

**THE STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE McWATT SITE (BcHb-53),
PRETTY RIVER ESTATES PHASE II,
PART OF THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 40,
CONCESSION 8,
TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD, COUNTY OF SIMCOE**
(original)



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Supporting Documents: GPS Coordinates, Location of Archaeological Site,
Letter from the Town of Collingwood, Relevant Sections of Subdivision Agreement

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the McWatt Site (BcHb-53), Pretty River Estates Phase II, Part of the South Half of Lot 40, Concession 8, Town of Collingwood, County of Simcoe. The McWatt site (BcHb-53) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act prior to the development of these lands.

The McWatt site (BcHb-53) was originally found in 2004 during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a 27.68 hectare property (AAL 2004). The McWatt site (BcHb-53) was the only potentially significant archaeological site that was found on the property. It was recommended that the site should be subjected to a Stage 3 assessment prior to the development of the area where the site is located (AAL 2004).

The western section of the property was developed several years ago. Phase II of the development in the eastern section of the original property covers an area of approximately 17 hectares, of which 7.3 hectares will be developed. The McWatt site (BcHb-53) is associated with the Phase II lands but is located outside of the proposed development areas in Block 184. Block 184 is zoned Environmental Protection and is now owned by the Town of Collingwood. No development activities can take place in this block.

In order to confirm that the McWatt site (BcHb-53) will not be impacted by the proposed development, our firm carried out a Stage 3 assessment in August and September, 2015. The site area was ploughed for the assessment and subjected to a Stage 3 controlled surface collection. A total of 21 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5-10 metre intervals across the site. The diagnostic artifact assemblage along with archival research indicate that the site was occupied between the 1840's and the 1850's.

Given the relatively early date of occupation, the McWatt site (BcHb-53) is considered to have cultural value and will require Stage 4 mitigation. Avoidance and protection is the most viable option for the site given its location in Block 184 in an environmental protection area that will not be impacted by any development activities. The results of the Stage 3 assessment have confirmed that the McWatt site (BcHb-53) is located within Block 184 and is situated well away from the lands that will be impacted by the proposed development of the Phase II lands. The Town of Collingwood has accepted the responsibility to ensure that the site is protected from any future development activities.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the McWatt site (BcHb-53), Pretty River Estates Phase II, Part of the South Half of Lot 40, Concession 8, Town of Collingwood, County of Simcoe. The site (BcHb-53) is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act prior to the development of these lands.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P0-13 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered and field notes produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 LOCATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The 17 hectare subject property which contains the site is located in Collingwood on the north side of the Poplar Sideroad between Hurontario Street and Raglan Street (Figures 1 and 2). The property is bounded to the east by a pedestrian trail that runs along an abandoned rail corridor. The Pretty River runs through the eastern and central sections of the property. The McWatt site (BcHb-53) is situated in the northeastern corner of an agricultural field on level ground along a break in slope overlooking the west bank of the Pretty River (see supporting document).

Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the McWatt site (BcHb-53) by our firm under the field supervision of Chris Brown (P361) between September 11 and October 2, 2015. The site is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead consisting of a small number of surface artifacts spread over an area measuring 37 metres north-south by 37 metres east-west in a ploughed field.

A Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a larger 27.68 hectare property that contains the site was conducted by our firm in October and November, 2004 (AAL 2004). The property consisted of agricultural lands and some poorly drained areas. All of the agricultural lands were ploughed for the assessment and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figures 3 and 4). Two archaeological sites were found as a result of the 2004 assessment and included the Ainley site (BcHb-54), an isolated late Middle Woodland projectile point (ca. 400-700 A.D.); and what is now called the McWatt site (BcHb-53), a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Ainley site (BcHb-54) was not considered to have cultural heritage value and did not require any further assessment. However, the McWatt site (BcHb-53) was considered to be a potentially significant archaeological resource and it was recommended that it would require a Stage 3 assessment (AAL 2004).

An updated review of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport archaeological files located in Toronto indicates that there is one additional previously registered archaeological site located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. It is the Beverid site (BcHb-60), a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead which is located 750 metres northwest of the subject property. A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.-present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Township of Nottawasaga was surveyed for settlement in 1832 (Belden 1881). The earliest settlers in the township arrived in the mid 1830's and settled in the northern sections of the township on the shores of Georgian Bay. Settlement eventually spread southward in the 1840's and 1850's. The Town of Collingwood was first settled in the early 1850's after it was chosen as the terminus for the Northern Railway line, which reached Collingwood by 1855. That former railway is located

only 30 metres east of the McWatt site (BcHb-53), where a railway bridge crosses the Pretty River

The McWatt site (BcHb-53) site is located in the South Half of Lot 40, Concession 8, Nottawasaga Township, in Simcoe County. The Abstract Index Book for Nottawasaga Township (Volume A: 160) reveals that the 100 acre south half of the lot may have been initially owned by John McWatt prior to 1854. A roughly 1½ acre area was patented to the Northern Railway of Canada in 1863, following an earlier purchase by the Railway from John McWatt in 1854. The remaining 98 ½ acres in the southern half of the lot were officially patented to John McWatt of Barrie in 1872 (Abstract Index Book for Nottawasaga Township, Vol. 2: 73). John McWatt owned the southern half of the lot until 1894, when it was sold to Daniel F. McWatt, also of Barrie. The 98 ½ acre parcel was purchased by George Weir of Nottawasaga two years later. Small portions of the lot were sold off beginning in 1902 and continuing through the 1920s until a large portion of the remainder (86 ½ acres) was sold to Frederick E. Weir of Nottawasaga in 1926. Another small part was sold to Reuben Kenwall in 1934.

Table 2. Land Ownership History of the South ½ Lot 40, Concession 8, Nottawasaga Township, Simcoe County (Abstract Index Book, Nottawasaga Township, Vol. A: 160; Vol. 2: 73)

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1863	Patent	Crown	The Northern Railway of Canada	1 55/100 acres
1854	Bargain & Sale	John McWatt	The Northern Railway of Canada	Part
1872	Patent	Crown	John McWatt	South ½ Less part occupied by NCR, 98 ½ acres
1894	Bargain & Sale	John McWatt (widower), of Barrie	Daniel F. McWatt of Barrie	South ½
1896	Bargain & Sale	Daniel F. McWatt et ux, exr of John McWatt	George Weir of Nottawasaga	South ½, 98 ½ acres
1902-1903	Bargain & Sale	George Weir et ux	Margaret E. Thompson (widow) of Collingwood	Part in NW corner
1911	Bargain & Sale	George Weir et ux	William J. Crone & Wesley P. Crone of Collingwood	Part, South ½, 5 acres
1919	Bargain & Sale under Power of Sale	George Weir	William L. Hamilton	Part, South ½, 5 acres
1921	Bargain & Sale	William L. Hamilton et ux	George Weir	Part, South ½, 5 acres
1926	Grant	George Weir et ux	Frederick E. Weir of Nottawasaga	South ½, 86 ½ acres
1934	Grant	George Weir et ux	Reuben Kenwall of Nottawasaga	Part at W limit of Lot

Census Information

The earliest available census returns for Nottawasaga Township date to 1861. At that time, no occupants are shown to have occupied any part of Lot 40. By 1871, John Burridge is listed as the sole occupant of Lot 40, occupying 81 acres, with 45 acres cultivated, with 25 acres under crop and 20 acres of pastureland (1871 Federal Census (Ontario), Nottawasaga Township,

Schedule 4, Division 2: 5). John Burrridge is curiously identified as an owner, and is listed as an unmarried 29-year-old Canadian farmer (1871 Federal Census (Ontario), Nottawasaga Township, Schedule 1, Division 2: 23).

Survey of Historic Mapping

Hogg's 1871 Map of Simcoe County (Figure 5) indicates that in 1871 the subject property was owned by Mr. J. McWatt and was situated immediately west of the Northern Railway line. Unfortunately, the 1881 Historical Atlas Map of Collingwood Township (Beldon 1881: Figure 6) does not indicate the ownership of this property or show the location of any late nineteenth century structures on, or close to, the subject property. However, it should be noted that historical maps of this type were produced by subscription and only the homes of wealthier land owners tended to be illustrated along with the principal roads and villages. Also, homesteads dating to the early or mid-19th century would often not be illustrated on these later maps. This explains why the McWatt site (BcHb-53) which was found in the eastern section of the property is not illustrated on the historical atlas map. The McWatt site (BcHb-53) likely represents the location of a house occupied by John McWatt or a tenant or squatter between the 1840's and 1850's.

2.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE McWATT SITE (BcHb-60)

2.1 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 3 assessment was carried out at the site by our firm under the field supervision of Chris Brown (License P361) between September 11 and October 2, 2015 under mild weather conditions with a mixture of sun and cloud.

In order to relocate the site, the agricultural field which contains the site was ploughed 18 days before the Stage 3 assessment was conducted. The field had received several rain falls before our assessment took place. The field was well weathered with good visibility at the time of the Stage 3 assessment. Although there were some furrows, disking after the fields were ploughed was not required in this case because all of the soils on the property consisted of well drained light loamy soils and over 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. An examination of soil maps for Simcoe County confirmed that the site area consists of Harkaway loam, a well-drained soil which in this area is quite sandy and silty (Ministry of Agriculture and Food 1962).

A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site (300N 100E) and was tied into a property datum (see supporting document). A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the site was located. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on September 11, 2015 under a mixture of sun and cloud with mild temperatures. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the surface artifacts, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 75 surface artifacts (Figure 7).

A total of 15 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the site (Figure 7). As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for sites of this type that will require Stage 4 mitigation, another 6 units (at least 40% of grid unit total) were placed in between the 10 metre interval test units in areas of interest (Units 300N 105E, 305N 100E, 305N 105E, 305N 110E, 314N 99E & 315N 90E).

All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. A total of 21 one metre square test units were excavated. Sixteen of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 1-31 per unit (Figure 7). The soil consisted of a silty or sandy loam with typical ploughzone profiles ranging in depth from 22cm to 39cm. No potential subsurface cultural features were observed. No potential midden areas were found.

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

The artifact assemblage recovered from the site is summarized in Table 2. As indicated, a total of 179 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 3 investigations. The assemblage consists of household ceramics (n= 109: 60.1%), followed by architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n=45: 25.1%), personal material (n=12: 6.7%), faunal material (n=7: 3.9%), and household glass (n=6: 3.4%). The most common ceramic type within the ceramic assemblage was white ware (n=56: 51.4%), followed by sponged ware (n=31: 28.4%), red earthenware (n=9: 8.3%), small fragmented unidentified ceramics (n=5: 4.6%), ironstone (n=5: 3.7%), edged ware (n=2: 1.8%), and single examples of yellow ware and banded ware.

White ware is generally one of the dominant ceramic on sites that date between the 1830's and the 1850's. Ironstone was introduced into southern Ontario in the 1840's, and became dominant by the 1870's (Kenyon 1991). The presence of only a small amount of ironstone in this assemblage suggests that the main site occupation predates the 1860's.

The 31 pieces of sponged ware had a variety of colors including blue (n=17), green and red (n=11), red (n=2) and green (n=1). Sponged ware was introduced into Ontario during the 1840's, and was most popular from 1840 to 1870. Multi-colored sponged ware was more common before 1850 (Kenyon 1991). Both of the edged ceramics were blue straight edged. Straight edged ceramics are more common from sites dating to after 1850 (Kenyon 1980), but were available in the 1840's. The banded ware had blue and brown bands. Banded wares dating to the first half of the 19th century tend to be more ornate and varied in colour. Later banded ceramics consist of simple bands. There was once piece of yellow ware, which was introduced into Ontario in the 1840's (Kenyon 1991). Unless otherwise indicated, all of the decorated ceramics were on white ware. Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the site is typical of a site occupied sometime between the 1840's and the 1850's.

Table 2. McWatt Site (BcHb-53) Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	Site Total	%
Household Ceramics		
White Ware	56	
Sponged	31	
Course Earthenware	9	
Ironstone	4	
Edged Ware	2	
Banded Ware	1	
Yellow Ware	1	
Unidentified	5	
Subtotal	109	60.1
HOUSEHOLD GLASS		
Bottle Glass	6	
Subtotal	6	3.4
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS & HARDWARE		
Brick Fragments	33	
Window Glass	7	
Cut Nails	5	
Subtotal	45	25.1
PERSONAL MATERIAL		
Pipe Stems	7	
Pipe Bowls	4	
Clay Marble	1	
Subtotal	12	6.7
FAUNAL MATERIAL	7	3.9
TOTALS	179	

Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site include brick fragments (n=33), window glass (n=7) and cut iron nails (n=5).

Household Glass

The 6 pieces of bottle glass include were clear (n=3), aqua colored (n=2) and black (n=1). The pieces were too small to determine their manufacturing technique.

Personal Material

The personal items recovered from the site include 7 pipe stems, 4 plain pipe bowl fragments and a clay marble. The clay marble had a diameter of 15mm. One of the pipe stems had the manufacturer's mark of "Murray-Glasgow" indicating that was made between 1833 and 1861 (Kenyon 1980).

Faunal Material

The 7 pieces of faunal material all consisted of very small fragments of mammal bone. None of the bones could be identified to species or element.

Table 3. McWATT SITE (BcHb-53) ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE

UNIT	BRI	RED	YEL	WHI	IRO	SP	ED	BAN	CUN	PST	PBL	GW	GBO	NCU	FAU	PER	TOTAL
Surface	27	4		17	2	11	1	1	4	3	1	1	3				75
280N 110E					1												1
290N 80E	1																1
290N 90E		1															1
290N 100E				1													1
290N 110E		1		1													2
300N 80E						1											1
300N 90E	2	1															3
300N 100E				5		3					1				1		10
300N 105E				7		4											11
300N 110E				1		1											2
305N 100E				2		2				1			1	2			8
305N 105E		1		11		8	1			1	1	1	2	2	2	1	31
305N 110E	2	1	1	4	1					2	1	3		1			16
310N 80E												1					1
310N 100E				7					1			1			1		10
314N 99E	1					1									3		5
TOTAL	33	9	1	56	4	31	2	1	5	7	4	7	6	5	7	1	179

BRI- brick, RED- red earthenware, WHI- whiteware, YEL- yellow ware, IRO- ironstone, SP- sponged ware, BAN- banded ware, CUN- unidentified ceramics, PST- pipe stems, PBL- pipe bowls, GWI- window glass, GBO- bottle glass, NCU- cut nails, FAU- Faunal, PER- personal items,

The documentary record for the Stage 3 assessment includes 7 digital photographs, two field maps, 2 test unit summary sheets, 2 pages of field notes and one banker's box of 179 artifacts.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the McWatt site (BcHb-53) represents the location of a Euro-Canadian homestead occupied between the 1840's and the 1850's. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation. Given the relatively early date of occupation, the McWatt site (BcHb-53) is considered to have cultural value and will require Stage 4 mitigation. Avoidance and protection is the most viable option for the site given its location in Block 184 in an environmental protection area that will not be impacted by any development activities.

Table 4. McWatt SITE (BcHb-53) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
1-27	Surface	AEH	Brick	Bricks	brick fragments	-	19 th Century
28-31	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed and unglazed fragments	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
32-48	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
49-50	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragments	unknown	1845-1890
51	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged rim	bowl	1840-1875
52-57	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
58-59	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red and green sponged	unknown	1840-1850
60	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	green sponged	unknown	1840-1875
61	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red sponged	unknown	1840-1875
62	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Edge Ware	blue straight rim	plate	1850-1875
63	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Banded	brown and blue bands	unknown	1830-1890
64-67	Surface	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherds	unknown	-
68-69	Surface	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Stem	plain	pipe stem	19 th century
70	Surface	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Stem	Murray-Glasgow	pipe stem	1833-1861
71	Surface	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Bowl	plain fragment	pipe bowl	19 th century
72	Surface	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
73-75	Surface	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	clear fragments	container	-
76	280N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
77	290N 80E	AEH	Brick	Bricks	brick fragment	-	19 th Century
78	290N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	glazed fragment	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
79	290N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
80	290N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed fragment	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
81	290N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
82	300N 80E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged rim	bowl	1840-1875
83-84	300N 90E	AEH	Brick	Bricks	brick fragment	-	19 th Century
85	300N 90E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed fragment	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
86-90	300N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
91-93	300N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red and green sponged	unknown	1840-1850
94	300N 100E	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Bowl	plain fragment	pipe bowl	19 th century
95	300N 100E	FAU	Faunal	Bone	mammal bone fragment	bone	-
96-102	300N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
103-104	300N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
105-106	300N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red and green sponged	unknown	1840-1850
107	300N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragment	unknown	1830-1870
108	300N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red and green sponged	unknown	1840-1850
109-110	305N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
111	305N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
112	305N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red and green sponged	unknown	1840-1850
113	305N 100E	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Stem	plain	pipe stem	19 th century
114	305N 100E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
115-116	305N 100E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
117	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed fragment	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
118-128	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
129	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged rim	cup	1840-1875
130-132	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
133-134	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red and green sponged	unknown	1840-1850
135-136	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	red sponged	unknown	1840-1875
137	305N 105E	HC	Ceramic	Edge Ware	blue straight rim	saucer	1850-1875
138	305N 105E	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Stem	plain	pipe stem	19 th century
139	305N 105E	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Bowl	plain fragment	pipe bowl	19 th century
140	305N 105E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
141	305N 105E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	aqua fragment	container	-
142	305N 105E	HG	Glass	Bottle Glass	black fragment	container	-
143-144	305N 105E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nails	cut	1830-1890
145-146	305N 105E	FAU	Faunal	Bone	mammal bone fragments	bone	-
147	305N 105E	PER	Ceramic	Clay Marble	clay marble		1800-20 th Century
148-149	305N 110E	AEH	Brick	Bricks	brick fragments	-	19 th Century
150	305N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	unglazed fragment	holloware	19 th -20 th Century
151	305N 110E	PER	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	yellow glaze	holloware	1840-20 th Century
152-155	305N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991) All decorated ceramics on whiteware unless otherwise indicated.

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal; FAU-Faunal

Cat #	Unit	Class	Material	Type	Comment	Form	*Common Date Ranges
156	305N 110E	HC	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain fragment	unknown	1845-1890
157-158	305N 110E	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Stem	plain fragments	pipe stem	19 th century
159	305N 110E	PER	Ceramic	Pipe Bowl	plain fragment	pipe bowl	19 th century
160-162	305N 110E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragments	-	-
163	305N 110E	AEH	Metal	Cut Nail	cut nail	cut	1830-1890
164	310N 80E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
165-171	310N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain fragments	unknown	1830-1870
172	310N 100E	HC	Ceramic	Unidentified	small exfoliated sherd	unknown	-
173	310N 100E	AEH	Glass	Window Glass	small clear fragment	-	-
174	310N 100E	FAU	Faunal	Bone	mammal bone fragment	bone	-
175	315N 99E	AEH	Brick	Bricks	brick fragment	-	19 th Century
176	315N 99E	HC	Ceramic	Sponged	blue sponged	unknown	1840-1875
177-179	315N 99E	FAU	Faunal	Bone	mammal bone fragment	bone	-

*(Adams 1993) & (Kenyon 1991) All decorated ceramics on whiteware unless otherwise indicated.

HC- Household Ceramic; AEH-Architectural Elements and Hardware; HG-Household Glass; PER-Personal; FAU-Faunal

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has described the results of the Stage 3 assessment of the McWatt site (BcHb-53), a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian domestic site. Given the relatively early date of occupation, the McWatt site (BcHb-53) is considered to have cultural value and will require Stage 4 mitigation. Avoidance and protection is the most viable option for the site given its location in Block 184 in an environmental protection area that will not be impacted by any development activities. The results of the Stage 3 assessment have confirmed that the McWatt site (BcHb-53) is located within Block 184 and is situated well away from the lands that will be impacted by the proposed development of the Phase II lands. Temporary fencing to protect the site during construction will not be required given the sites location in a protected block well away from the location of the proposed development. The Town of Collingwood has accepted the responsibility to ensure that the site is protected from any future development activities.

3.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 and Culture, 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 archaeological 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 Archaeology 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 licence.

4.0 MAPS

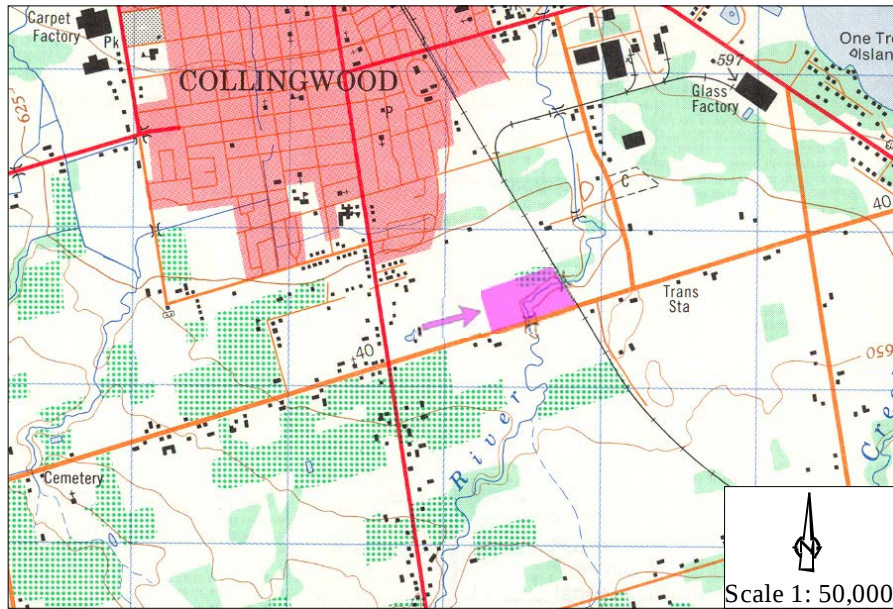
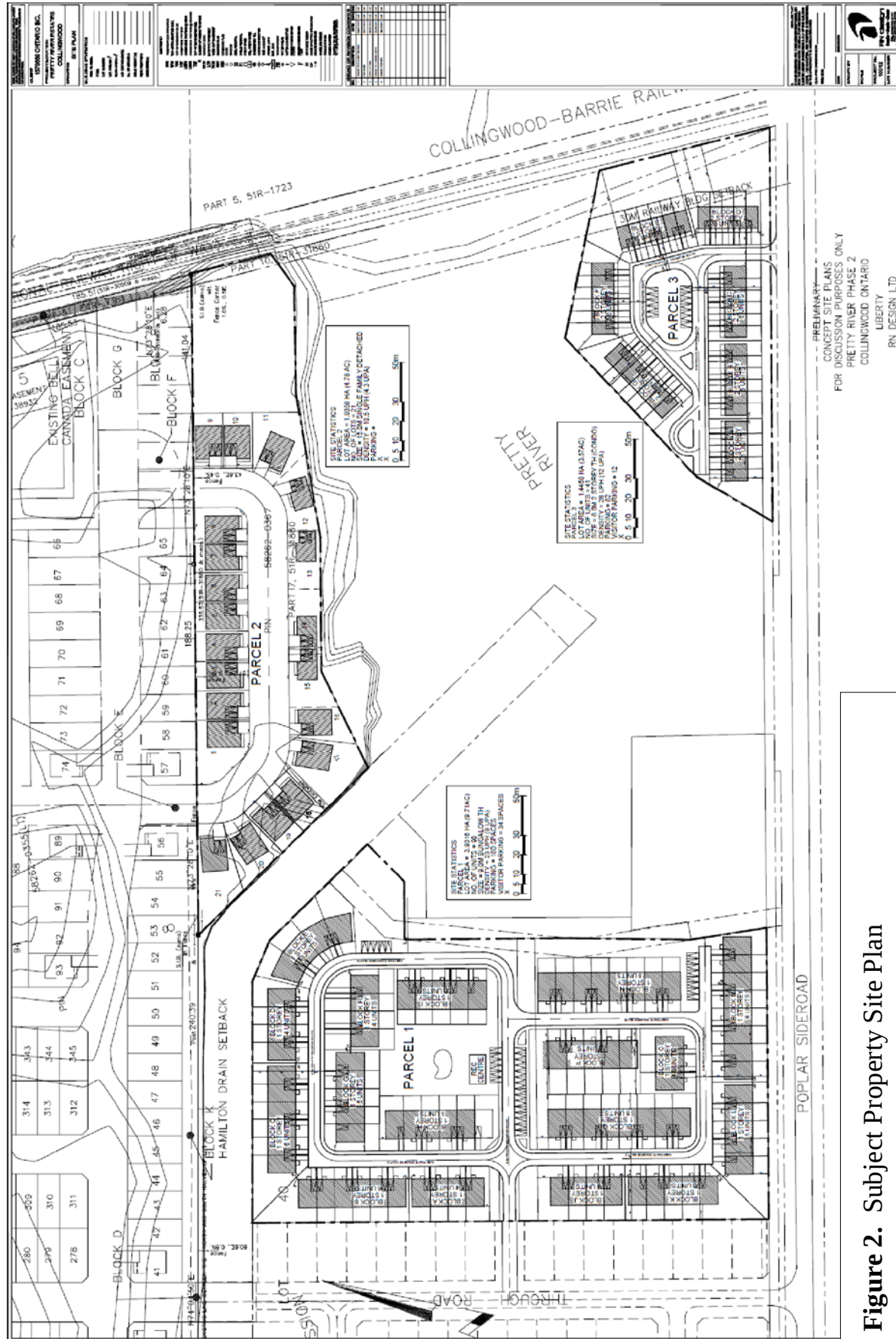
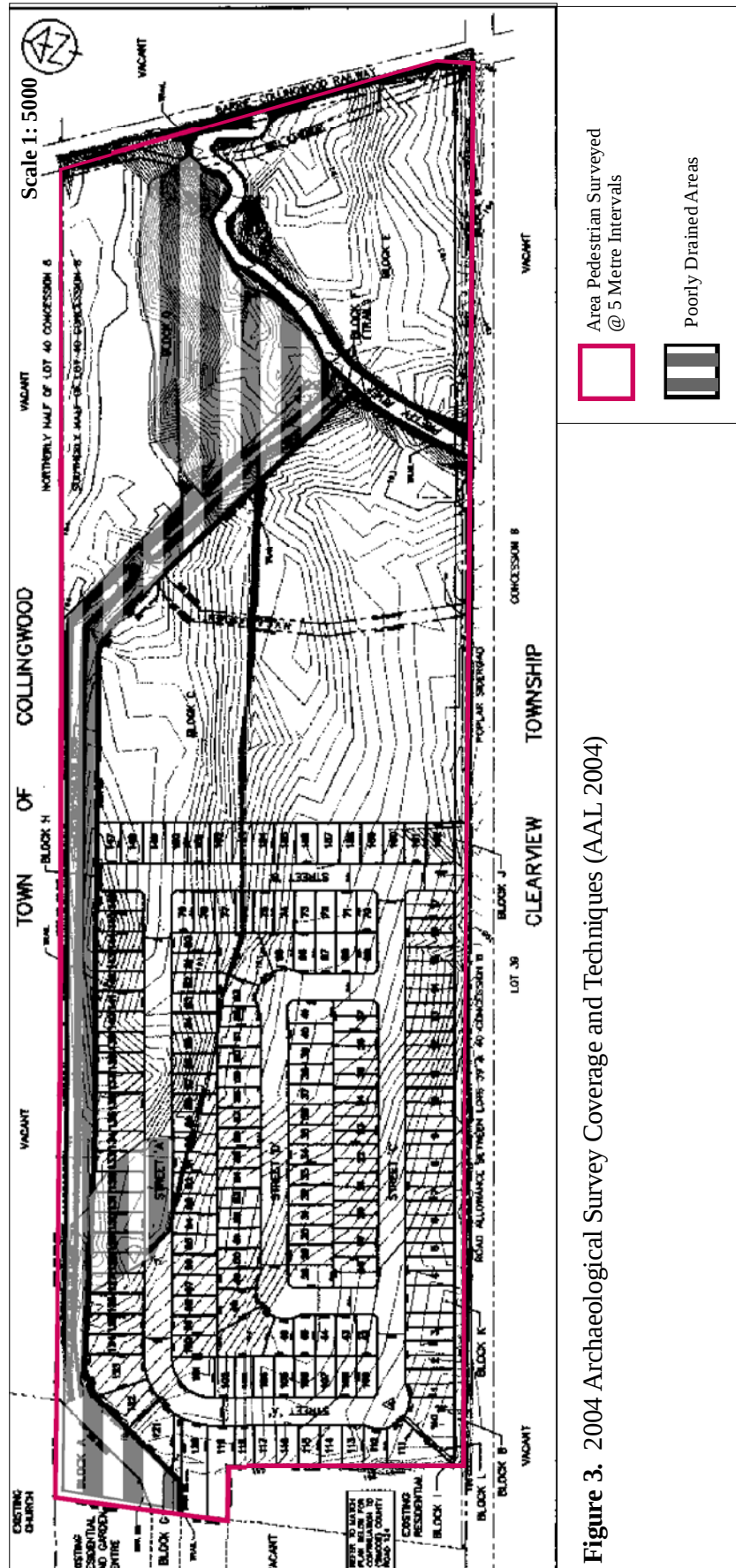


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Natural Resources Canada 19 T Collingwood 41 A/8)





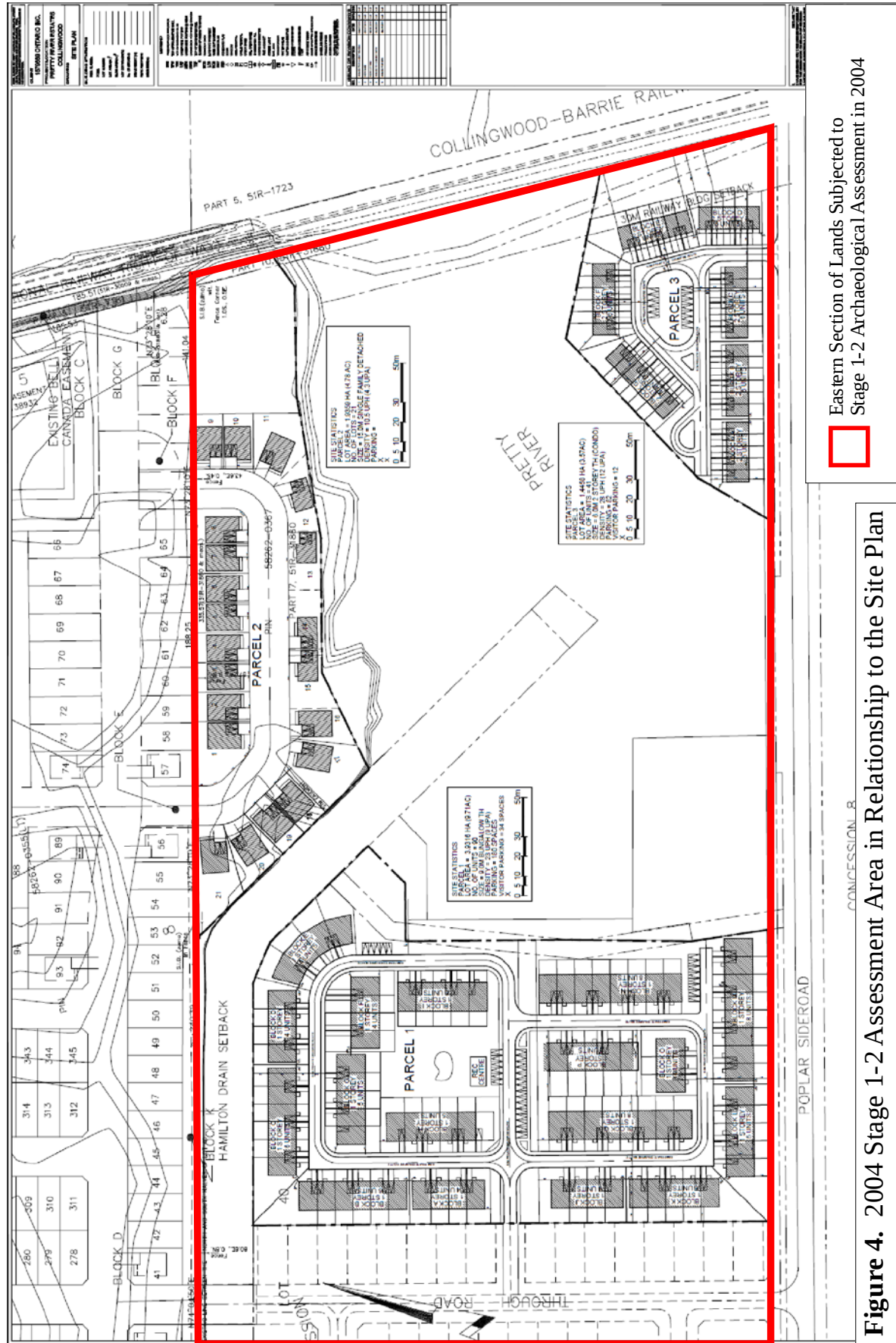


Figure 4. 2004 Stage 1-2 Assessment Area in Relationship to the Site Plan

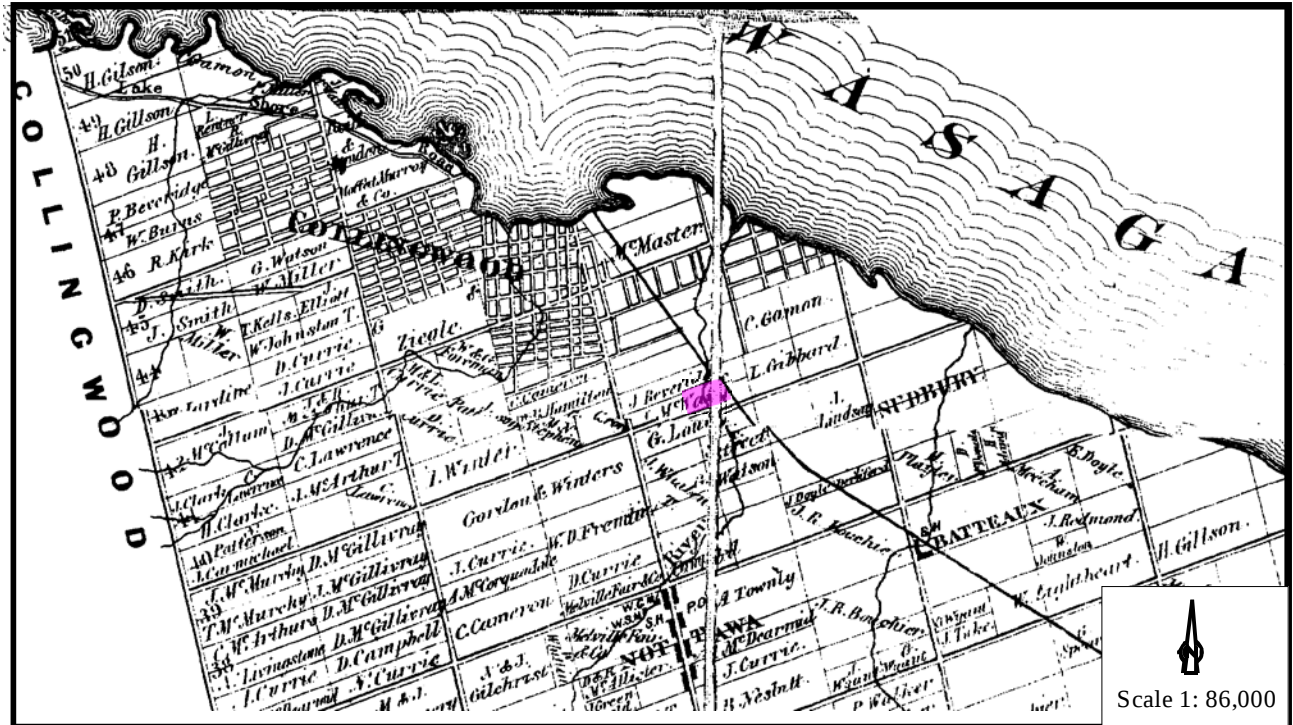


Figure 5. Hogg's 1871 Map of the County of Simcoe Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Hogg 1871)

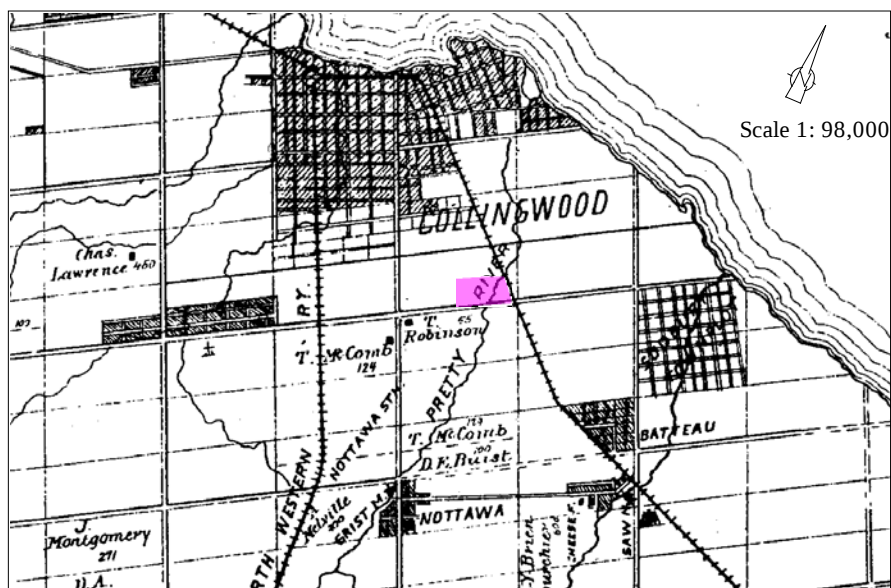


Figure 6. 1881 Historical Atlas Map of Nottawasaga Township
Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Beldon & Co. 1881)

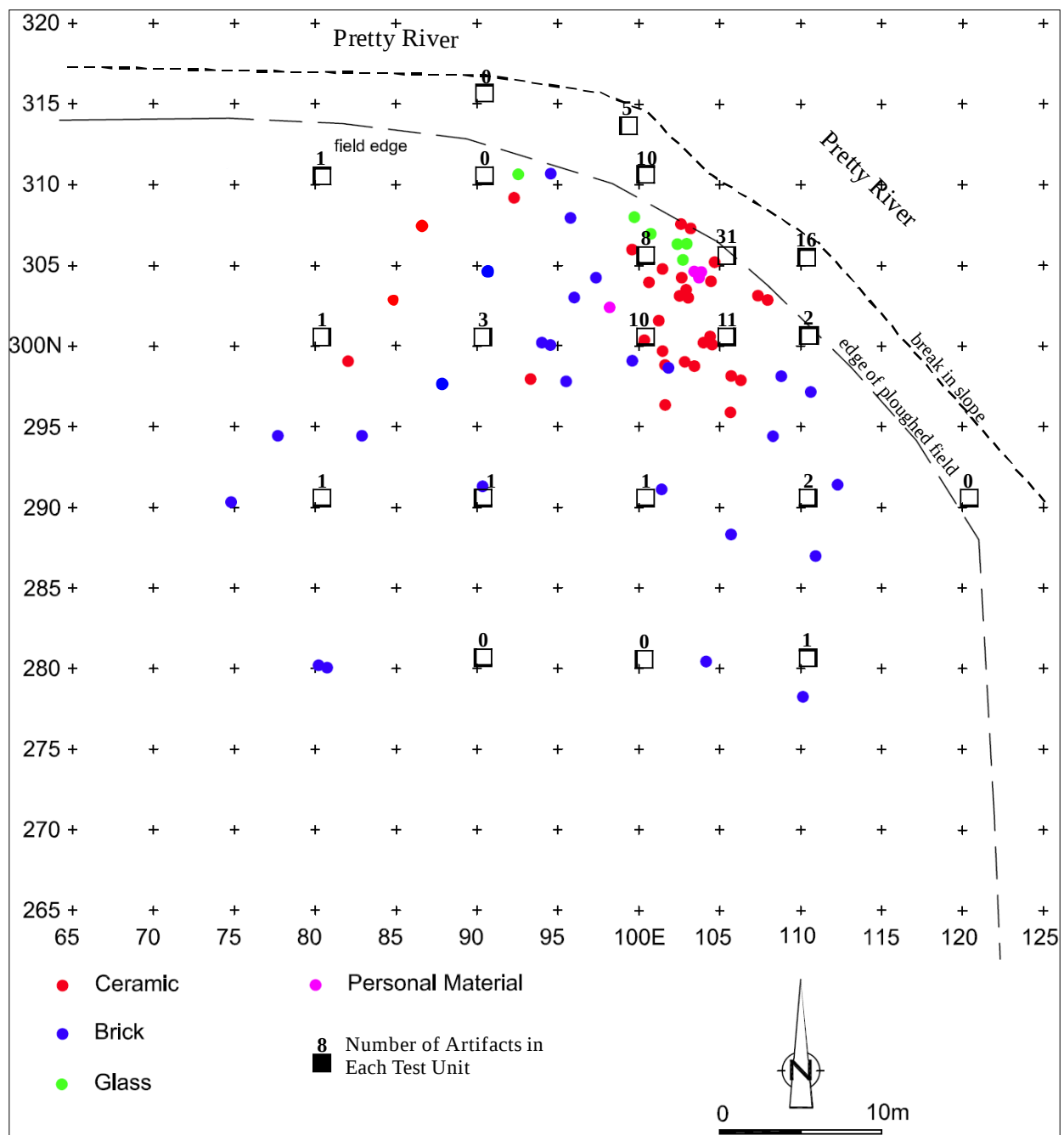


Figure 7. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the McWatt Site (BcHb-53)

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. McWatt Site (BcHb-53) CSC
(view northeast)



Plate 2. McWatt Site (BcHb-53)
(view northwest)



Plate 3. McWatt Site (BcHb-53) Stage 3 Excavations
(view northeast)



Plate 4. McWatt Site (BcHb-53) Stage 3 Excavations
(view east)



late 5. Typical Test Unit Profile 305N 105E
(view west)



Plate 6. Steep Bank Overlooking Pretty River
(view northwest)



Plate 7. McWatt Site (BcHb-53) Artifact Sample

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1871 Census, Microfilmed

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1871 Census, Microfilmed

John Burrige agricultural return, 1871 Federal Census (Ontario), Simcoe County, Nottawasaga Township (Div. 2), Schedule 4, page 5, line 3; microfilm C-9962, Archives of Ontario, Toronto.