Stage 4 Excavation of Site BdGp-29
168 County Road 49, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario

Prepared by

AS&G Archaeological Consulting

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Project Information Number: P124-0076-2021

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: December 17, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of the BdGp-29 Site, located at 168 County Road 49, Part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a Draft Plan of Subdivision approval.

A Stage 1 background study of the property was previously conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition, in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 assessment.

A Stage 2 property assessment was also conducted by ASI to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The Stage 2 test pitting and test unit survey resulted in the identification of one pre-contact site (BdGp-29) and recommended that the site was one of significant cultural heritage value or interest and recommended that it be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the BdGp-29 Site, also performed by ASI, determined early on during test unit excavation that the site had significant cultural heritage value and interest and would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Therefore, the Stage 3 test unit strategy involved the excavation of six test units excavated at ten-metre intervals across the site area, and an additional five test units (greater than 40% of the total grid) were excavated in areas of interest within the site. Artifacts recovered from the test units included lithic (n = 8), ceramic (n = 1) and faunal (n = 1) materials. In addition, a single potential cultural feature was also recorded. It was determined that BdGp-29 represents a small Woodland period site.

The Stage 4 mitigation of the BdGp-29 Site was conducted by the hand excavation of block excavations as per the recommendations of the Stage 3 site-specific assessment. The Stage 4 excavations resulted in the recovery of 177 artifacts from 54 excavation units. No cultural features were identified. The recovered artifact assemblage includes Euro-Canadian ceramic, glass, faunal bone, metal artifacts as well as Indigenous pottery, lithic artifacts and calcined animal bone. The analysis of the post contact Euro-Canadian artifacts indicates that these do not represent materials from a post-contact site but rather recent inclusions within the site. The analysis of the Indigenous artifacts indicates that Site BdGp-29 represents a short term or single use small Woodland campsite.

The BdGp-29 Site has been fully excavated and documented. **The report recommends that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.**

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INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). All licensees are to file a report with the MHSTCI containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MHSTCI is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of the BdGp-29 Site, located at 168 County Road 49, Part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a Draft Plan of Subdivision approval.

The legal description of the property is: 168 County Road 49, Part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario.

The previous Stage 3 report determined that “The subject property is approximately 21 hectares in size and consists of an undeveloped rural area encompassing a mix of wooded areas and open scrub land. The topography of the subject property is generally moderately sloping and very stony with extensive swamp formation in low-lying sections. Areas of exposed limestone/bedrock are visible on the east side of the property. A small tributary draining into Pigeon Lake is situated approximately 250 m east of the subject property and Pigeon Lake itself is just over 1 km to the southeast. The BdGp-29 Site is located in the west side of the subject property. The site was encountered on level ground 190 metres east of County Road 49 (ASI 2019a:7)”.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required Stage 4 archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

A detailed historic and archival background research for the property was presented in the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment report completed by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI 2019a). "In addition, the Curve Lake First Nation asked for their history to be told in their own words, thus, their historical version per se is presented in Appendix A" of the original Stage 3 report (ASI 2019a). The following historic context is derived from the Stage 3 report:

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed and populations now occupied less extensive territories.

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories.

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources. By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found. Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the

exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised. By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year. From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonkian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat and their Algonquian allies, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from a "homeland" along the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or "Southeastern Ojibwa" groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived "solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the "Northern sea" to trade for "Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance", and "all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot". Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee. Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the "Ouasouarini" [Chippewa], the "Outchougai" [Outchougai], the "Atchiligouan" [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the "Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver" [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the "Oumisagai" [Missisauga; Chippewa]. At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault.

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home. The Haudenosaunee

established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River. Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt. Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies.

During the 1690s, some Ojibwa began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash. This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity. According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron- Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat. Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701.

Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins also relies on oral history, in this case from his father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebeesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack, an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island born in 1824, provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee. Doug Williams (Gidigaa Migizi) states that Mississauga (with the Odawa) began negotiating with Iroquoian-

speaking peoples, by treaty and wampum, to share use of the north shore of Lake Ontario starting around AD 800 as the Iroquois moved north from their homelands south of the lake. He also states that the Mississauga pushed the Haudenosaunee out of southern Ontario, as they were returning to their homeland along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the north shore of Lake Huron, having departed from the north shore of Lake Ontario in the 1650s shortly after the dispersal to escape the spread of disease and the Haudenosaunee who had been armed by the British.

The Michi Saagiig (Mississauga) Nishnaabeg left a minimal footprint archaeologically, as they were historically a highly mobile sustainably living society, but it is known through oral histories and traditional knowledge that the north shore of Lake Ontario has been their homeland for millennia. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and the "Salmon People", as their traditional territory span the north shore of Lake Ontario between Gananoque in the east to the north shore of Lake Erie, along the waterways from their headwaters to their outlets in Lake Ontario. Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations. During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed. According to Rogers, by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods." With British land purchases and treaties, the bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as "Chippewa" while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as "Mississauga." The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as "Ojibbewas" in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario. During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Study Area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and within the Treaty lands of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation. The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek. However, records of the acquisition were not clear the extent of lands agreed upon To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Early Development of Harvey Township

Harvey Township was named after Sir John Harvey, commander of the British forces at the Battle of Stoney Creek and later Governor of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The township is 19 km in length and 22.5 km in width and is covered with many lakes and streams. About half of the land is moderately rolling with a thin soil layer, more suitable for pasturing than growing crops. The township was first surveyed by John Huston in 1826 and resurveyed in 1864-65 by Theodore Clementi. John Hall was the first settler in 1827 and he bought the government mill on the Buckhorn River, in partnership with Moore Lee. He constructed a dam across the river in 1828 and a saw and grist mill in 1830 at Buckhorn Falls. Growth in the township remained slow for many years. In 1839, the construction of a number of roads meant that Harvey Township

became more appealing to potential settlers. By 1867 the population had risen to 438, and by 1875 there were 817 inhabitants.

Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping
The 1825-1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County* [refer to Map 4 in this report] depicts the subject property on Lot 19, Concession 19. The map depicts Joseph Finley and Joseph Clement as the owners of this lot. No historical settlement features are illustrated within the subject property on this map. Pigeon Lake is depicted just over 1 km east of the subject property. The historical transportation corridors of present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North flank the western and eastern edges of the property. The dashed lines indicate that these are unopened concession roads.
The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough* [refer to Map 5 in this report] depicts the subject property on Lot 19, Concession 19. The map does not provide information on property owners, however, the historical transportation corridors along the western and eastern edge of the property now appear as open concession roads.
The 1999 Fenelon Falls topographic sheet [refer to Map 3 in this report] depicts a number of structures in the southwest corner of the subject property, which match the location of the existing farm complex on the property. The map illustrates the present-day road network and watercourses around the subject property (ASI 2019a:1-6)".

1.3 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the property was obtained from the MHSTCI site database. There are no known archaeological sites within the property or within a one-kilometre radius of the property with the exception of BdGp-29.

We are not aware of any other archaeological assessment conducted within or adjacent to the property with the exception of the Stages 1-3 reports by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI 2017, 2018, 2019). These are summarized below.

The previous Stage 1 report provided the following regarding the physiographic regions, soils, and surficial geology of the property:

"The subject property is located within the Dummer Moraines physiographic region. The Dummer Moraines region is an area of rough, stoney land bordering the Canadian Shield between Balsam Lake and Camden Township. The general landscape of the Dummer Moraines is one of rolling topography with extensive swamp formation in low-lying areas. The underlying bedrock is primarily Bobcaygeon and Gull River Formation sedimentary limestone, which forms a broad plain that gradually descends southward

from a maximum elevation of approximately 250 m above sea level. For the most part, soil development on the limestone is limited, and consists of shallow bouldery till, although pockets of deeper sands and till do occur sporadically. The moraines of this physiographic region are characterized by angular fragments and blocks of limestone intermixed with many Precambrian rocks. This region of Ontario is unique in that it represents the interface between sedimentary plains to the south and metamorphic bedrock to the north and east, sometimes referred to as "the land between". This ecotone between the Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Lowlands is generally characterized by low relief exposed granitic materials along the northern boundary and transitioning to exposed limestone plains and crags with little soil development and abundant low- lying wetlands.

The modern forests of the region are dominated by sugar maple, with white cedar in more poorly-drained areas. Basswood, oak, beach and butternut are also common. It is possible that white pine and hemlock were formerly more abundant. Crossing this morainic belt are several streams which tributaries to the Trent or Moira rivers. Most of them follow pre-glacial valleys, entrenched deep in the bedrock. A number of these valleys are blocked by glacial drift, creating long narrow lakes or swamps, such as the Kawartha Lakes.

The surficial geology of the area is reflective of its position as a transitional zone between the Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Lowlands. While surficial classification mapping indicates that the majority of the subject property is composed of stony, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain, a bedrock escarpment bisects the eastern end of the property. East of the escarpment the subject property is composed of a bedrock-drift complex in Paleozoic terrain. Soils within the subject property consist primarily of well drained Douro loam soils, characterized by 30- 75 cm of stony till underlain by limestone rock. The topography is moderately sloping and very stoney" (ASI 2017:8-9).

The Stage 4 archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on multiple dates in the fall of 2021. Fieldwork was undertaken between October 13 and November 4, 2021. The weather was variable and ranged from warm to cool temperatures and sunny to overcast skies. No fieldwork was conducted in rain or snow conditions. All fieldwork was conducted with good visibility.

No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted within the property with the exception of the Stage 1, 2 3 assessment reports by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI 2017, 2018, 2019a and 2019b). *AS&G Archaeological Consulting* is not aware of any other previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to, or within 50 metres of the property.

A Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous

archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition, in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2017). The Stage 1 background research determined that the property has archaeological potential for the identification of nineteenth-century historical sites due to its proximity to historical transportation corridors (present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North), and the potential for the identification of pre-contact Indigenous sites due to its proximity to a small tributary draining into Pigeon Lake and the lake itself (ASI 2017:i). The Stage 1 assessment determined that approximately 85% (42 ha.) of the property exhibits archaeological potential (refer to Map 6 in this report). The remaining portions of the property are considered not to exhibit archaeological potential, due to low and wet conditions (12%), steeply-sloping conditions (2%), and previous disturbances (1%). Given that areas of archaeological potential within the property are comprised of open pasture and treed and scrub lands, a Stage 2 test pitting survey conducted at five metre intervals was recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was also conducted by ASI to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The Stage 2 assessment involved a visual review of the property which determined that an additional 27% of the property consisted of steeply-sloping topography and therefore, in total 41% of the property lacked archaeological potential (ASI 2018:4-5). The Stage 2 test pitting survey, performed at five metre intervals, resulted in two positive test pits located on the west half of the subject property. Intensification of this area involved the excavation of three one-metre-square test units. Test Unit #1 was placed over Test Pit #1, Test Unit #2 was placed over Test Pit #2 ten metres east of Test Unit #1, and Test Unit #3 was placed between Test Units #1 and #2, located at the centre of the site (refer to Map 7 in this report). Three additional test units were then excavated to provide additional information. As Test Unit #2 was the highest yielding location (n = 4), Test Unit #4 was excavated five metres to the east and Test Unit #5 was excavated five metres north of Test Unit #2, respectively. Test Unit #6 was excavated five metres west of Test Unit #1. In addition to the test unit excavations, an additional eight test pits were excavated at a distance of 2.5 metres around each of the six test units. No cultural materials were recovered from the additional test pit excavations (ASI 2018:5). The overall size of the artifact distribution identified during the Stage 2 assessment measured approximately 20 metres east-west by five metres north-south. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of a pre-contact Indigenous site (BdGp-29) and recommended a Stage 3 assessment involving a series of one-metre-square test units excavated at five metre intervals across the area with an additional 20% of units focusing around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas (ASI 2018:8-9).

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the BdGp-29 Site, also performed by ASI, determined early on during test unit excavation that the site had significant cultural heritage value and interest and would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Therefore, the Stage 3 test unit strategy involved the excavation of six test units

excavated at ten-metre intervals across the site area, and an additional five test units (greater than 40% of the total grid) were excavated in areas of interest within the site (refer to Maps 8-10 in this report). Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 test units (n = 11) included lithic (n = 8), ceramic (n = 1) and faunal (n = 1) materials. In addition, a single potential cultural feature was also recorded. It was determined that BdGp-29 represents a small Woodland period site with likely a short-term occupation period (ASI 2019a:12 and 2019b). The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of BdGp-29 recommended Stage 4 one-by-one-metre-square block hand excavation units be performed around high yielding Stage 3 test units and a minimum of two metres around exposed cultural features.

We are unaware of any previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work with the exception of those discussed above.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 4 excavation of the BdGp-29 site followed the recommendations of the Stage 3 report. Following the relocation of the site, using the GPS coordinates and mapping provided in the Stage 3 report, we re-established that same site datum and fixed datum as reported in the Stage 3 report. The site datum is located at grid unit 200E-500N. Following this we re-established a site grid and all excavations were tied to the site grid, which mirrors that of the Stage 3 assessment by Archaeological Services Inc.

We began the Stage 4 excavation within the core of the site as recommended by ASI in their Stage 3 report. More specifically, block excavation was begun around units 500N-195E, 494N-192E and 490N-190E. We would like to note that ASI recommended block excavation around Unit 495N-192E (ASI 2019:13), however, it was apparent from both their Figure 2 (ASI 2019:22) and our infield observations, that they erroneously identified the grid unit as 495N-192E and that it should have been listed in their report as Unit 494N-192E.

Our methodology and placement of block excavation units followed their Stage 3 recommendations:

> "Stage 4 mitigative excavation entails hand excavation in accordance with the S & G, Section 4.2.2. This includes the contiguous excavation of one-metre square units around high yielding Stage 3 test units and a minimum of two metres around exposed cultural features. All units must be excavated five centimetres into

> subsoil. All excavated soil from all units must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Any identified cultural features must be excavated and fully documented only after complete exposure."
> Stage 4 salvage excavation must follow the methodology outlined in the S & G, Section 4.3, Table 4.1 for small pre-contact Indigenous sites. Stage 4 block excavation will begin around test units 500N-195E, 495N-192E and 490N-190E (Figure 2) where an Indigenous ceramic and modified and calcined bone remains were recovered and a potential cultural feature was identified. Block excavation will continue until a cut-off of less than 10 artifacts is reached or a unit contains at least two of the following: diagnostic artifacts, formal tools, fire-cracked rock, bone or burnt artifacts. In addition, the cultural feature will be fully exposed, documented and excavation will extend two metres beyond the uncovered feature" (ASI 2019a:13).

All hand excavation followed the standards for the excavation of one-metre square units by hand. All units were excavated by hand and all soils were hand screened through 6 mm mesh during the block excavation. Unless a cultural feature was encountered during the hand block excavation, all units were excavated to a depth of at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All block excavation conformed to the above ASI recommendations as well as the Section 4.3, Table 4.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The stratigraphy of the site consisted of a single layer of ploughzone overlying subsoil. All artifacts were recovered within this single layer of ploughzone soil.
ASI noted a potential feature within Unit 490N-190E. We ensured that block excavation extended at least two metres beyond this, however, it was determined that the 'feature' was a recent tree burn and not cultural in origin.

The GPS coordinates of the datum location are provided in Table 1 below. All coordinates were obtained using a Garmin GPSMap 64x GPS unit. No methods of correction were used. Accuracy of the reading was to within two metres for each point. The Fixed Landmark is a hydro pole located at on the east side of County Road 49 and is the same landmark used by ASI.

Table 1: GPS Readings (UTM Zone 17T)

Type	ID	Easting	Northing
Site Limits	Centre	0694792	4937288
	North	0694790	4937295
	East	0694800	4937286
	West	0694784	4937278
	South	0694786	4937275
	Site Datum (500-200)	0694795	4937292
Fixed Landmark	Hydro pole at east side of County Road 49	0694653	4937150

The site datum is the same as that for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (i.e. the southwest corner of Unit 500N-200E.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 4 block excavation of the BdGp-29 Site resulted in the excavation of 54 one-metre square units and the recovery of 177 artifacts. No cultural features were identified. The possible feature identified by ASI in their Stage 3 report was a natural tree burn and not cultural in nature.

Of the 175 artifacts recovered, a total of 116 are of Indigenous origin, 53 are post-contact Euro-Canadian and/or modern artifacts, and 10 artifacts are faunal bone and/or shell (Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of Artifact Types

Artifact Type	Qty.	% of Sample
Indigenous		
Lithics	101	57.1
Pottery	15	8.4
Total Indigenous	**116**	**65.5**
Post-Contact		
Ceramic	3	1.7
Metal	25	14.1
Glass	21	11.9
Brick Fragment	2	1.1
Total Post-Contact	**51**	**28.8**
Faunal Remains		
Faunal Bone	6	3.4
Shell	4	2.3
Total Faunal	**10**	**5.7**
TOTAL	**177**	**100.0%**

Artifact Analysis

A total of 177 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 excavation of Site BdGp-29. This included post-contact Euro-Canadian artifacts as well as Indigenous artifacts. The majority of the assemblage are Indigenous and are representative of a small short-term camp site occupation whereas the post-contact Euro-Canadian artifacts are not related to a site but appear to be recent inclusions within the plough-disturbed topsoil layer.

Indigenous Pottery

A total of 15 pottery sherds was recovered. Of these, two are decorated. This includes a portion of the body and neck, or shoulder, of a globular vessel (Cat# P135) with incised and punctated decoration. The patterning observed can generally be described as oblique incising with punctates and horizontal linear incising on the sherd. The second sherd is a

small fragmentary incised body sherd. Neither piece is a rim and no attempt has been made to type the pottery as no cultural or temporal diagnostic decorative motifs are identified.

One bead fragment was also identified. It is incomplete and it measures 12 mm in diameter.

The remaining 12 pieces consist of undecorated body sherds and unanalyzable fragments, including a single piece of a burned fragmentary sherd.

Lithics

A total of 101 lithic artifacts were recovered including a single piece of unmodified sandstone which may or may not be of cultural origin. Of the remaining 100 lithic artifacts all are identified as Trent Valley chert. Table 3 shows the distribution of the types of lithic artifacts recovered.

Table 3: Site BdGp-29 Lithic Assemblage

Type	Qty.	Thermal Alteration	% of Lithic Sample
Core	1		1.0
Core Fragment	3		3.0
Flake Fragment	17	2	17.0
Nodule – unworked	1		1.0
Primary Flake	8		8.0
Primary Flake Fragment	1		1.0
Primary Shatter	27	3	27.0
Secondary Flake	6	1	6.0
Shatter	35	6	35.0
Tool-Awl	1		1.0
Total	**100**	**12**	**100.0%**

The majority of the lithic assemblage is comprised of shatter and primary shatter which account for 61% of the assemblage. One tool fragment, identified as an awl, was recovered. The tool is not diagnostic of a particular temporal period. The remainder of the assemblage consist of examples of the majority of primary and secondary lithic reduction sequences with the presence of core fragments as well as primary and secondary flakes.

Post-Contact Euro-Canadian

A total of 51 artifacts are identified as post-contact Euro-Canadian artifacts. These include three very fragmentary pieces of white ware ceramic including one small piece of ironstone. The majority of the historic artifacts are metal items and include 20 nails, both complete and incomplete. The nail assemblage consists of both square cut machine made nails and more recent wire nails. Metal scrap and fence wire was also noted. The glass assemblage consists of 21 pieces including: 12 bottle fragments and 9 pieces of window

glass. The majority of the window glass is represented by thick glass. Of the 12 fragments of bottle glass, at least two pieces are clearly from recent beer bottles. Two very small fragmentary brick fragments were also noted. The paucity of post-contact artifacts and the types of artifacts indicates that they likely represent occasional random discarded inclusions found within the ploughzone layer and not representative of a site. No cultural features were found to indicate that there was anything in this location other than the Indigenous camp site.

Faunal Remains

The 10 faunal remains recovered were analyzed by AS&G Archaeological Consulting zooarchaeology specialist Norbert Stanchly. Six specimens are of bone and the remaining four specimens are valve fragments from freshwater clams which could only be identified as belonging to the Unionidae family as all four pieces were too fragmentary for species identification. It is unclear if the freshwater shell fragments are remants from the Indigenous occupation of the site. The six bone fragments were found to include three examples of domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*) including a vertebra fragment with a saw cut, a partial rib and a premolar of a small pig. The remaining three bone fragments included one identified only as mammal and two fragments that were considered too small or fragmentary to identify below the taxonomic level of Class. Of the latter fragmentary pieces was calcined. With the exception of the domestic pig bones, which are of recent origin, it is unclear if the remaining pieces of faunal bone are the product of the Indigenous occupation of Site BdGp-29.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 4 excavation of the BdGp-29 Site resulted in the block excavation of 54 one-metre square units, the recovery of 177 artifacts and the identification of no sub-surface cultural features.

The results of the Stage 4 excavation supports the conclusions made by ASI at the end of their Stage 3 assessment of the site. More specifically, Site BdGp-29 appears to represent a small Woodland site of cultural heritage value or interest. The Stage 4 artifacts assemblage and the lack of cultural features, indicates that the site was likely a short-term camp site occupation.

With the exception of a single lithic tool portion, the assemblage consists entirely of debitage including primary and secondary flakes as well as shatter. All of the lithics are manufactured from Trent Valley chert. The presence of Indigenous pottery indicates that the site dates to the Woodland period, however, the lack of any diagnostic motifs precludes us of identifying the site to any shorter period of time other than Woodland (ca. 3,000 – 400 BP).

The Stage 4 excavation of Site BdGp-29 leads us to concur with the analysis and conclusions presented in the ASI Stage 3 assessment report (ASI 2019:12). Namely, Site BdGp-29, despite a low frequency of artifacts and lack of cultural features, represents an important archaeological resource that contributes to our understanding of the Woodland occupation of the area. Although no sites are known within a one-kilometre radius of the property, this is likely due to a paucity of research within the area as there are at least 40 archaeological sites documented within a 10 kilometre radious of the site, 14 of which are identified as Woodland (see ASI 2019). Site BdGp-29, as with many of the Woodland sites within a 10 km radius, represents a small, short term occupation likely related to regional travel.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The BdGp-29 Site has been fully excavated and documented and the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, therefore, **it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a
This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b
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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c
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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d
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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2
Not applicable

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

2017 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 168 County Road 49, Part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Township of Harvey, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. Original Report. On file with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). PIF#: P449-0060-2017.

2018 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 168 County Road 49, Part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Township of Harvey, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. Original Report. On file with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). PIF#: P449-0224-2018.

2019a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment, BdGp-29, 168 County Road 49, Lot 19, Concession 19, Harvey Township, Peterborough County, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. Original Report. On file with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). PIF#: P223-0225-2018.

2019b Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment, BdGp-29, 168 County Road 49, Lot 19, Concession 19, Harvey Township, Peterborough County, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. Original Report - Supplementary Documentation. On file with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). PIF#: P223-0225-2018.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

8.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Conditions for Stage 4 excavation.

Image 2: Re-establishing excavation grid.

Image 3: Block excavation in progress.

Image 4: Block excavation in progress.

Image 5: Representative unit.

Image 6: Decorated sherd. Cat# P135.

Image 7: Representative Indigenous artifacts. Left to Right: Cat# P88, P122 and P118.

Image 8: Representative lithic artifacts.

Image 9: Historic artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H95, H81, H110, H78, H105, H100 and H106.

9.0 MAPS

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

Map 1: General Location of Property (ASI 2019a)

Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property.

Map 2: Property Overlaid on Recent Aerial Mapping (ASI 2017).

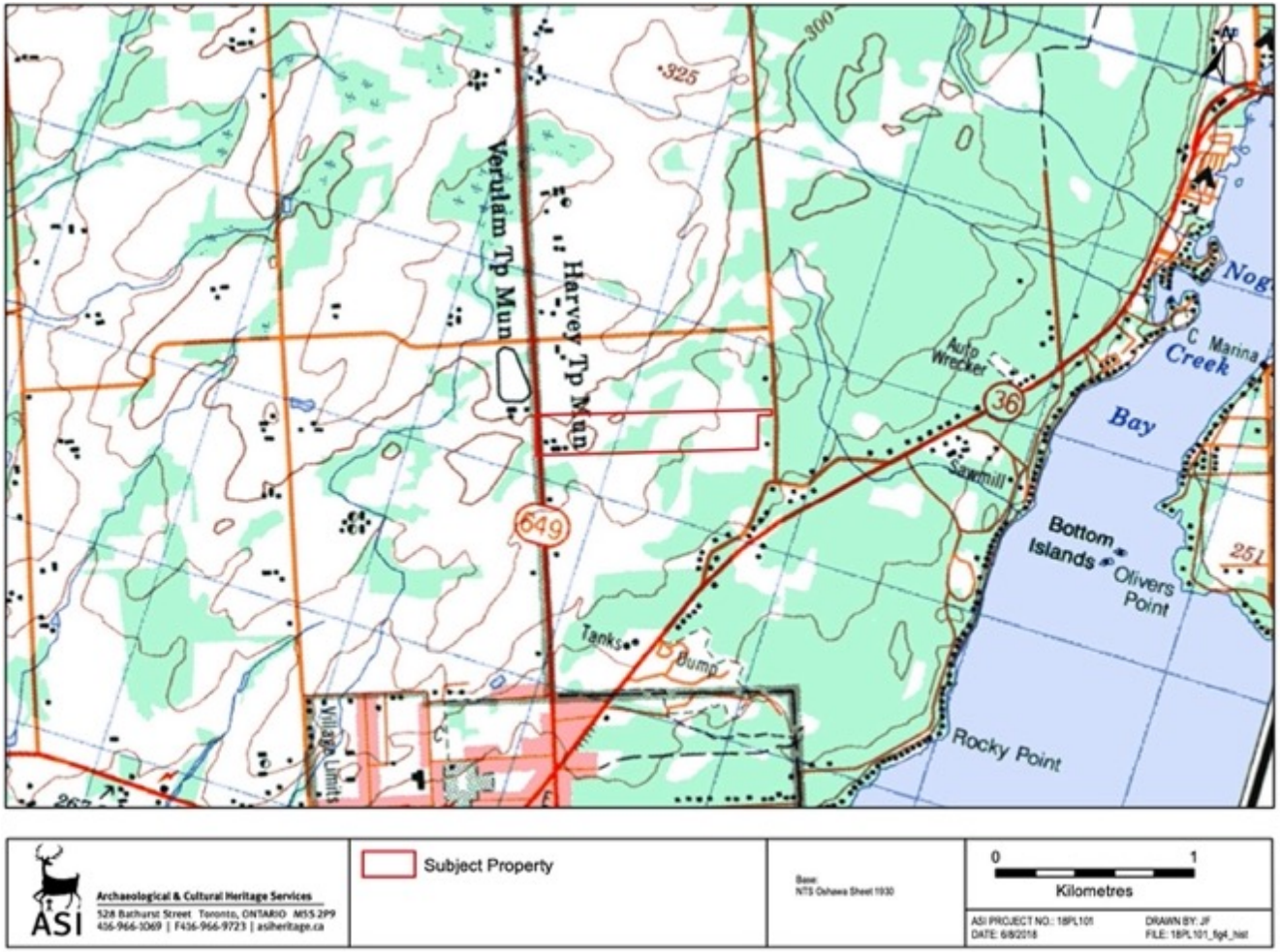


Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1999 NTS Sheet for Fenlon Falls (31 D/10)

Map 3: Property Overlaid on 1999 Topographic Mapping (ASI 2018).

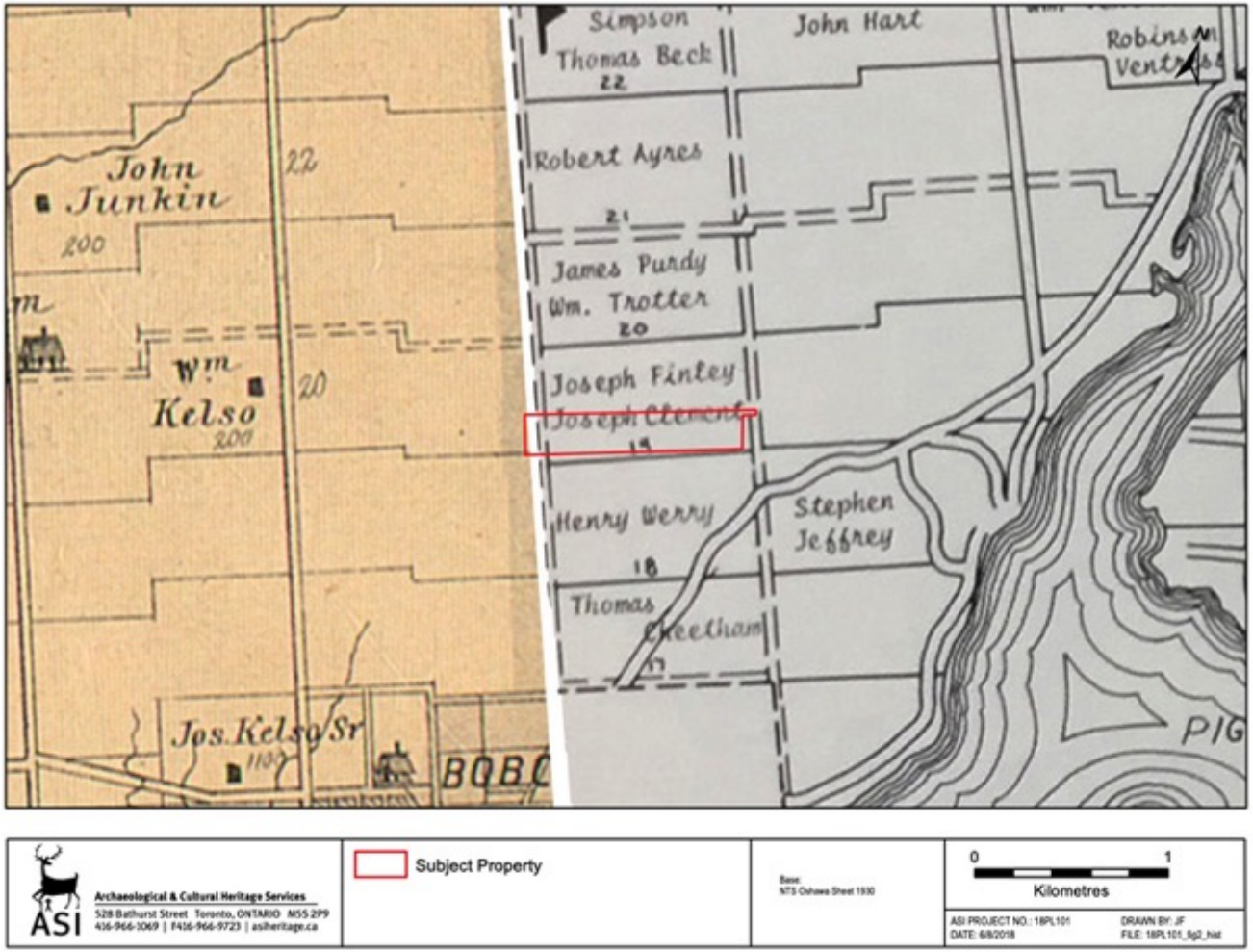


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1825-1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough

Map 4: Property Overlaid on 1825-1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas Mapping (ASI 2018).

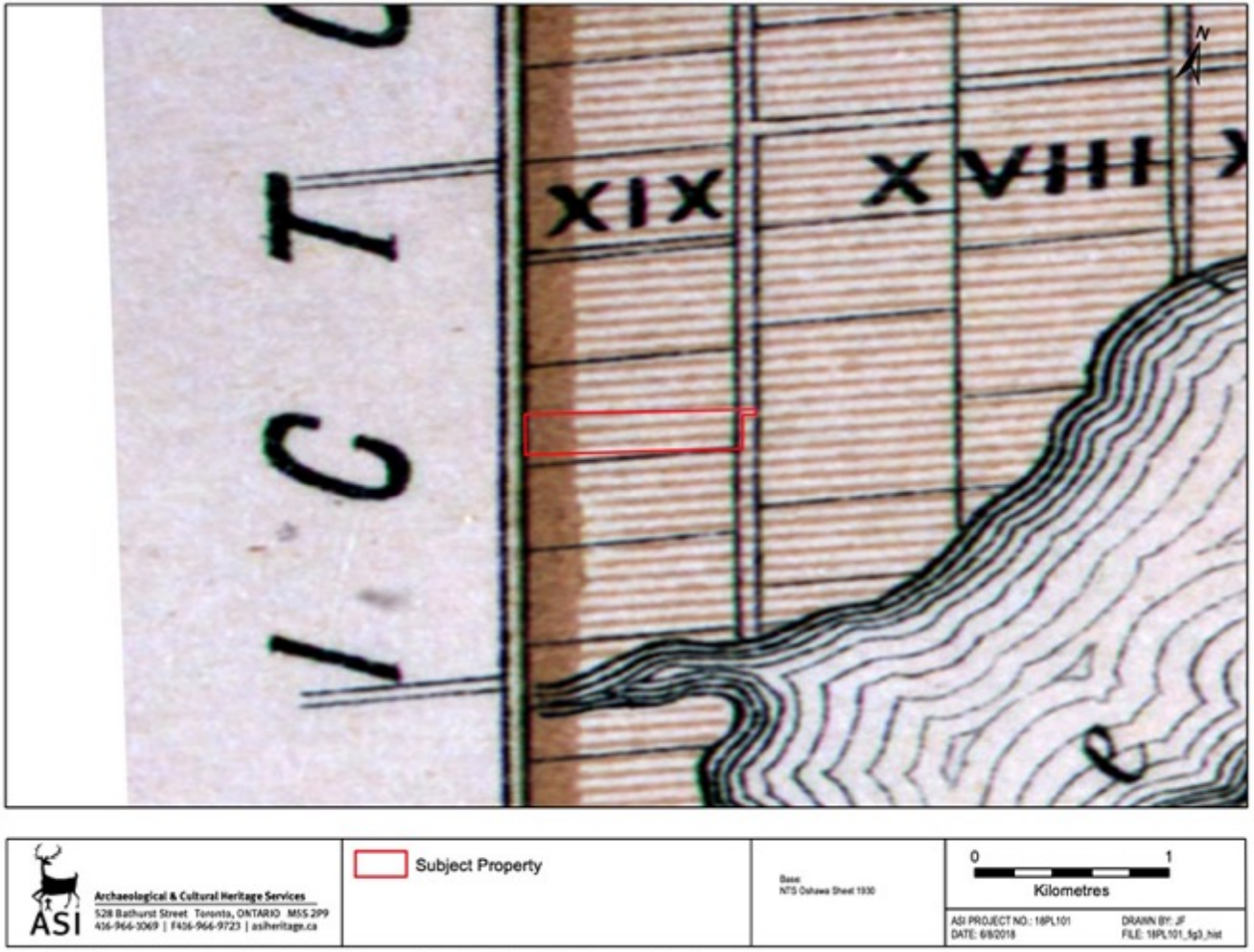


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough

Map 5: Property Overlaid on 1879 Historical Atlas Mapping (ASI 2018).

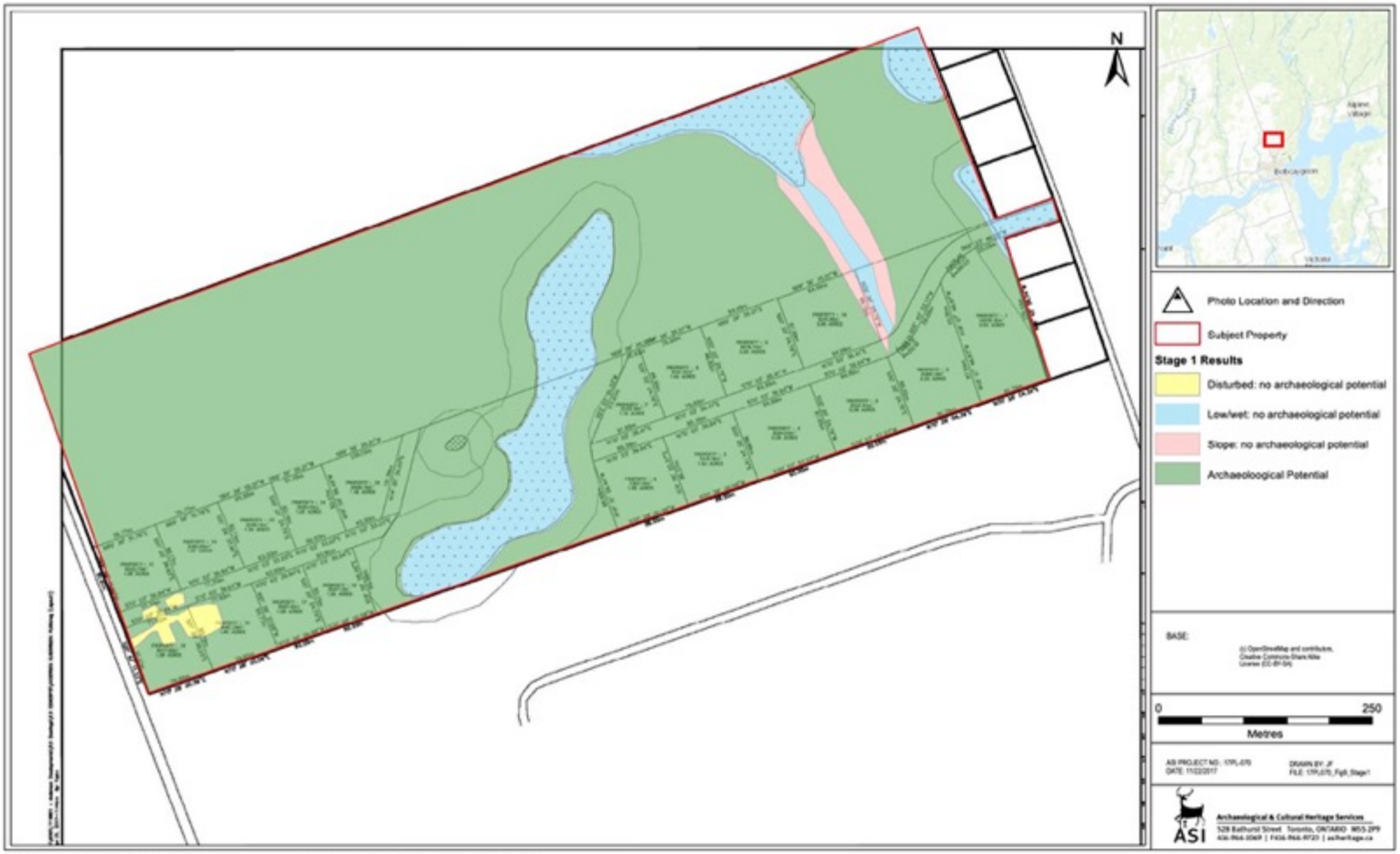


Figure 9: Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment within the current development plan area

Map 6: Stage 1 Results Overlaid on Development Plan Area (ASI 2017).

Figure 6: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment within the current development plan area.

Map 7: Stage 2 Results Overlaid on Development Plan Area (ASI 2018).

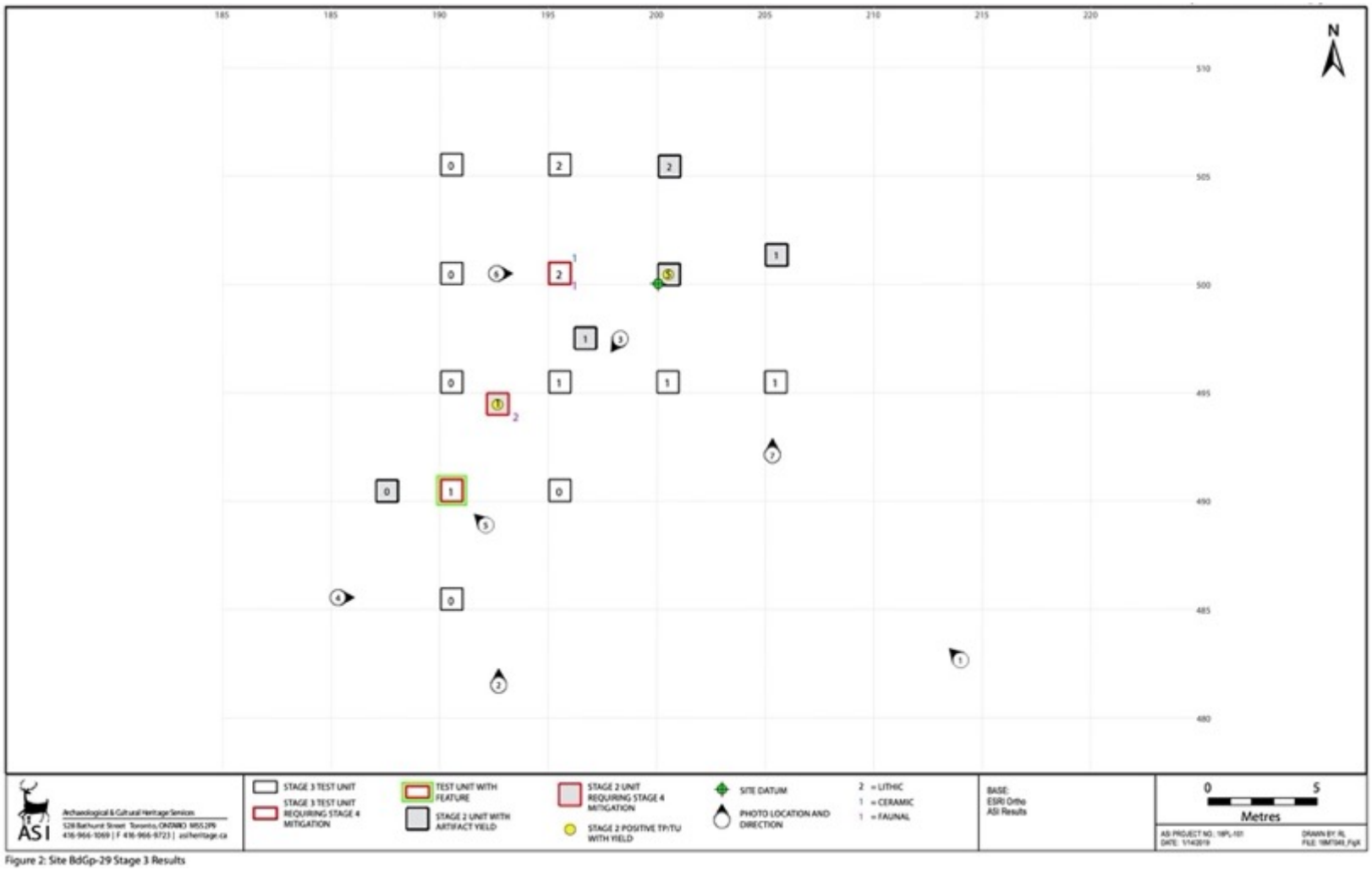
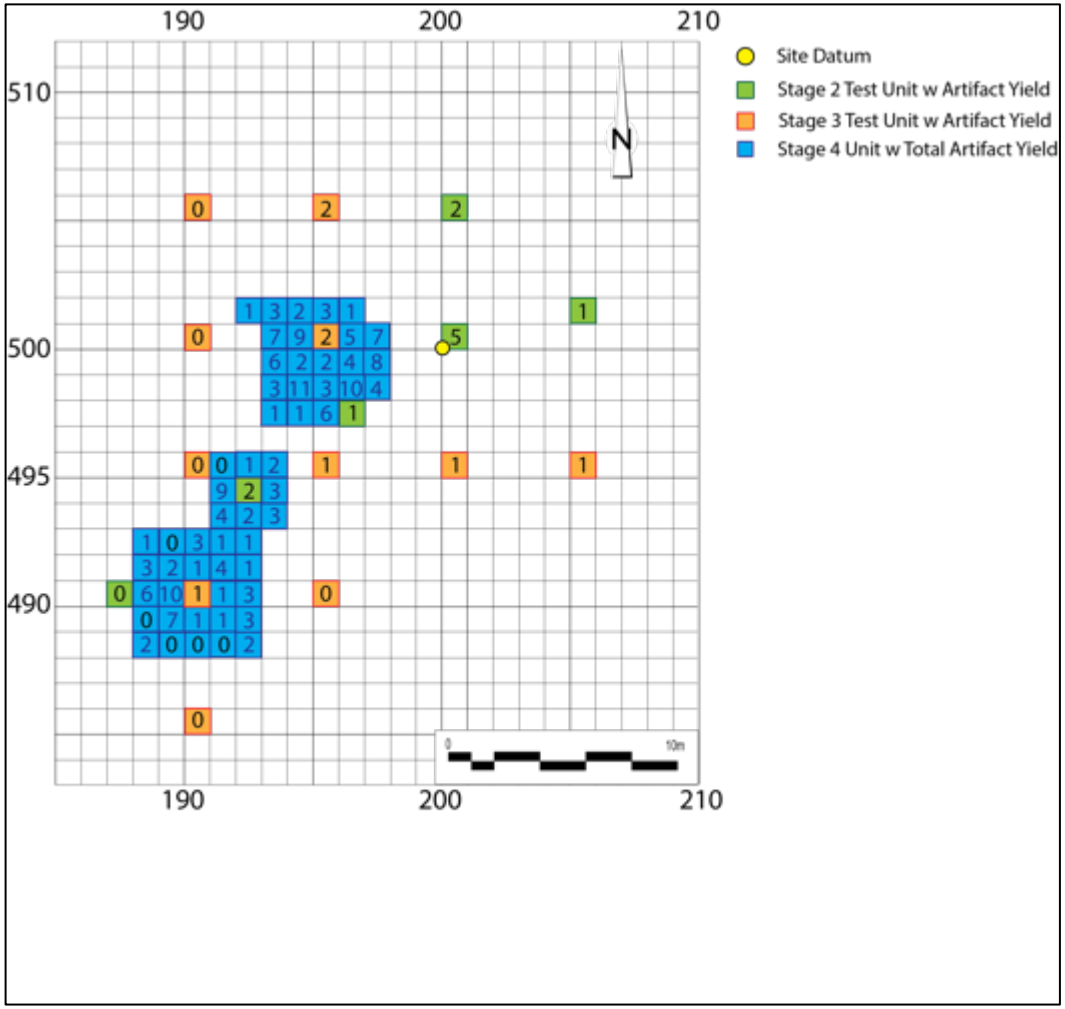


Figure 2: Site BdGp-29 Stage 3 Results

Map 8: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Results Map (ASI 2019a).



Map 9: Results of the Stage 4 Excavation

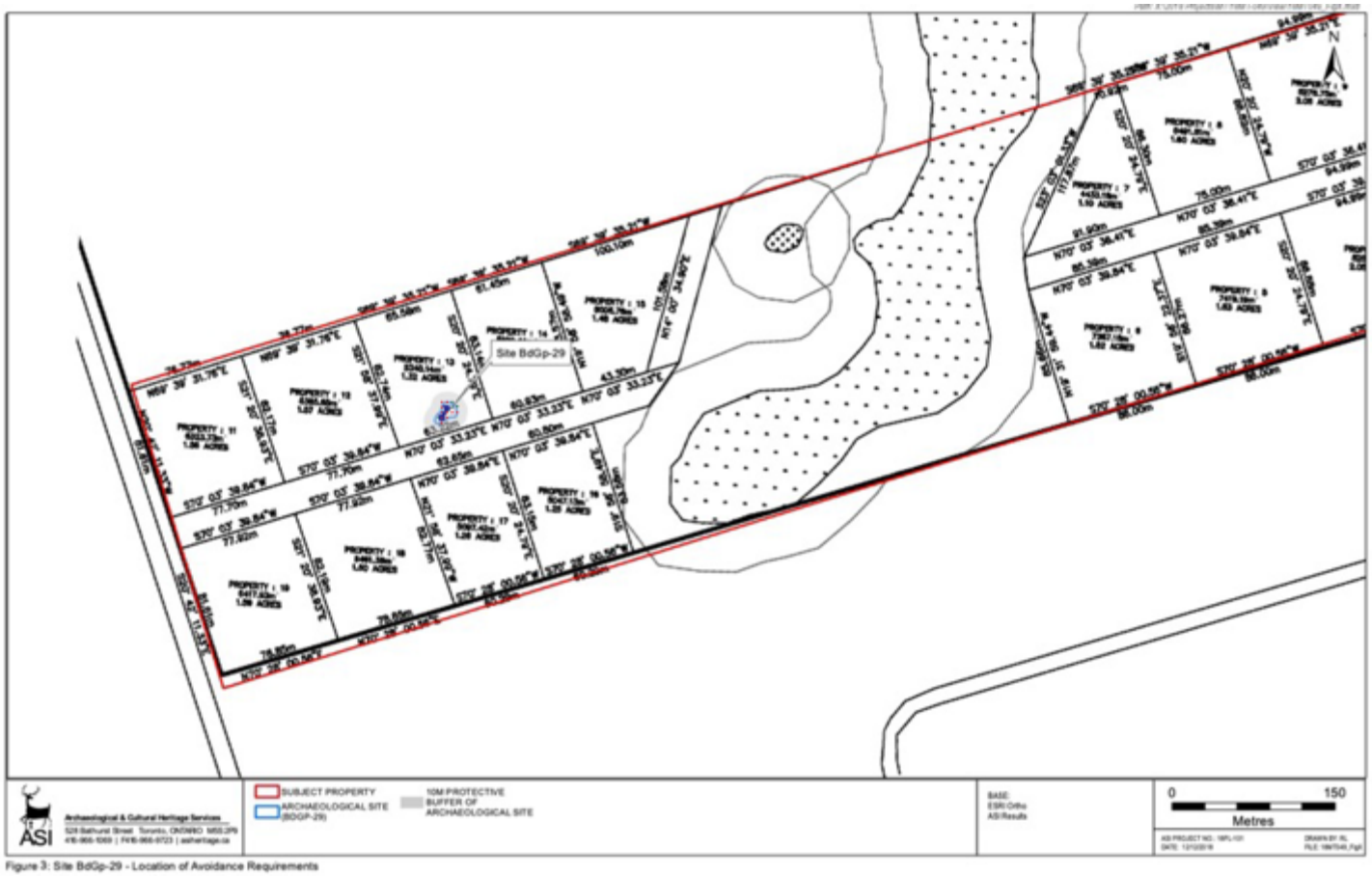


Figure 3: Site BdGp-29 - Location of Avoidance Requirements

Map 10: Stage 4 Excavation Results overlaid on development mapping.

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
488-188	H80	Glass	Window glass		1	
488-188	H81	Metal	Nail		1	wire nail; complete
488-192	H111	Glass	Window glass		1	thick window glass
488-192	L43	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	1	1	
489-189	H102	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
489-189	H103	Ceramic	Ironstone		1	plain; very small fragment
489-189	H104	Glass	Window glass		1	thick window glass
489-189	H105	Glass	Bottle glass		1	green; body fragment
489-189	L10	Trent Valley Chert	Core Fragment	-	1	
489-189	L11	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
489-189	L68	Trent Valley Chert	Core	-	1	
489-190	L62	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
489-191	H122	Glass	Window glass		1	thick window glass
489-192	H92	Glass	Window glass		1	
489-192	L54	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
489-192	P91	Pottery	Unanalyzable Sherd	1	1	burnt; fragmentary
490-188	H119	Glass	Bottle glass		2	body sherd
490-188	H120	Metal	Nail		2	wire nail; complete

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
490-188	H121	Metal	Nail		1	indeterminate; machine made
490-188	L42	Trent Valley Chert	Core Fragment	-	1	
490-189	F75	Faunal Bone	Mammalia sp.		1	indeterminate long bone fragment; sm-medium animal
490-189	H70	Clay	Brick fragment		1	
490-189	H71	Glass	Window glass	1	1	thick window glass; thermal alteration
490-189	H72	Glass	Bottle glass		2	green; body fragment
490-189	H73	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
490-189	H74	Metal	Wire		1	
490-189	L20	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
490-189	L21	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	
490-189	L22	Trent Valley Chert	Secondary Flake	-	1	
490-191	F69	Faunal Bone	Sus scrofa		1	vertebra portion; saw cut
490-192	H113	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
490-192	H114	Metal	Indeterminate		1	possilbe latch fragment
490-192	L12	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	
491-188	H97	Metal	Scrap		1	heavily corroded
491-188	H98	Glass	Bottle glass		1	amber; modern beer bottle fragment
491-188	L2	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake Fragment	-	1	Cortex Present

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
491-189	H127	Clay	Brick fragment		1	
491-189	H128	Glass	Bottle glass		1	green; body fragment
491-190	F76	Faunal Bone	Sus scrofa		1	rib portion; several fragments fit
491-191	H100	Glass	Bottle glass		1	colourless; body fragment
491-191	H99	Glass	Bottle glass		1	green; body fragment
491-191	L14	Trent Valley Chert	Nodule - Unworked	-	1	Unworked Chert Nodule
491-191	L15	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
491-192	L13	Trent Valley Chert	Secondary Flake	-	1	
492-188	L1	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
492-190	H77	Metal	Wire		1	modern fence wire
492-190	H78	Glass	Bottle glass		1	amber; modern beer bottle fragment
492-190	L63	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
492-191	L58	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	
492-192	L65	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
493-191	H106	Glass	Window glass		1	thick window glass
493-191	H107	Glass	Window glass		1	
493-191	H108	Metal	Nail		1	shaft fragment; square cut
493-191	H109	Metal	Nail		1	shaft portion; indeterminate

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
493-192	H95	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
493-192	L64	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake	-	1	Possibly used as a graver
493-193	L3	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	1	3	
494-191	F85	Shell	Unionidae sp.		1	freshwater clam valve fragment; hinge portion
494-191	F86	Faunal Bone	Unidentifiable		1	long bone fragment; class unknown
494-191	H84	Glass	Window glass		1	thick window glass
494-191	L32	Sandstone	Natural Stone	-	1	Non-Cultural
494-191	L33	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	2	
494-191	L34	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
494-191	L35	Trent Valley Chert	Secondary Flake	-	2	
494-193	H132	Metal	Nail		2	wire nail; complete
494-193	L44	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
495-192	H96	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
495-193	L67	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	2	
497-193	L59	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
497-194	L66	Trent Valley Chert	Core Fragment	-	1	
497-195	H115	Metal	Nail		2	square cut; complete
497-195	L50	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
497-195	L51	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake	-	1	
497-195	P116	Pottery	Undecorated Sherd		1	body sherd
497-195	P118	Pottery	Bead		1	fragment
498-193	L52	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	
498-193	L53	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
498-193	P112	Pottery	Undecorated Sherd		1	body sherd
498-194	H126	Metal	Nail		1	wire nail; complete
498-194	L28	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake	-	2	
498-194	L29	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	1	5	Thermal Alteration x 1
498-194	L30	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	2	
498-194	L31	Trent Valley Chert	Secondary Flake	-	1	
498-195	H90	Metal	Nail		1	wire nail; complete
498-195	L6	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
498-195	L7	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
498-196	F131	Shell	Unionidae sp.		1	hinge fragment; left valve
498-196	H129	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
498-196	H130	Glass	Bottle glass		1	colourless; body fragment
498-196	L23	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	5	

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
498-196	L24	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	2	
498-197	H101	Metal	Indeterminate		1	possilbe nail; corroded
498-197	L40	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	2	
498-197	L41	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	Unifacial retouch
499-193	F89	Shell	Unionidae sp.		1	freshwater clam valve fragment
499-193	L4	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	1	3	
499-193	L5	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	Cortex present on both sides of flake
499-193	P88	Pottery	decorated sherd		1	incised
499-194	H82	Ceramic	Indeterminate		1	small white ware fragment; plain
499-194	P83	Pottery	undecorated fragment		1	
499-195	L48	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
499-195	L49	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
499-196	L60	Trent Valley Chert	Secondary Flake	1	1	Thermal Alteration x 1
499-196	L61	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	
499-196	P123	Pottery	Unanalyzable Sherd		2	fragmentary sherds
499-197	F79	Shell	Unionidae sp.		1	freshwater clam valve fragment
499-197	L25	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	1	4	Thermal Alteration x 1
499-197	L26	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	1	1	

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
499-197	L27	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake	-	2	
500-193	L45	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	1	2	Thermal Alteration x 1
500-193	L46	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	1	
500-193	L47	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	1	3	Thermal Alteration x 1
500-193	P87	Pottery	undecorated body sherd		1	
500-194	H136	Glass	Bottle glass		1	colourless; body fragment
500-194	L16	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	3	
500-194	L17	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake	-	1	Utilized
500-194	P133	Pottery	Unanalyzable Sherd		3	fragmentary sherds
500-194	P134	Pottery	Undecorated Sherd		1	body sherd
500-194	P135	Pottery	Decorated Sherd		1	body/neck; incised; punctated; shoulder?
500-196	F117	Faunal Bone	Sus scrofa		1	premolar fragment
500-196	L8	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	3	Cortex Present x3
500-196	L9	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	Unifacial retouch
500-197	H124	Metal	Nail		1	square cut; complete
500-197	H125	Metal	Nail		1	indeterminate; machine made
500-197	L37	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	2	
500-197	L38	Trent Valley Chert	Flake Fragment	-	2	

APPENDIX A: STAGE 4 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE BdGp-29						
Provenience	**Cat. #**	**Material**	**Item**	**Thermal Alteration**	**Quantity**	**Comments**
500-197	L39	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	-	1	
501-192	L57	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Flake	-	1	
501-193	L18	Trent Valley Chert	Tool - Awl	-	1	
501-193	L19	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	1	1	M. Length: 32.99mm, M. Width: 17.36mm, M. Thickness: 7.91mm
501-193	P93	Pottery	Undecorated Sherd		1	body sherd
501-194	L55	Trent Valley Chert	Shatter	2	1	Thermal Alteration x 1
501-194	L56	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	1	
501-195	F94	Faunal Bone	Unidentifiable	1	1	calcined; class unknown; too fragmentary
501-195	L36	Trent Valley Chert	Primary Shatter	-	2	
501-196	H110	Ceramic	Indeterminate		1	small white ware fragment; plain

STAGE 3 Site-Specific Assessment BDGP-29

Original Report – 15 January 2019
Supplementary Document – Detailed Site Location Information - 15 January 2019
Supplementary Documentation – Indigenous Engagement – 15 January 2019

Prepared by ASI

Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment
BdGp-29
168 County Road 49,
Lot 19, Concession 19, Harvey Township,
Peterborough County, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

Anderson Development
168 County Road 49
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Archaeological Licence: P223 (S. Cherubin)
MTCS PIF: P223-0225-2018
ASI File: 18MT-049

15 January 2019

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STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT OF
BDGP-29
168 COUNTY ROAD 49
LOT 49, CONCESSION 19, HARVEY TOWNSHIP,
PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was retained by Anderson Development to conduct a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the BdGp-29 site, located at 168 County Road 49, on Lot 19, Concession 19, Township of Harvey, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario.

The Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment consisted of test unit excavation and was conducted October 9-12, 2018. Eleven units were excavated over an area 21 metres north-south by 16 metres east-west. Six test units were positive for cultural material. A total of eight non-diagnostic lithic artifacts, one ceramic artifact and one faunal remain were recovered. A single potential cultural feature was recorded. The presence of an Indigenous ceramic indicates at least a Woodland period occupation (3,000-400 BP).

The results of this Stage 3 archaeological assessment indicate that the BdGp-29 site represents a small Woodland site that can potentially contribute to our understanding of Woodland settlements within this region. This site is therefore considered to have significant cultural heritage value or interest requiring Stage 4 mitigation in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* Sub-Section 3.4.1., Standard 1c-d. Stage 4 mitigation is recommended for this site.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Senior Project Manager:	Sara Cherubin, MSc. (P223), Senior Archaeologist | Manager – Indigenous Sites, Mitigation Division
Project Manager:	Aleksandra Pradzynski, Hons. BSc (R190), Lead Archaeologist | Project Manger – Mitigation Division
Project Director:	Sara Cherubin
Project Administrator:	Ella Boswell, Hons. BA, Archaeologist | Junior Administrative Assistant - Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
Indigenous Engagement:	Aleksandra Pradzynski Sara Cherubin
Project Archaeologist:	Chris Langlois, MA (R1177), Associate Archaeologist | Field Director - Mitigation Division
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Report Preparation:	Aleksandra Pradzynski
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Artifact Processing:	Karen Hansen, BA, Archaeologist | Laboratory Coordinator – Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
Lithic Analysis:	Douglas Todd, MA (P055), Associate Archaeologist | Analyst - Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division Andrew Riddle, PhD (P347) Partner | Director, Mitigation Division
Ceramic Analysis:	Aleksandra Pradzynski
Faunal Analysis:	Alexis Dunlop, MSc (P1146), Lead Bioarchaeologist | Manager - Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
Artifact Photography:	Aleksandra Pradzynski Douglas Todd
Report Reviewer:	Sara Cherubin

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

ASI was retained by Anderson Development to conduct a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the BdGp-29 site, located at 168 County Road 49, on Lot 19, Concession 19, Township of Harvey, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario (Figure 1). The site is located within the west side of the property.

This Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment was conducted under the senior project management and direction of Sara Cherubin (MTCS PIF P223-0225-2018), and project management of Aleksandra Pradzynski (R190). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for a Draft Plan of Subdivision as required by the Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). The proposed development includes the development of 19 residential lots while maintaining green space and wetland areas within the central portion of the 21 ha property. All work carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005; now administered by the MTCS) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (MTC 2011; now administered by the MTCS).

A detailed account of all First Nations engagement can be found in the Indigenous Engagement Supplementary Documentation associated with this report.

The proponent granted permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment on September 14th, 2018. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to starting the assessment.

ASI previously completed Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of the subject property under MTCS PIFs P449-0060-2017 and P449-0224-2018. A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 and Stage 2 reports (ASI 2017, 2018).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonkian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat and their Algonquian allies, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from a "homeland" along the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or "Southeastern Ojibwa" groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived "solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the "Northern sea" to trade for " Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance" (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:67), and "all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot" (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the "Ouasouarini" [Chippewa], the "Outchougai" [Outchougai], the "Atchiligouan" [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the "Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver" [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the "Oumisagai" [Missisauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896-1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896-1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690s, some Ojibwa began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88, 1851:91, 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins also relies on oral history, in this case from his father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebeesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron (Paudash 1905:7-8) and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack, an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island born in 1824, provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee (Assikinack 1858:308–309). Doug Williams (Gidigaa Migizi) states that Mississauga (with the Odawa) began negotiating with Iroquoian-speaking peoples, by treaty and wampum, to share use of the north shore of Lake Ontario starting around AD 800 as the Iroquois moved north from their homelands south of the lake (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). He also states that the Mississauga pushed the Haudenosaunee out of southern Ontario

(Migizi 2018:42-44), as they were returning to their homeland along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the north shore of Lake Huron, having departed from the north shore of Lake Ontario in the 1650s shortly after the dispersal to escape the spread of disease and the Haudenosaunee who had been armed by the British (Migizi 2018:39–40, 117–122).

The Michi Saagiig (Mississauga) Nishnaabeg left a minimal footprint archaeologically, as they were historically a highly mobile sustainably living society, but it is known through oral histories and traditional knowledge that the north shore of Lake Ontario has been their homeland for millennia (Kapyrka and Migizi 2016; Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and the "Salmon People", as their traditional territory span the north shore of Lake Ontario between Gananoque in the east to the north shore of Lake Erie, along the waterways from their headwaters to their outlets in Lake Ontario (Migizi 2018). Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods." With British land purchases and treaties, the bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as "Chippewa" while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as "Mississauga." The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as "Ojibbewas" in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen

Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Study Area is within the Johnson-Butler Purchases and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2017). The purpose of the Johnson-Butler Purchases of 1787/1788 was to acquire from the Mississaugas the Carrying Place Trail and lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to Etobicoke Creek. However, records of the acquisition were not clear the extent of lands agreed upon (Surtees 1984:37–45). To clarify this, in October and November of 1923, the governments of Canada and Ontario, chaired by A.S. Williams, signed treaties with the Chippewa and Michi Saagiig for three large tracts of land in central Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Ontario, the last substantial portion of land in southern Ontario that had not yet been ceded to the government (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2013).

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Early Development of Harvey Township

Harvey Township was named after Sir John Harvey, commander of the British forces at the Battle of Stoney Creek and later Governor of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The township is 19 km in length and 22.5 km in width and is covered with many lakes and streams. About half of the land is moderately rolling with a thin soil layer, more suitable for pasturing than growing crops. The township was first surveyed by John Huston in 1826 and resurveyed in 1864-65 by Theodore Clementi. John Hall was the first settler in 1827 and he bought the government mill on the Buckhorn River, in partnership with Moore Lee. He constructed a dam across the river in 1828 and a saw and grist mill in 1830 at Buckhorn Falls. Growth in the township remained slow for many years. In 1839, the construction of a number of roads meant that Harvey Township became more appealing to potential settlers. By 1867 the population had risen to 438, and by 1875 there were 817 inhabitants (Mika and Mika 1981).

Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping

The 1825-1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County* (ASI 2018: Figure 2) depicts the subject property on Lot 19, Concession 19 (Miles & Co. 1975). The map depicts Joseph Finley and Joseph Clement as the owners of this lot. No historical settlement features are illustrated within the subject property on this map. Pigeon Lake is depicted just over 1 km east of the subject property. The historical transportation corridors of present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North flank the western and eastern edges of the property. The dashed lines indicate that these are unopened concession roads.

The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough* (ASI 2018: Figure 3) depicts the subject property on Lot 19, Concession 19 (Miles & Co. 1879). The map does not provide information on property owners, however, the historical transportation corridors along the western and eastern edge of the property now appear as open concession roads.

The 1994 Fenelon Falls topographic sheet (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada 1994) depicts a number of structures in the southwest corner of the subject property, which match the location of the existing farm complex on the property. The map illustrates the present-day road network and watercourses around the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

ASI was retained by Anderson Development to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) of 168 County Road 49, part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. The subject property was approximately 48 ha in size. (ASI 2017).

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that no sites have been registered within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Historical research has determined that the historical transportation corridors of present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North flank the western and eastern edges of the property. As such, there is potential of nineteenth-century historical sites within the subject property. A small tributary draining into Pigeon Lake is situated approximately 250 m east of the subject property and Pigeon Lake itself is just over 1 km to the southeast. Therefore, given the property's location relative to Pigeon Lake and its tributary, there is the potential of recovering precontact Indigenous remains within the subject property limits.

The Stage 1 field review resulted in the determination that approximately 85% (42 ha) of the overall subject property is found to contain the potential for the presence of archaeological resources, based on the criteria outlined above. The remaining portions of the subject property are considered to not exhibit archaeological potential, either due to low and wet conditions (12%), steeply-sloping conditions (2%), or previous disturbances (1%). Stage 2 property assessment was recommended.

At the time of Stage 1 assessment, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS was consulted to determine if archaeological sites were previously registered within 1 km radius of the subject property: no archaeological sites have been registered (MTCS 2017). It was also determined that no previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed in the immediate vicinity (within 50 m) of the subject property.

1.3.2 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

ASI was retained by Anderson Development to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Property Assessment) of 168 County Road 49. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on July 4-6, 9-12 and 20, 2018. The subject property for this assessment was rectangular in shape and approximately 21 ha in size.

The Stage 2 property survey found that approximately 41% of the subject property was determined to have low or no archaeological potential. The balance of the subject property consisted of a mix of wooded areas and open scrub land and was assessed by means of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Test Pit Survey of the S & G. During the course of the test pit survey, one pre-contact site, BdGp-29, was encountered.

BdGp-29

During the course of the Stage 2 assessment, one pre-contact site was documented within the limits of the subject property. The site was encountered during the test pit survey on the west half of the subject property, 190 metres east of County Road 49, and further investigated by means of intensified test pits and test unit excavation.

The overall size of the artifact distribution, which includes Test Pits #1 and 2 and Test Units #1-6, is approximately 20 metres east-west by 5 metres north-south. Cultural material was encountered only in the topsoil layer during the course of the test pit survey and test unit excavation. All encountered artifacts were collected.

A total of ten Trent Valley chert lithic artifacts were encountered and collected. The assemblage included five pieces of shatter, four flake fragments and a bipolar flake. All artifacts were non-diagnostic and could not be assigned to a cultural or temporal time period.

In addition, two small indeterminate mammal bones, both of which appear to have been worked to some degree, were recovered during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

The non-diagnostic Indigenous site BdGp-29 met the criteria for further Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with S & G Section 2.2, Standard 1. a. i. (2).

1.3.3 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment

The subject property is approximately 21 hectares in size and consists of an undeveloped rural area encompassing a mix of wooded areas and open scrub land. The topography of the subject property is generally moderately sloping and very stony with extensive swamp formation in low-lying sections. Areas of exposed limestone/bedrock are visible on the east side of the property. A small tributary draining into Pigeon Lake is situated approximately 250 m east of the subject property and Pigeon Lake itself is just over 1 km to the southeast.

BdGp-29 is located in the west side of the subject property. The site was encountered on level ground 190 metres east of County Road 49 (Supplementary Documentation—Detailed Site Location Information [SD] Figure 1).

The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment determined that no archaeological sites had been registered within a one km radius (ASI 2017, 2018). However, the area in general has not been subjected to systematic archaeological research, and therefore, the lack of known sites should not be considered a predictor of site potential. In order to better understand archaeology of this region, the OASD was consulted again to determine if archaeological sites were previously registered within 10 km radius of the subject property: 40 sites had previously been documented within a ten km radius (SD Figure 2, Table 1) (Past Portal accessed November 10, 2018). No other assessments have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the property (i.e. within 50 metre radius).

The Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment consisted of test unit excavation and was conducted October 9-12, 2018, under the field direction of Chris Langlois (R1177) (Plates 1-8).

Table 1: Registered Sites within 10 km radius of the Subject Property

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
BdGo-2	Boyd Island	Woodland, Middle	scatter	1995
BdGo-3		Pre-Contact		ASI 2001
BdGo-4		Woodland, Late		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGo-5		Pre-Contact		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGo-6	Chiminis-1	Woodland, Middle		Martin Cooper/James Conolly (Trent Field School) 2001
BdGo-7		Pre-Contact	findspot	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGo-8		Woodland, Late	findspot	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGo-9		Euro-Canadian	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGo-18	Barcroft	Woodland, Late	village	William Fox 2013
BdGo-23	Buffalo Bay	Archaic, Middle	findspot	Patricia A. Dibb 2015
BdGp-2		Woodland, Late	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-3		Pre-Contact		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-4		Pre-Contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-5		Pre-Contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-6		Pre-contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-7		Pre-Contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-8		Pre-Contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-9		Pre-Contact		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-10		Pre-Contact		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-11		Pre-Contact		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-12		Woodland, Middle		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-13		Archaic, Late	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-14		Pre-Contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-15		Pre-Contact		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-16		Woodland, Early	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-17		Woodland, Middle		Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-18		Woodland, Middle	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-19		Woodland, Middle	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-20		Woodland, Middle	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-21		Pre-Contact	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-22		Euro-Canadian	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-23		Euro-Canadian	scatter	Martin Cooper 2001
BdGp-24	Red Rock	Pre-Contact		Heather Henderson 2002
BdGp-25	MacAlpine		scatter	Heather Henderson 2002
BdGq-3	Griffin Barker	Pre-Contact		David Kettel- Trent U 1966
BeGp-7	Little Bear			Richard Sutton 2006
BcGp-1	Lawrie	Woodland, Middle		KE Kidd-Trent U 1967
BcGp-3	Romart	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead, House	Gordon Dibb
BcGo-13	Timberlane	Woodland, Late		David J.G. Slattery 2003
Lead-007	Browne	Archaic		Patricia A. Dibb 2016

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the BdGp-29 site was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005) and the S & G. During all periods of assessment, weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility and were in accordance with the S & G (Figure 2, Plates 1-4). No fieldwork was conducted in inappropriate weather or lighting conditions. Photographs of all field conditions were taken, and the location and direction of each photo was mapped.

As this portion of the site was identified through Stage 2 test pit survey, no controlled surface pickup was required. The site was relocated using mapping and GPS coordinates recorded during the Stage 2 assessment. A total station and tape were used to establish a five-metre grid oriented to magnetic north. across the site area following the distribution of Stage 2 positive test pits and test units as per S&G. GPS coordinates for the site are recorded in SD Table 1. At the site, the datum was set at grid coordinate 500N-200E. The field director placed the previous Stage 2 test unit at 500N-200E (north-east) (Figure 2). A series of one-metre-square test units was excavated to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits in the topsoil within the site area as indicated by the results of the Stage 2 field survey (Plates 1-5).

In combination with the Stage 2 results, it became evident early on during the Stage 3 test unit excavation that the BdGp-29 site had significant cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) and would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Therefore, in accordance with the S & G, Table 3.1, the following standards for test unit strategy were applied:

- 6 test units were excavated at a ten-metre interval across the site area; and
- an additional 5 test units (greater than 40% of the grid total) were excavated in areas of interest within the site.

Test unit excavation covered areas with artifact concentration identified through test pit survey and confirmed the limits of the site (Figure 2). Artifacts recovered from test units included lithic, ceramic and faunal artifacts. In addition, a single potential feature was also recorded.

It is important to note that numerous rock outcrops were encountered throughout the subject property, as such, some test units within the site revealed shallow soil profiles consisting of stony topsoil over bedrock.

Nevertheless, following S&G, Section 3.2.2, all units were hand-excavated by natural strata at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil whenever possible or until a potential cultural feature or bedrock was encountered. All soil fills from units were screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All recovered artifacts were retained for analysis. The subsoil was trowelled, and all profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. All units were backfilled at the conclusion of excavation.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Site Stratigraphy

The test unit stratigraphy across the site consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay loam to sandy clay loam topsoil with a high amount of natural glacial till inclusions. Subsoil varied from brown (7.5YR 4/3) clay to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay with rocks. The depths of the test units ranged from 8-34 cm, with an average depth of 17 cm below grade (Figure 3, Plates 6-8).

3.2 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

Eleven units were excavated during this Stage 3 assessment (Figure 2). A total of eight flaked lithic artifacts, one ceramic artifact and one faunal remain were recovered from six units positive for cultural material. The site covers an area 21 m north-south by 16 m east-west between grid coordinates 485N to 506N and 190E to 206E. Test unit yields ranged from zero to four. The Stage 3 unit with the highest yield was 500N-196E (n=4), however the highest yielding unit on this site was Stage 2 unit 500N-200E (n=5). Test unit 500N-196E generated lithic (n=2), ceramic (n=1) and faunal (n=1) artifacts.

3.3 Potential Features

One potential cultural feature was identified during the Stage 3 assessment of the BdGp-29 site. The exposed plan of the feature in unit 490N-190E was photographed and mapped by hand (Plate 5). The feature was covered by geotextile fabric and should be documented and excavated once fully exposed during the Stage 4 mitigative excavation.

3.4 Artifact Analysis – Chipped Lithics

A total of eight lithic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. A complete catalogue of this material is provided in Appendix A-1 (Plate 9).

The lithic collection from the site is comprised exclusively of debitage (Table 2).

Table 2: Lithic Debitage Composition of the BdGp-29 Site

Artifact Type	Total	Frequency	Thermally Altered
Primary reduction flake	3	37.5%	0
Shatter	5	62.5%	0
Total	**8**	**100.00%**	**0**

The entire lithic assemblage was manufactured from Trent Valley chert. There is no evidence of thermal alteration in the form of "pot-lids" and textural changes, such as "crinkling". None of the recovered debitage showed evidence of retouch for expedient tool use. None of the recovered flaked lithic artifacts were considered culturally diagnostic

3.5 Artifact Analysis – Indigenous Ceramics

The Stage 3 ceramic assemblage consists of one small undecorated body sherd (Appendix A-2) (Plate 10). Although, no cultural or temporal diagnostic decorative motif was identified during the course of the Stage 3 test unit excavation, the presence of an Indigenous ceramic indicates a Woodland period occupation (3,000-400 BP).

3.6 Artifact Analysis – Faunal Remains

A small fragment of indeterminate calcined mammalian bone was recovered from unit 500N-195E (Appendix A-3).

3.7 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

As per S & G Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided in Table 3:

Table 3:Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 2321 Fairview Street, Ste 200, Burlington, ON L7R 2E3	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 18MT-049; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	As above	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	As above	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Artifacts	As above	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). The artifact assemblage is stored in one box labeled: 18MT-049 168 Country Road 49 BdGp-29 Stage 3.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the BdGp-29 site involved the excavation of eleven one-metre square units and resulted in a yield of eight flaked lithic artifacts, one ceramic artifact and one faunal remain. A single potential feature was documented and left *in situ* for full documentation and excavation during Stage 4 mitigative excavation.

The Stage 3 lithic assemblage of the BdGp-29 site is comprised exclusively of debitage and includes three primary reduction flakes and five shatter pieces. All of them were manufactured from Trent Valley chert. A single Indigenous ceramic was also recovered dating the site to at least a Woodland period occupation (3,000-400 BP). A lone faunal remain recovered was calcined and likely mammalian. Further, Stage 2 artifact assemblage comprised two mammal bones that had been modified to some degree. Scarce yet uncommon components of the site suggest a small site with likely a short-term occupation. Despite the low frequency and small size of artifacts, this site represents an important archaeological resource and a rare opportunity to study less researched area and the relationship of this small Woodland site with the other nearby archaeological sites.

It must be noted that the general paucity of archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the subject property is directly related to the lack of archaeological investigation in the area, versus a lack of inhabitation or land use, either before or after European settlement. While no archaeological sites are registered within a one km radius (ASI 2017, ASI 2018), 40 sites are documented within a ten km radius (SD Figure 2, Table 1), including 14 Woodland sites. This data also indicates that pre-contact Indigenous use of the local area spans a minimal period of circa 8,000 to 400 BP. The numerous sites

identified within 10 km radius of the subject property are likely small, short-term occupations related to regional travel.

Thus, based on the above factors, BdGp-29 site can potentially contribute to our understanding of Woodland sites within this region and is thereby considered to have significant CHVI requiring Stage 4 mitigation in accordance with the S & G, Section 3.4 Standard 1 e. and 3.4.1 Standard 1 c-d. Due to the context of this site within the proposed development, avoidance and protection is not considered a viable option. Therefore Stage 4 mitigative excavation in compliance with the S & G is recommended.

As the BdGp-29 site represents a small Woodland period site within a plough-disturbed context, Stage 4 salvage excavation will follow the methodology outlined in the S & G, Section 4.2.2. Stage 4 block excavation will start around test units 500N-195E, 495N-192E and 490N-190E where an Indigenous ceramic, and modified and calcined bone remains were recovered and a potential cultural feature was identified (Figure 2). The potential cultural feature will be fully exposed, documented and excavation will extend two metres beyond the uncovered feature. Block excavation will continue if a unit contains at least two of the following: diagnostic artifacts, formal tools, fire-cracked rock, bone or burnt artifacts.

4.1 Temporary Avoidance and Protection

The proponent understands that Stage 4 mitigation is required for BdGp-29 and they plan to complete these Stage 4 mitigations within the DATE. However, the proponent requests that temporary avoidance and protection measures are undertaken so that they can start construction in areas of the subject property where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites. The proponent has provided written confirmation of their commitment to implementing the avoidance strategy and that no ground alteration will take place within the site area or the 10 m protective buffer of the BdGp-29 site (SD Appendix A). SD Figure 3 shows the 10 m protective buffers around this site area mapped on the development plan.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The BdGp-29 site represents a small Woodland site with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). This site cannot be avoided and protected within the scope of the proposed development plan, and therefore must be subject to a comprehensive Stage 4 archaeological salvage excavation in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist* (S & G) Section 4.2.

   Stage 4 mitigative excavation entails hand excavation in accordance with the S & G, Section 4.2.2. This includes the contiguous excavation of one-metre square units around high yielding Stage 3 test units and a minimum of two metres around exposed cultural features. All units must be excavated five centimetres into subsoil. All excavated soil from all units must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Any identified cultural features must be excavated and fully documented only after complete exposure.

   Stage 4 salvage excavation must follow the methodology outlined in the S & G, Section 4.3, Table 4.1 for small pre-contact Indigenous sites. Stage 4 block excavation will begin

around test units 500N-195E, 495N-192E and 490N-190E (Figure 2) where an Indigenous ceramic, and modified and calcined bone remains were recovered and a potential cultural feature was identified. Block excavation will continue until a cut-off of less than 10 artifacts is reached or a unit contains at least two of the following: diagnostic artifacts, formal tools, fire-cracked rock, bone or burnt artifacts. In addition, the cultural feature will be fully exposed, documented and excavation will extend two metres beyond the uncovered feature.

2. Prior to the initiation of the Stage 4 archaeological salvage excavations of the BdGp-29 site, the client has requested temporary avoidance and protection measures be undertaken so that they can start construction activities in areas of the subject property where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological site. The Stage 4 mitigations of the BdGp-29 is scheduled to take place before the end of DATE. Until the completion of the required Stage 4 archaeological salvage excavation, the proponent has committed to the following avoidance strategy (SD Appendix A):

    - A temporary barrier (e.g. snow fence etc.) will be erected around the entire site area within the subject property including a 10 m protective buffer zone (SD Figure 3) and verified by a licensed archaeologist.
    - Avoidance instructions and mapping illustrating "no go" areas around the site will be issued to all onsite construction personnel and others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction.
    - The "no-go" areas will be shown on all development plans, when applicable. Including explicit instructions or labeling of "no-go" areas.
    - The proponent will retain a licensed archaeologist to inspect and monitor all earth moving activities to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. The archaeologist shall have the ability to stop the earth moving activity should they identify an impact to an archaeological site.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, 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 be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MTCS approval has been received.

6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: Setting up the grid and general view of the site, looking northwest.

Plate 2: Crew excavating the site, looking north.

Plate 3: Crew excavating test unit 495N-195E, looking southwest.

Plate 4: Crew backfilling test unit 485N-190E.

Plate 5: Potential feature in test unit 490N-190E.

Plate 6: Test unit 500N-195E east profile.

Plate 7: Test unit 495N-205E north profile.


Plate 8: Representation of rock inclusions in test units.

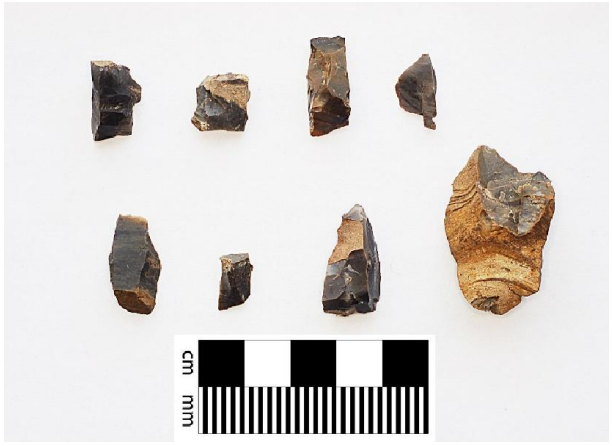


Plate 9: Lithic artifacts
Bottom row, left to right: L7, L8, L9, L10. Top row: L11 (2), L12, L13

Plate 10: Indigenous ceramic artifact, P1

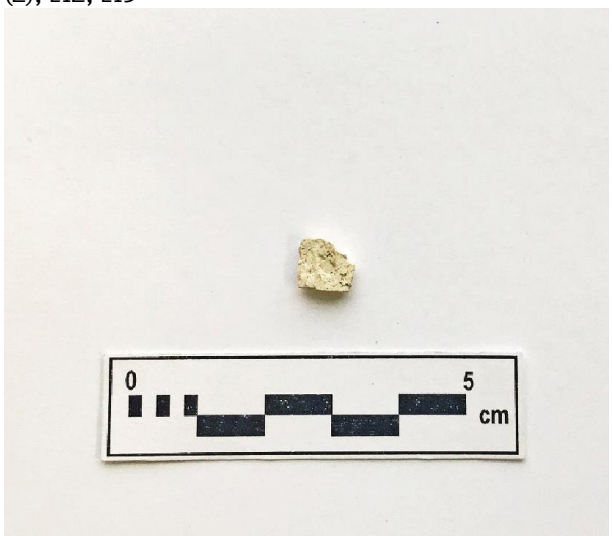
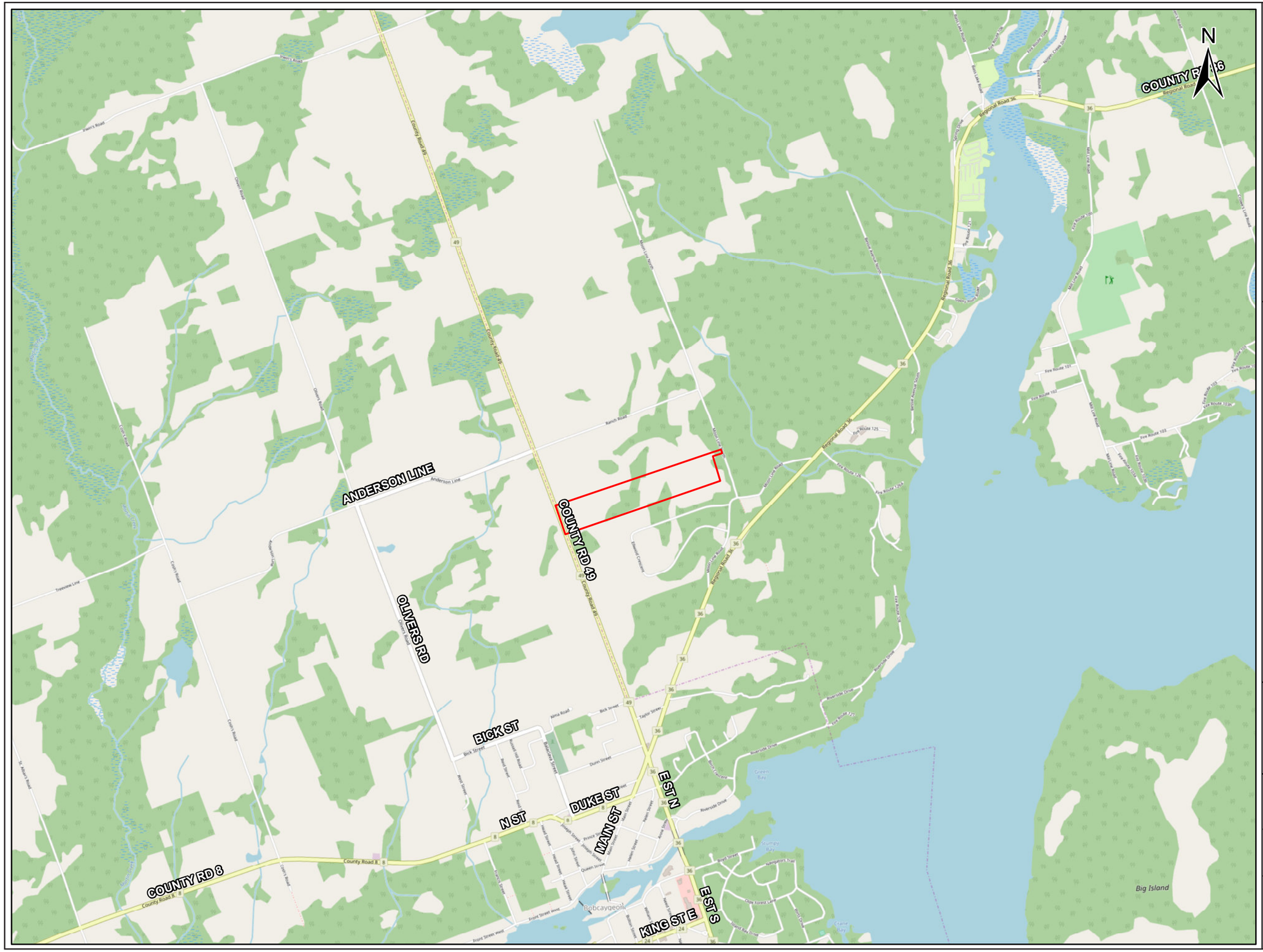
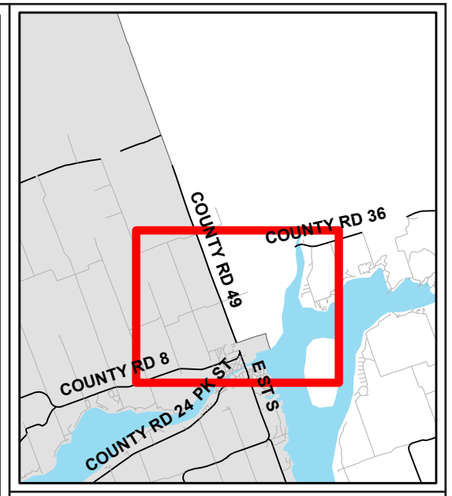


Plate 11: Faunal remain, F3

9.0 MAPS

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping.





Subject Property

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Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 1.25
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 6/8/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL101_fig1

Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

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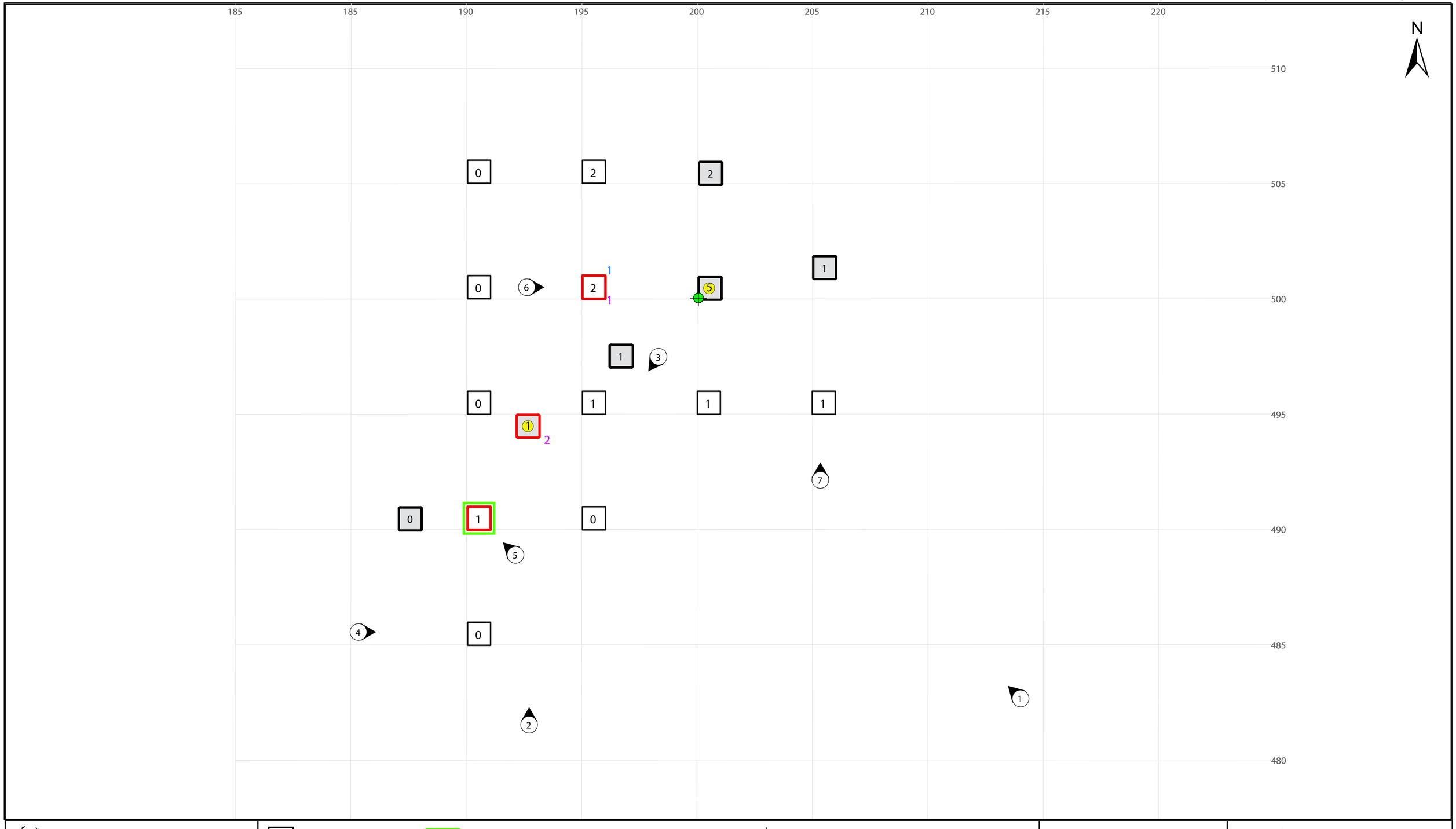

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STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
STAGE 3 TEST UNIT REQUIRING STAGE 4 MITIGATION
TEST UNIT WITH FEATURE
STAGE 2 UNIT WITH ARTIFACT YIELD
STAGE 2 UNIT REQUIRING STAGE 4 MITIGATION
STAGE 2 POSITIVE TP/TU WITH YIELD
SITE DATUM
PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
2 = LITHIC
1 = CERAMIC
1 = FAUNAL

BASE:
ESRI Ortho
ASI Results

0 5
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 1/14/2019
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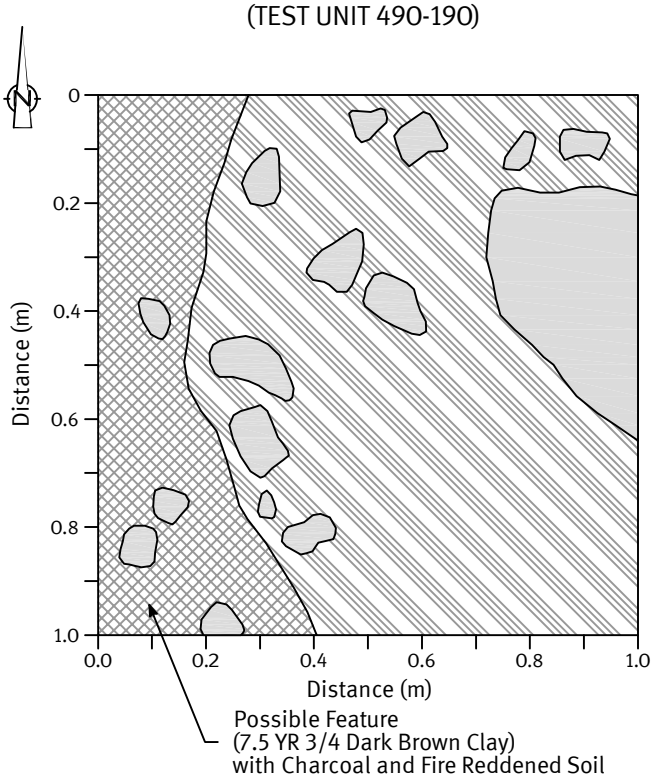
Figure 2: Site BdGp-29 Stage 3 Results

PLANVIEW (AT LIMIT OF EXCAVATION)
(TEST UNIT 490-190)



WEST WALL PROFILE
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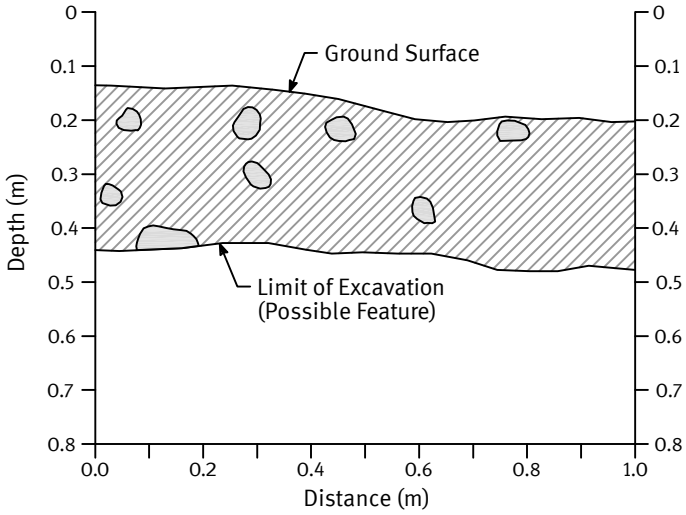

NORTH WALL PROFILE
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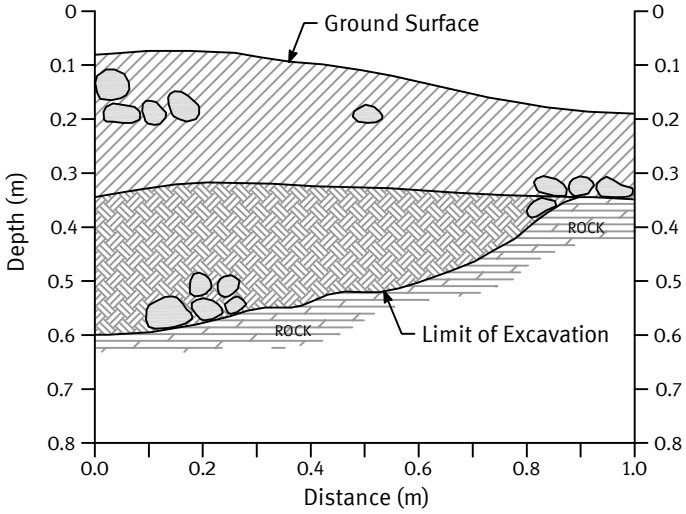

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LEGEND
- TOPSOIL - Clay Loam (10YR 3/3 Dark Brown)
- SUBSOIL - Clay (7.5YR 4/3 Brown)
- SUBSOIL - Clay (10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown) with Rocks
- ROCK/STONE

0 50cm
SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18MT-49 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: December 3, 2018 FILE: 18MT-49 Plan and Profiles

Figure 3: Site BdGp-29 Test Unit Wall Profiles and Plan

APPENDIX A

Appendix A-1: Lithic Catalogue: BdGp-29

Cat #	Context	Type	Stratum	Qty	Material	TA	Notes
L7	490-190	Primary Reduction Flake	Ploughzone	1	Trent Valley Chert	0	
L8	495-195	Primary Reduction Flake	Ploughzone	1	Trent Valley Chert	0	
L9	495-200	Shatter	Ploughzone	1	Trent Valley Chert	0	
L10	495-205	Shatter	Ploughzone	1	Trent Valley Chert	0	
L11	500-195	Shatter	Ploughzone	2	Trent Valley Chert	0	
L12	505-195	Shatter	Ploughzone	1	Trent Valley Chert	0	
L13	505-195	Primary Reduction Flake	Ploughzone	1	Trent Valley Chert	0	
				8		**0**	**0.0%**

Appendix A-2: Stage 3 Indigenous Ceramics Catalogue
(BdGp-29)

Cat #	Operation	Context	Type	Portion	Qty	ID	Comments
P1	TUE	500N-195E 1 m square Ploughzone	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	1		

APPENDIX A-3
BdGp-29 Faunal Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Provience	Layer	NISP	Taxon	Element	Portion	Calcined	Comments
F1	500-195	Ploughzone	1	mammal	Vertebra	Incomplete	Yes	

STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT
BDGP-29
168 COUNTY ROAD 49,
LOT 19, CONCESSION 19, HARVEY TOWNSHIP
PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, ONTARIO

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION
DETAILED SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Prepared for:

Anderson Development
168 County Road 49
Municipality of Trent Lakes, ON
Tel: (705) 879-9426

Archaeological Licence #P223 (S. Cherubin)
MTCS PIF: P223-0225-2018
ASI File: 18MT-049

15 January 2019

ASI Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

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1.0 DETAILED SITE LOCATION

The BdGp-29 site is located at 168 County Road in the west side of the subject property. The site is situated behind the farm house within open scrub land approximately 190 metres east of County Road 49.

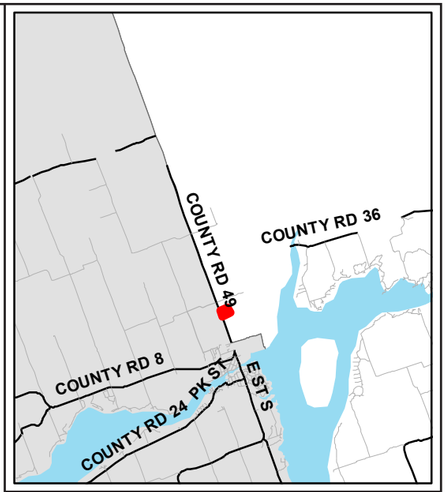
Project: Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of BdGp-29
ASI File: 18MT-049 **MTCS PIF:** P223-0225-2018
GPS Model & Type: Garmin Oregon 450
UTM Grid Zone: 17T **Datum:** NAD 83 **Method of Correction:** n/a

Site	UTM Coordinates	Error (+/-)	Elev (asl)	Coordinate Type	Conditions
BdGp-29	0694792 4937287	3 m	213 m	Site centre (497N-196E)	Optimal
	0694795, 4937292	3 m	213 m	Datum (500N-200E)	Optimal
	0694790 4937295	3 m	213 m	N site limit (505N-195E)	Optimal
	0694786 4937275	3 m	213 m	S site limit (485N-190E)	Optimal
	0694784 4937278	3 m	213 m	W site limit (490N-187E)	Optimal
	0694801 4937286	3 m	213 m	E site limit (495N-205E)	Optimal
Off-Site Datum	0694653 4937150			Hydro pole on east side of County Road 49	Optimal

At the time of recording GPS coordinates the conditions were sunny and clear.

2.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment maps and site locations



Subject Property

Site BdGp-29

BASE:

Ortho: Google Earth
Esri; ASI

0 42.5

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 7/26/2018

DRAWN BY: RL
FILE: 18PL101_fig1

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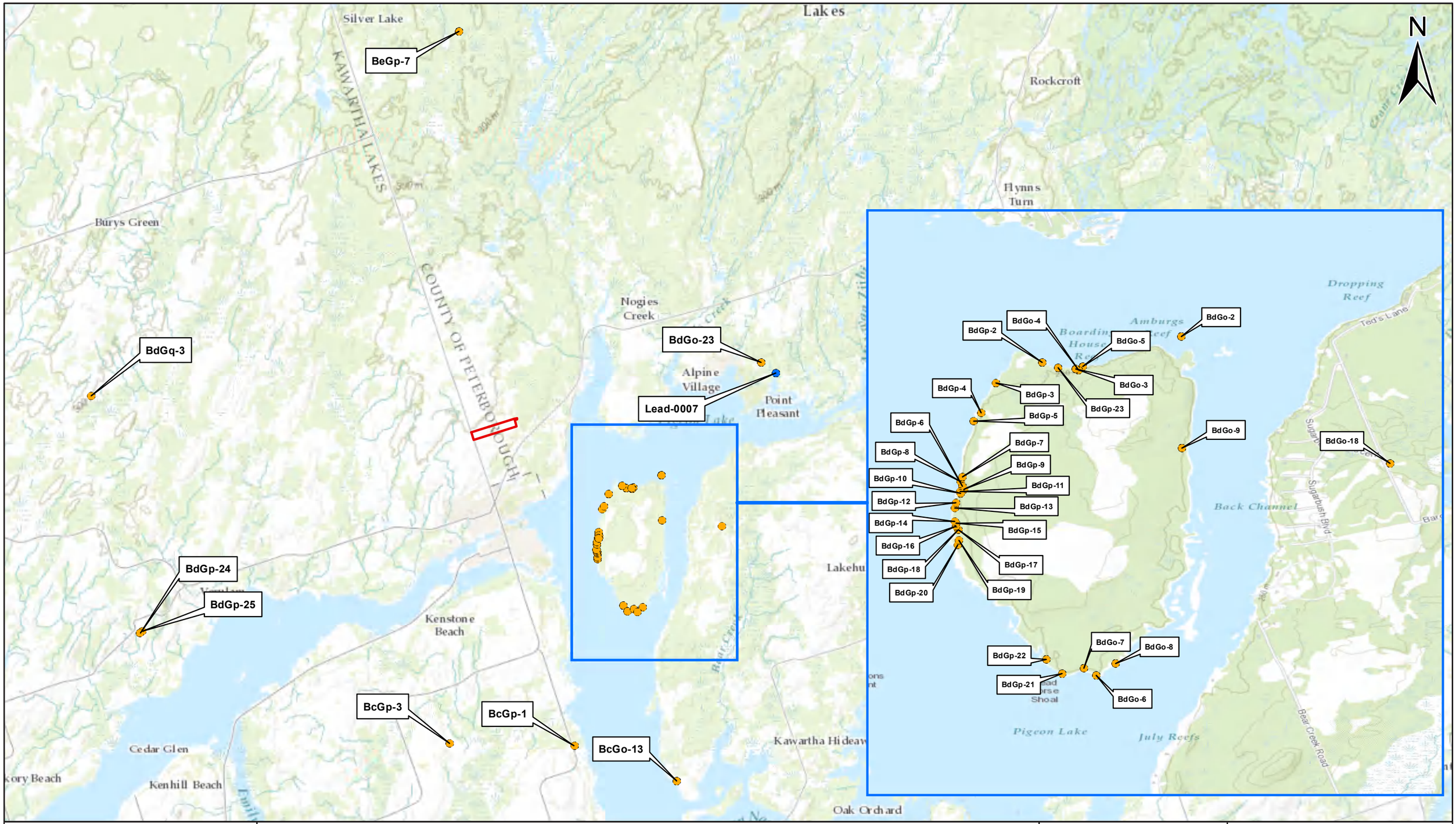
Figure 1: Location of BdGp-29



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SUBJECT PROPERTY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEAD
REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

BASE: Datum and Projection
NAD 83 UTM 17T

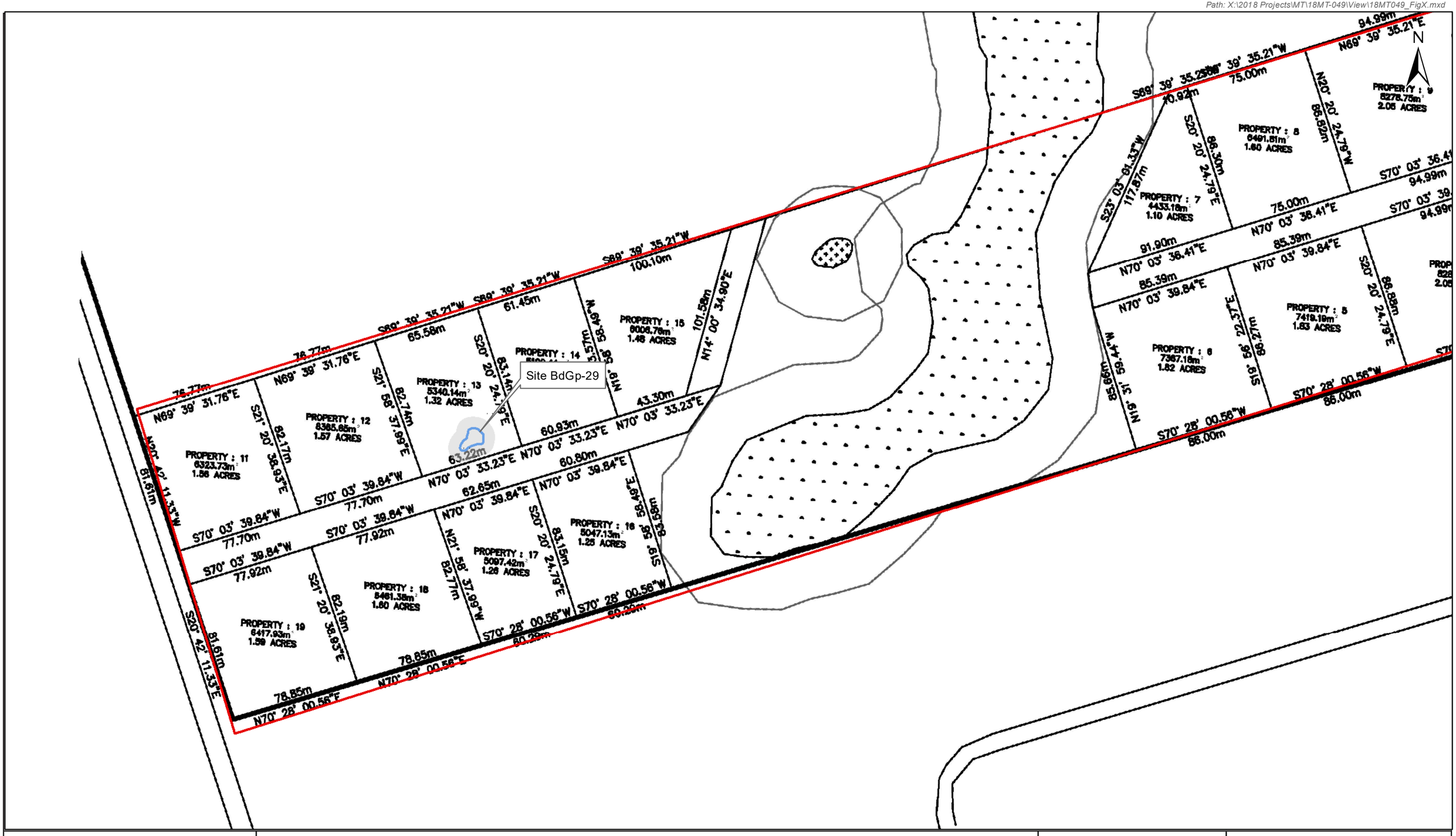
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

0 5
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18MT-049
DATE: 1/3/2019

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18MT049_OASD_10k

Figure 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 10 km of the Subject Property



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SUBJECT PROPERTY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (BDGP-29)
10M PROTECTIVE BUFFER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

BASE:
ESRI Ortho
ASI Results

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 12/12/2018
DRAWN BY: RL
FILE: 18MT049_FigX

Figure 3: Site BdGp-29 - Location of Avoidance Requirements

APPENDIX A – PROPONENT LETTER RE: AVOIDANCE STRATEGY

STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT
BDGP-29
168 COUNTY ROAD 49,
LOT 19, CONCESSION 19, HARVEY TOWNSHIP
PETERBOROUGH COUNTY, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, ONTARIO

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION
INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

Prepared for:

Anderson Development
168 County Road 49
Municipality of Trent Lakes, ON
Tel: (705) 879-9426

Archaeological License: P223 (S. Cherubin)
MTCS PIFs: P223-0225-2018

ASI File: 18MT-049

15 January 2019

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1.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

Indigenous Engagement was initiated as part of the Stage 3 assessment of the subject property (ASI 2018) in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011a) and *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology: A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MTC 2011b).

Given that the study area is within the traditional lands of the Curve Lake First Nation and the Huron-Wendat First Nation, an engagement process was undertaken. As per the nations' preferences, any agreements between the Nation and the proponent, as related to the project, were administered by the respective parties. To that end, only the Curve Lake First Nation entered into an agreement directly with the proponent. The proponent did not enter into an agreement with the Huron-Wendat First Nation. The Huron-Wendat requested that they receive updates on the fieldwork. During the course of the fieldwork at the BdGp-29 site undertaken October 9-12, 2018, Cultural Heritage Liaison (CHL) of the Curve Lake First Nation was present on site for fulsome participation (ASI 2018). The Curve Lake First Nation was represented by Dana Sliwa.

A summary of activity and formal communication relating to Stage 3 assessment of the BdGp-29 site between ASI and both the Curve Lake Nation and the Huron-Wendat First Nation is available in Table 1. Communication with the Curve Lake First Nation and the Huron-Wendat First Nation regarding this project continued on a regular basis in the form of in field consultation and emails.

A copy of the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment Report with results, maps and recommendations will be circulated to both the Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN) and the Huron-Wendat First Nation (HWFN).

Table 1: Summary of Formal Communication between ASI and the Curve Lake First Nation and the Huron-Wendat First Nation

Project: Stage 3 Site Specific Assessments of BdGp-29
ASI File: 18MT-049
MTCS PIF: P223-0225-2018

Contacts:

Dr. Julie Kapyrka	Mr. Maxime Picard
Curve Lake First Nation, Lands and Resources Consultation Liaison	Huron-Wendat First Nation, Bureau du Nionwentsïo Coordonnateur de projets - Ontario
Tel: 705-657-8045 ext 239 Email: JulieK@curvelake.ca	Tel: 418-843-3767 ext 2105 Email: maxime.picard@cnhw.qc.ca

Date	Activity	Comments
September 25th, 2018	Email	Prior to fieldwork, a summary and map were provided by Sara Cherubin (ASI) to both Nations showing the site requiring Stage 3 within the subject property. Maxime Picard (HWFN) requested the Stage 2 report.
September 27th, 2018	Email	Sara Cherubin (ASI) provided both Nations with the Stage 2 report. Upon reviewing the Stage 2 report, Julie Kapyrka (CLFN) requested to include a more comprehensive historical context in the Stage 3 report.

October 4th, 2018	Email	Aleksandra Pradzynski (ASI) contacted Julie Kapyrka (CLFN) to inform of ASI's intention to begin Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the BdGp-29 site on October 9th, 2018. Maxime Picard (HWFN) contacted Sara Cherubin (ASI) to inform that HWFN did not reach an agreement with the client. He requested to be involved and updated in the Stage 3 report writing.
October 9th-12th, 2018	Monitor	CHL from CLFN was present as a monitor for the Stage 3 assessment at the BdGp-29 site.
October 12th, 2018	Email	Aleksandra Pradzynski (ASI) contacted Julie Kapyrka (CLFN) to inform about the completion of Stage 3 assessment.
October 17th, 2018	Email	Julie Kapyrka (CLFN) contacted ASI to request a summary of findings and recommendations. Aleksandra Pradzynski (ASI) responded that findings and results are yet to be discussed with the field director.
October 31th, 2018	Email	Aleksandra Pradzynski (ASI) contacted Julie Kapyrka (CLFN) to brief her about the Stage 3 results. Since the final lithic analysis were not finished, recommendations for the BdGp-29 site were not presented at that time.
tbd	Email	Stage 3 assessment report circulated to HNFN and CLFN. Feedback regarding recommendations was requested.

2.0 REFERENCES CITED

ASI

2018 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of BdGp-29, 168 County Road 49, Lot 19, Concession 19, Harvey Township, Peterborough County, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. [PIF P223-0225-2018] Report on file at MTCS, Toronto.

MTC (Ministry of Tourism & Culture; now Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport)

2011a *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Toronto: Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Planning Unit.

2011b *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology: A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario.* Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.

STAGE 2 Archaeological Assessment

Original Report – 31 July 2018
Supplementary Documentation – 31 July 2018

Prepared by ASI

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 168 COUNTY ROAD 49, PART LOT 19, CONCESSION 19, TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, ONTARIO

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

Anderson Development
168 County Road 49
Municipality of Trent Lakes, ON
Tel: (705) 879-9426

Archaeological Licence #P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P449-0224-2018
ASI File: 18PL-101

31 July 2018

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528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
168 COUNTY ROAD 49,
PART LOT 19, CONCESSION 19,
TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Anderson Development to complete a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 168 County Road 49, part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. The subject property is approximately 21 ha in size. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on June 1, 2018.

The previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that no sites have been registered within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Historical research has determined that the historical transportation corridors of present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North flank the western and eastern edges of the property. As such, there is potential of nineteenth-century historical sites within the subject property. A small tributary draining into Pigeon Lake is situated approximately 250 m east of the subject property and Pigeon Lake itself is just over 1 km to the southeast. Therefore, given the property's location relative to Pigeon Lake and its tributary as well as the large wetlands which exist within the subject property, there is the potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous remains within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey at 5 m intervals in areas determined to have archaeological potential. During the course of the initial test pit survey at five metre intervals, one pre-contact Indigenous site, BdGp-29, was encountered. The site was further investigated through an intensified test pit survey and the excavation of six one-metre-square test units placed over the positive test pit locations.

Site BdGp-29 represents a non-diagnostic pre-contact Indigenous site with cultural heritage value or interest requiring further archaeological assessment. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Senior Archaeologist & Manager, Planning Assessment Division Caitlin Lacy, BA (R303) Archaeologist & Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
Project Director:	Robb Bhardwaj, MA (P449) Archaeologist & Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
Field Director:	Robb Bhardwaj
Field Archaeologist:	Sean Haefner Jon Peart, MSc Tyler Prince
Artifact Processing:	Lauren Vince, Hons. BA Archaeologist | Laboratory Coordinator, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
Artifact Analysis (faunal):	Andrea Carnevale, BSc (Hon) NEW, RT-Level 1 Senior Archaeologist | Assistant Manager - Special Projects, Planning Assessment Division
Artifact Analysis (lithics):	Doug Todd (R055) Associate Archaeologist | Analyst - Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division Andrew Riddle, PhD (P347) Partner | Director, Mitigation Division
Artifact Photography:	Andrea Carnevale Doug Todd
Report Preparation:	Caitlin Lacy
Graphics:	Jonas Fernadez, MSc (R281) Archaeologist & Assistant Manager, Fleet & Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division Robin Latour Associate Archaeologist | Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division
Report Reviewer:	David Robertson Partner | Director, Planning Assessment Division Bev Garner

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Anderson Development to complete a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 168 County Road 49, part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 21 hectares (ha) in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Caitlin Lacy, and project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS PIF P449-0224-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for a Draft Plan of Subdivision as required by the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). The proposed development includes the development of 19 residential lots while maintaining green space and wetland areas within the central portion of the property. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on June 1, 2018. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

ASI previously completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property under MTCS PIF P449-0060-2017. The previous Stage 1 assessment examined a larger area approximately 48 ha in size, which includes the present subject property(ASI 2017). The Stage 1 report was subject to MTCS technical review and accepted into the Ontario Public Register of Reports on March 9, 2018. A summary of the background information pertinent to the Stage 2 assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 report.

1.2 Historical Context

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment involves research to describe the known and potential archaeological resources within the vicinity of a subject property. The background research for such an assessment incorporates a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and nineteenth and twentieth-century development for the subject property.

The subject property is historically located within part of Lot 19, Concession 19, in the Geographic Township of Harvey, County of Peterborough (Figures 2-3). The subject property is just north of the Town of Bobcaygeon and consists of an undeveloped rural area consisting of a mix of wooded areas and open scrub land.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Central Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

Table 1: Outline of Central Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Early Development of Harvey Township

Harvey Township was named after Sir John Harvey, commander of the British forces at the Battle of Stoney Creek and later Governor of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The township is 19 km in length and 22.5 km in width and is covered with many lakes and streams. About half of the land is moderately rolling with a thin soil layer, more suitable for pasturing than growing crops. The township was first surveyed by John Huston in 1826 and resurveyed in 1864-65 by Theodore Clementi. John Hall was the first settler in 1827 and he bought the government mill on the Buckhorn River, in partnership with Moore Lee. He constructed a dam across the river in 1828 and a saw and grist mill in 1830 at Buckhorn Falls. Growth in the township remained slow for many years. In 1839, the construction of a number of roads meant that Harvey Township became more appealing to potential settlers. By 1867 the population had risen to 438, and by 1875 there were 817 inhabitants (Mika and Mika 1981).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping

The 1825-1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County* (Figure 2) depicts the subject property on Lot 19, Concession 19 (Miles & Co. 1975). The map depicts Joseph Finley and Joseph Clement as the owners of this lot. No historical settlement features are illustrated within the subject property on this map. Pigeon Lake is depicted just over 1 km east of the subject property. The historical transportation corridors of present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North flank the western and eastern edges of the property. The dashed lines indicate that these are unopened concession roads.

The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough* (Figure 3) depicts the subject property on Lot 19, Concession 19 (Miles & Co. 1879). The map does not provide information on

property owners, however, the historical transportation corridors along the western and eastern edge of the property now appear as open concession roads.

Figure 4 depicts the subject property on the 1994 Fenelon Falls topographic sheet (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada 1994). A number of structures are depicted in the southwest corner which match the location of the existing farm complex on the property. The map illustrates the present-day road network and watercourses around the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property or within a one km radius (MCTS 2018). However, the area in general has not been subjected to systematic archaeological research, and therefore, the lack of known sites should not be considered a predictor of site potential.

Besides the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 168 County Road 49 completed in December 2017 under MTCS PIF P449-0060-2017 (ASI 2017), it was determined that no previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed in the immediate vicinity (within 50 m) of the subject property.

1.3.2 Physiography and Surficial Geology

The subject property is located within the Dummer Moraines physiographic region. The Dummer Moraines region is an area of rough, stoney land bordering the Canadian Shield between Balsam Lake and Camden Township (Chapman and Putnam 1984:185). The general landscape of the Dummer Moraines is one of rolling topography with extensive swamp formation in low-lying areas. The underlying bedrock is primarily Bobcaygeon and Gull River Formation sedimentary limestone, which forms a broad plain that gradually descends southward from a maximum elevation of approximately 250 m above sea level. For the most part, soil development on the limestone is limited, and consists of shallow bouldery till, although pockets of deeper sands and till do occur sporadically. The moraines of this physiographic region are characterized by angular fragments and blocks of limestone intermixed with many Precambrian rocks. This region of Ontario is unique in that it represents the interface between sedimentary plains to the south and metamorphic bedrock to the north and east, sometimes referred to as "the land between" (McIlwraith 2013). This ecotone between the Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Lowlands is generally characterized by low relief exposed granitic materials along the northern boundary and transitioning to exposed limestone plains and crags with little soil development and abundant low-lying wetlands (McIlwraith 2013).

The modern forests of the region are dominated by sugar maple, with white cedar in more poorly-drained areas. Basswood, oak, beach and butternut are also common. It is possible that white pine and hemlock were formerly more abundant.

Crossing this morainic belt are several streams which are tributaries of the Trent and Moira rivers. Most of them follow pre-glacial valleys, entrenched deep in the bedrock. A number of these valleys are blocked by glacial drift, creating long narrow lakes or swamps, such as the Kawartha Lakes.

The surficial geology of the area is reflective of its position as a transitional zone between the Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Lowlands. While surficial classification mapping indicates that the majority of the subject property is composed of stoney, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain, a bedrock escarpment bisects the eastern end of the property. East of the escarpment the subject property is composed of a bedrock-drift complex in Paleozoic terrain (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils within the subject property consist primarily of well drained Douro loam soils, characterized by 30-75 cm of stony till underlain by limestone rock. The topography is moderately sloping and very stoney (Gillespie and Acton 1981).

1.3.3 Subject Property Description

The subject property is rectangular in shape and approximately 21 ha in size. The property is bounded by County Road 49 to the west, residential lots to the south and east, and a mix open scrub land and wooded areas to the north (Figure 5). It currently consists of an undeveloped rural area consisting of a mix of wooded areas and open scrub land (Plates 1-5). An extant farm house is present on the west side of the property (Plate 6). The topography of the subject property is generally moderately sloping. Areas of exposed limestone/bedrock are visible on the east side of the property (Plates 7-8). The property owner noted that for a period of time a horse drawn plough was used to work the land, however, given the rocky nature of the land this was an onerous task and the area was turned into pasture land (personal communication with Andrew Anderson, July 2018).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was undertaken on July 4-6, 9-12 and 20, 2018 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. The fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) and was carried out in accordance with the S & G and in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the previous Stage 1 assessment (ASI 2017). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 6), and representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment, completed under MTCS PIF P449-0018-2017, determined that approximately 3 ha within the subject property has low or no archaeological potential due to previous disturbances, low and wet areas and steeply sloping conditions (ASI 2017). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the S & G, the disturbances noted at these locations are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. Additionally, according to Section 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (i), 2a (iii), permanently wet areas and steep slopes (greater than 20 degrees) are considered to have no or low potential.

The Stage 2 assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to confirm additional areas of low or no archaeological potential. Additional areas with steeply sloping conditions were noted across the property which contains undulating morainic hills (Plates 9-15). This represents an additional 27% of the overall subject property and is typical of the physiography of the area which consists of rolling topography with extensive swamp formation in low-lying areas.

In total, 41% of the subject property was determined to have low or no archaeological potential.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the subject property consists of a mix of wooded areas and open scrub land. In accordance with Section 2.1.2, Test Pit Survey of the S & G, these areas with closed surface visibility and/or pasture with high rock content were assessed by means of a test pit survey. Test pits were hand excavated at least 5 cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled. The test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals across the property (Plates 16-18).

Soil profiles over the majority of the subject property consisted of very shallow test pits of 10-15 cm of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam topsoil with a high amount of natural glacial till inclusions, over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam subsoil (Plates 19-21). Approximately 58% of the subject property revealed intact soil profiles.

Disturbed soil profiles were encountered around the extant homestead. The property owner indicated that a large amount of soil was imported to level the terrain in advance of building the current house. Soil profiles support this and consist of approximately 10 cm of very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy loam laid topsoil over 55 cm of brown (10 YR 5/3) sandy fill. Subsoil, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam, was found underlying the fill layer at a depth of approximately 65 cm (Plate 22). Approximately 1% of the subject property revealed disturbed soil profiles.

2.3 Intensified Test Pits and Test Unit Excavation

During the course of the test pit survey, pre-contact material was recovered from two positive test pits located on the west half of the subject property (see Supplementary Documentation [SD]: Figures 1-2). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 (Option B), intensification of this location involved the excavation of three one-metre-square test units (Plate 23). Test Unit #1 was placed over top of Test Pit #1, Test Unit #2 was placed over Test Pit #2 ten metres east of Test Unit #1, and Test Unit #3 was placed between Test Unit #1 and #2, located at the center of the site (see SD: Figure 2).

To supplement Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 (Option B) of the S & G, three additional test units were excavated to provide additional information on the site. As Test Unit #2 was the highest yielding location, Test Unit #4 was excavated five metres to the east and Test Unit #5 was excavated five metres to the north of Test Unit #2, respectively. Test Unit #6 was excavated five metres west of Test Unit #1. In addition to the test unit excavations, eight additional test pits were excavated at a distance of 2.5 m around each of the six test units. No cultural material was recovered from the additional test pit excavation.

In accordance with the S & G, Section 3.2.2, the one-metre-square test units were hand-excavated by natural strata to a minimum of five cm into sterile subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The profiles and the subsoil floors were examined for the presence of undisturbed cultural strata and potential features; no features were encountered. The stratigraphy of each

test unit was photographed and mapped by hand, and all artifacts were retained separately according to provenience. Upon completion, the test units were backfilled and leveled.

The soil profiles encountered in all test units reflected those encountered during the test pit survey, revealing 10 cm of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam topsoil with a high amount of natural glacial till inclusions, over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam subsoil (Plates 24-25).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the Stage 2 assessment, one pre-contact site was documented within the limits of the subject property (see SD: Figures 1-2). The site was encountered during the test pit survey on the west half of the subject property, 190 metres east of County Road 49, and further investigated by means of intensified test pits and test unit excavation. The site has been registered into the OASD as BdGp-29.

The overall size of the artifact distribution, which includes Test Pits #1 and 2 and Test Units #1-6, is approximately 20 metres east-west by 5 metres north-south (see SD: Figure 1-2). Cultural material was encountered only in the topsoil layer during the course of the test pit survey and test unit excavation. All encountered artifacts were collected.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

As per Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3 of the 2011 S & G, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided below in Table 2:

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 18PL-101; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Artifacts	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). Artifact assemblage is stored in one bag labeled: 18Pl-101, Bobcaygeon

GPS coordinates for all recovered surface artifacts, positive test pits, and test units were recorded using a Garmin Oregon 450 handheld GPS receiver unit, using NAD 83. No correction was used for the co-ordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are located in the Supplementary Documentation associated with this project.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public

institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

3.2 Site BdGp-29

A pre-contact site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (>3 artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact, e.g. a projectile point.

BdGp-29 was encountered on level ground 190 metres east of County Road 49. A total of ten Trent Valley chert lithic artifacts were encountered and collected. The assemblage includes five pieces of shatter, four flake fragments and a bipolar flake. All artifacts are non-diagnostic and cannot be assigned to a cultural or temporal time period (Table 3; Plates 26-27).

Two small indeterminate mammal bones, both of which appear to have been worked to some degree, were recovered during the Stage 2 test pit survey. Details regarding the bone items are presented in Table 4 (Plate 28).

Table 3: BdGp-29 Lithic Catalogue

Cat	Qty	Provenience	Artifact Type	Material	Stratum	Comments
L1	1	Test Pit #1	Shatter	Trent Valley chert	Layer 1	multi-faceted w/uni-directional rings of percussion; one end has cortex; possibly a product of bipolar technology
L2	1	Test Pit #2	Flake Fragment	Trent Valley chert	Layer 1	inside flake/two ventral faces both of which exhibit rings of percussion that ripple out in the same direction; possibly a product of bipolar technology
L3	4	Test Unit #2	Shatter	Trent Valley chert	Layer 1	each angular piece exhibit lines of percussion on at least one face; one exhibits step fractures; a product of bipolar technology
L4	1	Test Unit #3	Flake Fragment	Trent Valley chert	Layer 1	
L5	1	Test Unit #4	Bipolar Flake	Trent Valley chert	Layer 1	
L6	2	Test Unit #5	Flake Fragment	Trent Valley chert	Layer 1	

Table 4: BdGp-29 Worked Bone Assemblage

Cat #	Qty	Provenience	Class	Artifact Type	Element	Surface	Comments
F1	1	Test Unit #1	Mammal	Indeterminate	Long bone	Polished	medial fragment; surface is weathered, rough and exhibits fibrous patches as well as patches of intact polish, interior surfaces exhibits polish and has been worn smooth.
F2	1	Test Unit #1	Mammal	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Polished	end fragment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

ASI was contracted by Anderson Development to complete a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 168 County Road 49, part of Lot 19, Concession 19, Geographic Township of Harvey, County of

Peterborough, now in the Municipality of Trent Lakes, Ontario. The subject property is approximately 21 ha in size.

The previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that no sites have been registered within a 1 km radius of the subject property. Historical research has determined that the historical transportation corridors of present-day County Road 49 and Moon Line North flank the western and eastern edges of the property. As such, there is potential of nineteenth-century historical sites within the subject property. A small tributary draining into Pigeon Lake is situated approximately 250 m east of the subject property and Pigeon Lake itself is just over 1 km to the southeast. Therefore, given the property's location relative to Pigeon Lake and its tributary as well as the large wetlands which exist within the subject property, there is the potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous remains within the subject property limits.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey at 5 m intervals in areas determined to have archaeological potential. During the course of the test pit survey, one pre-contact site, BdGp-29, was encountered.

4.1 Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

In accordance with S & G Section 2.2, the archaeological resources were evaluated for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) to meet the definitions of "artifact" and "archaeological site" under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Applicable criteria are detailed under Standard 1, and these were used to identify artifacts, groups of artifacts or archaeological sites that meet the criteria and require Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. The applicable standards that apply to the project results are:

Std. 1.a. Pre-contact diagnostic artifacts or a concentration of artifacts (or both):

i. found within a 10 m by 10 m test pit survey area:
(1) with at least one diagnostic artifact from combined test pit and test unit excavations;
(2) at least five non-diagnostic artifacts from combined test pit and test unit excavations;

Std. 1.b Single examples of artifacts of special interest:
iii. an isolated Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic diagnostic artifact; and

Based on the criteria above, the non-diagnostic Indigenous site BdGp-29 meet the criteria for further Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with S & G Section 2.2, Standard 1. a. i. (2).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. The non-diagnostic Indigenous site BdGp-29 is considered to be archaeological resources of CHVI. As such, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 archaeological assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G).

a) The Stage 3 archaeological assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. A series of one metre by one metre units should then be excavated across the site areas at five metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grids should be strategically excavated at five metre intervals throughout the sites, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the sites. The test units should be excavated five cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment should be used to evaluate the significance of each site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, 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 be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the S & G that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, 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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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8.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: View of general topography of subject property.

Plate 2: View of general topography of subject property.

Plate 3: View of general topography of subject property.

Plate 4: View of general topography of subject property.

Plate 5: View of general topography of subject property.

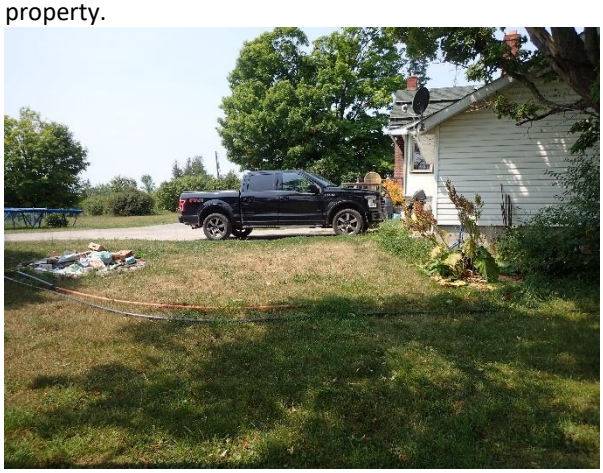


Plate 6: View of extant house on property.

Plate 7: View of exposed limestone on east side of property.

Plate 8: View of exposed bedrock on east side of property.


Plate 9: View of sloping conditions on property.


Plate 10: View of sloping conditions on property.


Plate 11: View of sloping conditions on property.


Plate 12: View of sloping conditions on property.


Plate 13: View of sloping conditions on property.


Plate 14: View of sloping conditions on property.

Plate 15: View of sloping conditions on property.

Plate 16: View across test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

Plate 17: View across test pit survey at 5 m intervals

Plate 18: View across open scrub toward south limit of property.

Plate 19: View of typical intact soil profile.

Plate 20: View of typical intact soil profile.

Plate 21: View of typical intact soil profile.

Plate 22: View of typical disturbed soil profile.

Plate 23: View of test unit excavation.

Plate 24: View of typical test unit soil profile.

Plate 25: View of typical test unit soil profile.

Plate 26: Cat.#L3 (grouping of Shatter), Cat.#L2 (Flake Fragment)

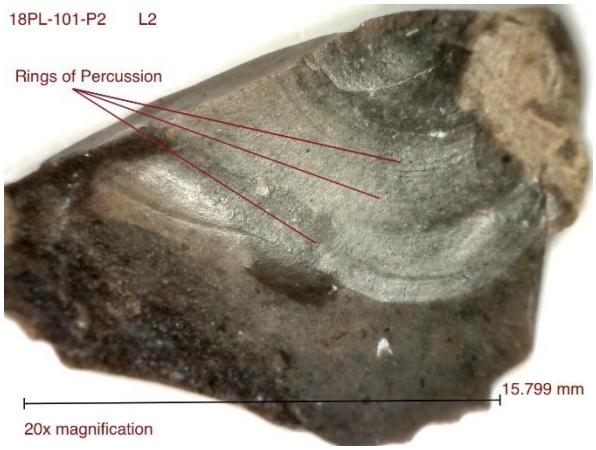
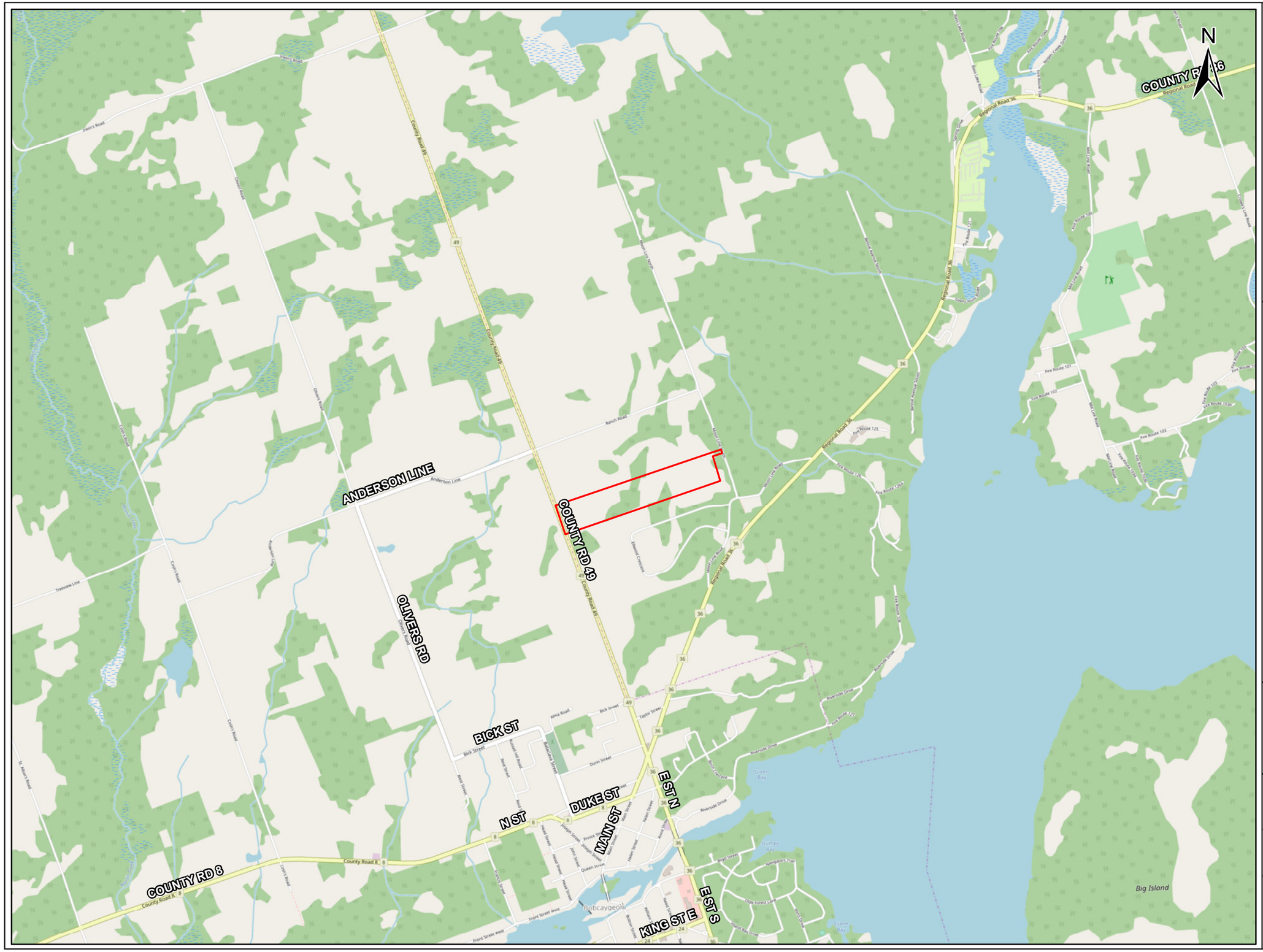


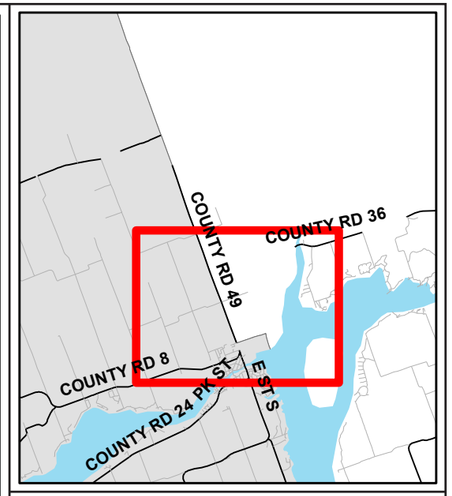
Plate 27: Close-up of Cat.#L2 (Flake Fragment)

Plate 28: Cat.#F1 and Cat.#F2, mammal bone fragments

9.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





Subject Property

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 1.25
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 6/8/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL101_fig1

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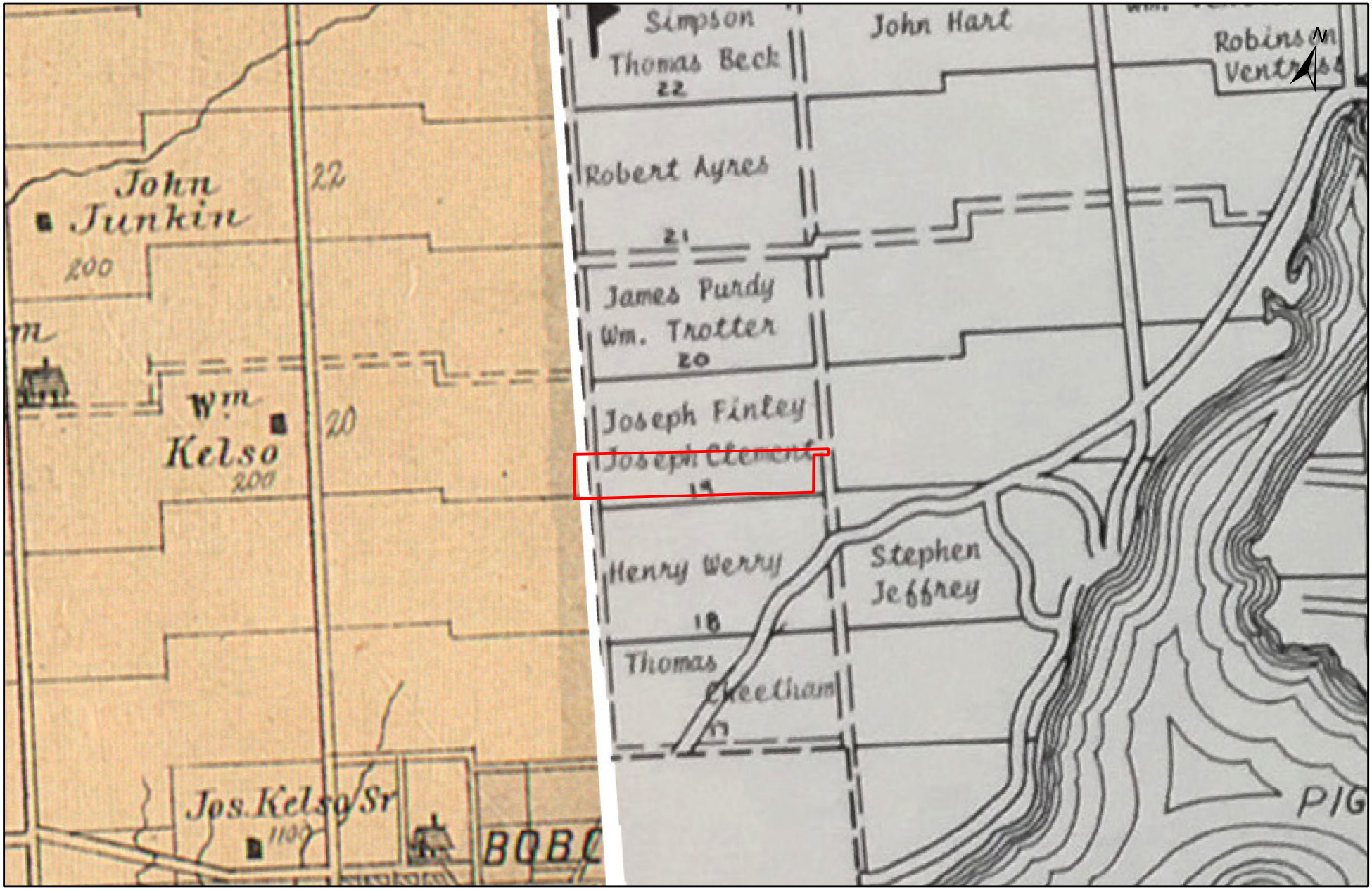
Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



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Subject Property

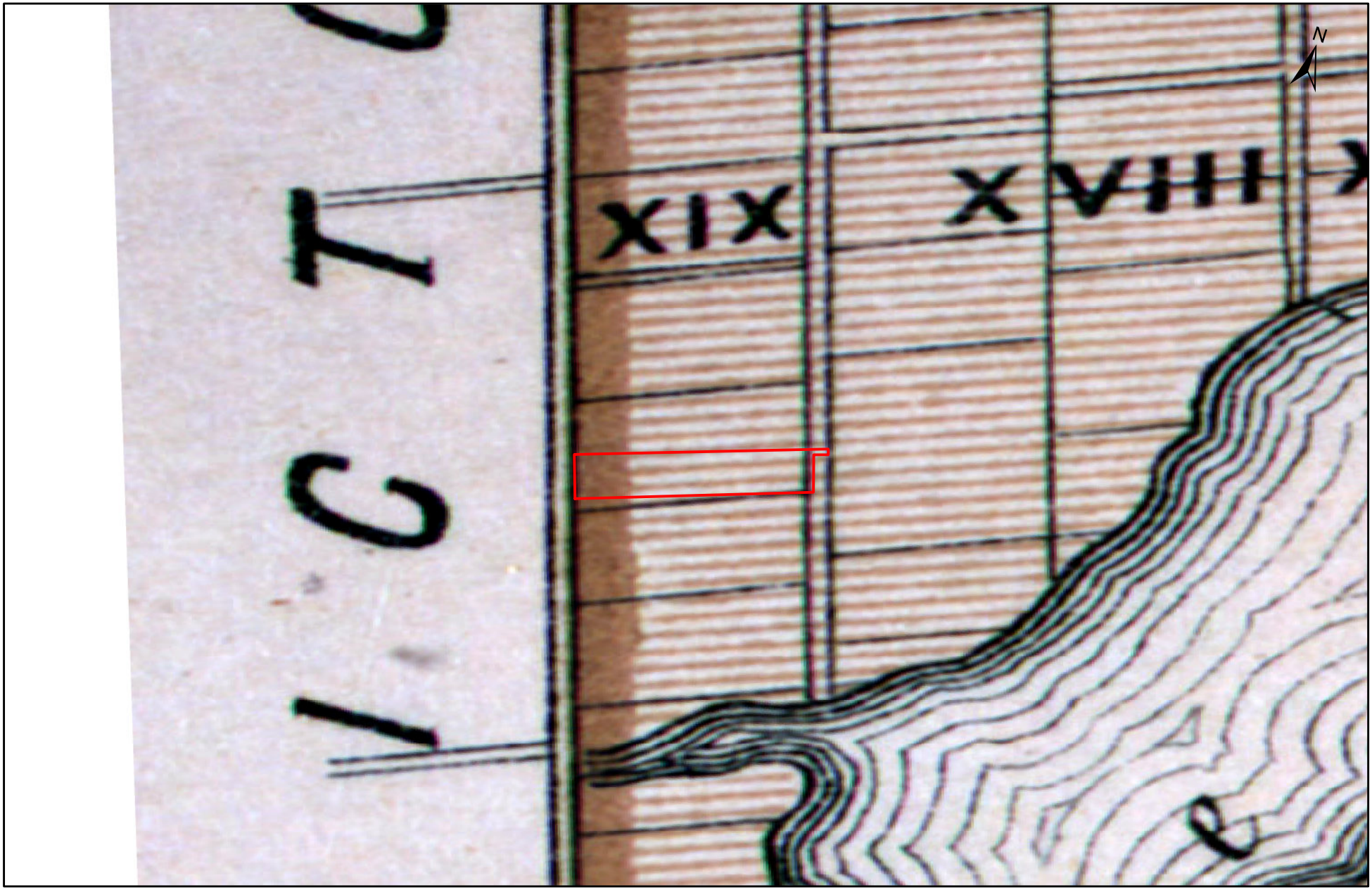
Base:
NTS Oshawa Sheet 1930

0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL101
DATE: 6/8/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL101_fig2_hist

Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1825-1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough



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Subject Property

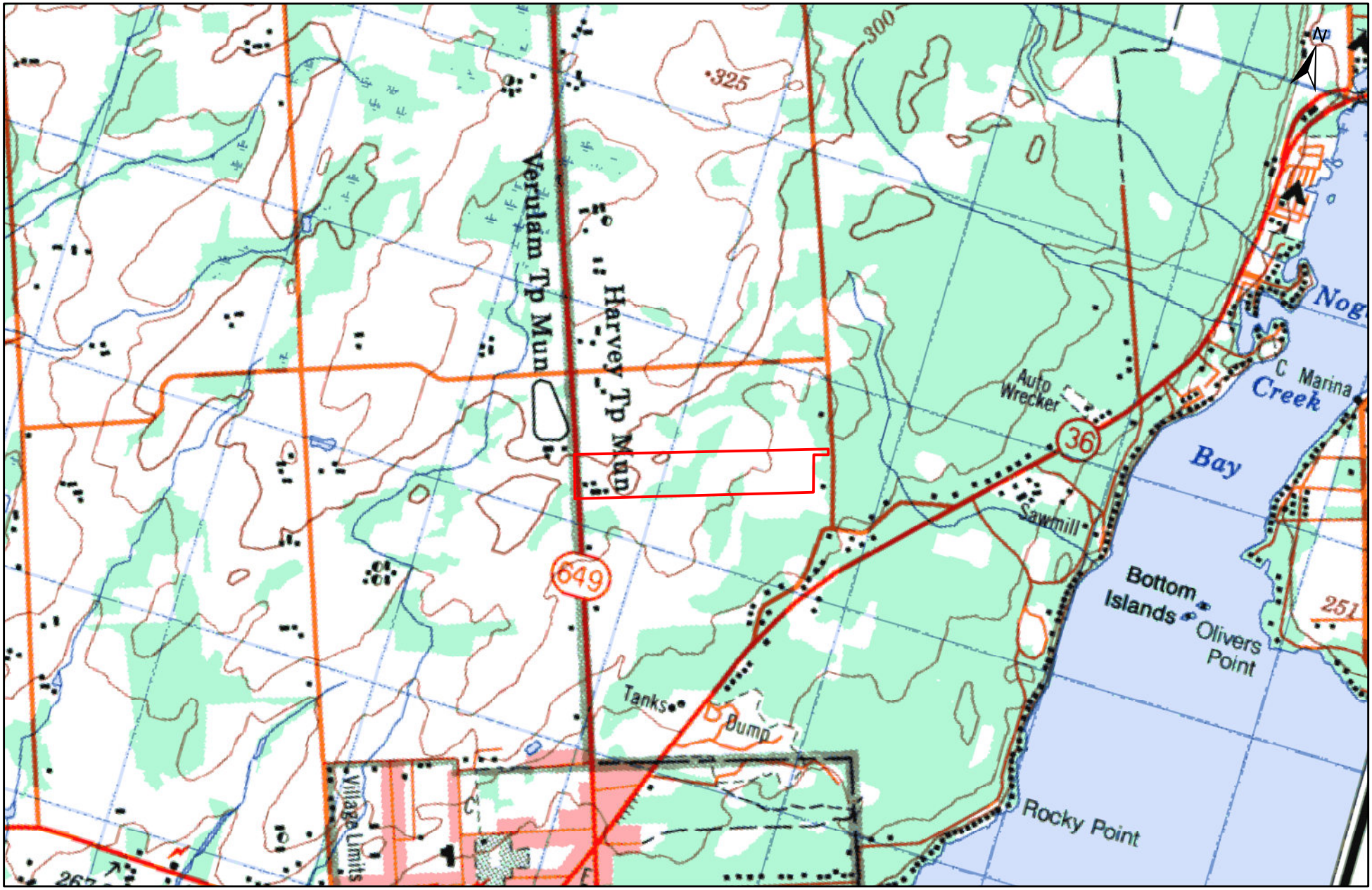
Base:
NTS Oshawa Sheet 1930

0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL101
DATE: 6/8/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL101_fig3_hist

Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough



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Subject Property

Base:
NTS Oshawa Sheet 1930

0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL101
DATE: 6/8/2018
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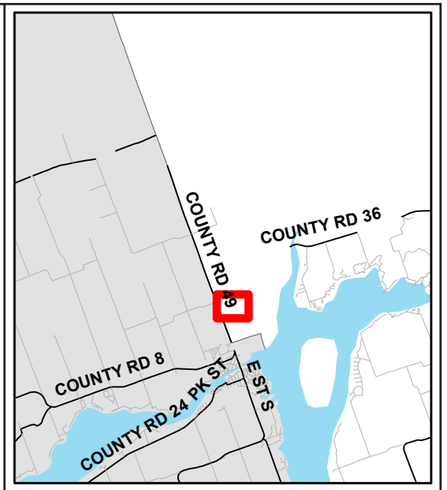
FILE: 18PL101_fig4_hist

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1999 NTS Sheet for Fenlon Falls (31 D/10)



Subject Property

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 250
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 6/8/2018

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 18PL101_fig5_existing

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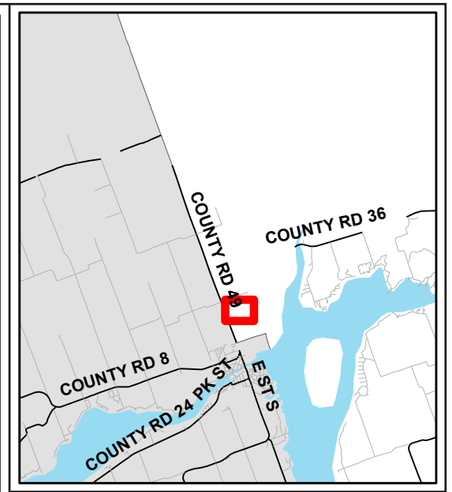
Figure 5: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



Subject Property

Photo Location and Direction

Detail

View

Stage 2 Assessment

Previously Assessed - No Potential (Stage 1)

Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals - Disturbed

Slope - No Potential

Test Pit at 5m Intervals

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 200
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 7/27/2018

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Figure 6: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment within the current development plan area.

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 168 COUNTY ROAD 49, PART LOT 19, CONCESSION 19, TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT LAKES, ONTARIO

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

Prepared for:

Anderson Development
168 County Road 49
Municipality of Trent Lakes, ON
Tel: (705) 879-9426

Archaeological Licence #P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P449-0224-2018
ASI File: 18PL-101

31 July 2018

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List of Figures

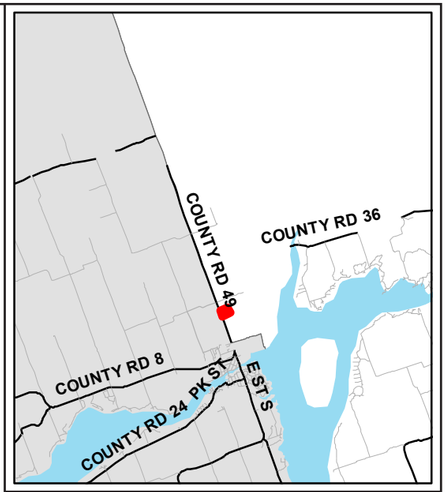
1.0 DETAILED SITE LOCATION

Project: 168 County Road 49, Municipality of Trent Lakes
ASI File: 18PL-101 **MTCS PIF:** P449-0224-2018
GPS Model & Type: Garmin Oregon 450
UTM Grid Zone: 17T **Datum:** NAD 83 **Method of Correction:** n/a

Site	UTM Coordinates	Error (+/-)	Elev (asl)	Coordinate Type	Conditions
BdGp-29	0694792 4937287	3 m	213 m	Site centre (TU#3)	Optimal
	0694795 4937295	3 m	213 m	N site limit (TU#5)	Optimal
	0694799 4937283	3 m	213 m	S site limit	Optimal
	0694784 4937278	3 m	213 m	W site limit (TU#6)	Optimal
	0694801 4937291	3 m	213 m	E site limit (TU#4)	Optimal
Off-Site Datum	0694653 4937150			Hydro pole on east side of County Road 49	Optimal

2.0 MAPS

See following pages for detailed assessment maps and site locations



Subject Property

Site BdGp-29

BASE:

Ortho: Google Earth
Esri; ASI

0 42.5

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 7/26/2018

DRAWN BY: RL
FILE: 18PL101_fig1

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Figure 1: Location of BdGp-29

PROPERTY : 13

5340.14m^2

1.32 ACRES

N

TU5
2

TU4
1

TP2/TU2
5

TU3
1

TP1/TU1
3

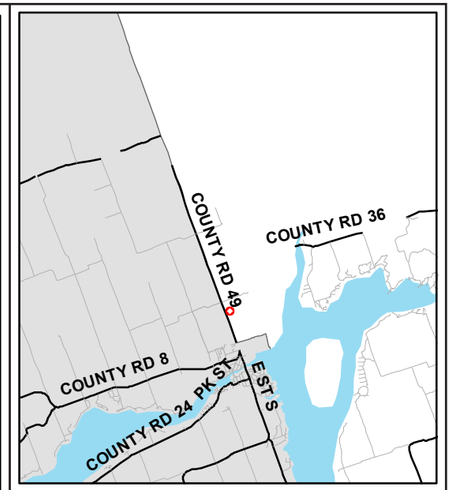
TU6
0

23

24

25

63.22m



Subject Property

Stage 2 Results

NegativeTest Pit at 2.5m intervals

NegativeTest Pit at.5m intervals

Test Pit/Test Unit with artifact count

BASE:

ESRI; Anderson Subdivision Plan (Greer Galloway); ASI

0 10

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-101
DATE: 7/27/2018

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FILE: 18PL101_fig2

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Figure 2: Location of Test Pits and Test Units at BdGp-29