
**STAGE 1 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

50 Saunders Street

*Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446
Town of Collingwood, Ontario*

*Formerly Part of Lot 40, Concession 9
Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County, Ontario*

ORIGINAL REPORT

October 27, 2019

MTCS Archaeological File PIF # P244-0161-2019 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

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Project Personnel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August of 2019, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by *Lotco II* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property (collectively known as the Study area) at 50 Saunders Street (*Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446*), Town of Collingwood, and historically part of Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Assessment was requested by the Town of Collingwood's Planning Services Department as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed property redevelopment consisting of a residential subdivision. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research of the subject property and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment conducted on all testable areas of the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by Saunders Street to the east, Poplar Sideroad to the south, St Mary's Catholic School to the north and neighbouring residential properties to the west. The property, consisting of approximately 4.1 hectares, was historically located on Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County.

The subject property has been determined to be largely undisturbed. The subject property itself is located on generally flat ground throughout. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the property. The subject property is located within close proximity of multiple archaeological sites.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any lots encountered. A total of three (3) Lots were encountered within the study area. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent. The depths of the various lots were generally consistent with only minor variations across the areas of excavation. No discrete 19th century nor Aboriginal occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 36-55cm in total depth.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0161-2019, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in August to September of 2019. The fieldwork conducted on the accessible portions of the study area was completed on in August to October 2019 under the supervision of Ms. Claire Freisenhausen and Mr. Jeremy Burke.

50 Saunders Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Collingwood, Ontario

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

- 1.** The Study area comprising the property at 50 Saunders Street (*Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446*), Town of Collingwood, and historically part of Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY and
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT
50 Saunders Street, Town of Collingwood, Ontario
Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446
Formerly Part of Lot 40, Concession 9
Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In August of 2019, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by *Lotco II* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the property (collectively known as the Study area) at 50 Saunders Street (*Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446*), Town of Collingwood, and historically part of Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga. **Figure A1** illustrates the location of the Study area at 1:30,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 041A08, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the study area on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the study area and subject property, and **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed redevelopment plan of the subject property.

The current Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This Assessment was requested by the Town of Collingwood's Planning Services Department as a condition of Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed property redevelopment consisting of a residential subdivision. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research of the subject property and the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment conducted on all testable areas of the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by Saunders Street to the east, Poplar Sideroad to the south, St Mary's Catholic School to the north and neighbouring residential properties to the west. The property, consisting of approximately 4.1 hectares, was historically located on Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County.

The subject property has been determined to be largely undisturbed. The subject property itself is located on generally flat ground throughout. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic record within the boundaries of the property. The subject property is located within close proximity of multiple archaeological sites.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any lots encountered. A total of three (3) Lots were encountered within the study area. The stratigraphy

and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent. The depths of the various lots were generally consistent with only minor variations across the areas of excavation. No discrete 19th century nor Aboriginal occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 36-55cm in total depth.

These factors indicate that there is no cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the subject property at 50 Saunders Street.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0161-2019, held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in August to September of 2019. The fieldwork conducted on the accessible portions of the study area was completed on in August to October 2019 under the supervision of Ms. Claire Freisenhausen and Mr. Jeremy Burke.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains on the subject property which may be impacted by the proposed redevelopment of the study area (see **Figure A4**). All accessible and testable areas of the property (i.e. level or sloped less than 20° - allowing for test pit excavation, and without heavy impenetrable root mats, dense horsetail growth or other physical obstructions such as structures, pathways, driveways or utilities) were tested to complete the Stage 2 Assessment for this portion of the study area, complying with MTC's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Town of Collingwood's Planning Services as part of a development condition under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to granting approval for the proposed development of the property. Property development will consist of a new residential subdivision.

As the Study area is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the recovery of artifacts was obtained from the representative of the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study area consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of the West Half of Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background study. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures (if any) on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Town of Collingwood Archives, the Metro Toronto Reference Library and the Provincial Archives of Ontario. A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

2.2.1 Regional History – Simcoe County, Nottawasaga Township

Pre-Contact Period

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation within and around the Study area begins roughly around 9000 BC during the Palaeo-Indian period. As the glaciers retreated and glacial lakes began to recede, it is likely that people began to move north of Lake Ontario. Evidence of settlements from these early occupations is extremely rare and sparse, considering that the number of people involved was likely also very low. Early occupation by First Nations have been documented in the areas surrounding Lake Simcoe, including Simcoe County (Smith 2002).

The Archaic Period lasted from roughly 8000-1000 BC. At this time, the environment played a crucial role in the habits of the early peoples. Environmentally, the Archaic Period is similar to today; without the deforestation and excessive pollution. The specific styles and manufacture of projectile points discovered from this period help to sub-categorize it into Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods. It is likely that sites from this period are easier to locate given the time spent at the site as well as the increase in population density during this time. Again, this is likely the result of the changing and more adaptable environment. The higher and more consistent temperatures also led to the abundance of and easier access to resources (Smith 2002). Seasonal or cyclical exploitation of resources was likely for populations during the Archaic Period, and the availability of increased resources, including new flora, led to a broader range of diets with a more omnivorous diet rather than primarily carnivorous. The material culture of this period displays stylistic changes between the sub-periods and cultural groups, and there is the introduction of new stone tools such as manos and metates for the grinding of nuts and fibres. Decorative items including pendants, birdstones and bannerstones are also found among these sites, and extensive trading is noted during this time with the appearance of copper and exotic chert types (Smith 2002).

The Woodland Period (approximately 1000 BC to 1650 AD) is distinguished between the Archaic Period by the material culture, specifically, the introduction of pottery in Ontario populations. Without the introduction of pottery, the Archaic and Woodland periods would be almost indistinguishable in terms of anthropologic patterns until around 500 AD. Again, like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period is separated into sub-periods – Early, Middle and Late (Smith 2002).

The Early Woodland Period lasted for approximately 600 years. The material culture from this time shows the introduction of pottery, likely acquired through contact and trading with more southern and more stationary populations. The Middle Woodland Period is longer and lasted about 1200 years. This period is distinguished from the earlier period by the heightened sophistication and manufacturing process in its pottery, and is termed “Point-Peninsula”. New decoration techniques emerge including dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping. Material culture also indicates that the people from this time were involved in a sophisticated and vast trading system that extended much further than the area surrounding the Great Lakes (Smith 2002).

The Late Woodland Period extends until the First Nations make contact with Europeans. Within this time period there are four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase is characterized by the type of pottery production, its decoration, evidence of smoking pipes and their quantities, the style of sites, occupation patterns and agricultural activity. Cultural groups from this time period used the paddle method rather than coil for pottery production and decorated with the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes first appear in large quantities within the clustered sites. Maize cultivation is also introduced during this phase. Apart from the material culture, the occupation patterns did not change very drastically at this time and evidence of a seasonal pattern is still found (Smith 2002).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage shows the emergence of formal, semi-sedentary villages. Also during this time, two main cultural groups emerge: Glen Meyer in the west and Pickering people in the east. The groups are roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage is further divided into two sub-stages: Uren and Middleport. Middleport tended to have larger villages than Uren (Smith 2002).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian Stage saw the definition of cultural divisions of the groups within southern Ontario, as identified by early Europeans. The social and political organization of the groups becomes more prominent and remains relatively consistent throughout this time (Digging Ontario Website). Prior to 1650 the area around Collingwood was inhabited by the Petun Nation who lived in village sites.

Euro-Canadian Period - Simcoe County

The history of European expansion in Simcoe County begins early in the history of Canada. In 1613 the coureur de bois Etienne Brule was sent to Huronia by the Governor of New France to establish a trade relationship with the Huron-Wendat inhabitants of what was known as Huronia (Bayfield 2012). Brule made this contact at a village called Carhagouha in the Penetanguishene area after arriving in the area by canoe via Penetanguishene Bay. Two years after Brule establishing himself in the area he was visited by Samuel de Champlain the Governor of New France.

European interest in the area was rekindled after the establishment of Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe had seen the potential of the area as a naval base as early as 1793 (Bayfield 2012). The first settlers were either military men and their families or refugees from the

United States. Following the American Revolutionary War, people who were loyal to the British, or United Empire Loyalists, were exiled. They were granted free land in Upper Canada by the British for their support. Both the United Empire Loyalists and military families were considered “official” or non-resident patentees and were free to clear the land they received as they wished. Settlers who emigrated from other areas were known as “unofficial” and were required to fulfill strict terms in order to gain land in Simcoe County (Johnson 1973).

Early European settlements in Upper Canada were localized to the northern shore of Lake Ontario. It was a much slower process for townships in the northern part of Simcoe County, including Nottawasaga Township – the location of the Study area.

The study area is located on the periphery of the town of Collingwood, which was incorporated in 1858. Due to the town’s location, and harbor ship building was an important industry for the town throughout its history. At its height, it employed up to 10% of the town (Francis 2012).

2.2.2 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current study area consists in part of the parcel of land which was historically designated as part of Lot 40, Concession 9, in the Township of Nottawasaga in Simcoe County. The study area lies within the west half of Lot 40, Concession 9. A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the Study area is outlined in **Table 1** below.

The Crown Patent for Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga was originally granted to Marshall Stephens in 1808. The land was originally listed as a Crown Lands lot on the Patent Plan of Nottawasaga Township (Archives of Ontario). The land remained in the hands of the Stephens family until the late 1880s. Marshall Stephens sold James Dawson Stephens the majority of the lot in 1856. James Dawson Stephens was the son of Thomas Stephens. James was born in 1807 in Lisburn, in County Antrim, Ireland and died in 1891 in Winnipeg. The 1861 census identifies him as being farming.

In 1856 the Land Records Index lists James Dawson Stephens selling portions of Lot 40 to various members of the Findlay family. The Findlay family had come to Canada from Scotland. They had a direct connection to the Stephens family through James Dawson Stephen’s second marriage. James married a widow named Mary Frame, who was born as Mary Findlay (heritageregistry.net). This land was potentially exchanged at the time of this marriage. Mary Frame had a daughter from her first marriage who was named Margaret Steele Frame. Margaret eventually married James’s younger brother Marshall Neilly Stephens (*ibid*).

In 1864 the land passes to Marshall Neilly Stephens through Thomas Woodside who was trustee of the estate of James Dawson Stephens and Marshall Stephens. Marshall Neilly Stephens was also a son of Thomas Stephens and was nineteen years younger than his brother James Dawson Stephens. He was born on May 28th, 1826 in Halton, Ontario. As Marshall Neilly Stephens was not yet born when the land was granted to a Marshall Stephens in 1808 it is likely that the first Marshall Stephens was another relation of the brothers. A portrait of Marshall Neilly Stephens is included in the 1881 Belden Atlas. The Stephens family were prominent settlers of Simcoe county, mainly residing in the town of

Glencairn. Marshall Neilly Stephens owned a company called M. N. Stephens and Sons which was a lumber company operating through his family sawmill on the land he owned in the hamlet of Glencairn. The archives of Ontario fond on their family describes them as “general merchants, sawmill owners, and coal and grain dealers of Glencairn, Ontario.” (Archives of Ontario). Marshal Neilly Stephens had previous businesses in Collingwood and Owen sound. In the community of Glencairn he was well respected, holding the positions of postmaster and Justice of the Peace in addition to his company.

In 1881 Marshall N Stephens sold a portion of the lot to the Hamilton and North Western Railway Company. This can be seen on the 1881 Belden Atlas and the 1954 aerial photo. This rail line appears to run along the western boundary of the study area.

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the Study area of the subject property. The nearest cemeteries is: Saint Mary’s Cemetery & All Saints Anglican Cemetery (approximately 3.2 km north of the property). **Table 1** below provides a selected historical chronology of the Study area.

TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study area

Dates	Description	Source
1808	Crown grants Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga to Marshall Stephens, all 200 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1836	Lot is listed as Crown Land in the 1836 Patent Plan of Nottawasaga Township	Patent Plan of Nottawasaga Township (Archives of Ontario)
1856	Marshall N Stephens sells part of the lot to James Dawson Stephens of Nottawasaga for 1000 pounds	Abstract to Deeds
1856	James Dawson Stephens sells portions of the land to the Findlay Family (John, Jessie, Margaret, William, James) and the Clapperton family (Agnus, William, and John)	Abstract to Deeds
1857	Joseph Findlay of Scotland sells a portion of the lot to James Findlay	Abstract to Deeds
1858	Town of Collingwood is incorporated	Francis 2012
1864	Thomas Woodside of Toronto, trustee of the estate of James Dawson Stephens and Marshall Stephens sells to Marshall Neilly Stephens of Nottawasaga for 10000 pounds, part of lot 170 acres	Abstract to Deeds

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Dates	Description	Source
1868	Thomas Woodside of Toronto, trustee of the estate of James Dawson Stephens and Marshall Stephens sells to Margaret Barton Cameron of Collingwood 58/100 acres (this is when the lot was divided into East and West) Thomas Woodside of Toronto, trustee of the estate of James Dawson Stephens and Marshall Stephens sells to Isaiah Winter of Collingwood for \$172.100 Park lot L S ¾ acres Thomas Woodside of Toronto, trustee of the estate of James Dawson Stephens and Marshall Stephens sells to Mary Bannister, wife of Thomas of Collingwood park lot M.	Abstract to Deeds
1871	M. N Stephens is listed as occupying the west half of lot 40. No structures appear on the map.	1871 J. T. R Ralph's Map of the County of Simcoe (Figure A5)
1881	Marshall Neilly Stephens et ux sells to the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company, agreement part of lot appropriated by railway and marked on plan on deed.	Abstract to Deeds
1881	No names are listed on the H. Belden & Co Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. However, the North-Western Railway line is shown on the western boundary of the study area.	1881 H. Belden & Co. Atlas (Figure A6)
1882	M. N. Stephens et ux of Glencairn sells to Wesley Crone of Collingwood park lots K, 10 acres for \$100.	Abstract to Deeds
1954	Aerial photo depicts the study area as undeveloped treed land. The growth appears unplanned in contrast to the straight-lined trees on the surrounding lots. The railway is depicted along the west border of the study area	Archives Aerial Photograph (Figure A7)
1965	Quit to Land: Canadian National Railway to Smart Bros Ltd, part of lot and being a strip of land 66 feet if perpendicular width extending ____ across the lot and being all of the lands in the dais of lot 40 as described in deed.	Abstract to Deeds
1968	Smart Bros Limited grants to Canada Vineyard Limited for 1.00\$ part of lot described as being part of former right of way of Canadian National Railways.	Abstract to Deeds
1969	Canadian Vineyards limited to John Matuszek for \$2.00	Abstract to Deeds
2007	Satellite image depicts the Study area as it undeveloped but with fewer trees than in the 1954 aerial photo and the 2019 google earth imagery.	Google Earth
2019	Satellite image depicts the Study area as it currently appears.	Google Earth & MNRF Satellite Imagery (Figure A8)

2.2.3 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the Study area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figures A5-A6**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the Study area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figures A7-A8**).

Figure A5 illustrates a section of the 1871 J. T. R Ralph Map of Simcoe County, **Figure A6** illustrates a section of the 1881 H. Belden Atlas.

Figure A7 illustrates 1954 aerial photography of the subject property, and **Figure A8** illustrates the 2019 MNRF/LIO satellite images in relation to the Study area.

The 1836 Patent Plan of Nottawasaga Township does not indicate an owner of the lot but lists the lot as Crown Land.

The 1871 J. T. R Ralph map shows the west half of Lot 40, Concession 9 as being owned by M N Stephens. No structures are depicted on the property.

The 1881 H. Belden Atlas depicts Lot 40, Concession 9 without any property divisions. The map shows the North Western Railway as passing along the western boundary of the study area.

The 1954 aerial photograph of the Study area depicts no structures in the study area. The trees in the study area do not appear to have been cultivated in contrast to the horizontal alignment of the trees in the neighbouring land.

The modern Google Earth & MNRF satellite images of the study area from 2007, 2009 and 2019 appear to indicate that at some point since the 1954 photo some deforestation has occurred on the property, however, no structures are visible in any of the images.

No 19th century structures were mapped from the land records it is unclear whether or not it was ever directly occupied. Furthermore, it does not appear that Canada Vineyard Limited ever actually cultivated the property.

The impact of the railway line along the western property boundary does not appear to have been of great significance.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport, Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m) the Study

area. There are seven previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the Study area.

TABLE 2: Existing Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BcHb-61	McWatt	-	-
BcHb-60	Beverid	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcHb-55	-	Post-Contact	-
BcHb-54	Ainley	Woodland	Aboriginal
BcHb-53	Pretty River Estates	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcHb-49	Osler Brook	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BcHb-48	Rock Bottom Ossuary	Other	Petun

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is bounded by Saunders Street to the east, Poplar Sideroad to the south, St Mary's Catholic School to the north and neighbouring residential properties to the west. The property, consisting of approximately 4.1 hectares, was historically located on Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County, Canada West.

The subject property is vacant and consists of a variety of physiographic features including mixed bushlot, scrub, open field and seasonal marsh. In comparison to the 1954 aerial photograph the existing conditions indicate that the property had at one point been cleared. Current flora for the most part consists of young and fast growing species.

The east side of the property is overgrown with poplar, sumac, wild grape and **very** dense horse tail and poison ivy, which opens up into low scrub grassland with wild grape and blackberry with intermittent pine and spruce trees approximately 25-45m west of the property line. Along the south end the property consists of low grass with a border of dense and high dogwood stands and intermittent pine, spruce and Manitoba Maple. Within the grassy areas are wild asparagus, and wild carrots/Queen Anne's Lace, and the grasslands are also interspersed with dense and high stands of goldenrod.

The Manitoba Maples continue along the west and north sides, with dogwood and open fields interspersed throughout. There are also black walnut, with a greater density towards the northern half of the property. Overall, the property consists of flat and gently rolling topography, with a depression in the approximate centre towards the south end on the west side.

Throughout the property there are areas of varying densities of horsetail and poison ivy, some of which are waist high and very difficult to navigate. The dense dogwood stands were over 3m high and impossible to navigate through.

The property generally slopes down to the northwest about halfway along from the south end. Overall the property looks like previously cleared farmland or pasture that's just been left to grow over.

The impact of the railway line along the western property boundary does not appear to have been of great significance as no physical evidence of it was found along the western property boundary.

The entire property was subject to the Stage 2 Field Assessment.

Plates B1-B106 depict the property in its current state, and fieldwork in progress. **Figure A9** depicts the different topographic and floral growth areas within the property.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The Study area is located in the part of Simcoe County which is part of the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177). The region was heavily impacted by the glacial movements and the formation and shifting of the glacial lakes and shorelines. Soils in the Study area are comprised of sand, clay or gravelly materials, although in some cases can be formed of till which protrudes above the sands. The natural bedrock in the area is Trenton and Black River Limestone.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The *Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport Standards & Guidelines* (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. The study area is located 170 metres from a small creek and 2,837 metres from the shoreline of Lake Huron. Given the proximity of a secondary water source to the Study area, it is considered to be of high archaeological potential for Aboriginal artifacts. The study area is also located within 2km of multiple pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The study area is located in close proximity to both an early concession road and a 19th century railway line.

Overall, the subject property is considered to hold high historic potential given its proximity to a 19th century transportation route; Poplar Sideroad, and the presence of the railway line passing along the western edge of the study area. According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property appears to have had *no mapped 19th Century buildings* constructed on it.

2.3.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

All Stage 2 excavations were conducted between August 29th and October 11th, 2019. The weather was seasonally variable during fieldwork; excavation was completely possible and visibility remained excellent throughout the periods of fieldwork. A complete listing of fieldwork dates and corresponding weather conditions is listed in **Table 3** below, as well as a listing of staff present on site for each of the days CRM Lab crews were on site.

TABLE 3: Stage 2 Assessment – Daily Summary of Weather Conditions & Staffing

Date	Weather Conditions	Staff on Site*
August 29	20-25 degrees, clear with intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB
August 30	18-22 degrees, clear with intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB
September 6	12-16 degrees, cloudy sunny periods & no precipitation	JB, CF
September 7	16-20 degrees, cloudy & no precipitation, wind gusts	CF
September 15	13-16 degrees, cloudy periods some sun & no precipitation	CF
September 16	15-18 degrees, clear with intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, CF
September 17	17-20 degrees, clear & no precipitation	JB, CF
September 18	18-26 degrees, mostly clear with some cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, CF
September 26	12-17 degrees, cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB
September 27	18-22 degrees, clear with intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB
October 2	11-14 degrees, cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB
October 3	8-9 degrees, cloudy & no precipitation	JB
October 4	6-9 degrees, cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB
October 7	12-16 degrees, clear with intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, CF
October 8	8-16 degrees, clear with intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB
October 9	8-18 degrees, intermittent cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB
October 10	10-19 degrees, clear with cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, WB, CF
October 11	12-22 degrees, clear with a few cloudy periods & no precipitation	JB, CF

* CF = Claire Freisenhausen, JB = Jeremy Burke, WB = Wolfgang Burke

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Hand excavations by CRM Lab were conducted in all accessible areas of the property to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the study area. Clear mapping was provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries, as well as a chain-link fence surrounding the north and west sides of the property. **Figure A9** illustrates the areas of test pit excavations within the study area, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field and included in the current report. Plates **B1-B106** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as samples of the types of stratigraphy encountered.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Aboriginal and 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the redevelopment of the property. Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree - if any - of subsurface disturbances on the site.

Approximately 80% of the subject property was subject to test pit survey at 5m intervals, with 15% being untestable due to high densities of horsetail – representing seasonally wet areas, and dense impenetrable dogwood stands, and 5% subject to judgmental test pit survey at 10m intervals. The property easily accommodated a 5x5m grid, which was adhered to across all parts of the subject property. **Figure A9** illustrates the details of the Stage 2 test pit survey.

Excavations commenced at the southeast corner working east and west from the south end to the north end with the first line of test pits parallel to the road keeping on the north side of the ditch along Poplar Sideroad. Test pit locations were flagged as we progressed across the often dense vegetations making sightlines difficult to maintain at times. Using this method it was possible to keep straight lines across the property as we pressed northwards.

Given the presence of flora consisting of an extremely high concentration of poison ivy, horsetail and dogwood; all of which favour damp to wet conditions all of these areas are considered to represent seasonally wet portions of the property and therefore not considered to be optimal locations for either indigenous or settler sites. Furthermore, horsetail is an indication of wetness and of disturbance; the latter likely being related to the post mid 20th century deforestation of the property.

Horsetail is an aquatic, perennial plant in the sedge family. It reaches about 50 to 100 centimetres in height and grows in water four to 35 centimetres deep. Throughout its range, the horsetail grows in shallow water along the edges of ponds or in depressional areas with poorly drained soils, as well as in sandy or gravelly soils with good drainage such as railroad embankments and roadsides (<https://www.ontario.ca>, <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/>).

While the areas of dense horsetail were not tested, any areas with moderately dense horsetail were tested on 10m intervals as part of a judgemental test pitting protocol adopted for this project. **Figure A9** illustrates the different areas of the Stage 2 test pit survey delineating the variations in vegetation which affected test pit survey protocols.

Hand dug shovel test pits were excavated across the property. A trowel was used where necessary to clear off test pit walls and floors for photography or closer inspection.

Elevations for each test pit were taken from the surface of the ground, and representative test pits were documented photographically. Schematic profile drawings of stratigraphy were drawn in the field notebook for representative types of the test pits excavated, noting soil types, inclusions, any artifacts and lot thickness. Soil layers were identified, described and designated as “Lots” according to the Parks Canada classification system.

All soils removed during excavation were screened using 6mm (1/4”) diameter wire mesh screen to determine artifact and inclusion content. Test pits were at least 30cm in diameter, and subsoil was excavated into at least the first 9-16cm in each test pit. Test pitting continued to within 1m of the one built structure as required by the grid. Each test pit was backfilled at the conclusion of its respective investigation.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

None of the excavated test pits yielded artifacts. The following description of the archaeological findings in the test pits includes the stratigraphy of the general soil lots encountered. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

A single structural foundation was encountered at the east side of property near the edge of the poplar grove. It is a mid to late 20th century poured concrete foundation measuring 5.6m north-south by 8.2 m east-west and is on a slight angle off north; it is not perfectly parallel to Saunders Street. The foundation is completely overgrown and the remnants of a hydro meter in its southeast corner. Photographs of this 20th century foundation are included in **Appendix B** and it is mapped in **Figure A9**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include digital photographs, handwritten field notes and hand drawn maps located on the field iPad. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the same field notebook as all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives, and on DVD.

All records, documentation, field notes and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A total of 3 different Lots were recorded in the test pits; **Table 4** below lists the stratigraphy in the areas of excavation. The stratigraphy and depths of each of the test pits were for the most part consistent with only minor variations across the areas of excavation. No discrete 19th century nor Aboriginal occupation lots were observed. Average depth of test pits was between 36-55cm in total depth.

Two varieties of topsoil and an in situ sterile subsoil were encountered across the Study area.

The first topsoil variety – Lot 1 – was encountered only in the south end of the property within the first 25-30m, and was located above Lot 2 subsoil. Topsoil in the remainder of the property consisted of Lot 3, again over Lot 2 subsoil.

TABLE 4: Stage 2 Assessment - Summary of Test Pit Stratigraphy

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 1	- grass/weeds & topsoil: orange yellow fine silty sand; very loose with soft compaction - 20th century objects, plastic clinker, coal and cinder identified in lot – especially closest to Poplar Sideroad - 19-26cm average thickness - found in all test pits within south 25-30m of property - overlies Lot 2 in all test pits where found
Lot 2	- Subsoil: yellow orange fine silty sand; very loose with soft compaction - no artifacts - excavated 10-22cm to confirm interpretation - found in all test pits - underlies Lot 1 in all test pits within south 25-30m of property, and underlies Lot 3 in all test pits beyond south 25-30m of property
Lot 3	- topsoil: medium brown silty sand with some loam; loose to medium compaction - no artifacts - 22-28cm average thickness; test pits in some of the moderately dense horsetail areas test pitted at 10m intervals were deeper with Lot 2 extending between 36-55cm below grade - overlies Lot 2 in all test pits beyond south 25-30m of property

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts related to either the Euro-Canadian nor the Aboriginal Periods were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no functional occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The subject property at 50 Saunders Street (*Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446*) in the Town of Collingwood, formerly part of Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga, to be impacted by the proposed property redevelopment has been the subject of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Town of Collingwood's Heritage Preservation Services as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed property redevelopment under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 Background Study was carried out in September of 2019, with the Stage 2 fieldwork occurring between August 29th and October 11th, 2019. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study and by the existing site conditions.

The potential for significant cultural occupations had been identified by the documentary and cartographic research. Occupations relating to the early to mid-19th century Euro-Canadian occupation of the property and surrounding areas were identified by the historic background research conducted on the property during the Stage 1 Background Study. Potential for early Euro-Canadian archaeological resources was considered to be high on this property given the location of the subject property in proximity to 19th century transportation routes and a railway line. The study area is furthermore considered to hold potential for aboriginal artifacts due to its proximity to a secondary watercourse and other pre-contact sites.

Neither artifacts nor archaeological features related to either the Euro-Canadian, nor to the Aboriginal period of occupation in the study area were recovered in situ during the current Stage 2 field assessment. No sites previously registered with the Archaeological Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport lie directly adjacent to or within the Study area. Seven sites previously registered with the Archaeological Sites Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport lie within 2km of the Study area.

Two varieties of topsoil and an in situ sterile subsoil were encountered across the Study area.

The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the Study area does not contain archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) the following recommendation has been made:

1. The Study area comprising the property at 50 Saunders Street (*Lots R1, R2 and Part of Lot R3, Registered Plan 446*), Town of Collingwood, and historically part of Lot 40, Concession 9 in the Township of Nottawasaga *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required.*

6.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of 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 to be 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.
2. It is an offence under Sections 47 & 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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*.
4. *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, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should immediately be notified.

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NTS Topographic Map 1:30,000 041A08

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<https://bjornstadfamily.org/getperson.php?personID=I1296&tree=Bjo16>

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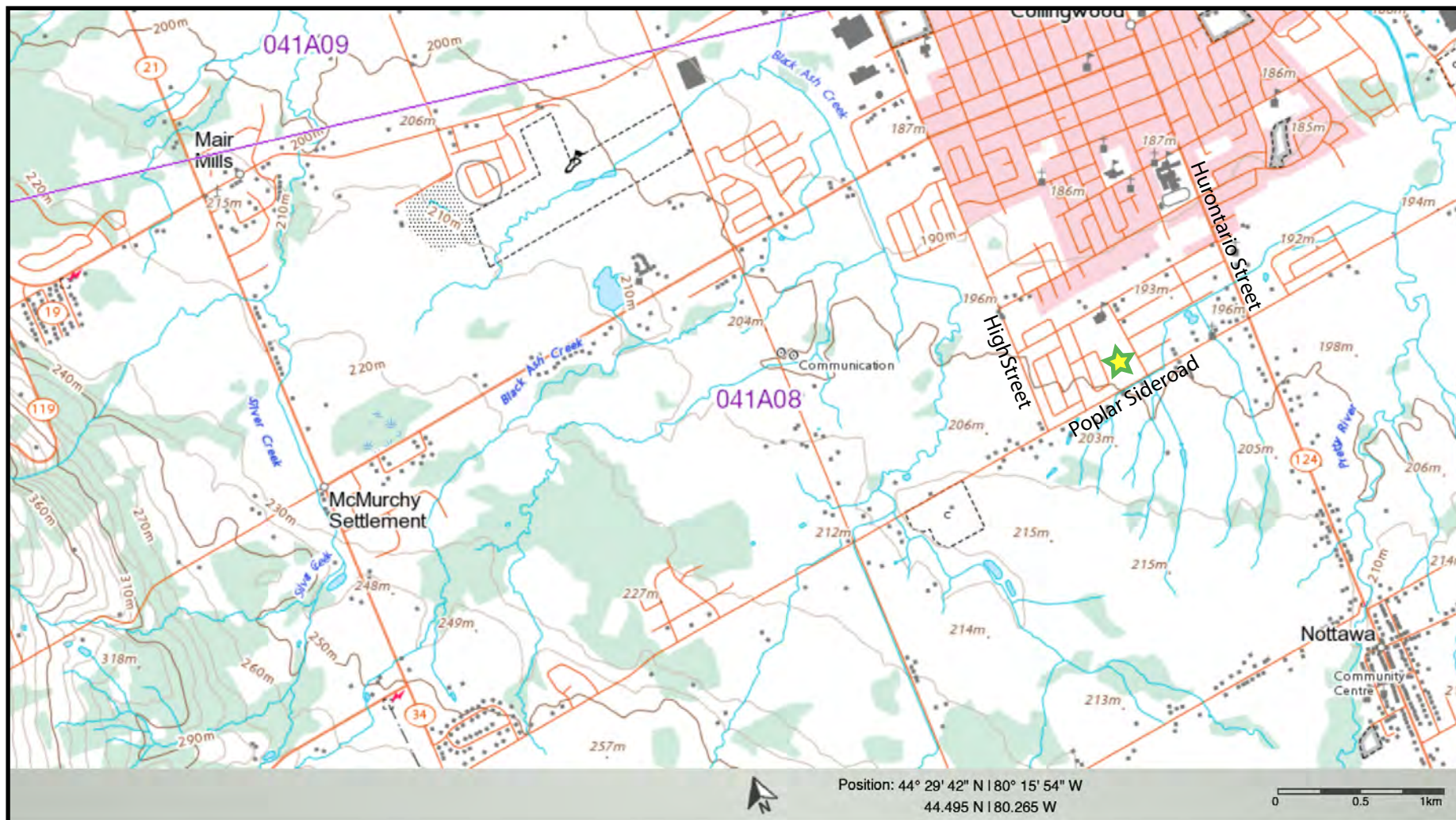
<http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/ontweeds/fieldhorsetail.htm>

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/horsetail-spike-rush>

APPENDIX A:

MAPS

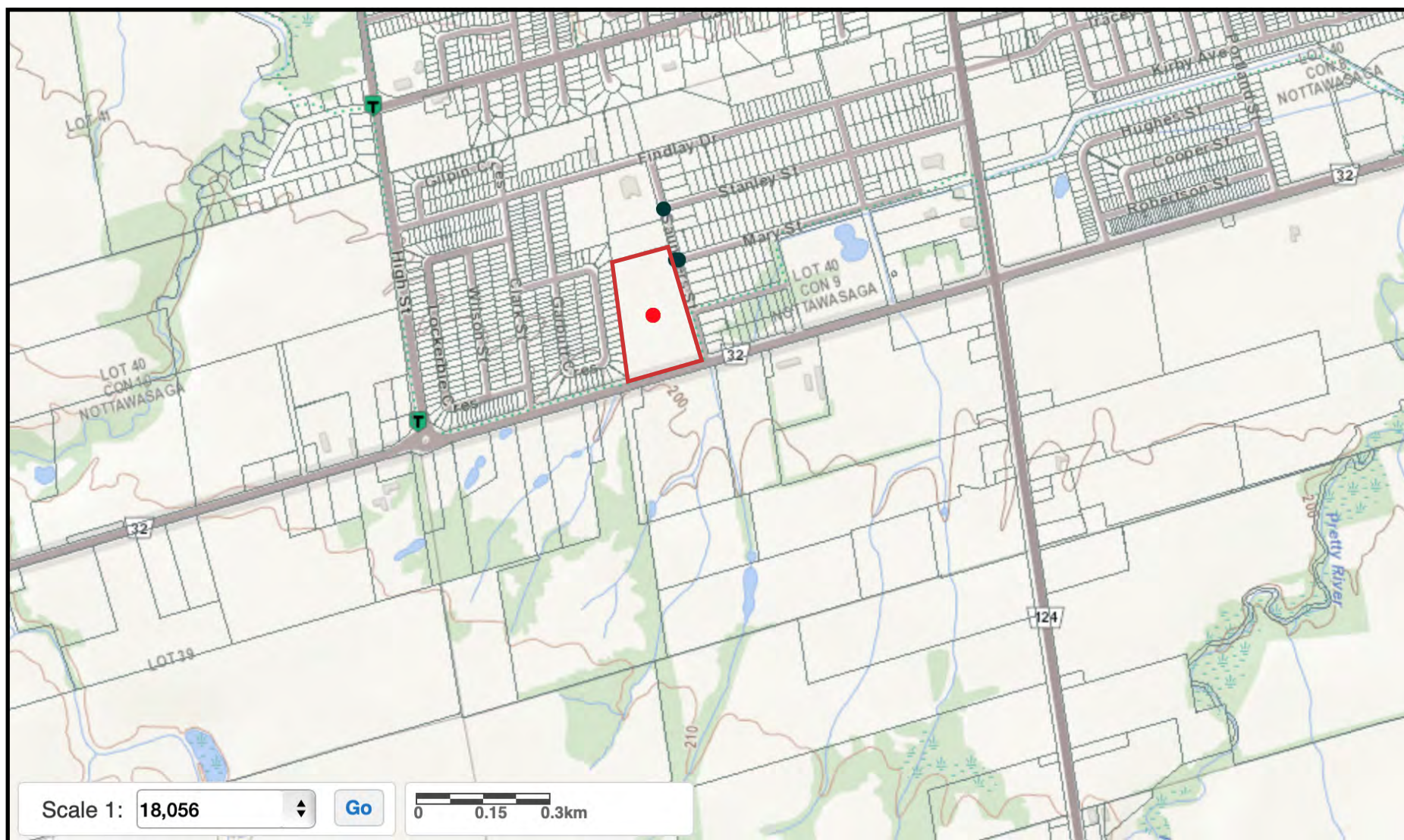
Site Maps



1:30,000km on the National Topographic Survey (NTS) Map 041A08

★ Location of Study Area

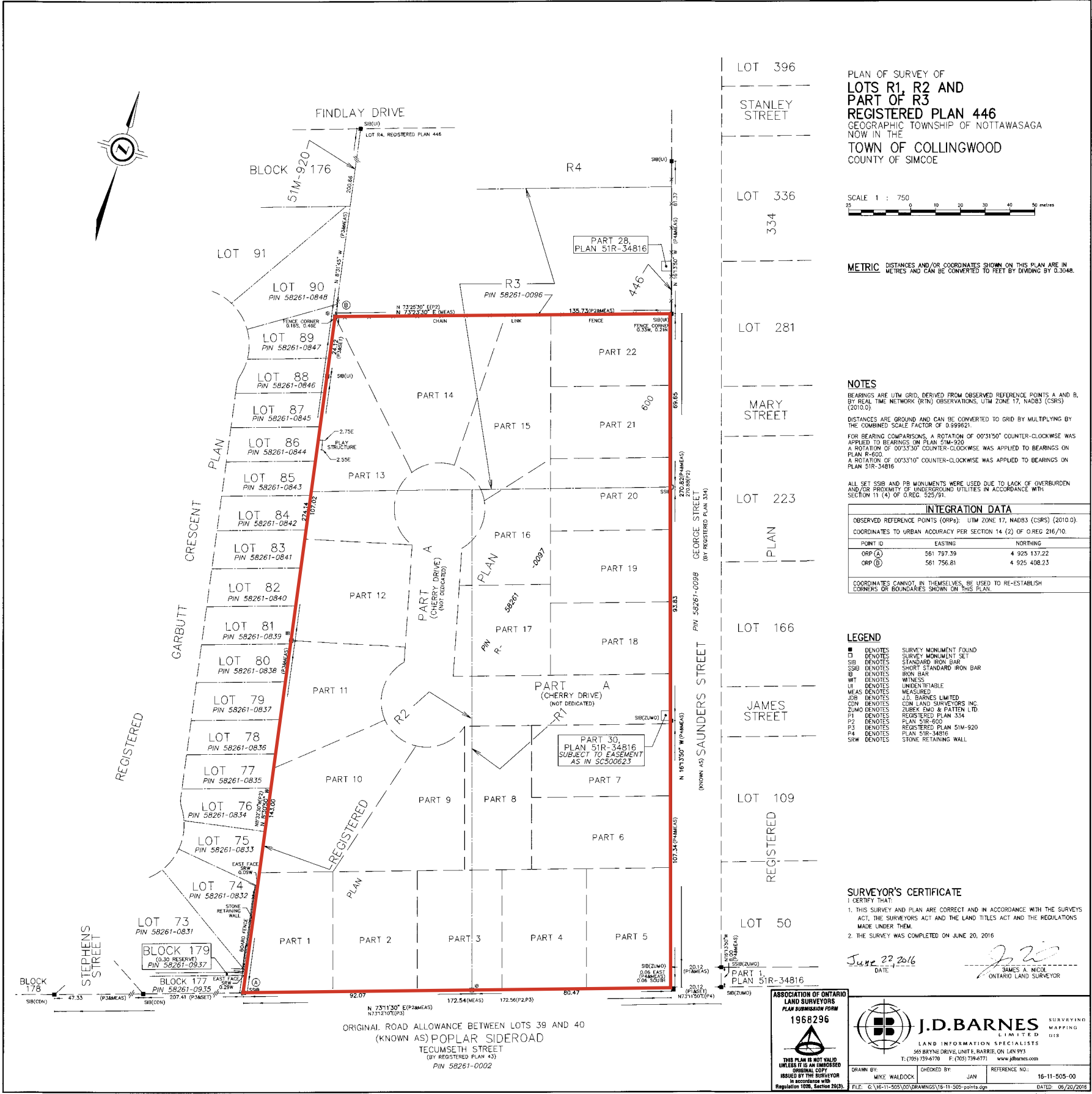
50 Saunders Street
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Collingwood, Ontario
Figure A1: Location of the Study Area



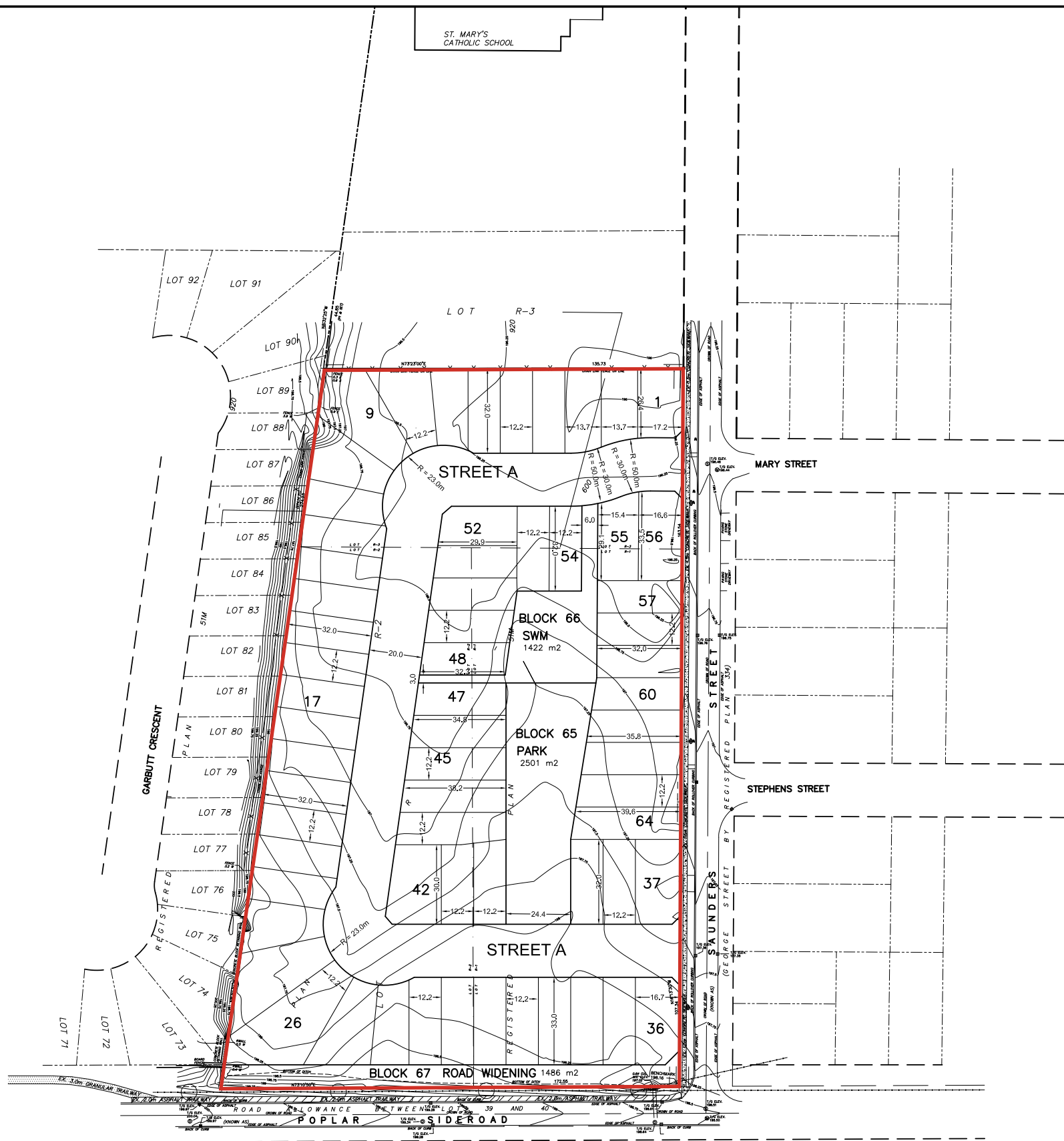
Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNR) Land Information Ontario (LIO) Map 041A08

Study Area

50 Saunders Street
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Collingwood, Ontario
Figure A2: Location of the Study Area on MNR Map



50 Saunders Street
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Collingwood, Ontario
Figure A3: Study Area on Survey Plan



CONCEPT DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION

50 SAUNDERS STREET

ALL OF LOTS R1 AND R2
AND PART OF LOT R3
REGISTERED PLAN 446
(Geographic Township of Nottawasaga)
TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD
COUNTY OF SIMCOE

KEY PLAN
N.T.S.

INFORMATION REQUIRED
UNDER SECTION 51(17) OF THE PLANNING ACT, R.S.O. 1990, C.P. 13 AS AMENDED.

a) AS SHOWN	h) MUNICIPAL WATER
b) AS SHOWN	i) TISL Tloge Sandy Loam Type A
c) AS SHOWN	j) AS SHOWN
d) AS LISTED BELOW	k) MUNICIPAL SANITARY AND STORM SEWERS
e) AS SHOWN	l) AS SHOWN
f) AS SHOWN	
g) AS SHOWN	

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SUBJECT LANDS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE ADJOINING LANDS HAVE BEEN ACCURATELY AND CORRECTLY SHOWN.

ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR
DATE: _____

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE
I AUTHORIZE TRAVIS & ASSOCIATES TO PREPARE & SUBMIT THIS PLAN OF SUBDIVISION TO THE TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD FOR APPROVAL.

SIGNED: _____
LOTCO II LIMITED
I have the power to bind the corporation
DATE: _____

LAND USE SCHEDULE			
BLOCK #	LAND USE / FRONTAGE	AREA (ha)	# LOTS / UNITS
LOTS 1-64	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	2.227	64
BLK 65	PARK	0.250	-
BLK 66	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	0.142	-
BLK 67	ROAD WIDENING	0.146	-
	STREET A (H=402m)	0.820	-
TOTAL		4.187	64

PROPOSED ZONING
- PROPERTY TO BE REZONED FROM H6 R2 RESIDENTIAL TO R3 RESIDENTIAL TO PERMIT 12.0 METRE LOTS SHOWN
- REMOVE H6 WITH ACCEPTANCE OF A DRAFT APPROVED PLAN OF SUBDIVISION AND CONFIRMED MUNICIPAL SERVICES

REVISIONS		
DATE:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:

APPROVALS BLOCK

LOTCO II LIMITED
24 Executive Place
Kitchener, Ontario
N2P 2H4
P - (519) 748-2800
F - (519) 748-2217

DATE SEPTEMBER 4, 2019	SCALE 1 : 750 (AS PLOTTED ON 24 x 36 PAPER SIZE)
DRAWN BY A.W.A.	DRAWING NO.
FILE NAME	
PROJECT NO.	

DP1

PRECONSULTATION APPLICATION
FILE: D00-15-19

 Study Area Boundaries



Study Area

50 Saunders Street
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Collingwood, Ontario
**Figure A5: Study Area on Ralph's 1871 Map
 of the County of Simcoe**



Study Area

50 Saunders Street
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Collingwood, Ontario
Figure A6: Study Area on 1881 Belden & Co. Atlas Map



Study Area

50 Saunders Street
 2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
 Collingwood, Ontario
**Figure A7: Study Area on 1954
 Aerial Photograph**



Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry (MNRF)
Satellite Image for Map 041A08

 Study Area

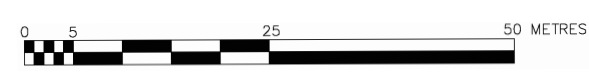
50 Saunders Street
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Collingwood, Ontario
Figure A8: Study Area on Satellite Imagery



Key

- Boundary of Study Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey @5m intervals *except where noted*
- Dense Impenetrable Dogwood - NO CHVI damp & disturbance
- Dense Impenetrable Horsetail - NO CHVI wet & disturbance
- Partially Impenetrable Horsetail - CHVI intact; Judgemental Test Pit Survey @10m intervals
- 20th century concrete foundation
- Photograph Number & Location

TRUE NORTH
GRID NORTH



50 Saunders Street
2019 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Collingwood, Ontario
Figure A9: Excavation Plan & Photograph Locations

APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs

50 Saunders Street
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Town of Collingwood, Ontario



**Plates B1 & B2: Views of site conditions showing frontage of property facing Saunders Street;
looking west from north to south**

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Plate B3: Panoramic of site conditions showing frontage of property facing Saunders Street; looking west from north to south



Plate B4: Municipal Notice of spraying for poison ivy along Saunders Street

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Plates B5 & B6: Field conditions in poplar grove along Saunders Street; looking west



Plate B7: Panoramic of field conditions at east side of centre of south end; looking west



Plate B8: View of field conditions at centre of south end; looking northwest



Plate B9: Panoramic of field conditions at centre of south end; looking northwest



Plate B10: Panoramic of field conditions at centre of south end; looking west

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Plates B11 & B12: Views of field conditions at east & north perimeters; looking south & southwest



Plate B13: Panoramic of field conditions at north side of property; looking south from schoolyard

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Plates B14 & B15: Views of field conditions at northwest corner; looking southwest & south

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Plates B16 & B17: Views of field conditions at north perimeter; looking south from schoolyard

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Plate B18: View of field conditions at southeast corner; looking west

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Plate B19: View of field conditions & test pit location at south end; looking west



Plates B20 & B21: Sample test pit stratigraphy planview & profile – Lots 1-2

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Plates B22 & B23: Sample test pit location & stratigraphy planview – Lots 3-2



Plate B24: Sample test pit stratigraphy profile – Lots 3-2

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Plates B25 & B26: Views of field conditions at south end along Poplar Sideroad; looking east & northeast



Plates B27 & B28: View of field conditions & fieldwork in progress along Poplar Sideroad; looking west & east

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Plate B29: Panoramic of field conditions at southwest corner; looking northwest



Plate B30: Panoramic of field conditions at southwest corner; looking northeast

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Plates B31 & B32: Dense Poison Ivy & field conditions in south quarter; looking northeast



Plate B33: Panoramic of field conditions at south quarter; looking northwest

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Plates B34 & B35: Dense Poison Ivy & horsetail in east part of south quarter; looking north



Plate B36: Field conditions in west part of south quarter; looking north

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Plates B37 & B38: Dense Poison Ivy & dogwood in west part of south quarter; looking west



Plate B39: Dense goldenrod & dogwood at west side of south quarter; looking west

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Plate B40: Panoramic of field conditions at west side of south quarter; looking west



Plate B41: Panoramic of field conditions at west side of south quarter; looking north

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Plate B42: Panoramic of field conditions at east side of south quarter; looking west



Plates B43 & B44: Dense impenetrable horsetail & partially dense horsetail in east part of south quarter; looking west

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Plates B45 & B46: Flagged test pit location in west part of south quarter; looking south & southeast



Plates B47 & B48: Sample test pit stratigraphy in partially dense horsetail planview & profile



Plate B49: Panoramic of field conditions in south part of south centre quarter; looking north



Plate B50: Field conditions in east part of south centre quarter; looking east

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Plates B51-B53: Flagged tree marking “D” line, field conditions in north part of south centre quarter; looking west & north



Plate B54: 20th century concrete foundation; looking southwest

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Plates B55-B57: 20th century concrete foundation; northeast corner, east wall & north wall

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Plates B58 & B59: 20th century concrete foundation; northeast corner, east wall & north wall



Plate B60: 20th century concrete foundation; southwest corner, panoramic looking at west wall & south wall

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Plates B61 & B62: 20th century concrete foundation; southeast corner & hydro hookup

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Plates B63 & B64: 20th century concrete foundation; southwest corner, south wall & northeast corner cleaned



Plates B65: 20th century concrete foundation; north wall cleaned with scale at 1m



Plates B66: 20th century concrete foundation; closeup of north wall cleaned with scale at 50cm

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Plates B67 & B68: Field conditions in west part of south centre quarter; looking north & east

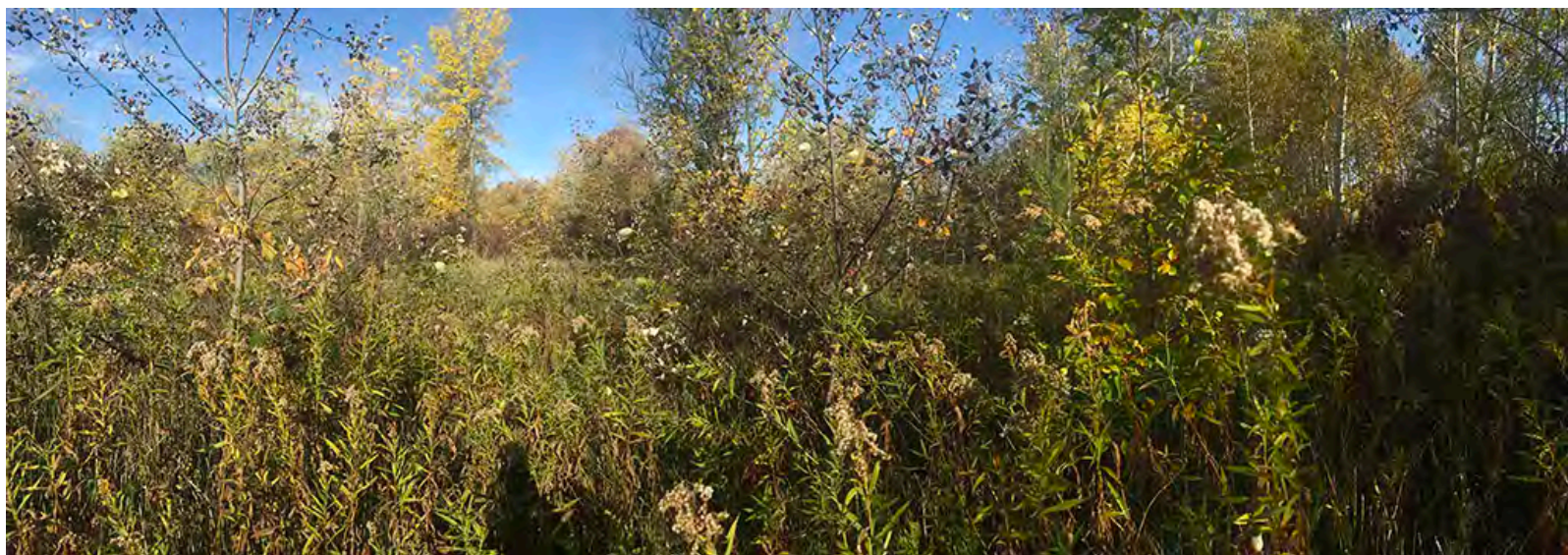


Plate B69: Panoramic of field conditions in centre part of south centre quarter; looking east

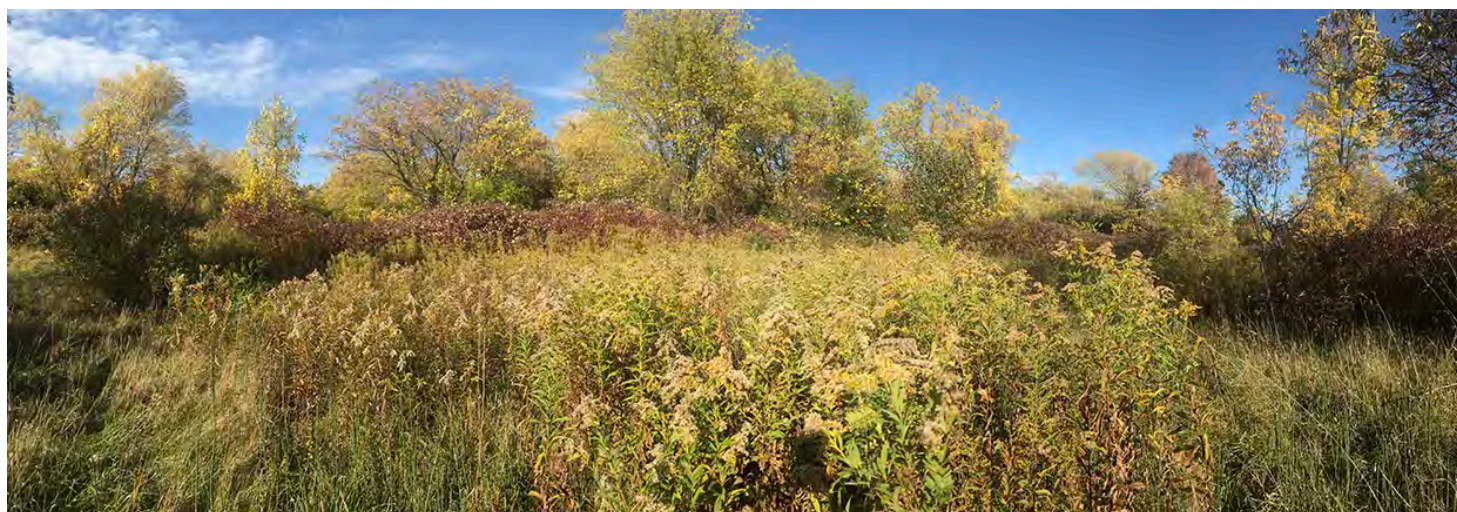


Plate B70: Panoramic of field conditions in centre part of south centre quarter; looking north

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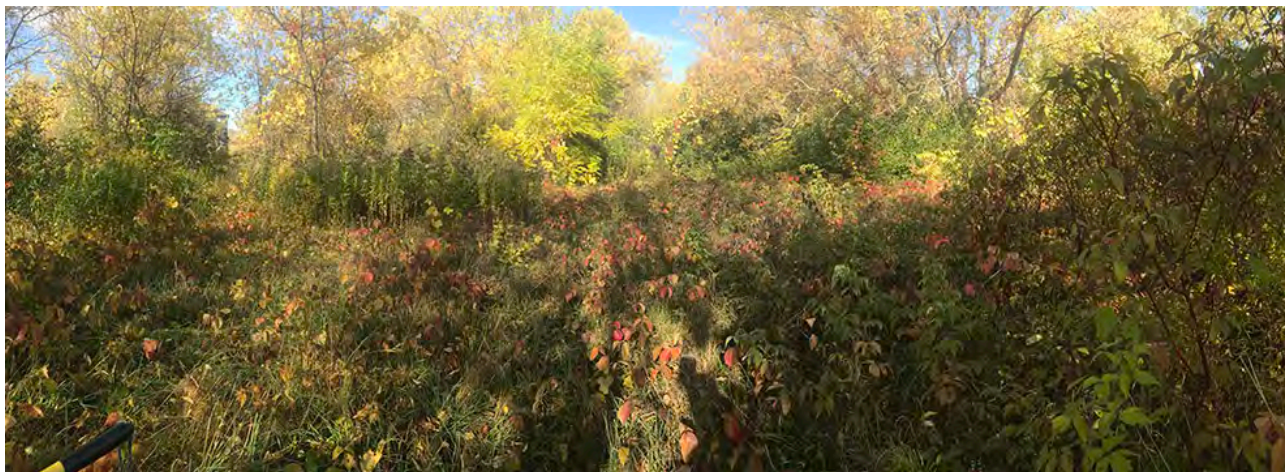
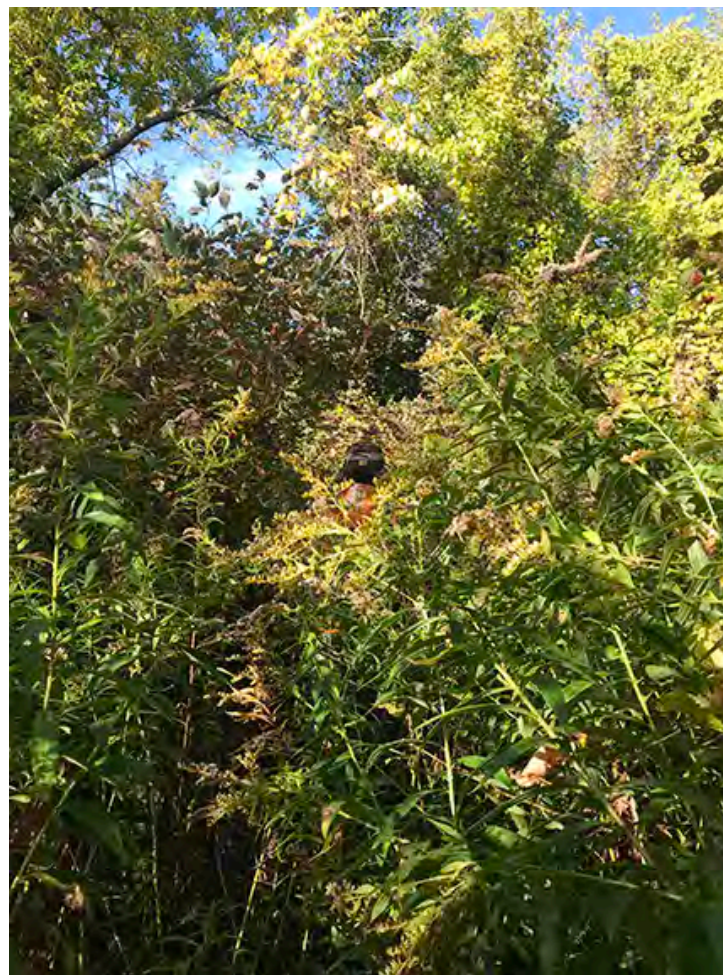


Plate B71: Panoramic of field conditions in west part of north centre quarter; looking north



Plates B72 & B73: Field conditions in west part of north centre quarter; looking west & north

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Plates B74 & B75: Field conditions in west part of north quarter; looking northwest & north

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Plates B76 & B77: Field conditions in centre part of north quarter; looking west & north

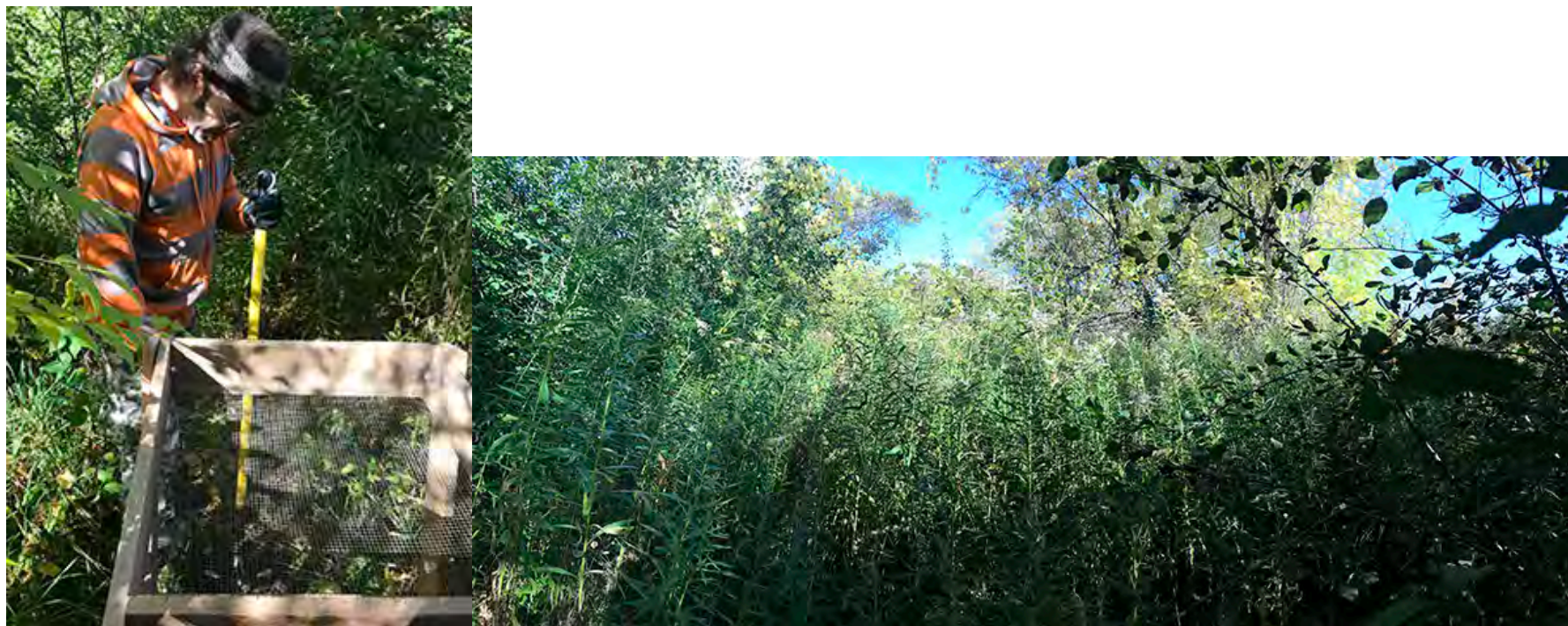


Plate B78: Panoramic of field conditions in centre part of north quarter; looking northwest/north



Plate B79: Panoramic of field conditions in west part of north quarter; looking north/northeast

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Plates B80 & B81: Field conditions in east part of north quarter; looking northeast & south

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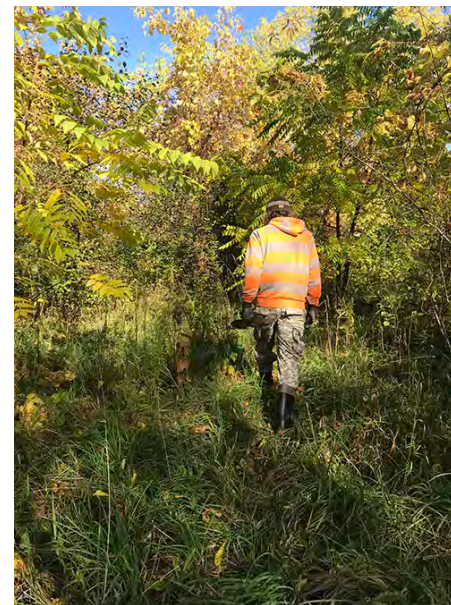


Plate B82: Panoramic of field conditions in centre part of north quarter; looking south



Plate B83: Panoramic of field conditions in centre part of north centre quarter; looking southeast

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Plates B84 & B85: Field conditions & fieldwork in progress in west part of north quarter; looking west & south



Plate B86: Fieldwork in progress in east part of north quarter; looking east

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Plate B87: Panoramic of field conditions in east part of north quarter; looking east/southeast

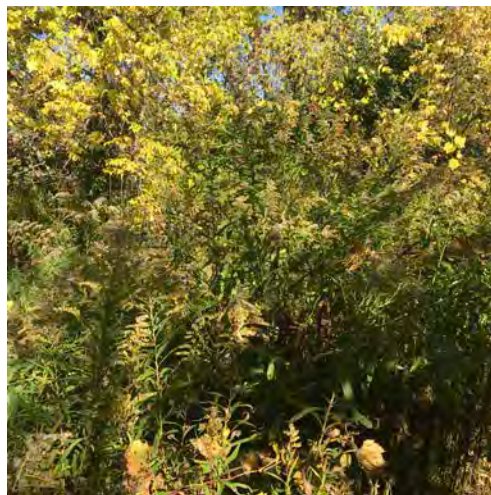


Plate B88: Field conditions in centre part of north centre quarter; looking south

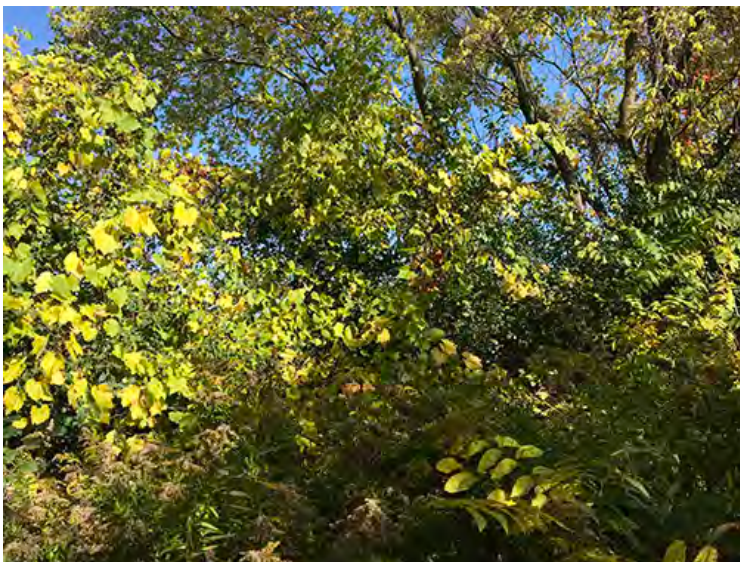


Plate B89: Field conditions in centre part of north quarter; looking east



Plate B90: Fieldwork in progress in east part of centre quarter; looking east

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Plates B91 & B92: Field conditions in east part of south quarter; looking east & south



Plate B93: Fieldwork in progress in east part of south quarter; looking south

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Plate B94: Fieldwork in progress in east part of centre quarter; looking south



Plate B95: Fieldwork in progress in east part of centre quarter; looking south

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Plate B96: Fieldwork in progress in east part of centre quarter; looking east

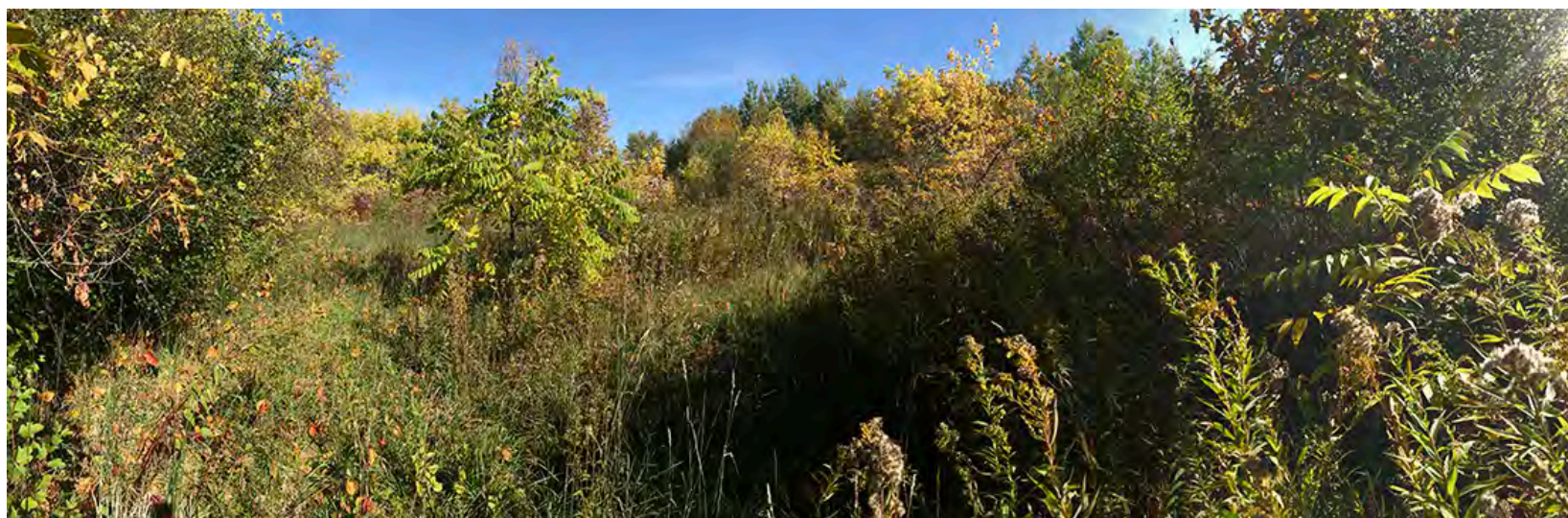


Plate B97: Fieldwork in progress in east part of south quarter; looking southeast

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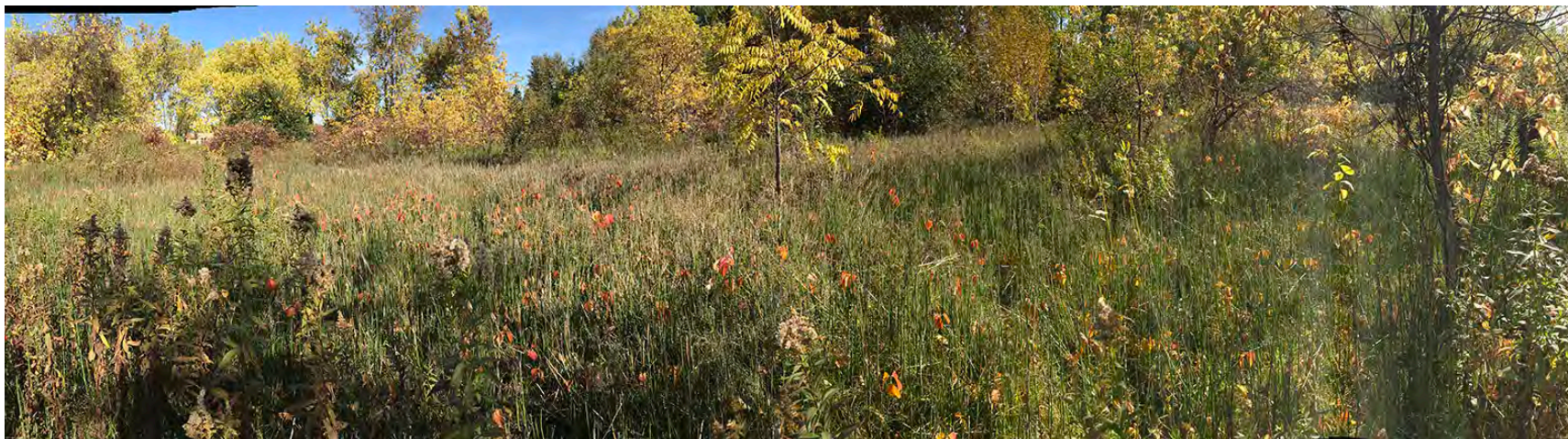


Plate B98: Fieldwork in progress in centre part of centre quarter; looking south



Plate B99: Fieldwork in progress in east part of centre quarter; looking west

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Plate B100: Panoramic of field conditions in centre part of centre quarter; looking north

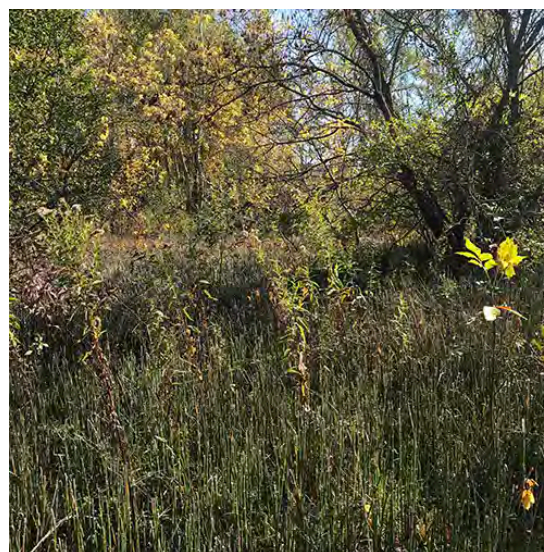
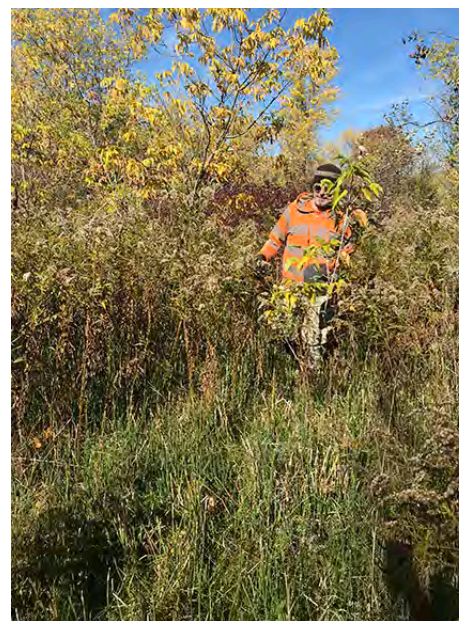


Plate B101: Field conditions in east part of south centre quarter; looking south



Plates B102 & B103: Field conditions in northeast part of centre quarter with dense impenetrable horsetail; looking south

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Plates B104 & B105: Field conditions in northeast part of centre quarter with dense impenetrable horsetail; looking east & south

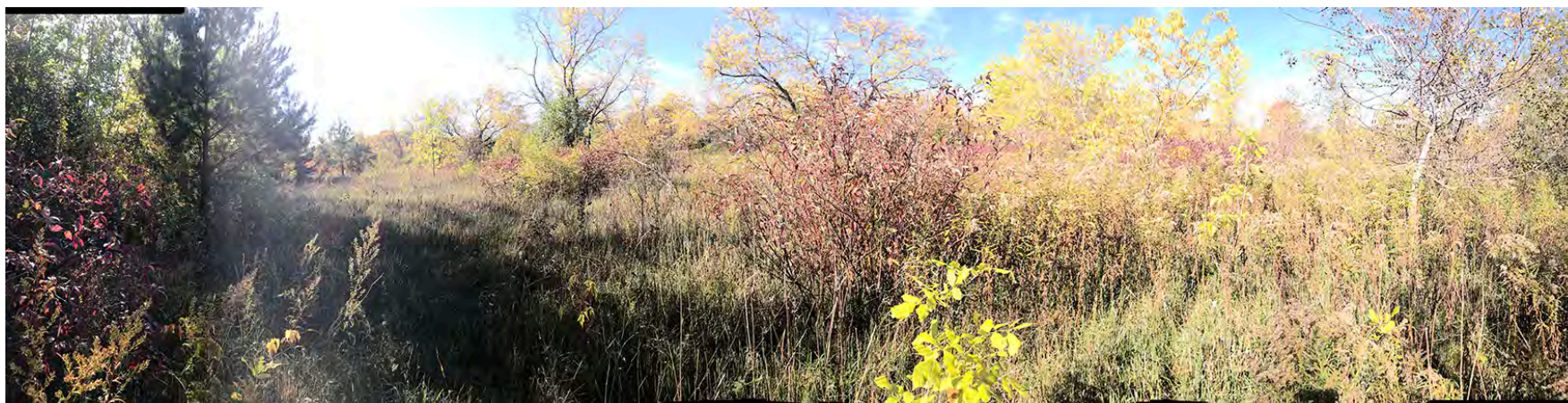


Plate B106: Panoramic of field conditions in northeast part of centre quarter; looking south/east