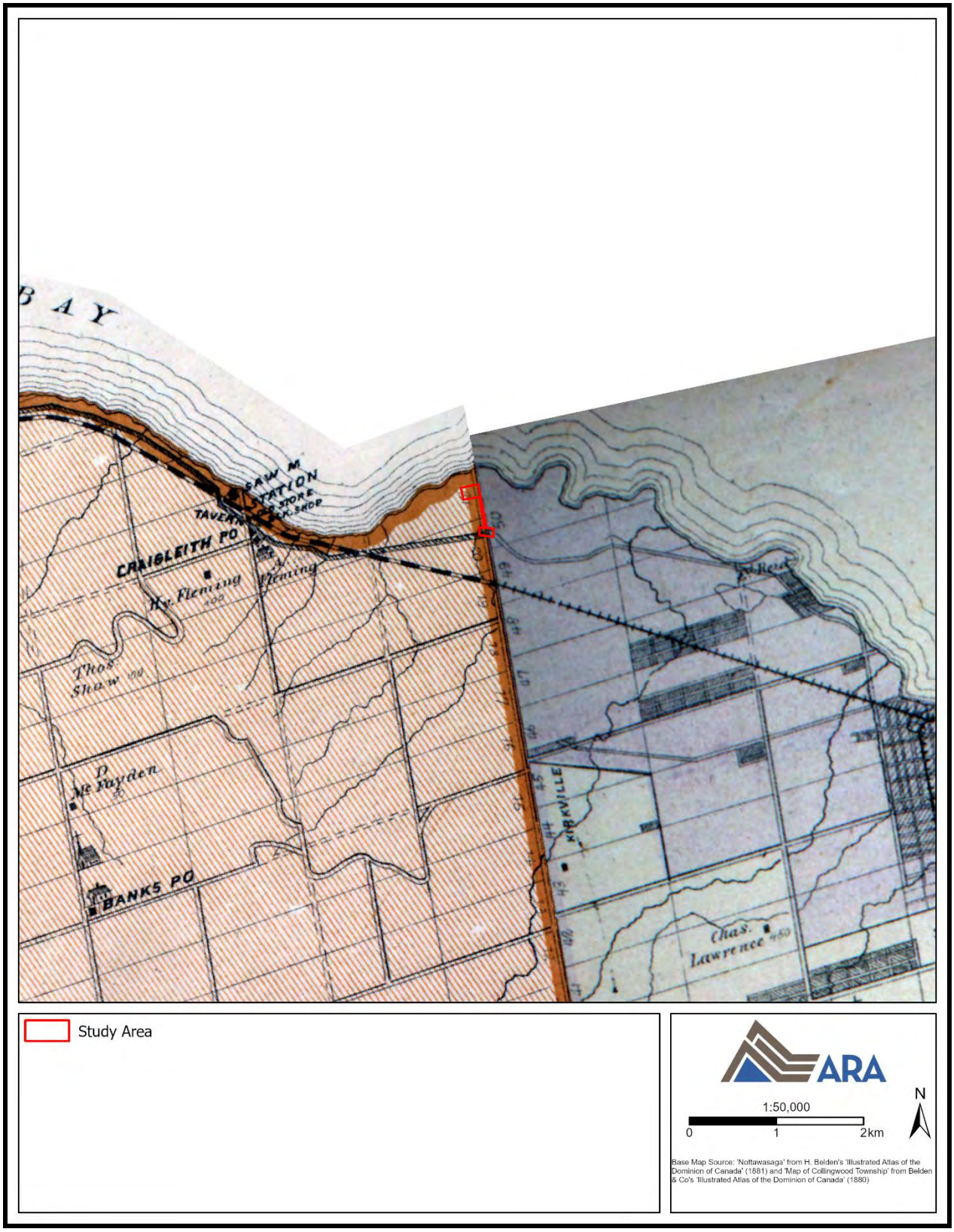
study area, and the south boundary of the study area was located along the historic Lake Shore Road, now Highway 26.

The *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*'s maps of Nottawasaga Township (1881) and Collingwood Township (1880) indicate that the study area is still located on the border of the two townships. None of the lots have an owner or occupier listed, nor are there any structures or notable features (such as orchards) within or adjacent to the study area (see Map 4). Lake Shore Road continued to traverse the southern portion of the study area, and a rail corridor traversed Lot 19, Concession 1, Collingwood Township and Lots 48 and 49, Concession 12, Nottawasaga Township to the south of the study area's boundaries, while Georgian Bay was located to the north.

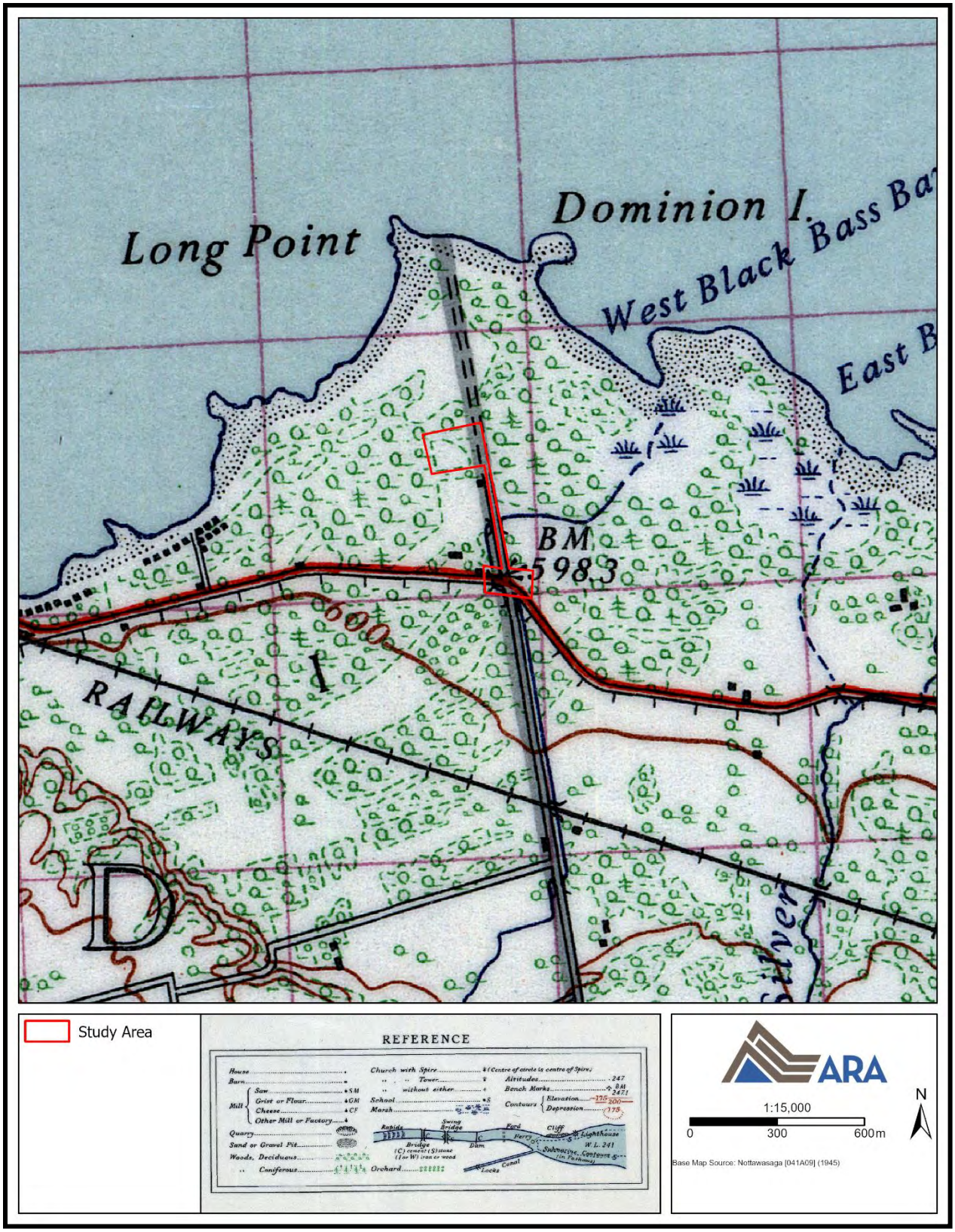
The topographic map from 1945 indicates that the study area consisted of surveyed roadways, cleared road allowances, and deciduous woodlot (see Map 5). Georgian Bay is located to the north of the study area and a rail corridor is located to the south. Lake Shore Road/Highway 26 intersected with Long Point Road at the study area's southern boundary and there are no structures within the study area itself. However, several structures are adjacent to it; all adjacent structures are located on the west side of Long Point Road. A 1954 aerial photograph confirms the location of these structures, although the quality of the photograph is quite poor (see Map 6). The water treatment plant did not exist at that time, and the type and function of existing structures cannot be determined from either the topographic map or the aerial photograph.



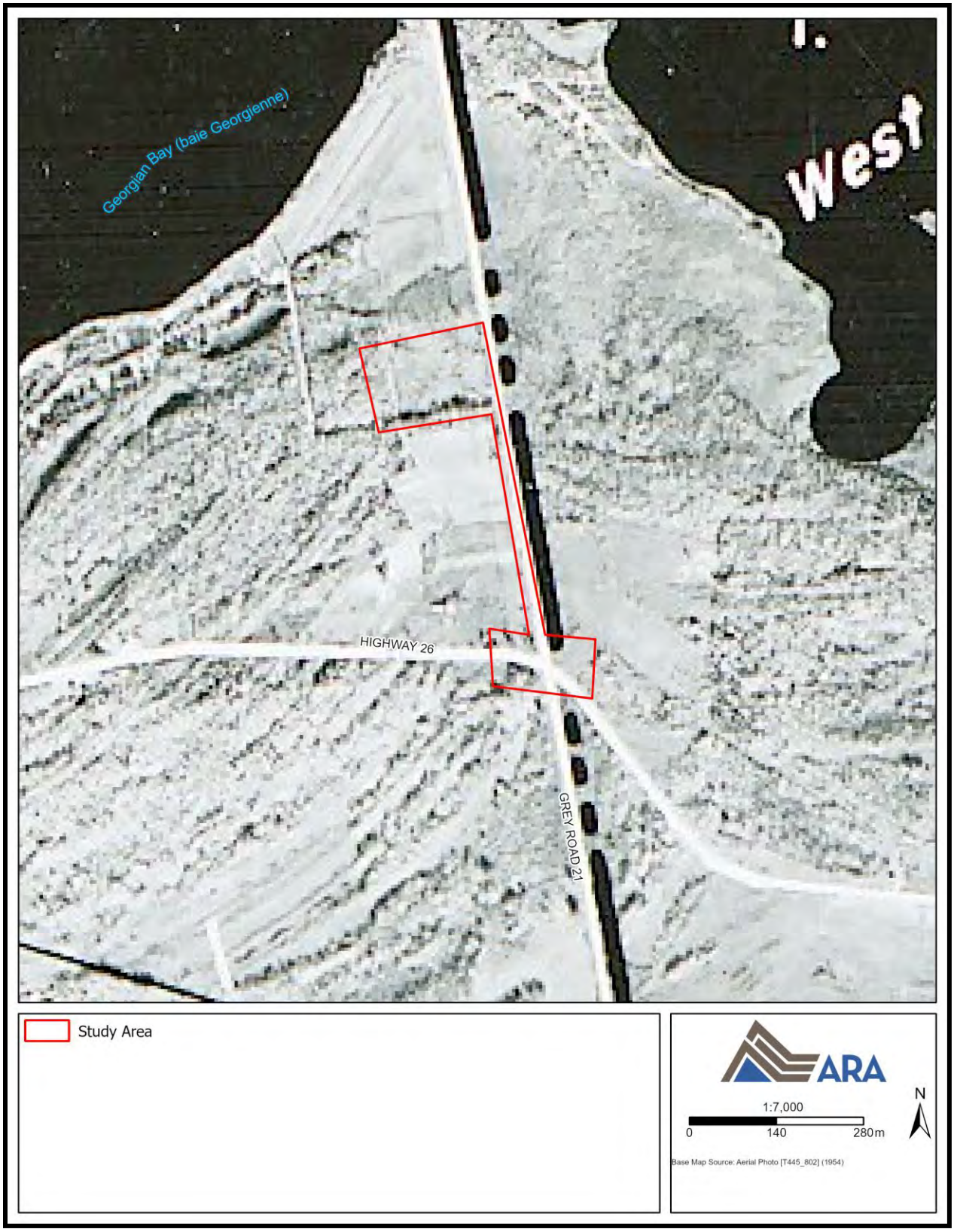
Map 3: Study Area on *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (1871)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)



Map 4: Study Area on *Belden's Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1880/81)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill 2001)



Map 5: Topographic Map of the Study Area (1945)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2023)



Map 6: Aerial Image (1954) Showing Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri, University of Toronto 2023)

5.0 CONSULTATION

BHRs and CHLs are broadly referred to as cultural heritage resources. A variety of types of recognition exist to commemorate and/or protect cultural heritage resources in Ontario.

The Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), makes recommendations to declare a site, event or person of national significance. The National Historic Sites program commemorates important sites that had a nationally significant effect on, or illustrates a nationally important aspect of, the history of Canada. A National Historic Event is a recognized event that evokes a moment, episode, movement or experience in the history of Canada. National Historic People are people who are recognized as those who through their words or actions, have made a unique and enduring contribution to the history of Canada. There exists Parks Canada's online *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations* which captures these national commemorations. This directory also lists Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings and Heritage Lighthouses. It is important to note that these federal commemoration programs do not offer protection from alteration or destruction. The *Federal Canadian Heritage Database* was searched, and no plaques or properties were noted within or adjacent to the study area (Parks Canada 2023).

The Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) operates the Provincial Plaque Program that has over 1,250 provincial plaques recognizing key people, places and events that shaped the province. Additionally, properties owned by the province may be recognized as a "provincial heritage property" (MCM 2010). The OHT plaque database was searched and none of the properties within or adjacent to the study area are commemorated with an OHT plaque (OHT 2021).

The MCM's current list of Heritage Conservation Districts was consulted. No designated districts were identified in or adjacent to the study area (MCM 2019). The list of properties designated by the MCM under Section 34.5 of the OHA was consulted. No properties in or adjacent to the study area are listed.

Many municipal heritage committees and historical societies provide plaques for local places of interest. "One role of municipal heritage groups (i.e., municipal heritage committees, historical societies) is to educate and inform the community on local heritage and several ways this could occur could include: producing descriptive guides and newsletters or by installing commemorative plaques" (MCM 2007:8). The list of outdoor plaques on the Town of the Blue Mountains Public Library was consulted and no plaques were located on properties within or adjacent to the study area (Blue Mountains Public Library 2023). The Town of the Blue Mountains list of heritage cemeteries was also consulted, and no properties were found within or adjacent to the study area (Town of the Blue Mountains 2023).

At project commencement, ARA contacted the Town of the Blue Mountains and Grey County to inquire about: 1) protected properties within or adjacent to the study area, 2) properties with other types of recognition in or adjacent to the study area, 3) previous studies relevant to the current study, and 4) other heritage concerns regarding the study area. ARA received a response from Grey County planning staff on September 19th, 2023, indicating that there are no cultural or built heritage of interest in the study area. The Town of Blue Mountain's Town Clerk responded on

September 21, 2023, and provided the Town's Municipal Heritage Register which confirmed that no properties on the heritage register are within or adjacent to the study area.

6.0 FIELD SURVEY

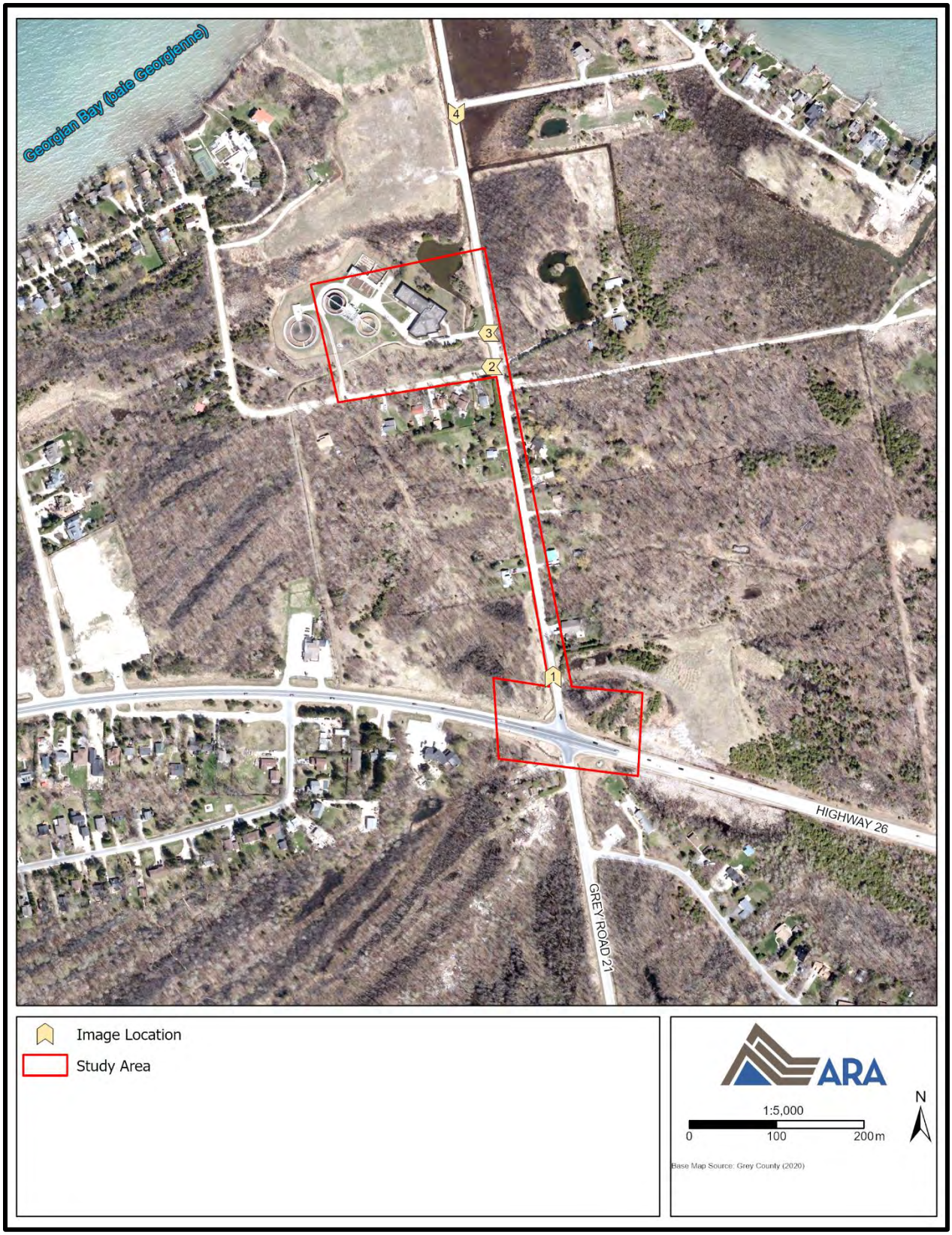
The field survey component of an assessment involves the collection of primary data through systematic photographic documentation of all potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as identified through historical research and consultation. Generally, potential cultural heritage resources are identified by applying a 40-year rolling timeline. This timeline is considered an industry best practice (i.e., MTO 2008). A date of 40 years does not automatically attribute CHVI to a resource; rather, that it should be flagged as a potential resource and evaluated for CHVI.

Additional cultural heritage resources may also be identified during the survey itself. Photographs capturing all properties with potential BHRs and CHLs are taken, as are general views of the surrounding landscape. The field survey also assists in confirming the location of each potential cultural heritage resource and helps to determine the relationship between resources. Given that such surveys are limited to areas of public access (i.e., roadways, intersections, non-private lands, etc.), there is always the possibility that obscured cultural heritage resources may be missed or that heritage attributes may be refined upon closer inspection.

A field survey was conducted on August 3, 2023, to photograph and document the study area. The field survey was conducted from publicly accessible, non-private lands.

7.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The study area and all adjacent properties were assessed for potential CHVI to determine if there were any BHRs or CHLs. Based on consultation and the field survey of the study area, no BHRs or CHLs were identified. The study area was photo-documented and the location of the photographs appear in the Map below.



Map 7: Heritage Resource Assessment Photo Map
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

Image 1: Long Point Road at South Edge of Study Area
(August 3, 2023; View Facing North)

Image 2: Brophy's Lane
(August 3, 2023; View Facing West)

Image 3: Town of Blue Mountains Water Treatment Plant
(August 3, 2023; View Facing West)

Image 4: Long Point Road at North Edge of Study Area
(August 3, 2023; View Facing South)

8.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This CHAR is being completed as part of a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate and select the preferred solution to convey wastewater to the Craigleith Waterwater Treatment Plant (WWTP) from all of the Craigleigth sanitary collection system. The project description notes that the Class EA has a specific focus on the Grey Road 21 sanitary trunk sewer.

It is understood that the existing sanitary pumping station and sanitary sewer between Craigleith Pumping Station and County Road 21 is currently undersized to service the projected amount of wastewater in the service area nor was it intended to be a permanently service the area when first implemented in 2006. A preliminary servicing assessment determined that the preferred development plan includes a trunk sewer connected to a new sanitary pumping station at Craigleith WWTP.

The preferred development plan will include the extension of a gravity trunk sewer along the west side of Long Point Road from the connection point of the Grey Road 21 Trunk Sanitary Sewer at the southeast corner of Grey Road 21 and Highway 26. The new trunk sewer will lead to the entrance of the WWTP located on the east side of Long Point Road (see Figure 1). A new sanitary pumping station will be located on the Craigleith WWTP property opposite to the existing administration building entrance (see Figure 2).

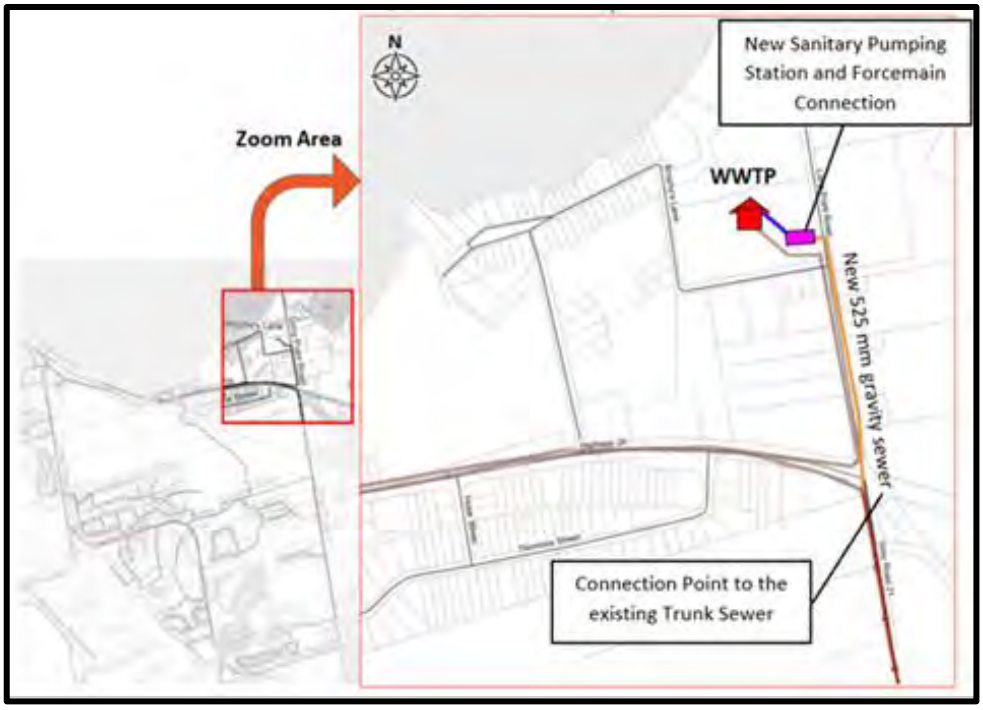


Figure 1: Preferred Development Plan for New Trunk Sewer and Sanitary Pumping Station
(WT Infrastructure Solutions Inc., 2023)

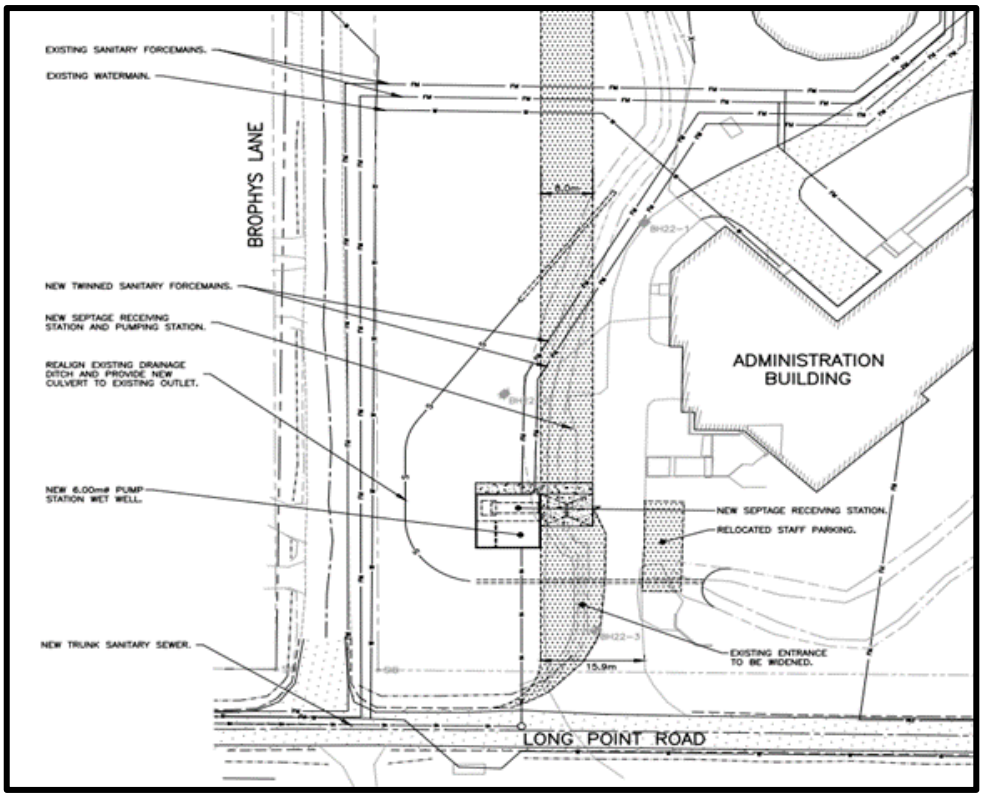


Figure 2: New Sanitary Pumping Station Located at Craigleith WWTP
(WT Infrastructure Solutions Inc., 2023)

9.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT

The study area consists of an approximately 0.5 km corridor of the two lane roadway, Long Point Road and the property parcel containing the Craigleith WWTP. After conducting historical research, consultation and field survey, no cultural heritage resources were identified within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, there are no concerns with respect to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes related the proposed Long Point Sanitary Sewer and Craigleith WWTP in the Town of the Blue Mountains.

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Appendix A: Team Member Curriculum Vitae

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Biography

Kayla Jonas Galvin, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s Heritage Operations Manager, has extensive experience evaluating cultural heritage resources and landscapes for private and public-sector clients to fulfil the requirements of provincial and municipal legislation such as the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* and municipal Official Plans. She served as Team Lead on the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport Historic Places Initiative, which drafted over 850 Statements of Significance and for *Heritage Districts Work!*, a study of 64 heritage conservation districts in Ontario. Kayla was an editor *of Arch, Truss and Beam: The Grand River Watershed Heritage Bridge Inventory* and has worked on Municipal Heritage Registers in several municipalities. Kayla has drafted over 150 designation reports and by-laws for the City of Kingston, the City of Burlington, the Town of Newmarket, Municipality of Chatham-Kent, City of Brampton and the Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville. Kayla is the Heritage Team Lead for ARA's roster assignments for Infrastructure Ontario and oversees evaluation of properties according to *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*. Kayla is a Registered Professional Planner (RPP), a Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP), is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and is the President of the Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals.

Education

2016	MA in Planning, University of Waterloo. Thesis Topic: *Goderich – A Case Study of Conserving Cultural Heritage Resources in a Disaster*
2003–2008	Honours BES University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario Joint Major: Environment and Resource Studies and Anthropology

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Registered Professional Planner (RPP)
Current	Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP)
Current	Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
Current	President, Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals

Work Experience

Current	**Heritage Operations Manager, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.** Oversees business development for the Heritage Department, coordinates completion of designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.
2009–2013	**Heritage Planner, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo**

Coordinated the completion of various contracts associated with built heritage including responding to grants, RFPs and initiating service proposals.

2008–2009, 2012 **Project Coordinator–Heritage Conservation District Study, ACO**
Coordinated the field research and authored reports for the study of 32 Heritage Conservation Districts in Ontario. Managed the efforts of over 84 volunteers, four staff and municipal planners from 23 communities.

2007–2008 **Team Lead, Historic Place Initiative, Ministry of Culture**
Liaised with Ministry of Culture Staff, Centre's Director and municipal heritage staff to draft over 850 Statements of Significance for properties to be nominated to the Canadian Register of Historic Places. Managed a team of four people.

Selected Professional Development

2019 OPPI and WeirFoulds Client Seminar: Bill 108 – More Homes, More Choice.
2019 Annual attendance at Ontario Heritage Conference, Goderich, ON (Two-days).
2019 Information Session: Proposed Amendments to the OHA, by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.
2018 Indigenous Canada Course, University of Alberta.
2018 Volunteer Dig, Mohawk Institute.
2018 Indigenizing Planning, three webinar series, Canadian Institute of Planners
2018 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium.
2018 Transforming Public Apathy to Revitalize Engagement, Webinar, MetorQuest.
2018 How to Plan for Communities: Listen to the Them, Webinar, CIP.
2017 Empowering Indigenous Voices in Impact Assessments, Webinar, International Association for Impact Assessments.
2017 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium.
2017 Capitalizing on Heritage, National Trust Conference, Ottawa, ON.
2016 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium.
2016 Heritage Rising, National Trust Conference, Hamilton.
2016 Ontario Heritage Conference St. Marys and Stratford, ON.
2016 Heritage Inventories Workshop, City of Hamilton & ERA Architects.
2015 Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium.
2015 City of Hamilton: Review of Existing Heritage Permit and Heritage Designation Process Workshop.
2015 Leadership Training for Managers Course, Dale Carnegie Training.

Selected Publications

2018 "Conserving Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Waterloo: An Innovative Approach." *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter*, Winter 2018.
2018 "Restoring Pioneer Cemeteries" *Ontario Association of Heritage Professionals Newsletter.* Spring 2018. *In print.*
2015 "Written in Stone: Cemeteries as Heritage Resources." *Municipal World*, Sept. 2015.
2015 "Bringing History to Life." *Municipal World*, February 2015, pages 11-12.
2014 "Inventorying our History." *Ontario Planning Journal*, January/February 2015.
2014 "Assessing the success of Heritage Conservation Districts: Insights from Ontario Canada." with R. Shipley and J. Kovacs. *Cities*

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Aly Bousfield-Bastedo, ARA's Heritage Technical Writer and researcher has four years of experience in evaluating cultural heritage resources, conducting historical research and providing conservation recommendations on a variety of projects. She holds an Honours BA in Sociology from the University of Guelph as well as a post-graduate certificate in Urban Design from Simon Fraser University. Building on these experiences, Aly received a graduate Diploma in Heritage Conservation from the Willowbank School of Restoration Arts. Aly has gained substantial experience in provincial and municipal legislation and guidelines, including the *Ontario Heritage Act, Official Plans*, the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places*, and the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit*. Aly has gained considerable experience in evaluating potential impacts and recommending mitigation strategies for a variety of resources such as farmsteads, bridges, houses, churches, cultural heritage landscapes and heritage districts in urban and rural areas.

Education

2017-2020	Post-Graduate Diploma in Heritage Conservation, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts. Queenston, ON
2016-2017	Post-Graduate Certificate in Urban Design, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC
2009-2013	Honours BA, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON Sociology

Select Work Experience

Current	**Technical Writer and Researcher, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.** Produce deliverables for ARA's heritage team, including historic research, heritage assessment and evaluation for designation by-laws, Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations.
2021	**Cultural Consultant, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture** Provided liaison and advisory services to municipalities and stakeholders in the heritage sector on cultural heritage legislation in Ontario.
2020	**Heritage Planning Consultant, Megan Hobson & Associates** Provided heritage consulting services, including site investigation and documentation. Provided cultural heritage value assessment and evaluations.
2019-2020	**Cultural Heritage Planning Intern, ERA Architects** Coordinated and authored various heritage related contracts. Duties included historic research, heritage impact assessments, cultural heritage assessments and evaluations.
2016-2017	**Heritage Vancouver, Programs and Communications**

Conducted research and analysis of heritage properties and neighbourhoods in Vancouver. Assisted in the creation of a cultural heritage landscape assessment of Vancouver's Chinatown neighbourhood through historical research and community engagement.

Select Professional Development

2021 International Network for Traditional Building and Urbanism (INTBAU) membership

2021 "Drafting Statements of Significance." Webinar presented by ARA's K. Jonas Galvin for ACO's job shadow students.

2021 "Architectural Styles." Webinar presented by ARA's K. Jonas Galvin for ACO's job shadow students.

2021 "Perspectives on Cultural Heritage Landscapes". Cultural Heritage, Archaeology and Planning Symposium. ARA Ltd.

2019 University of Toronto, Mark Laird "Selected topics on Landscape Architecture", Course audit

Messors, "Fornello Sustainable Preservation Workshop", Cultural Landscape Field School

2018 Points of Departure. Association for Preservation Technology (APT) Conference. Buffalo, NY.

Presentations

2018 Essential issues or themes for education in heritage conservation: Montreal Roundtable on Heritage (Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage)

Penny M. Young, MA, CAHP (#P092)
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Biography

Penny Young has 27 years of cultural heritage management experience, 21 years working in government, as a Heritage Planner, Heritage Coordinator, Regional Archaeologist and Archaeological Database Coordinator where she managed and coordinated the impacts to cultural heritage resources including built heritage, archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes for compliance with municipal, provincial and federal legislation and policy. She has conducted results-driven and collaborative management of complex cultural heritage resource projects within the public sector involving developing project terms of reference, defining scope of work, preparation of budgets and conducting sites visits to monitor and provide heritage/archaeological and environmental advice and direction. At the Ministry of Transportation Penny revised, updated and developed policy, as part of a team, for the *Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridges*. She received the MTO Central Region Employee Recognition Award in 2001 and 2002. While at MTO she provided technical advice and input into the development of the *MTO Environmental Reference for Highway Design - Section 3.7 Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* and the *MTO Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes.* She is a professional member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Planners (CAHP) and holds Professional License #P092 from MTCS. She also holds memberships in the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) and the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS).

Education

1990-1993 Master of Arts, Department of Anthropology McMaster University, Hamilton Ontario. Specializing in Mesoamerican and Ontario archaeology.

1983-1987 Honours Bachelor of Arts (English and Anthropology), McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
Member of Ontario Archaeological Society
Pre-Candidate Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
Ministry of Tourism Culture & Sport Professional Licence (#P092)

Work Experience

Current **Project Manager - Heritage, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.**
Coordinates ARA project teams and conducts heritage assessment projects including Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluations. Additional responsibilities include the completion of designation by-laws and heritage

inventories. Liaises with municipal staff, provincial ministries and Indigenous communities to solicit relevant project information and to build relationships.

2008-2016 **Heritage Planner, Culture Services Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS)**
Responsible for advising and providing technical review for management of cultural heritage resources in environmental assessment undertakings and planning projects affecting provincial ministries, municipalities, private sector proponents and Indigenous communities. Advised on municipalities' Official Plan (OP) policies cultural heritage conservation policies. Provided guidance on compliance with the Public Work Class EA, other Class EA legislation and 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*.

2014 **Senior Heritage Planner, Planning and Building Department, City of Burlington** (temporary assignment)
Project manager of the study for a potential Heritage Conservation District. Provided guidance to a multiple company consultant team and reported to municipal staff and the public. Liaised with Municipal Heritage Committee and municipal heritage property owners approved heritage permits and provided direction on Indigenous engagement, archaeological site assessments and proposed development projects.

2011 **Heritage Coordinator, Building, Planning and Design Department, City of Brampton** (temporary assignment)
Project lead for new Heritage Conservation District Study. The assignment included directing consultants, managing budgets, organizing a Public Information Session, and reporting to Senior Management and Council. Reviewed development/planning documents for impacts to heritage including OP policies, OP Amendments, Plans of subdivision and Committee of Adjustment applications and Municipal Class EA undertakings.

2010-2011 **Senior Heritage Coordinator, Culture Division, City of Mississauga** (temporary assignment)
Provided advice to Senior Management and Municipal Council on heritage conservation of built heritage, archaeological sites and cultural heritage landscapes. Liaised with multiple municipal staff including the Clerks' office, Parks and development planners and the public. Supervised and directed project work for junior heritage planner.

1999-2008 **Regional Archaeologist, Planning and Environmental Section, Ministry of Transportation (MTO)**
Responsibilities included: project management and coordination of MTO archaeology and heritage program, managed multiple consultants, conducted and coordinated field assessments, surveys and excavations, liaised with First Nations' communities and Band Councils, estimated budgets including $200,000 retainer contracts.

L. Renee Hendricks, M.A.
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Biography

Renee Hendricks has a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from Trent University (defended 2018, graduated 2018) and a BA in Anthropology from Texas State University, located in San Marcos, Texas (graduated 2008). She has six years of hands-on archaeological field experience in Ontario and an Applied Research Archaeological License issued through the MCM (R#1229), which she has kept in good standing for four years. Renee has extensive experience with cataloguing archaeological artifacts and performing background research on properties and parcels for both Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments using the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and Heritage Department files following the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Standards and Guidelines for Provincial Heritage Properties*. Renee has conducted research for numerous properties across the province which includes examining and integrating key information from communities, procuring and analysing historic mapping and land registry records and assisting with the evaluation of properties against the historical criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06. Renee's professional memberships include the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA).

Education

2018	MA in Anthropology, School of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
2008	BA, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas Anthropology (Major) and History (Minor).

Professional Memberships and Accreditations

Current	Archaeological Research License #R1229, MCM
Current	Member, Ontario Archaeological Society
Current	Member, Canadian Archaeological Association
Current	Member, Society for Historical Archaeology

Work Experience

Current	Researcher and Technical Writer, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. Assists in the drafting of proposals and reports related to Heritage Impact Assessments, Built Heritage Resources, Cultural Heritage Resource Evalutions, and Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessments, and perform research in order to assist in the evaluation of heritage resources.
2022	Cultural Materials and Resource Specialist, Parslow Heritage Consultancy, Inc. Assisted PHC's Cultural Heritage Division with general and archival research, the drafting of reports, and property documentation, as well as assisted the Archaeological Division with report drafting and artifact identification.
2020-2022	Senior Field Technician, Parslow Heritage Consultancy, Inc. Worked as a field technician on numerous Pre and Post-Contact sites on Stage 1 through 4 Archaeological Assessments, served as acting field director as

	necessary, developed artifact procession and analysis forms for labwork, processed and catalogued historic artifacts and assisted in the completion of archaeological reports for MTCS.
2019	Field Technician, ASI, Inc. Worked as field technician on numerous Pre and Post-Contact sites for various clients. Conducted archaeological assessments and mitigation work (Stages 2 through 4) and served as an acting field director on a Stage 2 Pedestrian Survey.
2019	Field Technician, Patterson Group. Worked as a field technician on a job for Parks Canada, under Federal jurisdiction, developing an understanding of Federal guidelines for archaeology. Worked closely with archaeological monitors from Caldwell and Walpole First Nations as part of a team.
2019	Field Director, AS&G Archaeological Consulting. Responsible for overseeing and supervising Stage 1 through 4 Archaeological Assessments, taking field notes and photographs, documenting site conditions, and ensuring that all work met the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
2016-2019	Field Technician, AS&G Archaeological Consulting. Excavated and documented numerous Pre and Post-Contact archaeological sites, Stages 1 through 4, documented site conditions, participated in Indigenous engagement through monitoring partnerships, conducted extensive archival work for Stage 1 assessments, and identified and catalogued mostly historic artifacts for reports.