

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF ADDITIONAL LANDS ON THE
POPLAR DEVELOPMENTS I INC. PROPERTY,
PART OF LOT 40, CONCESSION 10,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NOTTAWASAGA,
TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD, SIMCOE COUNTY**
(original)



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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Field Director	Chris Brown (License P361)
Report Preparation	Rick Sutton (License P013), Chris Brown (License P361)
Field Assistants	Max Goranson

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Additional Lands on the Poplar Developments I Inc. Property, Part of Lot 40, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Nottawasaga, Town of Collingwood, Simcoe County. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act prior to the development of these lands.

The 1.1 hectare subject property consists of two residential lots, part of an agricultural field and some lawn areas. The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in October, 2018. The agricultural lands were ploughed for the assessment and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The lawn areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

No archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the fieldwork portion of this study. Accordingly, there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on this 1.1 hectare parcel of land. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Additional Lands on the Poplar Developments I Inc. Property, Part of Lot 40, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Nottawasaga, Town of Collingwood, Simcoe County. 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. P013, 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 (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Property Description

The 1.1 hectare subject property is located in Collingwood on the south side of Poplar Sideroad, 80 metres west of High Street (Figures 1 and 2). The subject property is adjacent to a 31.44 hectare proposed draft plan development (Figure 3). The Stage 2 assessment was conducted under the supervision of Christopher Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on October 4, 2018.

The subject property consists of two residential lots, part of an agricultural field and some lawn areas. The house in the central section of the property consists of a two-storey brick house with frame extensions to the rear. It is surrounded by lightly treed, manicured lawn and garden areas, and features a ‘U’-shaped gravel laneway. The house in the eastern section of the property consists of a single-storey brick house. It is surrounded by lightly treed, manicured lawn and garden areas, and features two gravel laneways providing access to both its front and rear. The eastern and northern portion of the subject property consist of the southern parts of a ploughed agricultural field.

The subject property is located in the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region, which consists of an approximately 284,899 ha area bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. Specifically, the study area lies within western part of the region (the Nottawasaga basin), which was once flooded by glacial Lake Algonquin and is bordered by shore cliffs, beaches and bouldery terraces. The Nottawasaga basin is limited to the broad flats bordering the river, and its surface beds comprise deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin rather than glacial outwash (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177–180).

Archaeological Context

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands situated within a 1km metre radius of the subject property. Data on previously registered sites located within the study area was obtained from Pastport, which is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's online digital data base. The on line search indicated that there are no previously registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. There are only two previously registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property (Table 1). The closest previously registered site is BcHb-55, which is located 225 metres east of the subject property. A 37.5 hectare parcel of land consisting of a proposed draft plan and some additional lands situated immediately north of our subject property was subjected to a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in 2015 (ARA 2015). No archaeological sites were found as a result of that assessment (Figure 4). A cultural chronology for Southern Ontario that also applies to the study area is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BcHb-55		Post-Contact			No Further CHVI
BcHb-49	Osler Brook	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherbuilding	

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Township of Nottawasaga was surveyed for settlement in 1832 (Beldon 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. Unfortunately, the 1881 Historical Atlas Map of Collingwood Township (Beldon 1881: Figure 5) 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.

Table 2. 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

2.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property was conducted under the supervision of Christopher Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., on October 4, 2018. The weather was sunny with some clouds and cool temperatures. All of the agricultural lands were ploughed for the assessment and were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The field was well weathered with good visibility at the time of the survey. The ploughed lands cover approximately 50% of the subject property (Figure 6).

All of the lawn and garden areas on the property were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals and represent approximately 35% of this parcel of land (Figure 6). Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Test pits were excavated to within one metre of all buildings and hard scraped areas.

Areas of obvious disturbance occupied by the two houses and driveways on the property have no archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. These areas represent 15% of the property (Figure 6).

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. The documentary record for this project includes 12 digital photographs, one field map and one page of field notes.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the fieldwork portion of this study. Accordingly, there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological resources on this 1.1 hectare parcel of land. No further archaeological assessment of this parcel of land is required.

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

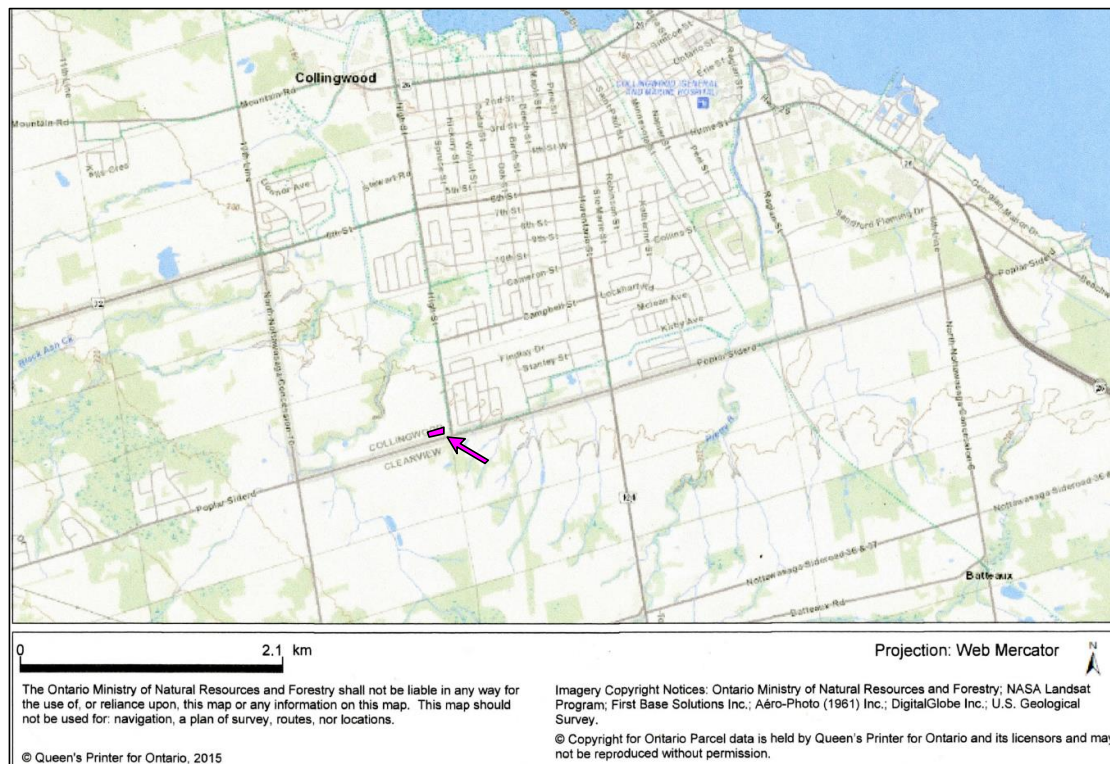


Figure 1. General Location of the Subject Property

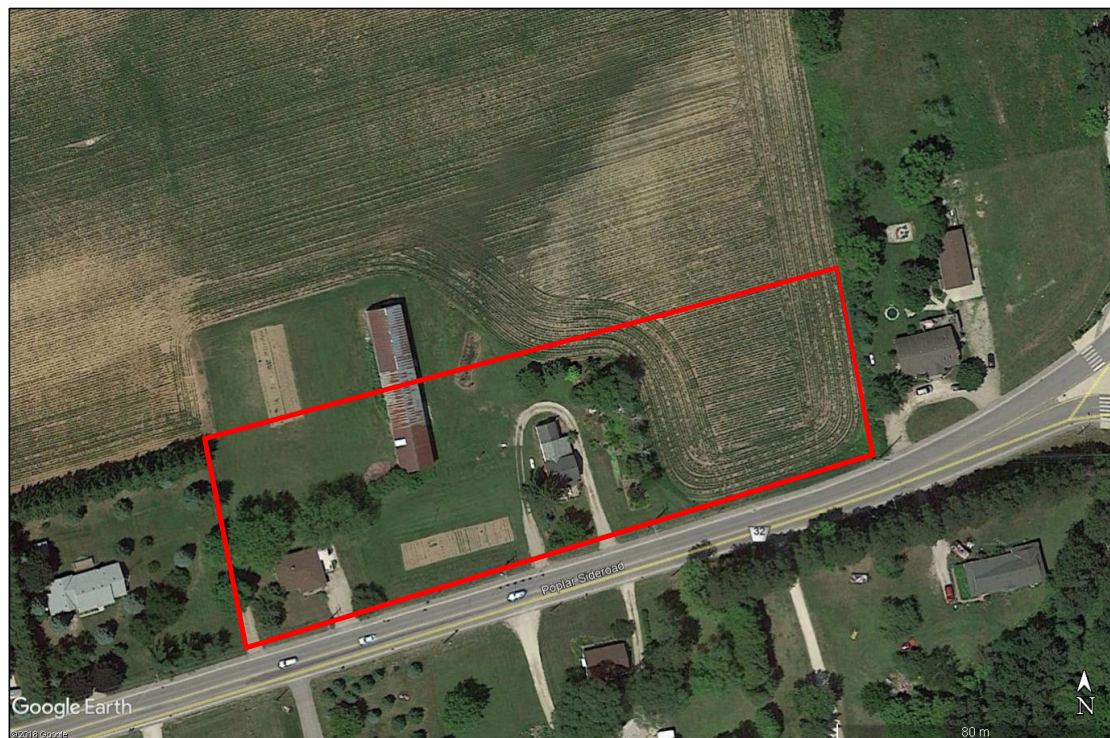


Figure 2. Satellite Image of the Subject Property (Google Earth 2018)

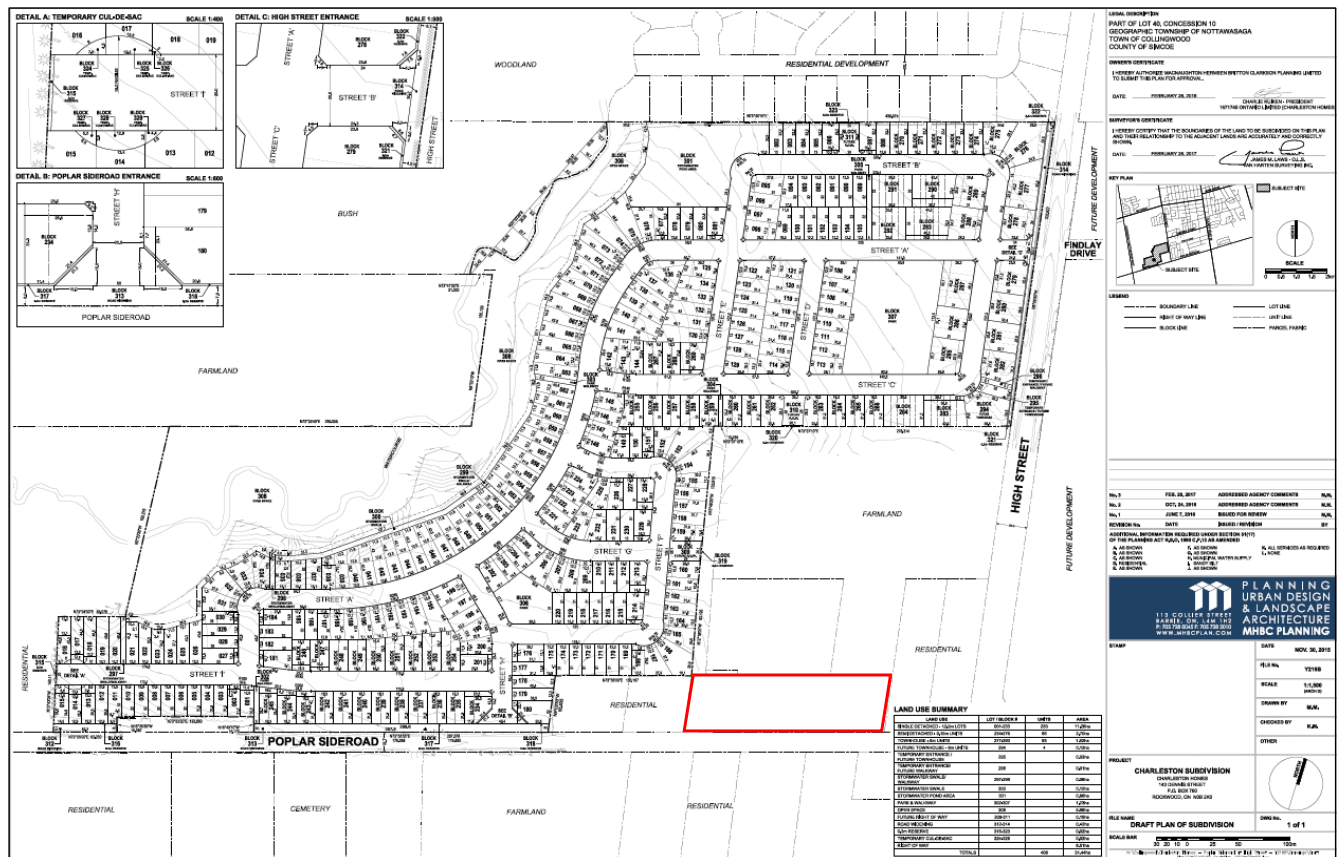


Figure 3. Subject Property and Adjacent Draft Plan

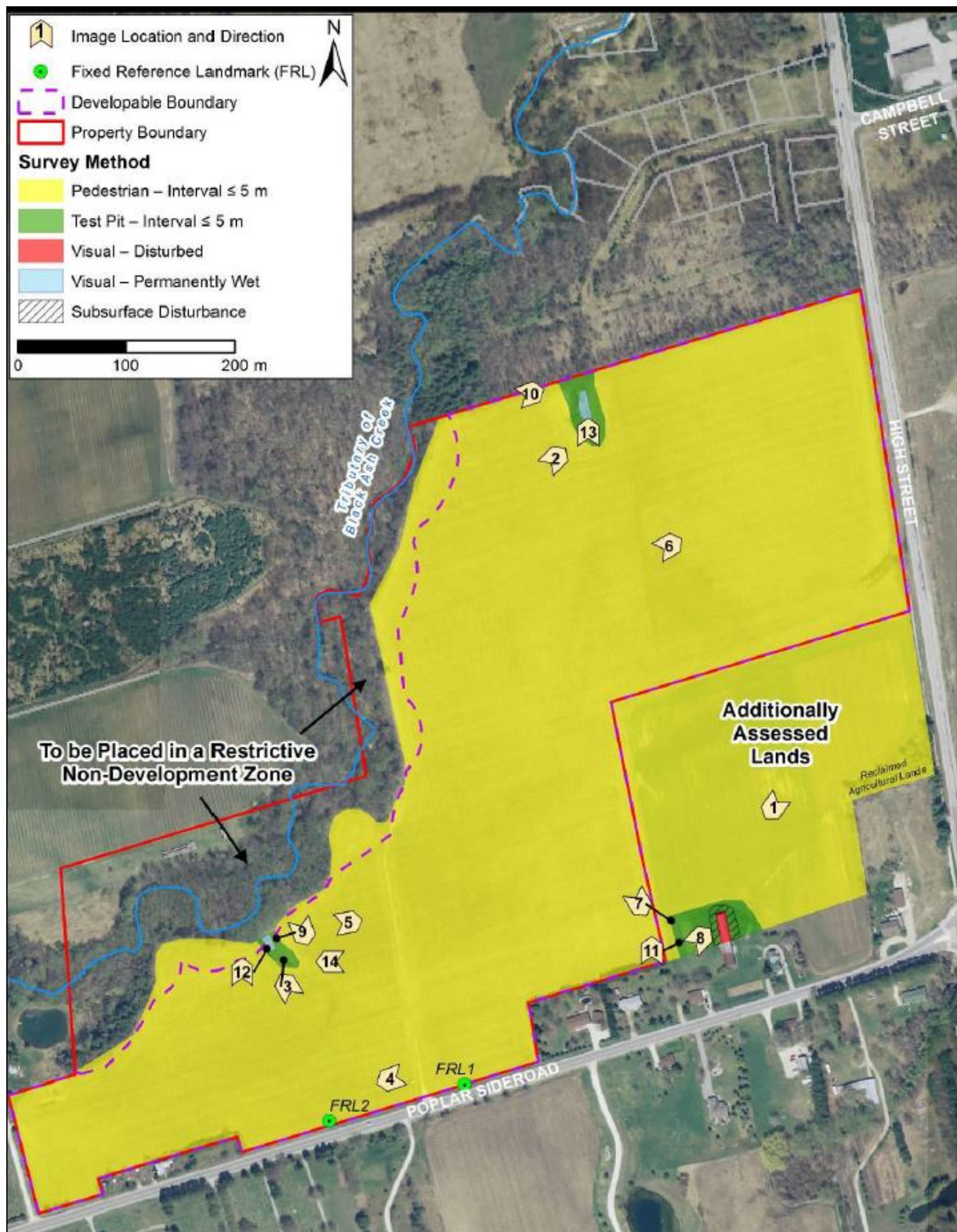


Figure 4. Results of 2015 Stage 2 Assessment of Adjacent Lands (ARA 2015 Figure 22)

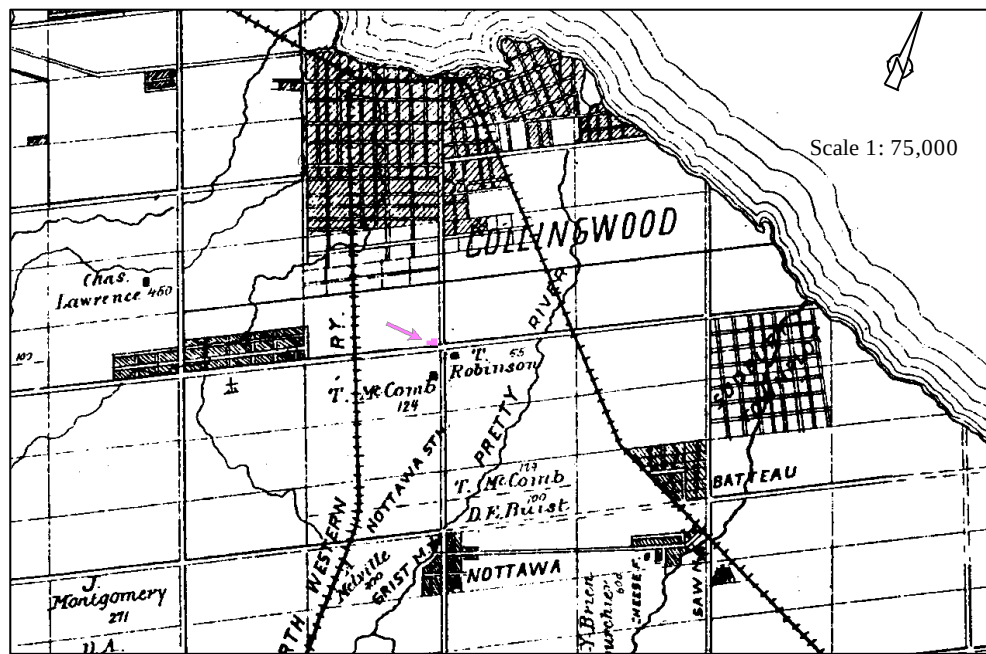


Figure 5. 1881 Historical Atlas Map of Nottawasaga Township
Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property (Beldon & Co. 1881)



Figure 6. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

5.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. House and Driveway, Central Section of Property
(view northwest)



Plate 2. House and Driveway, Central Section of Property
(view north)



Plate 3. Lawn Area, Central Section of Property
(view west)



Plate 4. Lawn Area, Central Section of Property
(view southwest)



Plate 5. Lawn and Garden Area, Central Section of Property
(view east)



Plate 6. House and Driveway, Western Section of Property
(view northwest)



Plate 7. Driveway, Western Edge of Property (view north)



Plate 8. Lawn Area, Western Section of Property (view west)



Plate 9. Agricultural Field, Eastern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 10. Agricultural Field, Eastern Section of Property (view northeast)



Plate 11. Agricultural Field, Northern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 12. Agricultural Field, Northwestern Section of Property (view east)

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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