IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment:

17 Fire Route 7
Municipality of Trent Lakes
Part of Lot 5, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Harvey
County of Peterborough

Original Report

PIF# P1037-0433-2026

Licensee: Michael Golloher M.Sc. (P1037)

2026-06-03

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Executive Summary

Ironstone Archaeology Inc., on behalf of the proponent, conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4,797 square-metre study area located at 17 Fire Route 7, Municipality of Trent Lakes, part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario. The Project Information Form Number (PIF) for the Stage 1 & 2 assessment was assigned by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) as PIF# P1037-0433-2026 issued to Michael Golloher M.Sc. (P1037). The study area consists of the entire property located at 17 Fire Route 7.

The assessment was triggered as part of a Site Plan Application and was undertaken as part of the requirements defined in *Section 5.2.3.3* of the *County of Peterborough Official Plan* and as part of the *Planning Act* (Government of Canada 1990), which states that planning decisions must be consistent with the policies outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Canada 1990b). In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted for the following purposes:

- To gather information about the geography, history, and current condition of the study area.
- To document any previous archaeological work undertaken and assess the archaeological potential of the study area.
- To make recommendations for suitable strategies for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment if further investigation is deemed necessary.

Analysis of historic documents and geographic features determined that the study area contained evidence of archaeological potential. As a result, a Stage 2 assessment was required. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for the following purposes:

- To document any archaeological resources on the property.
- To determine if the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites identified.

The property assessment and Stage 2 test-pit assessment assessment of the study area was conducted on May 21st, 2026. A property inspection was conducted across the entirety of the study area to visually ev aluate all portions of the property for the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential. Thr oughout fieldwork there were no instances where weather or lighting conditions had an adverse impact on the observation of archaeological potential and in the observation and recovery of archaeological material. Weather conditions during the survey were sunny and warm.

The study area was subject to a test-pit assessment due to the wooded and residential nature of the study area with limited access for ploughing equipment and large areas of exposed bedrock within the study area. Test pits were excavated at 5 metre intervals, dug 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated to at least 5 centimetres into natural subsoil. Test pits were excavated within one-metre of standing structures. Soils observed were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil from the test pits was screened thru six-millimetre mesh and all pits were backfilled. Test pit depth averaged 15 centimeters in depth, and the soil of the study area consisted of a thin layer of medium brown loam natural topsoil overlaying bedrock.

No archaeological resources were observed during the Stage 1 and 2 Assessment. Therefore, no further archaeological assessment of the study area is required.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is requested to assess this report and issue a letter confirming that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are in compliance with the Ministry's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*; as well as the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses. Furthermore, this report is required by Section 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to be registered in the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

Ironstone Archaeology Inc. acknowledges the inherent limitations of any archaeological assessment and advises that if any archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the approval authority and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

1.0Table of Contents

1.0 Project Context *6*

1.1 Development Context **6**

1.2 Historic Context **7**

1.2.1 Pre-Contact History 7
1.2.2 Post-Contact Period Indigenous History 10
1.2.3 Oral History 11
1.2.4 Historic Plaques 12
1.2.5 Euro-Canadian Regional Settlement History 12
1.2.6 Euro-Canadian Land Use History of Study Area 13

1.3 Archaeological Context **14**

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites / Previous Archaeological Fieldwork 14
1.3.2 Current Study Area Conditions / Geography 14

1.4 Summary of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest **14**

2.0 Field Methods *15*

3.0 Record of Finds *16*

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions *17*

5.0 Recommendations *18*

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation *19*

7.0 Works Cited *20*

8.0 Images *23*

9.0 Maps *34*

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Ironstone Archaeology Inc., on behalf of the proponent, conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4,797 square-metre study area located at 17 Fire Route 7, Municipality of Trent Lakes, part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario (Map 1). The study area consists of the entire property located at 17 Fire Route 7.

The assessment was triggered as part of a Site Plan Application and was undertaken as part of the requirements defined in *Section 5.2.3.3* of the *County of Peterborough Official Plan* and as part of the *Planning Act* (Government of Canada 1990), which states that planning decisions must be consistent with the policies outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Canada 1990b).

In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted for the following purposes:

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- To document any previous archaeological work undertaken and assess the archaeological potential of the study area.
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Analysis of historic documents and geographic features determined that the study area contained evidence of archaeological potential. As a result, a Stage 2 assessment was required. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for the following purposes:

- To document any archaeological resources on the property.
- To determine if the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
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The Project Information Form Number (PIF) for the Stage 1 & 2 assessment was assigned by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) as PIF# P1037-0433-2026 issued to Michael Golloher M.Sc. (P1037).

Permission to access the study area and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment activities, including fieldwork and photography, was granted by the proponent.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact History

Table 1 provides an overview of the time periods and cultural characteristics relating to First Nations' settlement in what is now Southern Ontario (Ellis & Ferris 1990). The table is not all encompassing, and not all periods and groups may be represented, as the continuing investigation into the cultural history of the province is an ongoing and ever evolving discipline.

Table 1: Summary of Southern Ontario Pre-Contact Indigenous Cultural History

Date Range (circa)	Cultural Period	Material Culture	Characteristics
10,500- 8,400 BCE	Early Paleo-Indigenous	Fluted Projectile Points- Gainey, Crowfield	Nomadic big game/herd animal hunters
8,400-8,000 BCE	Late Paleo-Indigenous	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	Gradual population increase.
8,000-6,000 BCE	Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Base Projectile Points (Kirk, Thebes)	Small Nomadic Hunting Groups More localized tool sources Ground stone tools
6,000-2,500 BCE	Middle Archaic	Brewerton, Otter Creek, and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	Environment resembles present day Increased trade networks Increased importance of fishing for subsistence.
2,500-1,800 BCE	Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	Larger site size
1,800-1,500 BCE	Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen Projectile Points	Large chipped lithic tools.
1,500-1,100 BCE	Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	Introduction of Small Projectile points and bow and arrow.
1,100-950 BCE	Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	First evidence of group cemeteries Exotic trade goods
950-400 BCE	Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and Birdstones	Introduction of pottery (Vinette I) Expanding stemmed points
400 BC – 500 CE	Middle Woodland	Dentate, Pseudo-scallop shell pottery	Larger spring and summer settlements Monumental mortuary practices (Burial Mounds) Hopewellian trade
500-900 CE	Transitional Woodland	Cord-wrapped stick pottery	First evidence of corn horticulture
900-1300 CE	Late Woodland (Early)	Levanna Point	First villages (Longhouses), limited agriculture
1300-1400 CE	Late Woodland (Middle)	Saugeen Projectile Points,	Large Migrating agricultural villages More elaborate smoking pipes
1400-1650 CE	Late Woodland (Late)	Nanticoke Projectile Points	Migrating villages; Large palisaded villages Tribal warfare Initial European Contact.
1650 CE – modern	Early Historic	Contact period Indigenous and historic European artifacts.	Fur trade Displacement Homesteads

1.2.1.1 The Paleo-Indigenous Period (10,500-8,000 BCE)

Southern Ontario remained inhospitable to human occupation until around 12,500 years ago when the glaciers finally retreated. The vast Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier covered the southwestern Ontario region until approximately 10,550 BCE. During this period, the receding glacial terminus reached the southern edge of what is now Georgian Bay, resulting in the formation of Early Lake Erie and Lake Iroquois, which is the precursor to today's Lake Ontario.

By at least 9,050 BCE, northeastern North America became the home of the Paleo-Indigenous people. In Ontario, the Paleo period is typically divided into the Early Paleo period (9,050-8,450 BCE) and the Late Paleo period (8,450-7,450 BCE), distinguished by changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). These early Paleo people consisted of small, nomadic groups of hunter-gatherers who relied on a diverse range of plants and large game animals, covering extensive territories. The size of these groups would fluctuate based on food availability, and campsites likely followed the migration patterns of large game animals (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The archaeological assemblage typical of the Paleo Period includes various stone tools, including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins, and gravers. Paleo sites in the region are rare. Their scarcity in the region is attributed to the Holocene warming period, which caused water levels in the Great Lakes, including Rice Lake, to rise, subsequently submerging these sites and making them challenging to locate and excavate.

1.2.1.2 The Archaic Period (8,000-950 BCE)

The warming climate ended the Paleolithic age and led to the proliferation of white pine and deciduous trees in the region. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

The Early Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 BCE) is characterized by the presence of Side-Notched (8,000-7,700 BCE), Corner-Notched (7,700-6,900 BCE), and Bifurcated (6,900-6,000 BCE) projectile points. Early Archaic sites have been recorded throughout much of southwestern Ontario extending as far north as the Lake Huron Basin region and as far east as Rice Lake (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 BCE) is largely defined by a more diversified tool kit including polished stone tools and the utilization of various raw materials for lithic production. Technological innovations occurred during this period including the introduction of grooved stone net-sinkers indicating an emphasis on fishing, and the introduction of bannerstones, which served as counterweights for atlatls (Ellis et al 1990:81). Stemmed corner notched points (Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville) are also indicative of Middle Archaic Sites. The prevalent use of local chert, often of inferior quality, implies a contraction of territorial ranges during the Middle Archaic, as well as a breakdown in regional trading.

In Eastern Ontario, the Middle Archaic presents a distinctive cultural tradition, originally outlined by W. Ritchie (1940), known as the “Laurentian Archaic”. These sites are thought to be localized to the “Lake Forest” transitional region of Eastern Ontario, Southern Quebec, Northern New York and Vermont, between deciduous forests to the south and boreal northern forests. Laurentian Archaic sites are identifiable through the association of certain diagnostic tool types, including ground slate semi-lunar

knives (or "ulus"), plummets, a variety of ground slate points, ground stone gouges, adzes and ungrooved axes. Notched end-scrapers and drills are also typical of Laurentian Sites, as well as a variety of bone tools including: stemmed, socketed and barbed points and harpoons, awls, gouges and hooks, bi-pointed gorges, flutes, and perforated bear canines. Although a number of sites have been found in western Ontario with isolated tools associated with the Laurentian tradition, thus far none have presented the full suite of material mentioned above typical of Laurentian sites in Eastern Ontario. Laurentian sites also differ from contemporary sites in Western Ontario by a much greater frequency of copper tools, indicating a trade network with resources from the north shores of Lake Superior. Slate projectile points are also largely absent from Western Ontario Middle Archaic sites (Ellis et al 1990:86, 92).

The **Late Archaic Period** (2,500-1000 BCE) is better documented than the Middle Archaic and it is believed that groups at this time had a more sedentary lifestyle, with the appearance of true cemeteries, and more diversified tool technologies, which culminated in the advent of ceramics around 1000 BCE. Generally, the Late Archaic has been subdivided into the Narrow Point Late Archaic (2500-1800 BCE), Broad Point Late Archaic (1800-1500 BCE), and Small Point (Terminal) Archaic (1500-1000 BCE). The late Archaic is noted for the establishment of long-term camps, and complex trade networks. Sites are largely defined by projectile point style, with small point technology arising during the Terminal Archaic indicating the invention of the bow and arrow. Sandstone and quartz also become more prevalent in use as tools. Late archaic sites also include bone tools such as awls, notched projectile points, and barbed hooks (Ellis et al 1990). The prevalence of Late Archaic sites surpasses those from the Early or Middle Archaic periods. This trend suggests a possible population growth during the Late Archaic era. However, around 4,500 years ago, the water levels in the Great Lakes started to increase, eventually shaping into their current form. This rise in water levels likely led to the submersion of many Early and Middle Archaic sites, accounting for their relative scarcity in the archaeological record (Ellis et al 1990:93).

1.2.1.3 The Woodland Period (1,000 BCE-1,650 CE)

The Woodland period begins with the introduction of ceramics and is divided into the Early Woodland Period (1000-400 BCE), the Middle Woodland Period (400 BCE to 900 CE), and the Late Woodland (900–1650 CE European Contact) periods.

The **Early Woodland Period** is characterized by the emergence of Vinette I ceramics and Meadowood bifaces and projectile points. Caches of Meadowood preforms are prevalent during this period.

The **Middle Woodland Period** (400 BCE- 900 CE) is identified primarily by changes in pottery style (e.g., Vinette II; the addition of decoration), although the Bruce Boyd and Dawson Creek sites noted punctates on Vinette I vessels (Spence et al 1990: 137). Distinct ceramic styles appear during this period with decorations including dentate stamping, pseudo-scalloped shell impressions.

In Northern Ontario, the Middle Woodland begins the Laurel Complex (c.200 BCE); in Southern Ontario the Middle Woodland is loosely divided into the Couture Complex of Southwestern most Ontario, the Saugeen Complex of Western Ontario, and the Point Peninsula Complex of Central and Eastern Ontario. These all emphasize pseudo-scalloped and dentate impressions with regional variants of ceramic production style and lithic and bone assemblages (ibid 143).

Middle Woodland sites are characterized by large middens and structures indicating a shift toward larger group (macro-band) settlements, particularly focused on fishing activities. These groups often revisited sites seasonally across multiple years (Spence et al., 1990). One of the most notable features of the Middle Woodland Period in this region is the construction of burial mounds, a practice possibly influenced by the Hopewell culture of the Ohio River Valley. These mounds often contained elaborate grave goods, suggesting a complex social structure. Domesticated plants began to be introduced towards the end of Middle Woodland which coincides with semi-permanent villages (Fox 1990).

The **Late Woodland Period** (900CE-1650CE) is largely defined by corn horticulture and village settlements. Hopewellian influence diminishes toward the end of the Middle Woodland Period and pottery forms are generally more globular, varied and regionally complex. Lithics are more locally sourced in the Late Woodland, and projectile point forms are largely finely made triangular forms (Fox 1990:132). Elaborate burial mounds disappear in the Late Woodland, and are replaced by group burials and ossuaries. By the beginning of the fourteenth century, large fortified villages appear in Southern Ontario indicating regional conflict. By the period of European contact, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Period Indigenous History

Euro-Canadian first contact in the area is documented during Samuel de Champlain's 1615 voyage with the Huron from Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence River via the Trent-Severn waterway region (Brunger 1985:95). These early accounts describe the area at the time as loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). *Section 1.2.3* describes contemporary oral history which states that the area was shared at this time with the Huron by the Anishinaabeg people who were the descendants of the ancient keepers of the region (Williams and Kapyrka 2015; Williams 2018:36-37). During this time, European influence in the region was primarily limited to the beaver pelt trade, and Indigenous groups maintained a way of life that closely resembled the Pre-Contact Period.

By the 1640's, the beaver pelt supply had significantly diminished, leading to the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1649, the Iroquois had destroyed five Huron villages, leading to the collapse of the Huron Confederacy and the dispersal of its members into the Petun, Neutral, and other Indigenous groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The Michi Saagiig people retreated to the upper Great Lakes region during this tumultuous period, seeking refuge from the outbreaks of disease and violence (Williams 2018:41). The region subsequently became a sparsely populated hunting ground for the next fifty years, while the Iroquois established a series of villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario to facilitate trade with European settlers (Robinson 1933).

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the Michi Saagiig returned to the region, prompting the Iroquois to retreat to New York State after a brief period of conflict (Williams 2018:42-44). The Michi Saagiig went on to play a crucial role in facilitating trade between Indigenous groups and European settlers, adapting to new economic opportunities while preserving their cultural heritage (Williams 2018:45). This dynamic interplay between Indigenous resilience, adaptation, and cultural continuity is emblematic of the enduring legacy of the Michi Saagiig and their enduring connection to the study area.

1.2.3 Oral History

The following is an excerpt provided by Curve Lake First Nation, from an oral history of the region, as recounted by Gitiga Migizi (Doug Williams), a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation:

> *The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.*
>
> *The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.*
>
> *Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.*
>
> *The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond.*
>
> *Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful*

as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated. The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear….

"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people. We are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So, we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony".

See Williams and Kapyrka 2015; Williams 2018

1.2.4 Historic Plaques

No historic plaques are found nearby associated with the current study area.

1.2.5 Euro-Canadian Regional Settlement History

After the initial period of contact with European explorers and French Missionaries, and following the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the area known today as Southern Ontario began to be populated by United Empire Loyalists who moved northwards following the end of the American Revolution. In order to administer these treaty lands, the British Crown established 19 individual counties in 1792 (Cole 1975:4-5). Townships within each county were surveyed and Crown Patents were transferred to individuals and organizations.

The current study area is in lands which the Crown obtained from the Rice Lake Purchase of 1818. This treaty resulted in the cessation of more than 1,590,000 acres of land located to the west of the Trent River, East of Lake Simcoe and south of Haliburton. Treaty #20 was negotiated with six Mississauga/Ojibwa chiefs including Buckquaquet (Chief of the Eagle Tribe), Cahagahishinse (Chief of the Pike Tribe), Cohagagwin (Chief of the Snake Tribe), Pininse (Chief of the White Oak Tribe), Pishikinse (Chief of the Rein Deer Tribe), Pohtosh (Chief of the Crane Tribe), who at the time resided in small family groups in the region (Williams and Kapyrka 2015:130).

Initially, the lands that later became Peterborough County were organized into part of the Newcastle District. Peterborough County then became a part of the Colborne district in 1841 and was reorganized in 1850 as Peterborough County. Victoria County separated from Peterborough County in 1861 and Haliburton later separated as its own county in 1874 (Cole 1975:4). By 1874, Peterborough County consisted of fifteen townships: Anstruther, Asphodel, Belmont, Burleigh, Cavendish, Chandos, Douro, Dummer, Ennismore, Galway, Harvey, Methuen, North Monaghan, Otonabee, and Smith (Cole 1975:4).

The Township of Harvey was first surveyed in 1822, following the signing of Treaty 20, by Andrew Miller (Winearls 1991:509-510). The first landowner within the Township was John Hall. Mr. Hall was from Ireland originally but lived in New York to pursue his mercantile business. He moved to the Township in 1827 and established oat, grist, and lumber mills located along the bank of the Buckhorn River. John purchased land on either side of the river in 1828 and built a dam to help power his mills. He also built a bridge across the narrows to Smith Township. By 1832, many Englishmen attempted to settle in the area; however, they were not accustomed to the harsh and rugged lifestyle that was required to be a successful settler. As such, the settlers ceded their land and disappeared within the decade.

Population growth remained very slow until the 1860s. By 1839, the population was only 50, only rising to 69 one year later. During the first half of the 1800s, lumber was the main industry within the area. Many of the land owners within the township were non-residents who owned lumber mills along Buckhorn Lake and River. By 1864, Buckhorn Road was constructed to allow transportation from Harvey to townships to the north. This caught the attention of potential settlers and more people moved into the area. By 1867, there were 438 people in the township. Along with the lumber mills, there were three shinglemakers, a civil engineer and a plaster-worker. As of 1875, population had increased to 817.

Harvey Township was separated from Smith Township in 1866. During this year, the first schoolhouse was opened and within the next year, three additional schools were built (Cole 1975). The lumber industry gradually declined; however, the area began to grow in popularity as a cottage and resort destination during the 20th century. In 1998, Harvey Township was merged into the Township of Galway-Cavendish. By 2013, it was renamed the Municipality of Trent Lakes.

1.2.6 Euro-Canadian Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located within part of Lot 5, Concession 1 in historic Harvey Township. Registry records indicate numerous Crown patent grants for different portions of the lot between 1937 and 1968. Historic mapping does not indicate a land owner or any structures within the study area (Map 2).

Agricultural census records from 1861 and 1871 do not indicate that the lot was farmed. Topographic mapping from 1958 indicates the study area as vacant (Map 3-Tile A). Mapping from 1971 indicates one structure within the eastern portion of the study area (Map 3-Tile B).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites / Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The MCM keeps a database of all known registered archaeological sites in Ontario. The Archaeological Sites Database indicates that there is one previously registered site within a one-kilometres of the study area. *Table* 2 summarizes this site. No archaeological assessments have been listed within the MCM database as having been carried out within a 50-metre distance of the current study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status	Distance
BdGn-31	Forest Hill	Woodland	Aboriginal	Beach	Further CHVI	1.06km

1.3.2 Current Study Area Conditions / Geography

The study area is located within bare rock ridges and shallow till of the Dummer Moraines physiographic region of Ontario (Map 4). The region is described as a tough stony area bordering the Canadian Shield from the Kawartha lakes to the east. The moraines are characterized by angular fragments and limestone blocks as well as Precambrian rocks. The surface is rough although the moraines are low. Areas of shallow drift and bare limestone are present along the escarpment (Chapman & Putnam 1984:185). The surficial geology of the study area is listed as Precambrian bedrock (Map 5). The soil within the study area is listed as a Rockland, which varies greatly in condition ranging from very shallow soils overlying bedrock to barren rock outcrops (Gillespie and Acton 1981:23).

At the time fieldwork was carried out, the study area consisted of a residential lot with surrounding woods and borders Lovesick Lake to the south. A house, small gazebo, garage, small shed, gravel laneways, and parking area are located within the property (Images 1 thru 22).

1.4 Summary of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The location of the study area adjacent to Lovesick Lake suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological resources. In addition, the location of the study area within 100 metres of a historic transportation route (County Road 36) suggests the potential for locating historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. As a result of this potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

2.0 Field Methods

The property assessment and Stage 2 test-pit assessment assessment of the study area was conducted on May 21st, 2026. A property inspection was conducted across the entirety of the study area to visually evaluate all portions of the property for the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential. Throughout fieldwork there were no instances where weather or lighting conditions had an adverse impact on the observation of archaeological potential and in the observation and recovery of archaeological material. Weather conditions during the survey were sunny and warm.

The study area was subject to a test-pit assessment due to the wooded and residential nature of the study area with limited access for ploughing equipment and large areas of exposed bedrock within the study area. Test pits were excavated at 5 metre intervals, dug 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated to at least 5 centimetres into natural subsoil. Test pits were excavated within one-metre of standing structures. Soils observed were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil from the test pits was screened thru six-millimetre mesh and all pits were backfilled. Test pit depth averaged 15 centimeters in depth, and the soil of the study area consisted of a thin layer of medium brown loam natural topsoil overlaying bedrock.

Approximately 71% of the study area was assessed at 5 metre intervals. Approximately 4% of the study area was not viable for assessment due to the presence of permanently inundated lands. The remainder of the study area was not viable for assessment due to the presence of structures within the study area.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 6.

3.0 Record of Finds

No archaeological resources were identified within the study area during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment; therefore, no material culture was collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required for archaeological resources. Table 3 describes documentation from the project.

Table 3: Summary of Documentation

Documentation	Location	Notes
Fieldnotes	Ironstone Archaeology Inc. office	1 digitized file stored on company server
Field Map	Ironstone Archaeology Inc. office	1 digitized file stored on company server
Digital photographs	Ironstone Archaeology Inc. office	27 digital photographs stored on company server

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Ironstone Archaeology Inc. was consulted to carry out a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4,797 square-metre study area located at 17 Fire Route 7, Municipality of Trent Lakes, part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Harvey, Peterborough County, Ontario. The study area consists of the entire property located at 17 Fire Route 7.

The Stage 1 assessment indicated the potential of recovering archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on May 21st, 2026.

No archaeological resources were observed during the course of the Stage 2 assessment.

5.0 Recommendations

No archaeological resources were identified in the study area during the course of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is required for the study area.**

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is requested to assess this report and issue a letter confirming that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are in compliance with the Ministry's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*; as well as the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses. Furthermore, this report is required by Section 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* to be registered in the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

Ironstone Archaeology Inc. acknowledges the inherent limitations of any archaeological assessment and advises that if any archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the approval authority and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Following *Section 7.5.9 Standard 1* of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following statement is included for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority:

> *This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
>
> *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
>
> *The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
> *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*
>
> (Government of Ontario 2011:126-127)

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2021a Burleigh Falls (West) Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D09, ed. 1, 1958 [Digital Map Layer].Borealis, V1: https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/QAAJXB.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area Conditions. WNW.



Image 2: Study Area Conditions. NNW.



Image 3: Study Area Conditions. ESE.



Image 4: Study Area Conditions. SSE.



Image 5: Study Area Conditions. NNW.



Image 6: Study Area Conditions. N.



Image 7: Study Area Conditions. NNW.



Image 8: Study Area Conditions. ENE.



Image 9: Study Area Conditions. S.



Image 10: Study Area Conditions. E.



Image 11: Study Area Conditions. S.



Image 12: Study Area Conditions. NNW.



Image 13: Study Area Conditions. SW.



Image 14: Study Area Conditions. NE.



Image 15: Study Area Conditions. SSE.



Image 16: Study Area Conditions. SSE.



Image 17: Study Area Conditions. S.



Image 18: Study Area Conditions. NE.



Image 19: Study Area Conditions. SSE.



Image 20: Study Area Conditions. NNW.

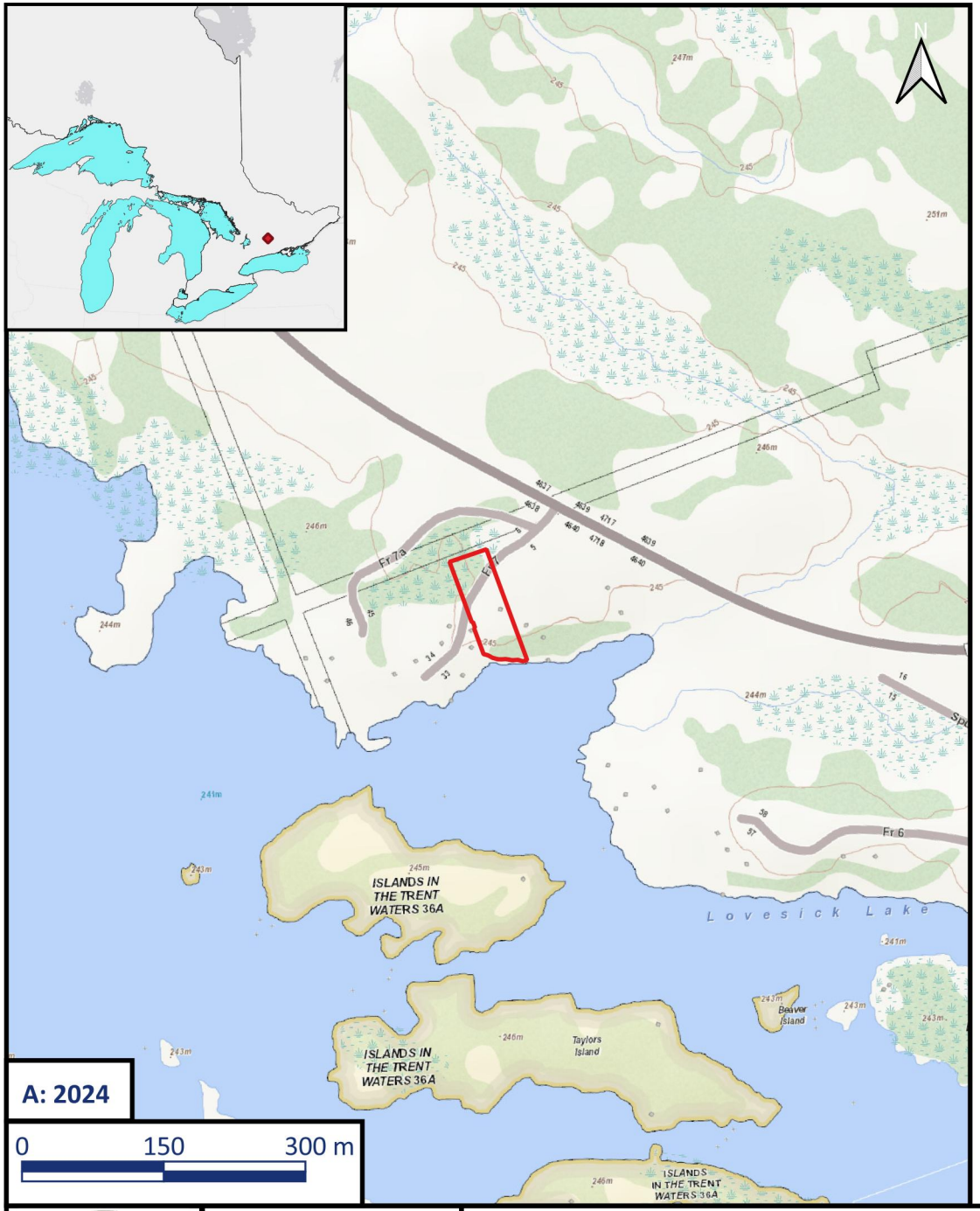


Image 21: Test Pit Survey in Progress. S.



Image 22: Example of Study Area Soil Stratigraphy. N.

9.0 Maps





A: Ontario Ministry of Natrual Resources and Forestry. 2024. Land Information Ontario - Topographic Data Cache.

B: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. 2023. SCOOP Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Study Area Location

Legend

Study Area

IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY



MORNINGSTAR MAP ARCHAEOLOGY & PALEOBOTANY

Map is Not to Scale

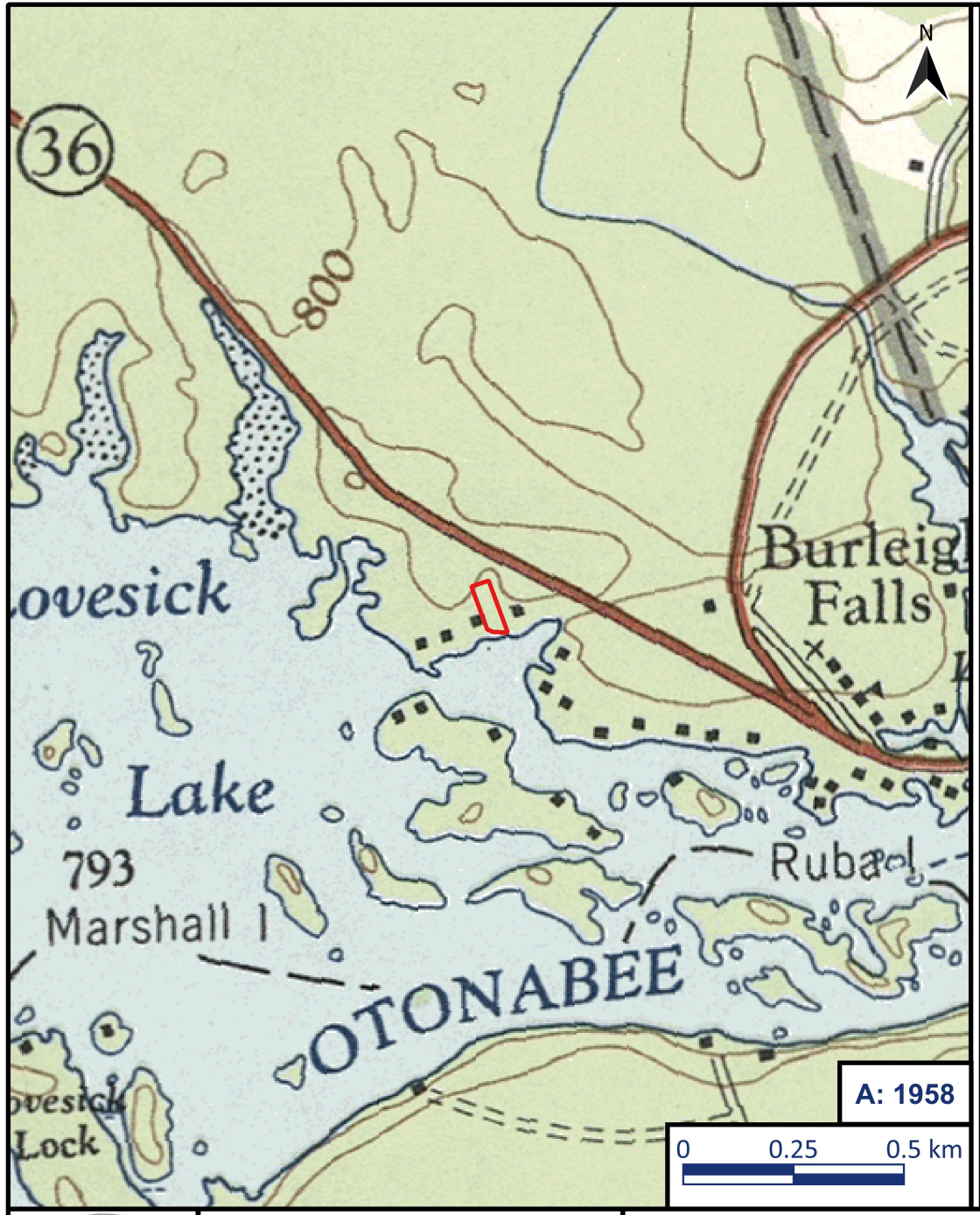
Basemap: Cole, A. O. C. (ed). 1975. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County 1825-1875, Harvey Township.

Map 2: 19th Century Historical Mapping

Legend

Study Area

IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY





A: Government of Canada, Army Survey Establishment. Burleigh Falls (West) Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D09, ed. 1, 1958.

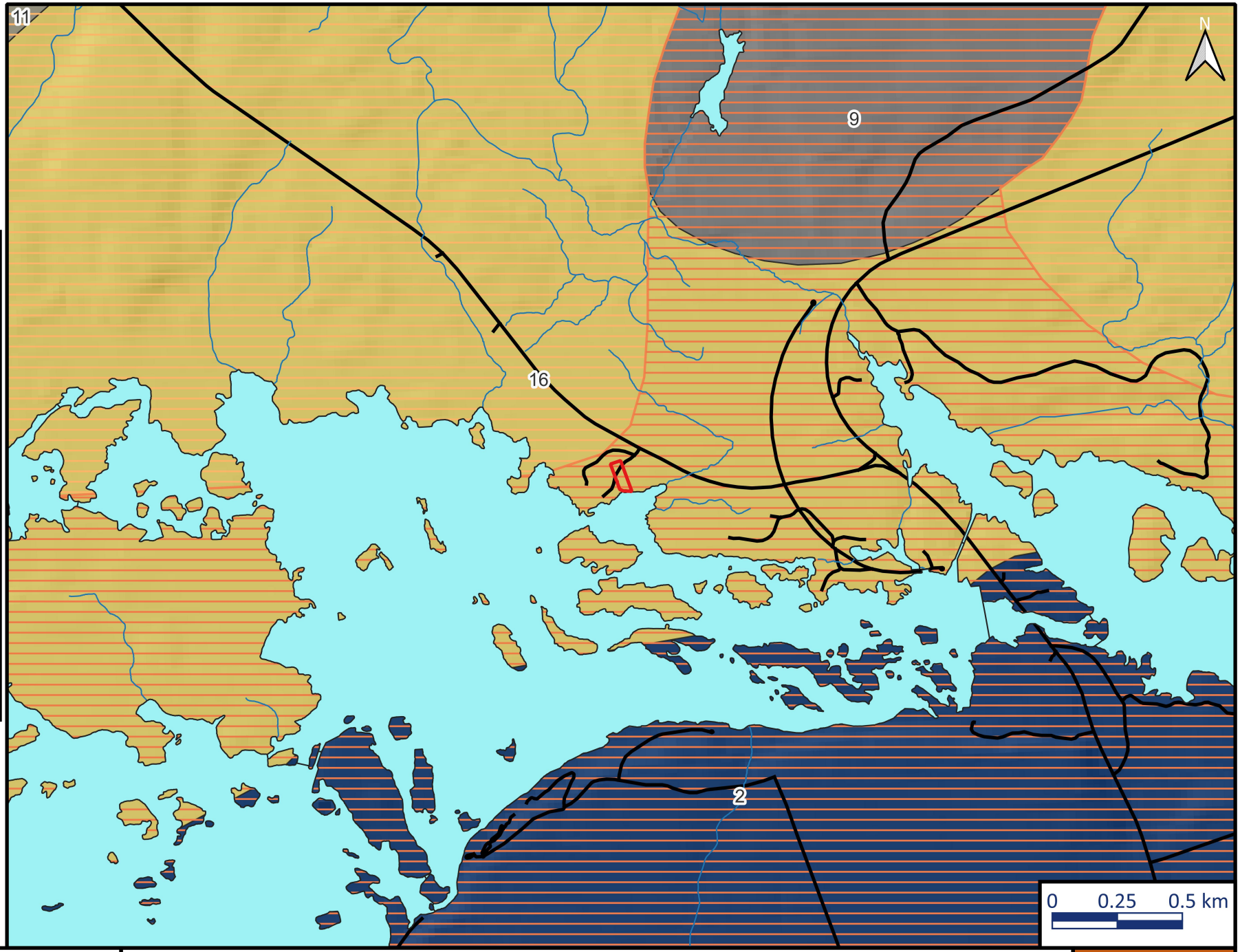
B: Government of Canada, Army Survey Establishment. Burleigh Falls Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 031D09, ed. 3, 1971.

Map 3: Historic Topographic Maps

Legend

Study Area

IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY



Legend

- Study Area
- Roadway
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

Physiographic Regions

- Dummer Moraines
- Georgian Bay Fringe

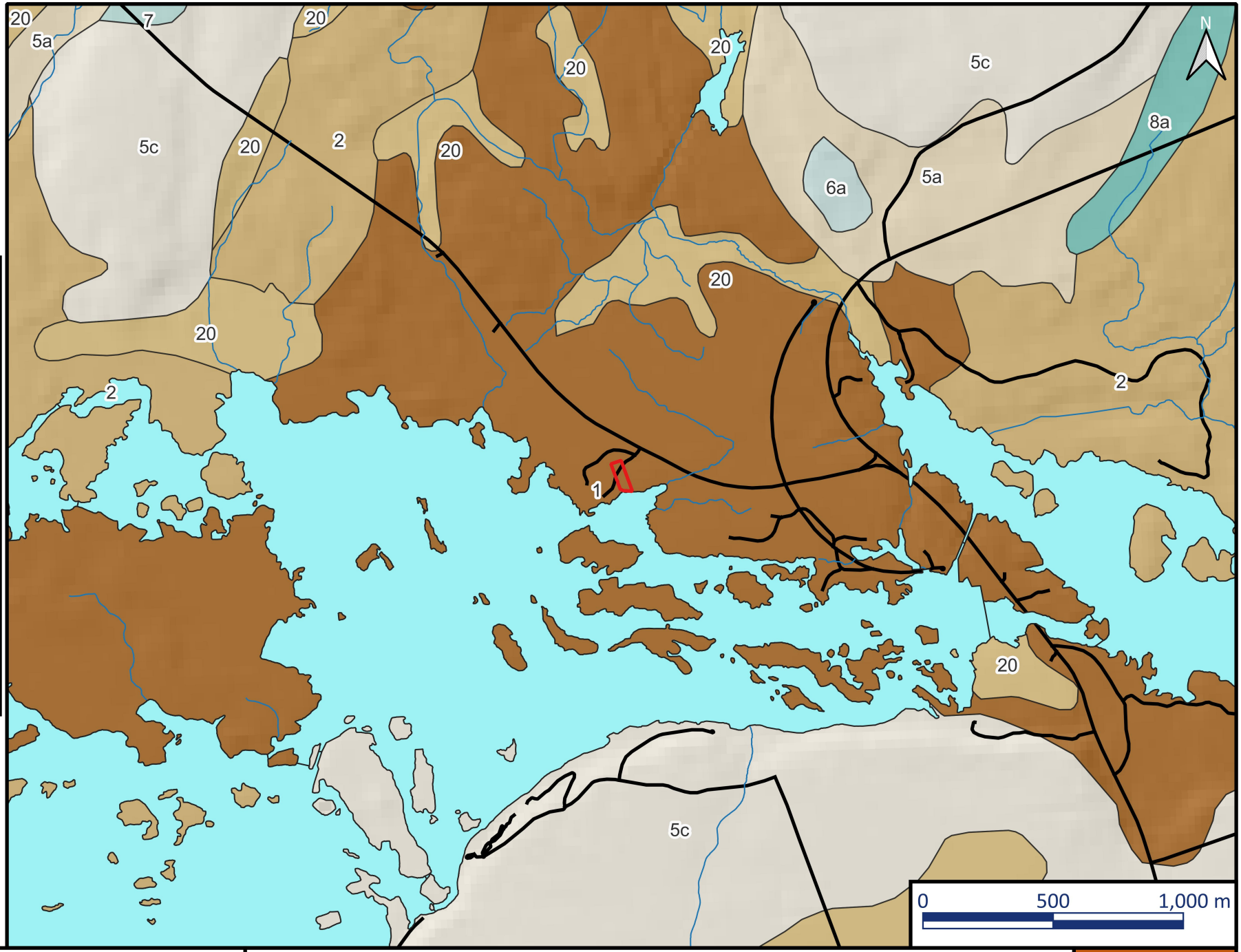
Physiographic Landforms

- 2 - Till Moraines
- 9 - Limestone Plains
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 16 - Bare Rock Ridges and Shallow Till

Basemap:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 1984. Physiography of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, King's Press.

Map 4: Physiographic Regions

IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY



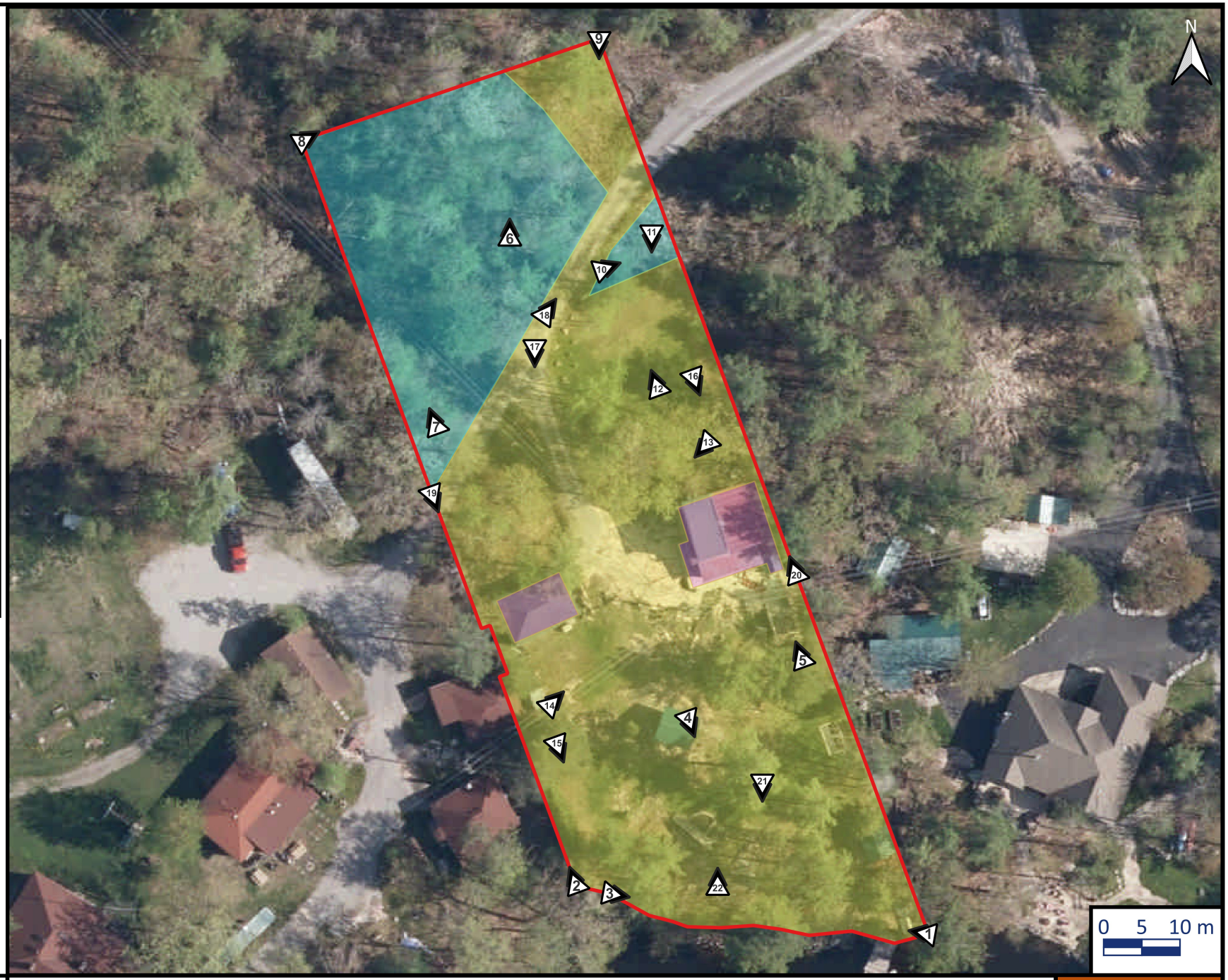
Legend

- Study Area
- Roadway
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- 1 - Precambrian Bedrock
- 2 - Bedrock drift complex
- 20 - Organic deposits
- 5a - Till
- 5c - Till
- 6a - Kame
- 7 - Glaciofluvial outwash; Sand
- 8a - Glaciolacustrine; Silt

Basemap:
Ontario Geological Survey. 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 5: Surfacial Geology of Southern Ontario

IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY



Legend

- Study Area
- Area of Deep Subsurface Disturbance, Structural Footprint
- Area of Permanent Inundation, Not Subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
- Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey a
- Photo Location and Direction

Basemap:
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. 2023. SCOOP Aerial Imagery

Map 6: Assessment Results and Recommendations

IRONSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY