STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, TIMBERLANE DRIVE, LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 OF PLAN 38R-3022, LOT 10, CONCESSION 14, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, MUNICIPALITY OF TRENT HILLS, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, ONTARIO

Original Report

For:
Eric Van Ziffle

From:
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.
Licenced to: Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)
PIF#: P025-1046-2026

July 17, 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope was contacted by Eric Van Ziffle requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at Timberlane Drive, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within registered plan 38R-3022, Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Seymour, Municipality of Trent Hills, Northumberland County, Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994 during the planning phase, as the subject property is planned to undergo construction of multiple house lots. Permission to work on the property was provided by the property owners.

The subject property consists of an unploughable overgrown and rocky fallow field/pasture, overgrown dogwood patches, two patches of permanently wet drainage areas with standing water ponds in the northeast corner and sparsely wooded areas throughout the subject property. Additionally, an overgrown dirt track curves through the property along the western border and arches towards the south along the northern border, ending in the northeast corner and around 150 meters north of the southern border. The property is bordered to the east by Timberlane Drive and to the north by Trent River Road. Additionally, the property is also marked with iron property bars, and wooden survey stakes in all corners of the property, and by a wooden fence along the northern border., there were wooden survey stakes marking each individual lot. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of the provided mapping and GPS.

The assessment was conducted on April 9, 15, 17, 20, 30, May 11, 20, and June 1, 2, 25 2026, under clear and cool to warm conditions. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), because of its proximity to water and registered archaeological sites as per standard 1.3.1.

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was conducted through shovel test assessments at 5m intervals across the entire property. The survey resulted in five positive shovel tests and were intensified through Option A of Section 2.1.3 (MTC 2011). The positive shovel tests, 2.5m intensifications and 1m units qualified for a site registration as the intensification generated over 10 19th century artifacts as per Standard 1.b, Section 7.12 (MTC 2011). Due to this, the site of BcGl-6, the Nixon Site, was registered. Additionally, the threshold for Stage 3 assessment had been reached and intensified survey ceased as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.3 (MTC 2011).

After intensification it was determined that BcGl-6 does have further C.H.V.I. (Table 3.1, Section 3.2.3, MTCS 2011). Given these results, it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that further investigation in the form of a Stage 3 assessment is required at BcGl-6.

Additionally, it is recommended that complete partial clearance be provided to lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of registered plan 38R-3022 as none of the above lots possess cultural material or the 20m or 50m buffer zones as per section 7.5.5 (MTC 2011). The areas outside of the buffer zone are depicted in Map 10.11 located within the Supplimentary Documentation.

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1.0PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) -Report Editing
Field Director(s):	Daniel Smith (R1216) Jelissa Kollaard (R1396)
Field Technician(s):	Philip Abbott Erik Wright Emily Moquin Kelsey Counter Ruth (Jax) Thomas-Crawford
Report Preparation:	Daniel Smith (R1216) -report preparation Kelsey Counter -Report Preparation -graphics Erik Wright - Background Information

Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011) is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. confirms that this report meets Ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and is filed in fulfilment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994 during the planning phase, as the subject property is planned to undergo construction of multiple house lots. Permission to work on the property was provided by the property owners.

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the MCM, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was carried out at Timberlane Drive, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within registered plan 38R-3022, Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Seymour, Municipality of Trent Hills, Northumberland County, Ontario. The contract was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited in January of 2026.

The subject property is an approximately 15.78-hectare area which consists of eight separate registered lots. It consists of an unploughable overgrown and rocky fallow field/pasture, overgrown dogwood patches, two patches of permanently wet drainage areas with standing water ponds in the northeast corner and sparsely wooded areas throughout the subject property. Additionally, an overgrown dirt track curves through the property along the western border and arches towards the south along the northern border, ending in the northeast corner and around 150 meters north of the southern border. The property is bordered to the east by Timberlane Drive and to the north by Trent River Road. Additionally, the property is also marked with iron property bars, and wooden survey stakes in all corners of the property, and by a wooden fence along the northern border., there were wooden survey stakes marking each individual lot. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of the provided mapping and GPS.

The assessment was conducted on April 9, 15, 17, 20, 30, May 11, 20, and June 1, 2, 25 2026, under clear and cool to warm conditions. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), because of its proximity to water and registered archaeological sites as per standard 1.3.1.

2.2 Historical Context

Indigenous Knowledge

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. includes the section below because it amplifies on Indigenous oral tradition and treaty history for the area. It was provided by Gidigaa Migizi-ban, a respected Knowledge Keeper and Elder for the Michi Saagiig Nation, relaying oral tradition provided to him by his Elders.

“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. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie. Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000 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, and 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 Gidiga 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. The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

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. Michi Saagiig Elder Gidigaa Migizi (2017) recounts:

'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. Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.'

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading, as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day."

Pre-contact Period

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people were in Southern Ontario approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow & Warner 1990). The era since that time, which follows the last glaciation, is commonly divided into four time periods, as follows:

Palaeo Period (12,000-10,000 BP) - The Palaeo period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, using a highly distinctive stone tool technology (fluted and lanceolate points) to hunt large Late Pleistocene and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990; Jackson 1998, 2019). Small group mobility is believed to have ranged up to 200 km annually.

Archaic Period (10,000-3000 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Indigenous populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long distance exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Indigenous groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period (3000 BP to European contact) – This period saw the gradual establishment of important technological and subsistence changes, initially the appearance of clay pots (Jackson 1982; Spence et al. 1990) in the Early Woodland period among Algonkian speaking populations. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages during the Middle Woodland. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased distinguish the Early and Middle Woodland. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was taking place. During the late Middle Woodland, there were two major subsistence innovations, the harvesting of wild rice throughout south-central and northern Ontario and the introduction of maize agriculture which prelude the archaeological Late Woodland period (Jackson et al 2022). Algonkian speaking (Anishinabek) peoples relied heavily on wild rice and Iroquoian speaking peoples on maize (Jackson n.d). Algonquins also had seasonal fishing villages with up to 500 people lived in for six-eight months of the year (Hickerson 1960, Migizi 2018). The Late Woodland is known for large sedentary villages in south-central and southwestern Ontario after about 1000 A.D. and increasing development of trade and warfare just prior to European contact. Both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples occupied the landscape of southern Ontario during this period. Beginning about 1400 AD Sioui and Labelle (2014) recognize the "AlgonquianWendat Alliance" which persisted to at least 1660 AD. This alliance was recognized by the French in their dealings with the Algonquins and Hurons in the 17th century. Although it is widely assumed that Iroquoian speaking peoples were sedentary in southern Ontario, populations did shift regionally, for unknown and likely socio-political reasons, and locally due to soil

depletion from maize horticulture requiring regular relocation of villages. Anishinabek peoples had extensive hunting and gathering territories throughout south-central Ontario and have been described as strategic sedentarists (Thoms 2014). Both Algonquin and Huron were allies in the late period of the Ontario Woodland Tradition and shared houses and some forms of agriculture (Jackson 2024).

A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo			
	Fluted Point	11800-10500 B.P.	Seasonal Hunters
	Holcombe, Hi-Lo	10500-9800 B.P.	Paleo Point Technology
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	9800-9500 B.P. 9500-8900 B.P. 8900-8000 B.P.	Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Middle Archaic Laurentian Archaic	8000-5500 B.P. 5500-4000 B.P.	Focused Seasonal Resource Areas
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P. 4000-3500 B.P. 3500-2800 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2800-2300 B.P. 2300-2000 B.P.	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Laurel/Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2000-1250 B.P. 1250-950 B.P.	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture
Late	Pickering[1], Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois) Algonquin and Huron Alliance[2],[3], [4]	950-550 B.P. 550-300 B.P.	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites, Alliances, Trade/Warfare
Historic			
	Mississauga/ Chippewa	350-present	Mission Villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European Settlement

Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario

[1] Smith 2021
[2] Sioui and Labelle 2014
[3] Migizi 2018
[4] Jackson 2023, 2024

Indigenous Treaty History

The subject property is located within Treaty Lands of the Williams Treaties First Nations. Signatories of the Williams Treaties include Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, Rama First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, and Hiawatha First Nation. The first three groups are more commonly known as Chippewas while the latter four are more commonly known as Mississaugas.. The subject property is in lands which under the Williams Treaties (1923) recognized a prior surrender to the government of Upper Canada known as Rice Lake Treaty #20. This treaty was with various principal men of the tribes of the "Chippewas" who "inhabited the back parts of the Newcastle District". By the mid to late 19th century some of these same peoples were referred to as Mississaugas. Signatories to Rice Lake Treaty #20 were Hiawatha First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, and Scugog Island First Nation (Dave Mowat, pers. comm. 2018).

The most recent Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement, which occurred in 2018, was extremely significant for the seven First Nations affected, as their harvesting rights were re-affirmed by both the provincial and federal governments in all of the pre- confederation treaty areas (including Treaty 5, Treaty 16, Treaty 18, Treaty 20, Treaty 27 and 27 ¼, Crawford Purchase, and the Gunshot Treaty). The 1923 Williams Treaties were the only ones in Canada that had extinguished the harvesting, gathering, hunting, and fishing rights of the First Nations and it took over 95 years for the Canadian and Ontario governments to address these injustices (Dr. Julie Kapyrka, Alderville First Nation, pers. comm. 2023).

The three closest First Nations to the subject property are Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and Alderville First Nation.

Alderville First Nation

The people who currently inhabit Alderville First Nation are Mississaugas historically resettled from the Bay of Quinte area. In 1763, British settlers entered that area, with settlement further increasing with the American Revolutionary war as British Loyalists entered British North America. In 1783 the English purchased land from "Eastern Ontario" to Toronto, in what is now known as the Crawford purchase, from the Mississaugas of the Bay of Quinte to distribute to European settlers (Beaver 2020). With the area being surveyed for settlement by the English, it became difficult to continue traditional hunting and fishing subsistence strategies. In the early 1800s, approximately 15 families were present from in Mississauga bands from Kingston and Gananoque, with most Indigenous populations being displaced off their traditional hunting territories by the 1820s (Clarke 1999). With the increase of farming and settlement in the region,

traditional food and resources became more scarce forcing many people to adopt a colonial lifestyle to survive (Beaver 2020).

One of the primary ways that Indigenous populations within the Bay of Quinte area were persuaded into European lifeways was through their interactions with the Methodist church. In 1744 the Methodist church was founded by John Wesley in England, with the church holding the belief that the Mississaugas needed to discard their traditional language, religion, customs, and culture to become more "civilized". Methodists in Canada West first preached in the Credit River in 1824 and later at Grape Island in 1827 (Copway 1847).

Initially, Methodism was introduced through missionaries, or "Black Coats", known as "circuit riders" who would often have members who spoke Ojibwe languages to communicate better and become more trusted, allowing for more effective conversion (Beaver 2020; Copway 1850). One of the leaders of the Methodist movement, Reverend William Case, travelled as an itinerant minister and was later given the name "Father of Indian missions" (Clarke 1999). Reverend Case was transferred to the Bay of Quinte area as the elder of the Methodist church with the goal of converting all the Indigenous peoples of Canada (Beaver 2020).

Grape Island in the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario was chosen as the location to "relocate" Indigenous people to establish a Methodist mission (Clarke 1999). On Grape Island, they were promised that if their children learned English and abandoned their traditional teachings and culture, they could become educated and "prosperous like white settlers" (Clarke 1999). In his writing, George Copway notes that the Mississaugas converted to Christianity and sought colonial education to prepare a better future for their children. Copway notes that he saw the goals of education among the Mississauga were to become educated to become proficient in the laws that were being enforced on them to hold land on equal footing to white settlers and represent themselves as a nation (Copway 1847). With the goal of a more prosperous future 16 Ojibwe men, including Shawundais or John Sunday, became missionaries to "northern tribes" and afterwards groups within western Canada. John Sunday was a Bay of Quinte Mississauga who later in 1836 was ordained as a reverend and missionary (Beaver 2020).

The conversion of 16 Ojibwe men to the Methodist faith was completed on May 31, 1826, and with it, a Society of Methodist Indians was established on Grape Island (Clarke 1999). Grape Island, with a growing population of displaced Mississauga peoples, was deemed successful by the Methodist church (Beaver 2020; Clarke 1999). However, the increasing population would become problematic as over 200 individuals resided on the island leading to unhealthy and cramped conditions which often served as a vector for disease. Diseases within the Indigenous populations of Grape Island drastically reduced the population. John Sunday, who had travelled within the Rice Lake region as a missionary, suggested the south side of Rice Lake as the land surrounding the Bay of Quinte was taken up by settlers (Beaver 2020; Clarke 1999). The people

of Curve Lake and Hiawatha sent encouraging letters stating that there was much game and rice in the area to share. George Copways description indicates that the Rice Lake area was heavy in wild rice, game such as waterfowl and muskrat, and fish such as eel, pike, and bass (Copway 1847). On December 15, 1835, "John Sunday, Jacob Payhegezhick, Jacob Sunday, James Sahgahnahquothoabe, Jacob Pahbecoun, James Nahwahquashkum, sachems, and chief warriors" surrendered Grape Island for future sale (Beaver 2020).

In 1837, many of the residents of Grape Island along with others from the surrounding area moved to Alnwick Township. The land was originally owned by the New England company and was later transferred to the Province of Canada. Some chose not to accompany them as they found the restrictions of the Methodist church too great. The community was originally called Aldersville named after a secretary of the Methodist church in London, England who had moved to the community. Reverend William case among other missionaries also moved and remained there until his death in 1855. In 1837 the community's population was 208 individuals (Beaver 2020). At the time of the relocation to Alderville the principal chiefs are listed by Mary Jane Muskrat Simpson: Pashageezhig (later Simpson), John Agewains, Jacob Manjequionchcan, Joseph Skunk (Marsden), James Indian and James Crawford. The first chief of Alderville was John Sunday followed by John Simpson. Upon settling the people of Alderville interacted with other Mississauga groups in the region: Hiawatha, Curve Lake, Scugog, and other First nations including Rama and Georgina Island.

The reservation originally consisted of 3600 acres and is located approximately 1.25km south and southwest of Rice Lake along the Oak Ridges moraine. A strip of land along Rice Lake was purchased in 1914 and named Vimy Ridge after the World War 1 Battle where three soldiers from Alderville fought and were buried. A church and barn funded by the Methodist society were raised in 1837, with the church being replaced in 1870 and is in use today as a United church. Alderville was divided into 50 acre lots with and 22 frame houses, 14 log cabins, six-frame barns, and a schoolhouse erected by the government but funded by the residents. Additionally, upon their arrival a sawmill was "erected from the Indian annuities", it was later leased to European settlers and ultimately sold in the late 19th century. The township described the land of Alderville as some of the best in the township for cultivation, though its residents described it as having too much swamp and scrub. The annual Methodist report (1851-1852) reported that 500 acres of land were under cultivation producing spring and fall wheat, corn, peas, oats, potatoes, and hay (Beaver 2020).

The authorizing of elected councillors by the 1876 Indian Act, Alderville elected two council members in 1882, which increased to four in 1993. The Indian Act also specified that the chief and council must be elected positions, though hereditary chiefs were allowed to keep their position until their death (Beaver 2020).

Curve Lake First Nation

Curve Lake First Nation occupies the reserve lands situated on the peninsula between Buckhorn Lake and Upper Chemong/Mud Lake. The initial surrender of lands related to Indigenous peoples in areas north of Rice Lake came in the form of the 1818 treaty signed in Newcastle of (Rice Lake Treaty 20); the surrender of 1,951,000 acres of land in the "back parts" of the Newcastle District – which included the modern Peterborough, Hastings and Victoria Counties- with the islands of the Trent watershed being reserved (Whetung-Derrick 2015). Many of the pre-confederation treaties did not include reserve lands for Indigenous populations, with the Crown expecting the assimilation of Indigenous populations to "resolve" this issue (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

As a result, Christian missions were established to both convert Indigenous populations to Christianity and to instill an agriculturally based lifestyle. The mission at Curve Lake was established in 1829 as the "Chemong Mission" and was eventually recognized as "the Mud Lake Indian Reserve". The term Chemong is a corruption of the word "Oshkigmong", referring to the bow-like shape of the lake or "curve in the Lake" (Whetung-Derrick 2015). From 1830 to 1833 Reverend Peter Jones from the Credit River visited the village and baptised four children, by 1850 the community was predominantly Methodist Christians (Whetung-Derrick 2015). On April 3rd, 1837 the New England Company, a society with the purpose of converting Indigenous populations in British North America to Christianity, was granted 1600 acres, the modern Curve Lake First Nation Territory, by the Colonial Government to be held in trust for the Mud Lake Indian Band (Whetung-Derrick 2015). Baptist Minister Reverend Richard Scott of the New England Company was assigned to Mud Lake in 1829 to oversee the mission (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1856 the Mississaugas of Mud Lake [later Curve Lake], Hiawatha, and Scugog surrendered all of the islands in the Trent River watershed with Treaty 78. Preceding this, Indian Agents under the Superintendent of Indian Affairs sold over 1,000 islands for "the benefit of the three Bands". The 110 islands and shoals that were not sold in this way have since been designated as reserve lands to be held jointly by the three First Nations (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1889 the New England Company transferred 1,548 acres of the Mud Lake Reserve to the Department of Indian Affairs for 1$. The remaining 115-acres of the "Chemong Mission" at the south end of the peninsula was reserved as it held the Mission House acting as a form of schoolhouse for the instruction of agriculture and as a residential school. In the 1890s the New England Company ended the mission at Mud Lake to focus on sending missions deeper into British North America. The New England Company property was later sold to A.E. Kennedy in 1898 after "expressed concerns" by Curve Lake residents who were leasing the land. Kennedy later sold the

land to the Mud Lake Band in 1902. The funds for this purchase came from the previous "sale" of the Islands of the Trent River (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

In 1964 the reserve name was changed to the "Curve Lake Reserve", which it uses today (Whetung-Derrick 2015). In 1967 the reserve was given local autonomy to "manage and expend Band revenue funds within the limits of amounts approved by the Minister of Indian Affairs". Additionally, the same year saw the hiring of William F. Whetung as the first Band Administrator for Curve Lake further allowing Curve Lake First Nation to self-govern (Whetung-Derrick 2015).

Hiawatha First Nation

The first Crown Treaty that the Hiawatha band was officially involved with was the Rice Lake Purchase (Treaty 20) which saw the 'surrender' of 1,951,000 acres of land on November 5, 1818. Despite Crown representative reassurance, that the Islands of Rice Lake would not be surrendered in Treaty 20, they were assumed by the Crown. Chief George Paudash wrote consistently in protest. Due to the general confusion of ownership, Paudash was approached by several European settlers asking if the islands could be sold or leased (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Ten years later, on June 14, 1828, Richard Scott, a New England Company Agent, petitioned for a small town to be constructed on the north side of Rice Lake or Pemedashcoutayang (Lake of the Burning Plains) near the Otonabee River to instruct Indigenous peoples in farming and the Protestant faith. This proposal was accepted by the Mississauga's of Chief Paudash and the band members under his leadership. In addition to the instruction of agriculture at Hiawatha, traditional seasonal activities were still observed. This included the gathering of turtle eggs, collection and boiling of maple sap, trapping, and fishing in the spring, collecting birch bark and berries, hunting frogs, and acting as guides in the summer, trapping, hunting, and the collecting of wild rice in autumn, and gathering lumber, hunting and trapping in the winter (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Hiawatha was primarily concerned with hunting rights, rice rights, the sale of islands, Treaty violations, and the Trent Severn caused flooding as Johnson Paudash was seen as the keeper of Treaty documents and knowledge. To deal with the issues affecting all of the local Indigenous bands at Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Scugog formed a united council which was led by George Paudash (Cheeneebesh) for several years (Shpuniarsky 2015).

In 1856 Hiawatha and neighbouring Mississauga communities sold the disputed Islands to the Crown. Due to flooding caused by the construction of the dam at Hastings at the east end of Rice Lake in 1836, they were not paid for the land. However, a land claim was filed and settled in 2012 involving the communities of Hiawatha, Curve Lake, and Scugog for compensation for the sold flooded land (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Land for the settlement of Hiawatha was initially granted to Captain Charles Anderson and a section of his land was later granted "to Trusties for the benefit of the Indian tribes of the province, and with a view to their conservation and civilization". Early trustees included Reverend Richard Scott, Reverend Mark Burnham, and Bishop Bethune. An early report by Reverend Scott notes that by July of 1829 approximately 400 acres had been cleared and fenced. In 1850 George Coppaway noted that the settlement consisted of 1550 acres, the 1,120 acres that were granted for the village's creation, and another 430 acres purchased with the bands' funds. The village is recorded as having 114 people, 30 houses, 3 barns, a schoolhouse, and a chapel with a bell in 1850. On the 7th of April 1850, Chief Paudash recorded all of the residents of the village and noted four Chiefs: George Paudash (Gemoaghpenasse), John Crow (Kaagagi), John Coppaway (Crane Clan), and John Taunchy. Chief George Paudash was recognized as the traditional Head-Chief of Hiawatha, and the community operated with three to four other chiefs. Other chiefs that are recorded in the mid-1800s include "George", Monsang Paudash, Jacob Crane, and Peter Nogie (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Hiawatha has a long history with Methodist Christians, with relationships beginning in 1826. The first mission house was constructed in the 1830s. The first in Peterborough County was used until 1926 (Hiawatha First Nations n.d.). The village was initially visited by Methodist preachers travelling along Rice Lake in 1825 under the instruction of Peter Jones. Jones was instructed by the General Superintendent of Methodist Indian Missions, William Case, to bring the Methodist faith to the Indigenous communities of the Bay of Quinte area. Jones began his conversion of the Indigenous peoples surrounding the modern city of Bellville, which attracted the attention of George Paudash and others within the Hiawatha community. In 1826 the annual Methodist conference was held in Cobourg and many individuals including Paudash are recorded as attending and being baptized by Dr. Nathaniel Bangs. Jones saw great success in converting Indigenous peoples in the Rice Lake area to the Methodist faith by linking aspects of Christianity to traditional Anishinaabe beliefs and learning Indigenous languages (Shpuniarsky 2015). Peter Jones himself became a Chief of the Mississauga's of New Credit.

After 1840 residential schools began to be promoted within Hiawatha and two were constructed within the vicinity of Hiawatha, one at Alderville and one at "Muceytown". Initially, the premise was supported by the local Indigenous population before the reality of the school's operations was realized. Many children were sent to residential schools in Alderville and Brantford where the focus was on manual labour and the schools were rife with physical, sexual, and emotional abuse (Shpuniarsky 2015).

As a result of the passing of the Gradual Enfranchisement Act in 1869 and the Indian act of 1876 the governmental structure of Hiawatha shifted away from its traditional system. As a result of the legislation, the area was placed under the governance of the Rice Lake and Mud Lake Agency with an Indian Affairs officer sitting in on all Chief and Council meetings with the power

to give the final vote or veto discussions. Additionally, despite an election process being imposed on the community, many people continued to vote for their hereditary chief continuing the traditional leadership roles within the community. Although Hiawatha generally had a good working relationship with their Indian Affairs officers, they were not exempt from officers who ignored their requests and engaged in corruption (Shpuniarsky 2015).

The collection of wild rice was an important activity among the people of Hiawatha and was often traded/sold to European settlers in the winter, with Johnson Paudash gifting some wild rice to the then prime minister Sir Wilfred Laurier in 1910. However, due to settlers clearing and harvesting wild rice in the mid-19th century the communities of Hiawatha, Curve Lake, and Scugog passed a motion that only Indigenous peoples from their communities may harvest rice, though Indigenous peoples from other areas could harvest rice if the local band granted permission. Despite pushback from local settlers, the motion was enforced by the Government (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Post-contact History of Seymour Township and Northumberland County

The subject property is located at Timberlane Drive, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within registered plan 38R-3022, Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Seymour, Municipality of Trent Hills, Northumberland County, Ontario.

Northumberland was established as a county by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe in 1792. Originally a part of the district of Nassau as created by Lord Dorchester in 1788, Simcoe's proclamation renamed the Nassau district to the Home District. In 1802 Northumberland County was included in the newly formed Newcastle District (H. Belden & Co.1878). Significant European settlement of the county began as early as the 1790s propagated by an influx of United Empire Loyalists (Sutherland & Co. 1865). In 1865 the population of Northumberland County was approximately 40,500 and was largely comprised of indigenous peoples (H. Belden & Co. 1878).

The first survey of Seymour township occurred in 1819, with a second survey conducted by United Empire Loyalist siblings Robert and David Campbell in 1833. Both had served in the British Army and were granted 2,200 acres in Seymour Township in 1831. Following the initial 1819 survey, most of the European settlers in the region came by way of Cobourg or Prince Edward County and were largely comprised of former military men and the descendants of United Empire Loyalists. The Campbell brothers' initial settlement would eventually grow into the township of Campbellford, having been separated from Seymour township in 1876 when Campbellford was incorporated as a village (H. Belden & Co. 1878).

Throughout the 19th-century the majority of the population of Seymour township was indigenous. In 1842 the total population was 1,900, growing to over 2,000 in 1850, and nearly doubling by 1861 to more than 3,800, of which over 2,500 was indigenous, with the various European ethnicities comprising the remainder of the population, the next largest populations of which were 300 English and Welsh, 338 Irish, and 420 Scottish. In 1878 the township's population had grown to 4,289 (Sutherland & Co. 1865; H. Belden & Co. 1878).

Subject Property History

The subject property is located on Timberlane Drive, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within registered plan 38R-3022, Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Seymour, Municipality of Trent Hills, Northumberland County, Ontario.

Early ownership records of Concession 14 Lot 10 in the geographic township of Seymour, Northumberland County, Ontario are inconsistent across multiple sources. Registry books indicate the land was first purchased in 1874, yet county directories list the land as being owned and occupied by at least 1865. Furthermore, a patent that was issued for the land the subject property is located within is dated to 1883 while the recipient of said transaction is listed as residing there in the late 1870s.

The first patent issued for Concession 14 Lot 10 was to John Condon on November 24, 1874. Condon received another patent from the Crown on January 29, 1875. Both were for the eastern half of the concession.

On January 12, 1883, a patent was issued by the Crown to Robert Nixon for the western 100 acres, however, Nixon is listed as owning the western half of the property in an 1878 atlas by Belden & Co. (H. Belden & Co. 1878). Robert Nixon was listed as a farmer in the 1891 Census, and briefly owned land in the neighbouring Concession 14 Lot 11. His brother John Nixon owned the entirety of Concession 14 Lot 9 in 1878 (H. Belden & Co.). Robert Nixon was married to Rosilla Nixon, and had two daughters, Edith and Annie.

Robert Nixon sold all 100 acres to William Wesley Redden on February 25, 1908. William Redden would own the property for over 20 years, with he and his wife granting the property to their son Rufus Edward Redden on October 10, 1931. Redden is listed as operating a dairy farm in historical censuses. He was married to Joanna Redden, with whom they had one son, Rufus Redden. Prior to receiving the farm from his parents, Rufus Redden lived and worked on his family's dairy farm.

Rufus Redden sold the western 100 acres of the property to Lloyd van Volkenburg on May 21, 1947, who would sell the property to Warden Roy Varty on November 10, 1951. Varty split

the western 100 acres into separate properties when they sold a parcel to Bernard Bryan on June 19, 1961; Varty sold the other part of the lot to Ruth Peters on October 5, 1966.

Aerial photography from 1963 shows that the subject property was mainly farm fields and limited wooded areas (Map 10.8). Trent River Road can be seen in the modern and 1963 aerials, but Timberlane Drive is absent from the 1963 aerial. Additionally, the retired racing road that can be seen in the modern aerial did not yet exist (Map 10.8, Map 10.3-10.4).

Physiography and Registered Archaeological Sites

The subject property is located on the Iroquois (Sand) Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region borders the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario and used to be beneath Lake Iroquois. It overlays shale, limestone, dolostone, arkose, and sandstone bedrock. Since the area used to beneath a lake, landscape features and soil profiles vary greatly from previous wave action and water movement. The soil is generally composed of fine textured glaciolacustrine deposits of silt, clay, sand, and gravel (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Ontario Geological Survey 2010, 2011).

The subject property consists of an unploughable overgrown and rocky fallow field/pasture, overgrown dogwood patches, two patches of permanently wet drainage areas with standing water ponds in the northeast corner and sparsely wooded areas throughout the subject property. Additionally, an overgrown dirt track curves through the property along the western border and arches towards the south along the northern border, ending in the northeast corner and around 150 meters north of the southern border. The property is bordered to the east by Timberlane Drive and to the north by Trent River Road. Additionally, the property is also marked with iron property bars, and wooden survey stakes in all corners of the property, and by a wooden fence along the northern border., there were wooden survey stakes marking each individual lot. All property edges were also confirmed through the use of the provided mapping and GPS.

A search of the archaeological sites database of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism indicated that there are six registered archaeological sites within two kilometers of the subject property. Site information is provided below as it is presented by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. There are no registered sites within or adjacent to the subject property.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BcGk-10	Nappan North	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	butchering, camp / campsite, hunting	Further CHVI
BcGk-11	Nappan South	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, hunting	Further CHVI
BcGk-12	BcGk-12	Pre-Contact	Unknown	camp / campsite	No Further CHVI
BcGk-9	Nappan Island site	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	butchering, camp / campsite, fishing, hunting	Further CHVI
BcGl-1	Dunn Point	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
BcGl-2	Connor Subdivision				

Table 3: Registered Archaeology Sites within 2km of the Subject Property

A search of the archaeological report database of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism indicated that there are no other archaeological assessment reports within 50 meters of the subject property edges.

The closest historic water source to the subject property is Bradley Bay in the Trent River located approximately 600m to the east, west and south.

Stage 1 research found the property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations and Euro-Canadian sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to Registered Archaeological Sites
- Proximity to Water Source: (Bradley Bay, Trent River)

3.0 FIELD METHODS

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 Standards set out for consulting Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture due to its proximity to registered archaeological sites and water. In accordance with these standards, the property was assessed at 5-meter intervals. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Map 10.5. The location, number, and orientation of all photos displayed in this report are illustrated in Map 10.6.

The subject property consists of an unploughable overgrown and rocky fallow field/pasture, overgrown dogwood patches, two patches of permanently wet drainage areas with standing water ponds in the northeast corner and sparsely wooded areas throughout the subject property. Additionally, an overgrown dirt track curves through the property along the western border and arches towards the south along the northern border, ending in the northeast corner and around 150 meters north of the southern border. The property is bordered to the east by Timberlane Drive and to the north by Trent River Road. Additionally, the property is also marked with iron property bars, and wooden survey stakes in all corners of the property, and by a wooden fence along the northern border., there were wooden survey stakes marking each individual lot.. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), because of its proximity to water and registered archaeological sites as per standard 1.3.1.

All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in diameter and into the top 5cm of subsoil or to bedrock. All excavations were examined for evidence of cultural features, stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. Additionally, shovel tests were conducted within 1m of all standing structures within the subject property. All shovel tests were filled after they were screened through a 6mm mesh rocker screen. The soil profile in the assessed area is characterised by 15-20cm of brown soil above an orange-brown silty sand subsoil (Image 9.13).

Approximately 95% of the subject property was shovel tested as per Standards 1., a., e. of Section 2.1.2 (MTC 2011). Additionally, a systematic Stage 1 visual property inspection occurred concurrently with the Stage 2 property assessment with coverage sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential in all areas of the project area as per Standard 1 of Section 1.2 (MTC 2011). The areas suitable for shovel test assessment consisted of fallow fields, unmaintained lawns, brush, and sparse wooded areas and was not ploughable as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.2 (MTC 2011). These areas are visible in Report Images 9.1, 9.3-9.9, and 9.11-9.12, and are shaded in green in Map 10.5.

Approximately 5% of the subject property of the assessed portion of the subject property was not assessed as it was permanently inundated and was not tested during Stage 2 as per standard 2.a.I., section 2.1 (MTC 2011). The inundated section of the subject property, consisting of two

segments of standing water, was not assessed, as they are permanently wet. This area is visible in Report Images 9.1 and is shaded in blue in Map 10.5.

During shovel testing five positive shovel tests were identified. These shovel tests contained historic Euro-Canadian material. Intensification was undertaken around positive shovel test (PST) #3 in the form of eight additional shovel tests at 2.5m intervals and a $1m^2$ test-unit, as per Option A, Standard 2, Section 2.1.3 (MTC 2011). Upon completing Option A an PST 3, the threshold for Stage 3 assessment had been reached and intensified survey ceased as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.3 (MTC 2011). Additionally, the artifacts generated during the assessment qualified for a site registration as the archaeological survey generated over ten 19th century artifacts as per Standard 1.b, Section 7.12 (MTC 2011). Due to this, the site of BcGl-6, the Nixon Site, was registered.

The assessment was conducted on April 9, 15, 17, 20, 30, May 11, 20, and June 1, 2, 25 2026, under clear and cool to warm conditions

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 assessment of the subject property resulted in the identification of 106 artifacts. No archaeological features were identified and no spatial variation in artifact densities were identified (Standard 1.b, Section 7.8.2, MTC 2011). The breakdown of each artifact class is provided below providing "*a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*" as per Standard 1.a, Section 7.8.2 (MTC 2011).

Euro-Canadian Ceramics

The following tables (Tables 4-8) provide counts for recovered ceramic types, glaze type, decorative technique, and known functions. 75 Euro-Canadian Ceramic sherds were recovered during the Stage 2 investigations. Of the ceramic fragments recovered, 11 items were burnt or showed other signs of heat alteration and none had identifiable registered patterns or makers marks.

Material Counts		
Ceramics Paste Type		**%**
Refined White Earthenware	**31**	**41**
Refined Yellow Earthenware	**5**	**7**
Ironstone	**32**	**43**
Coarse Buff Earthenware	**1**	**1**
Coarse Red Earthenware	**4**	**5**
Terracotta	**2**	**3**
Total (all ceramics)	**75**	**100%**

Table 4: Ceramics by Paste Type

Functional Categories: Fine Bodied Ceramics						
Functional Category	**Refined White Earthenware**	**Refined Yellow Earthenware**	**Ironstone**	**Coarse Buff Earthenware**	**Coarse Red Earthenware**	**Terracotta**
Indeterminate Tableware	**25**	**1**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Vessel	**6**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Indeterminant	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

Table 5: Ceramic Forms by Paste Type

Decoration: Refined Earthenwares		
Decoration	**Refined White Earthenware**	**Refined Yellow Earthenware**
Hand Painted Late Pallet Polychrome	**4**	**0**
Industrial Slipware: Linear Annular Banding	**1**	**0**
Industrial Slipware: Indeterminable Style	**2**	**0**
Possible Mocha	**0**	**5**
Spongeware: Blue	**1**	**0**
Transferware: Flow Blue	**2**	**0**
Transferware: Black	**1**	**0**
Coloured Glaze: Yellow	**0**	**1**
Undecorated	**20**	**0**

Table 6: Refined Ceramic Decorations by Paste Type

Decoration: Ironstone	
Decoration	**Count**
Hand Painted or Colour Decal	**1**
Industrial Slipware: Linear Annular Banding	**3**
Spongeware: Blue	**1**
Transferware: Flow Blue	**15**
Transferware: Blue, Burnt	**3**
Undecorated	**9**

Table 7: Ironstone Decorations by Type

Decoration: Coarse Earthenwares			
Decorations	**Buff Paste Coarse Earthenware**	**Red Paste Coarse Earthenware**	**Terracotta**
Coloured Glaze: Tan	**1**	**0**	**0**
Coloured Glaze: Speckled Brown	**0**	**3**	**0**
Coloured Glaze: Red-Brown	**0**	**0**	**1**
Undecorated	**0**	**1**	**1**

Table 8: Coarse Earthenware and Stoneware Ceramic Decorations by Paste Type

Glass

The following tables (Tables 9-11) provide counts for recovered glass colours, manufacturing technique, known functions, and unidentified scrap and fragments. Nine glassware fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 investigations. Of the glass fragments that were recovered, none had maker's marks or showed signs of heat alteration.

Coloured: Glass		
Colour	**Count**	**%**
Aqua	3	33
Pale Aqua	1	12
Dark Olive	2	22
Colourless	3	33
Total	**9**	**100%**

Table 9: Western Stripping Area Glass Colour Frequencies

Functional Type	Count	%
Bottle	4	44
Indeterminant Vessel	1	12
Flat Glass	4	44
Total	9	**100%**

Table 10: Western Stripping Area Glass by Form

Manufacturing Technique	Count	%
No Manufacturing Marks	6	67
2 Piece Hinged Mould, Open Pontel Scar	1	11
Mould Blown	1	11
Tooled Finish: Indeterminant	1	11
Total	9	**100%**

Table 11: Western Stripping Area Glass by Manufacturing Technique

Pipes

The following table (Table 12) provides counts for recovered Euro-Canadian smoking pipe fragments by manufacturer, style and known decoration. One Euro-Canadian smoking pipe fragments was recovered during the Stage 2 investigations, which did not possess any identifiable marks or patterns.

Pipes: Material				
	Stem Fragment	**Stem and Heel Fragment**	**Bowl Fragment**	**Total**
White Clay	0	0	1	1
Pipes: Manufacturing/ Decoration				
	Manufacturer Stamp	**Decorative**	**No Marks**	
White Clay	0	0	1	

Table 12: Western Stripping Area Refined Smoking Pipes

Construction

The following table (Table 13) provides counts for recovered construction material fragments by type, material and use. Ten Euro-Canadian construction fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 investigations.

Material	Description	Count	%
Iron	Hand Wrought Rose Head Nail	1	10
Iron/Steel	Machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail	4	40
Iron/Steel	Machine Cut and Round Headed Lath Nail	1	10
Plaster	Plaster Fragments	2	20
Steel	Sheet Metal	2	20
	Total	10	**100%**

Table 13: Western Stripping Area Construction Materials

Faunal & Floral

The following table (Table 14) provides counts for recovered floral and faunal material fragments by identifiable species and element. Eight faunal and two floral fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 investigations.

Artifact Class	Taxa	Element	Count
	Mammalian		
Faunal	*Indeterminant Ungulate Longbone*	Tooth Fragment	2
Faunal	Indeterminate Mammalian	Longbone Shaft Fragment	2
Faunal	Indeterminate Mammalian	Flat Bone Fragment	2
Faunal	Indeterminate Mammalian	Trabecular Bone	1
	Aquatic		
Faunal	*Indeterminant Fish*	Centrum Fragment	1
Faunal	*Bivalve Shell*	Umbo Fragment	1
	Floral		
Floral	*Acer sp.*	Charcoal	2

Table 14: Taxa

4.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION

The Stage 2 assessment produced 59 fieldwork and field condition photos, 7 modified aerial photograph/subject property maps, and ten pages of field notes. All documents are on file at *Northeastern Archaeological Associates* offices.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Diagnostic Artifact Histories:

Ceramic Paste Types

Refined Earthenware (Mid 1700s – Early 1900s)

Refined white earthenware's developed from earlier English salt glazed ceramics and was heavily adopter by the mid-1700s. The refined earthenware generally has a white paste but also black, red and yellow (Heege 2023). Early refined earthenware possessed a cream to off white coloured glaze due to the lead present. Due to the presence of kaolin and quartz in the clay it was suitable for mass production through casting rather than previous wheel thrown method. This ability for mass production says the wide adoption of this paste type (Heege 2023).

Ironstone (1846 - Late 1900s)

Ironstone ceramics were introduced in 1846 but reached popularity ca.1875 when it began to replace decorated refined white earthenware's as the most common household tableware and continued to be used to the late 20th century (Kenyon 1991).

Semi-Porcelain Earthenware (1890 – Present)

The semi-porcelain or highly vitrified earthenware are a more refined ceramic paste type which becomes more ubiquitous post-1890 (Coleman 2015). It was primarily used in tea ware and redefined tableware before becoming the dominant ceramic paste type.

Decorative and Registered Patterns

Industrial Slipware (1770s – Early 20th Century)

Industrial slipware or dipped earthenware is a classification of decorations which was widely used since the late 18th century and were the most affordable decretive ceramic technique of the late 1700s. This decorative style consisted of using coloured slip to embellish the ceramic by dipping, pouring, trailing or dripping one or more colours of slip to create the desired decoration (Samford 2026). Decorative styles with associated manufacturing date ranges include:

- Solid colours or banded decorations consisting of one or more lines of coloured slip across the circumference of the vessel. These lines vary in thickness and coloured and were produced from the 1770s until the early 20th Century (Samford 2026)
- Variegated decorations consisted of swirling multiple slip colours onto a vessels surface to create a marbled effect. Early colours used in this style included browns, dark reds, and

caramel colours, with later variations including oranges and blues. This style was widely produced from the late 18th century and declined in popularity rapidly in the early 19th century (Samford 2026).

- Mocha decorations specifically refer to ceramics which are decorated with a tree-like decoration, usually on a brown, tan, red or blue background and are often used in combination with other decorative techniques. This decorative style was introduced in the 1790s and continued to be produced into the late 1930's (Samford 2026).

Late Palette Hand Painted (1820s – 1870s)

Hand painted underglaze decorations which included chrome colours such as brighter reds and greens, often depicting floral motifs, on white bodied ceramics were introduced in the 1830s. A strong indication of this later painted style is the presence of red shades and black floral stems. This style of decoration was produced into the latter half of the 19th century when it was replaced by more pass producible styles (Jouppien 1980, Kenyon 1991, Miller 2000).

Sponge Decorations (1845 – 1930s)

Cut sponge decorations on refined white ceramics were introduced in the ca. 1840s with blue sponge decorations being introduced initially and polychrome sponge decorations occurring afterwards. This style of decoration became much less popular after the 1870s-1880s. The technique saw a brief revival in manufacturing in the early 20th century between the first and second world wars (Jouppien 1980, Kenyon 1991, Miller 2000, Earls 2004).

Flow-Blue (1845 - Early 1900s)

Flow-Blue decoration, which was first introduced to North America in 1845 and saw continued development into the early 20th century, and enjoyed several decades of popularity has a mean date of ca. 1872 (Kenyon 1991; Gaston 1994, Miller 2000).

Transferware (1828 – Mid to Late 1900s)

Transferware decorations began with blue-coloured patterns and were widely adopted in the early 19th century, with other colours following 1828 (Miller 2000). Transfer-printed ceramics were consistently produced in large numbers well into the 20th century becoming the dominant ceramic type between 1870-1890 (Coleman 2015). Transferware printed ceramic Colors included:

- Black transfer decoration which was produced from ca.1800-1850 (Jouppien 1980, Miller 2000)
- Blue transfer decoration which was produced from ca.1800 to the late 20th century, and has a median date of 1907.5 (Jouppien 1980, Miller 2000)

- Red transfer decoration was produced from ca.1828 to the late 20th century, and has a median date of 1921.5 (Jouppien 1980, Miller 2000)
- Green transfer decoration was produced from ca.1828 to the late 20th century, and has a median date of 1921.5 (Jouppien 1980, Miller 2000)
- Brown transfer decoration was produced from ca.1828 to the late 20th century, and has a median date of 1921.5 (Jouppien 1980, Miller 2000)
- Purple/mulberry transferware was produced from 1851 to 1868 and has a median date of 1855.5 (Jouppien 1980)

Transferware decorations included a great number of scenes and motifs which are listed below with their respective production ranges:

- British views were produced from 1793-1868 with a height of production from 1813-1839 (Samford 1997)
- Chinoiserie views were produced from 1783-1873 with a height of production from 1813-1836 (Samford 1997)
- Pastoral views were produced from 1781-1859 with a height of production from 1819-1836 (Samford 1997)
- Floral views were produced from 1784-1869 with a height of production from 1826-1849 (Samford 1997)
- Classical views were produced from 1993-1868 with a height of production from 1827-1847 (Samford 1997)
- Romantic views were produced from 1793-1870 with a height of production from 1831-1841 (Samford 1997)
- Gothic views were produced from 1818-1890 with a height of production from 1841-1852 (Samford 1997)
- Japanese views were produced from 1864-1907 with a height of production from 1882-1888 (Samford 1997)

Underglaze Decal (1908 – Present)

Underglaze decals began to be produced on white hotel wares in 1908 (Miller 2000).

Manufacturing Methods

Machined Manufactured (1903 – Present)

Machine manufactured bottle finishes are produced purely through mechanical means as the entire bottle/vessel is moulded at one. These are often identified through the presence of mould lines along the mouth and finish of vessels, ghost seams, vent marks, and suction marks. Early machine manufacture was established through the “Owens Automatic Bottle Blowing machine”

also referred to as an "Owens Suck-and-Blow" machine, which were patented in 1903 (Miller 2000). Some earlier narrow mouth bottles, though much less numerous, began production in 1899 (Miller 2000). Machine manufacture quickly became the dominant manufacture method as by 1917 90-95% of Bottles made in the United States were machine manufactured and by the 1920s accounted for nearly all utilitarian bottles and vessels produced (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Miller 2000, Lindsay 2026e).

Ghost seems are lightly moulded should seems which generally appear on bottle necks and bodies adjacent to prominent mould seems. These only appear on machine manufactured bottles (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsay 2026f).

Owen scar/suction scars are circular scars on the bottle bast, which can possess smearing or feathering on one direction due to suboptimal equipment. The Owens scar is present on bottles from its introduction in 1903 and production began to taper off in the late 1940s to early 1950s (Jones and Sullivan 1989). However, use of the Owens machine continued in a much smaller capacity until in the 1980s (Lindsay 2026f). Although the Owens machine is the earliest example, by the 1920s competitors had produced machines which produced similar marks (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsay 2026f).

Valve or ejection marks on bottle bases are small precise circular marks which are prominently found within indents on the bottle base. This mark primarily occurs between the early 1900s to the 1940s, though marks on canning jars may be earlier (Lindsay 2026f).

Stippling & knurling refers to texture added to a bottle heel or base in order to disguise manufacturing marks and to increase the grip of bottle on machine conveyer belts. The earliest examples of this appear to be on bottles produced by the *Owens-Illinois Glass Company* in the 1940s (Miller 2000; Lindsay 2026f)

<u>Open Pontil</u> (1750 – 1870s)

Open pontil scars, also known as blowpipe or ring pontils, are marks left from a hollow circular glass pontil applied to the base of a bottle or vessel. This form of pontil was introduced by at least the mid-18th century, although pontil marks in general date until at least Roman glassmaking traditions. The use of pontils dwindled during the 1870s when snap-case tools were used to hold hot bottles when forming the neck and/or mouth (Jones and Sullivan 1985:30; Lindsey 2026).

Two Piece Mould: Hinged (1809 – 1870s)

The hinged mould was the first iteration of a mould which would open allowing the moulded vessel to be removed. Hinge moulds were formed by two septate halved which would meet to enclose to form the completed mould. This style was initial recorded in united stated by at least 1809 within the United States but become most popular by the mid 1800s. These moulds initially formed nearly identical halved but by the 1830s-1840s the moulds had an asymmetrical central 'notch' on one half and a 'C' shaped other. This style is commonly referred to as a keyed or key mould and allowed for greater sealing of the moulds. This form of mould was often finished with the use of a pontil to the bottles base largely fell out of use by the mid 1870s (Jones and Sullivan 1985:30; Lindsey 2026).

Smoking Pipes

Smoking Pipes (1590 – Present)

Clay smoking pipes seemingly had an English inception c. 1590, with the utilization of maker's marks on the pipes, potentially dating back to the latter half of 1700s in Liverpool. Further, pipe manufacturing saw mass production as of the 1800s (Walker 1970:19). The use of clay smoking pipes began to end where it had begun, this time, in 19th century England and later in the early 20th century Scotland, as well as the late 19th to early 20th century in Montreal (Walker 1970:23, 25).

Construction

Hand wrought Nails (1600s – Early 1800s)

Prior to the introduction of machine cut nails in the early 1800s, all nails were produced by hand. Hand-wrought nails had generally fallen out of common use by the early 1800's, but continued to be used in moderate amounts due to their ability to be clinched (Adams 2002).

Machine Manufactured and Headed Nails (1835 – 1890)

Machine-headed, machine-cut nails, which were produced from iron and later steel became available circa 1835 and continued production until 1890, when wire nails gained popularity (Adams 2002).

Wire Nails (1890 – Present)

Wire nails generally began to increase in popularity post 1890 when machine cut square nails began to fall out of use (Adams 2002).

5.2 Site Analysis:

The artifact assemblage, as of the completion of the stage 2 assessment, at the site of BcGl-6 indicate a cluster of material with manufacturing dates which date to the mid to late 1800s. This date range is provided primarily through the presence of a hand wrought nail (1600s – Early 1800s), a 2-piece moulded bottle base with an open pontil scar (1809 – 1870s) and the presence of ceramic decorative pattern such as; Late pallet hand painted motifs (1820s – 1870s), industrial slip decorations (1770s – Early 20th Century), blue spongeware decorations (1845 – 1930s), flow blue ceramic decorations (1845 – Early 1900s) and blue transferware decorations (1828 – Mid to Late 1900s).

The majority of the material culture corresponds to the early to late 19th, with most of the date ranges coming form ceramic decorations. Unfortunately, many of the ceramic decorations have such a long production range, such as transferwares, and the use of the royal coat of arm that without a specific pattern identification they are not particularly useful for assigning a date range to a site. Additionally, the provided age ranges primarily consider the possible production dates of the material and ignores both depositional lag and the possibility of heirlooms. Depositional lag considers the average lifespan of ceramic tableware and has been shown that many ceramics are used for 15-20 years before discard, and often longer, extending the time-period when such material is likely to be found (Adams 2003). Compounding this is the possibility of heirloom collections. Heirloom collections, often spanning several generations, is common especially regarding prominent and/or wealthy families, and on sites with long occupations (Adams 2003).

This collection of material and the presence of burnt ceramics suggest a Euro-Canadian refuse scatter dating to the mid to late 1800s based on the current artifact assemblage and when taking depositional account onto account. However, more investigations are required to better understand the timeframe, nature and type of site present at BcGl-6 within the subject property at Timberlane Drive, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within registered plan 38R-3022, Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Seymour, Municipality of Trent Hills, Northumberland County, Ontario. The entire property was assessed.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the Stage 2 assessment results of the subject property at Timberlane Drive, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within registered plan 38R-3022, Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Geographic Township of Seymour, Municipality of Trent Hills, Northumberland County, Ontario, it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that:

1. The site of BcGl-6 has Cultural heritage value or interest.
2. The area of and a minimum 20m protective site buffer be applied to BcGl-6 along with a 50m construction monitoring zone, as depicted in Map 10.11.

3. BcGl-6 requires a Stage 3 assessment which should take the form of 1m units at 5m intervals centering at Positive Shovel Test #3.
4. Partial clearance be granted to the remainder of the subject property outside of the site areas and its respective buffers as archaeological fieldwork has been completed within the entire project limits as per Standard 1.a, Section 7.8.5 (MTC 2011).
5. The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism '*to provide a letter confirming that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites for some specified part of the project area'* as per Standard 1.c, Section 7.8.5 (MTC 2011).

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licencing 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 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.

b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licenced 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 entered in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

c. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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Section 9.0: Figures



Image 9.1: Oriented NE- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing in the Northeastern Corner of the Property, with Property Stake Visible.



Image 9.2: Oriented W- View of the Pond in the Northeast of the Property.



Image 9.3: Oriented NE- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Along around the Pond.



Image 9.4: Oriented E- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Along the Northern Property Edge.



Image 9.5: Oriented NW- View of Northeastern Employee Shovel Testing in the Northwest Corner of the Property, with Property Stake Visible.



Image 9.6: Oriented SE- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Along the Eastern Edge.



Image 9.7: Oriented E- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing Along the Southern Border.



Image 9.8: Oriented NE- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing in the Southwest.

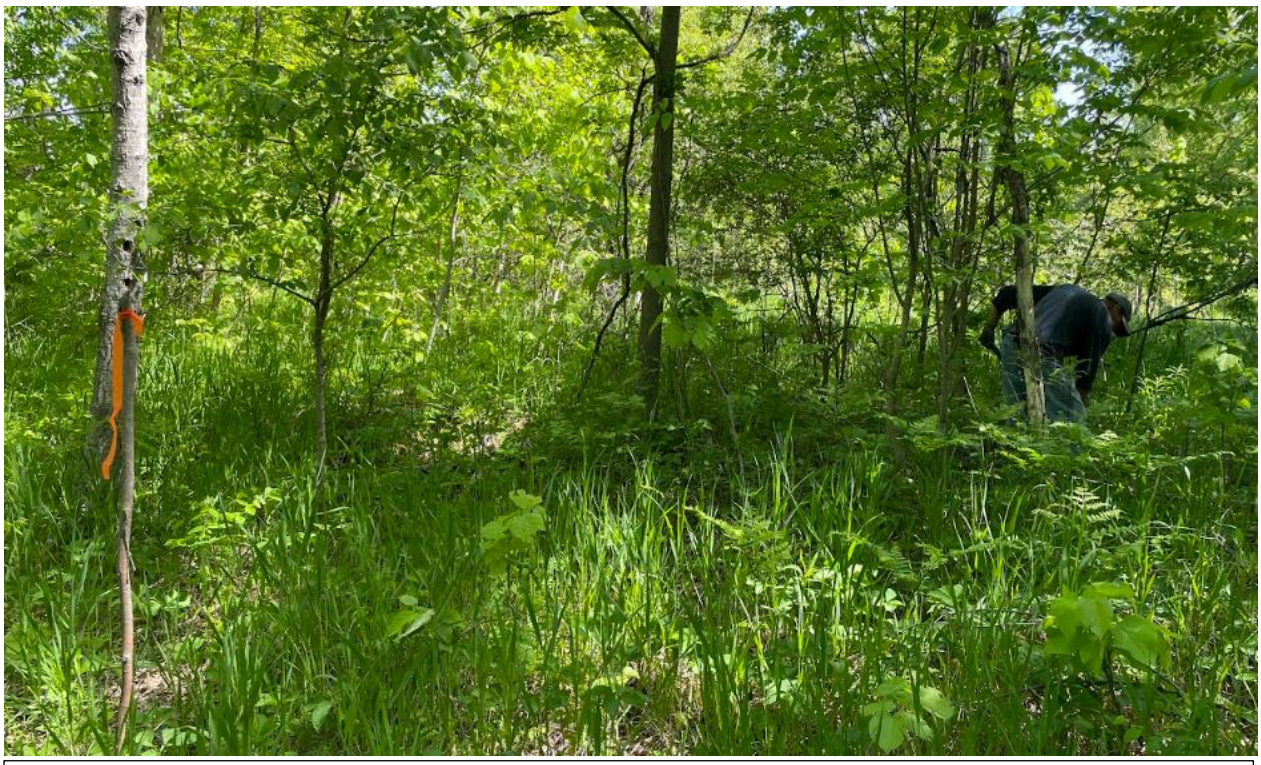


Image 9.9: Oriented SW- View of Northeastern Employees Shovel Testing in the Southwest Corner, with Iron Property Bar marked by a Wood Stake and Flag.



Image 9.10: Oriented xx- Shovel Test Displaying the Soil Profile Typical of the Testable Areas of the Subject Property.



Image 9.11: Oriented NE- View of Northeastern Employees Excavating the 1-Meter Unit in Thes southwestern Portion of the Property.



Image 9.12: Oriented x- View of Excavated 1-Meter Unit.



Image 9.13: Oriented N- View of Excavated 1-Meter Unit, North Wall



Image 9.14: Oriented E- View of Excavator Moving Soil Mounds, Under Field Director Supervised.

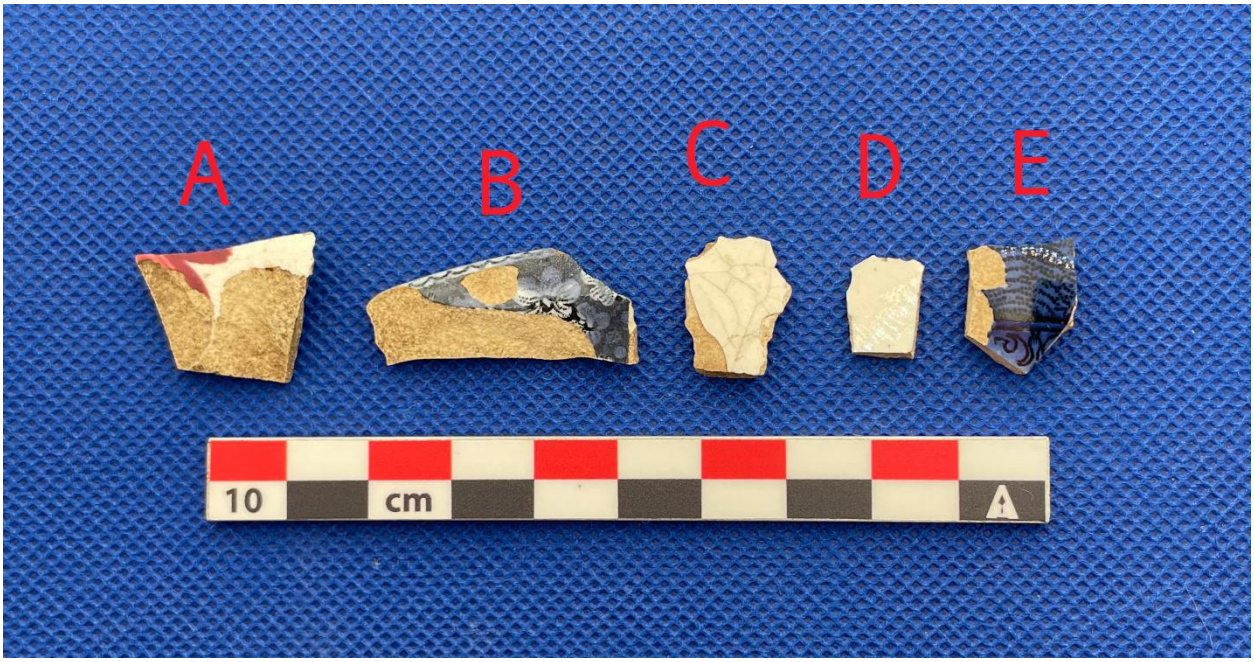


Image 9.15: Sample of Ceramics, Part 1:

A- Refined white earthenware tableware body fragment with a late pallet red floral motif (BcGl-6-2)

B- Ironstone tableware rim fragment with an exterior flow blue curvilinear and floral motif (BcGl-6-87)

C- Refined white earthenware undecorated body fragment (BcGl-6-5)

D- Refined white earthenware undecorated body (BcGl-6-7)

E- Ironstone tableware brink fragment with a flow blue transferrer with a interior and exterior curvilinear pattern (BcGl-6-6)

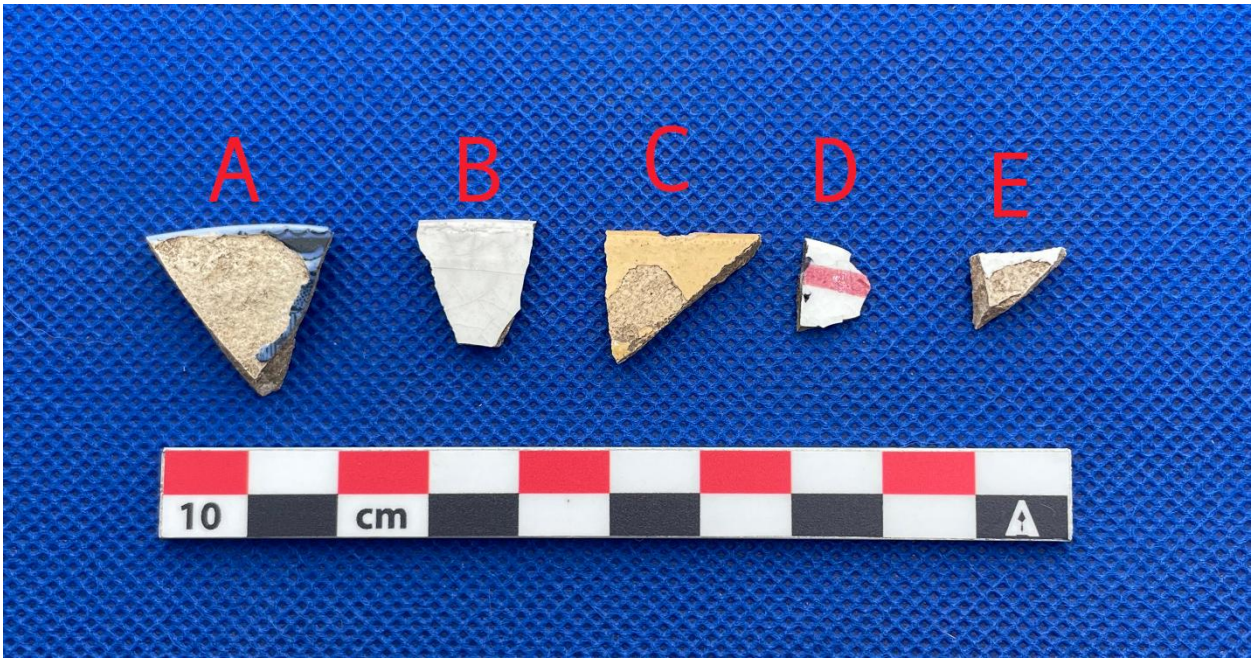


Image 9.16: Sample of Ceramics, Part 2:

A- Ironstone tableware rim fragment with an exterior curvilinear border motif (BcGl-6-13)

B- Ironstone undecorated tableware rim fragment, burnt (BcGl-6-18)

C- Yellowware rim fragment with an interior yellow glaze and an exfoliated exterior (BcGl-6-16)

D- Refined white earthenware tableware rim fragment with a horizontal red painted band (BcGl-6-9)

E- Refined white earthenware undecorated body fragment (BcGl-6-15)



Image 9.17: Sample of Construction; Nails
A- Iron/steel machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail (BcGl-6-86)
B- Iron/steel machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail (BcGl-6-12)

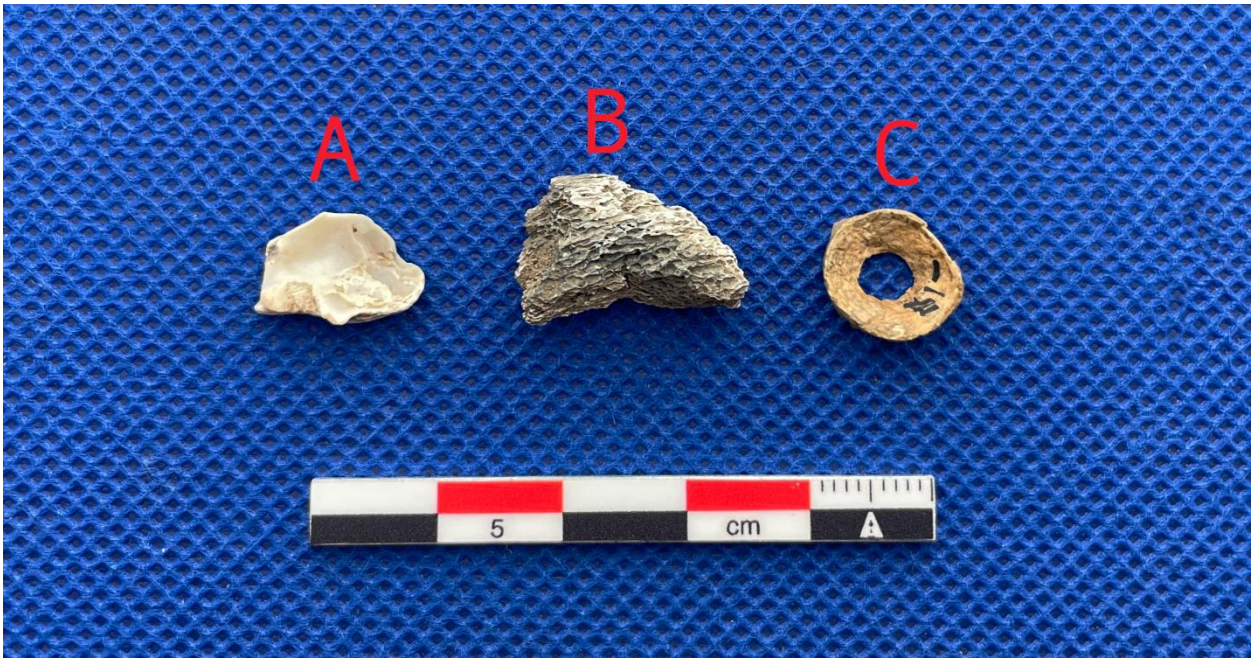


Image 9.18: Sample of Fauna and Flora
A- Bivalve shell umbo fragment (BcGl-6-14)
B- Calcined mammalian trabecular bone fragment (BcGl-6-8)
C- Fish vertebra centrum fragment (BcGl-6-17)

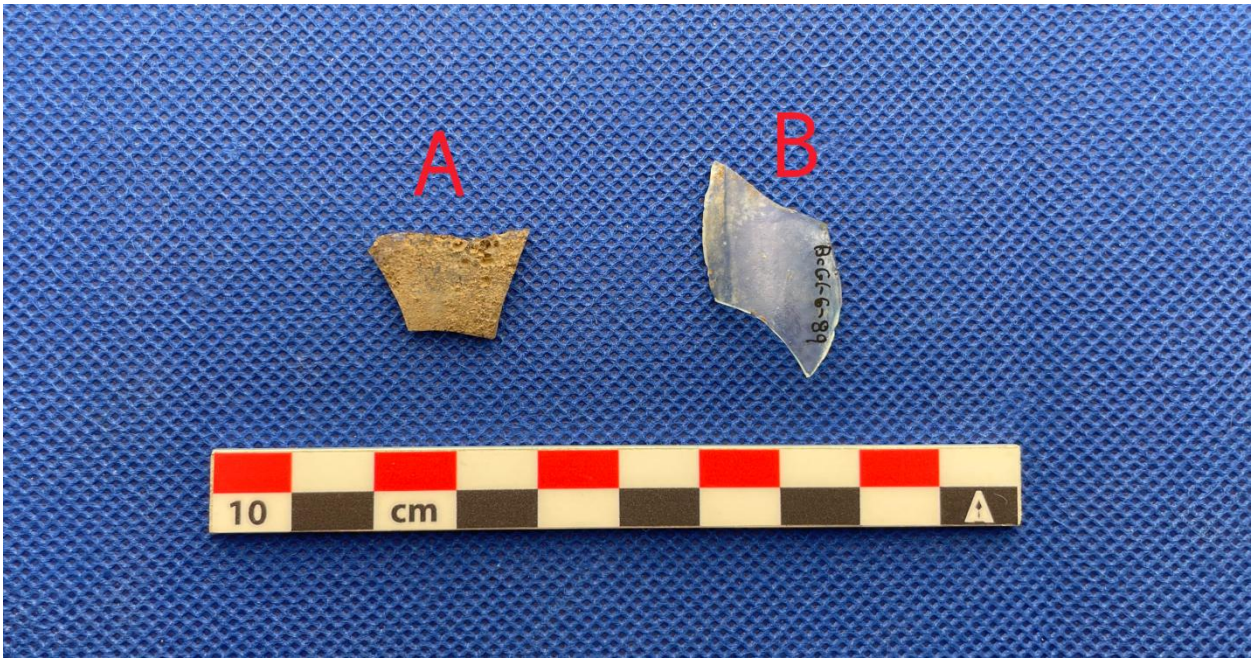


Image 9.19: Sample of Glass
A- Partially melted colourless glass pane fragment (BcGl-6-11)
B- Aqua glass mould blown bottleneck fragment with vertical mould seam (BcGl-6-89)



Image 9.20: PST-3 1-Meter Unit- Sample of Corse-Bodied Ceramics

A- Coarse red earthenware vessel body fragments with an interior speckled brown glaze and exfoliated exterior (BcGl-6-32)

B- Terracotta completely exfoliated interior body fragment (BcGl-6-54)

C- Terracotta vessel fragment with one red-brown salt glazed side and the other exfoliated (BcGl-6-22)

D- Buff coarse earthenware vessel body fragment with speckled brown glaze on one side and an exfoliated other side (BcGl-6-34)

E- White clay undecorated pipe bowl fragment (BcGl-6-74)

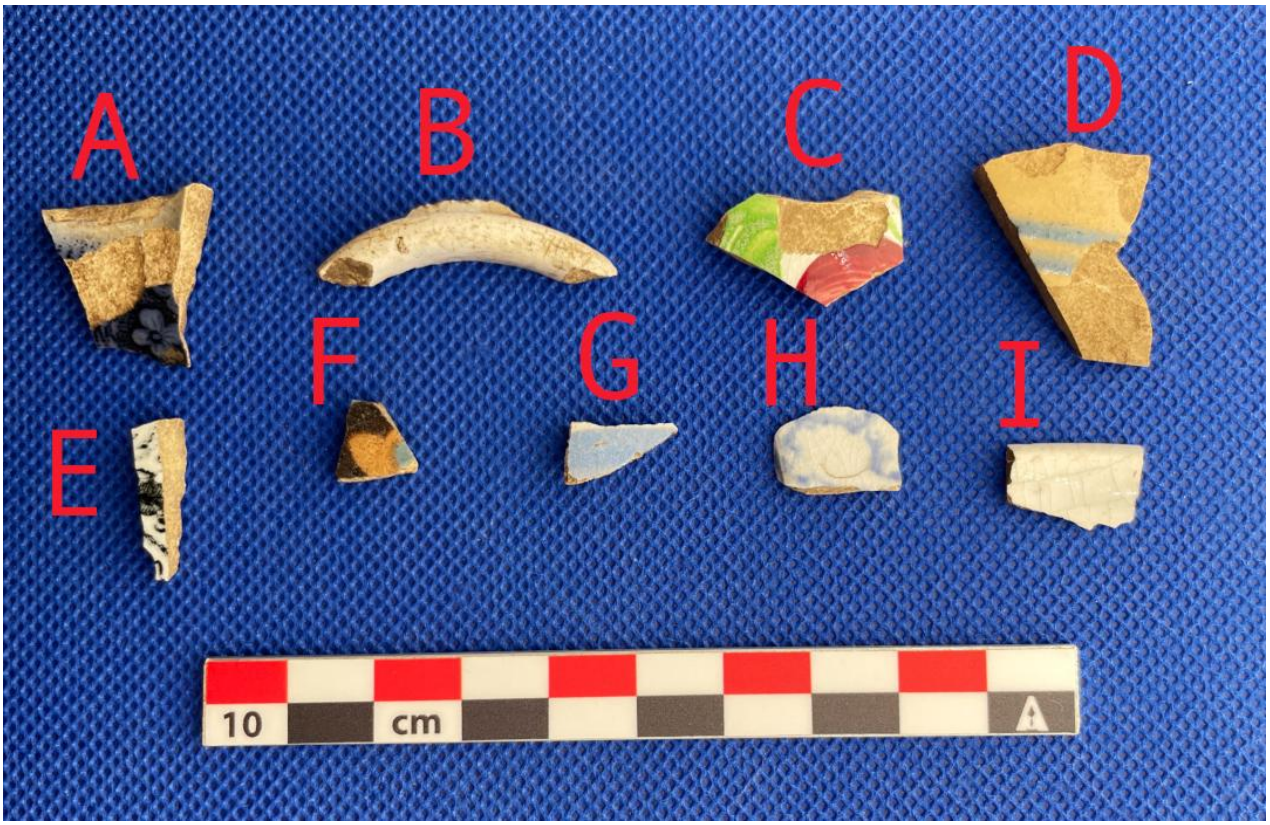


Image 9.21: PST-3 1-Meter Unit- Sample of Fine-Bodied Ceramics

A- Ironstone flow blue tableware brink fragment with an interior and exterior floral and curvilinear motif, burnt (BcGl-6-21)

B- Ironstone undecorated tableware footrim fragment (BcGl-6-30)

C- Refined white earthenware vessel body fragment with late pallet hand painted red and green floral motif (BcGl-6-60)

D -Yellowware vessel rim fragment with an interior and exterior tan glaze with two blue linear slip bands on the exterior (BcGl-6-52)

E- Refined white earthenware tableware body fragment with an indeterminable black transferware pattern on the exterior (BcGl-6-63)

F- Refined white earthenware vessel body fragment with a slip glazed brown, tan and blue possible flower motif with an undecorated obverse (BcGl-6-41)

G- Ironstone tableware body fragments with fragments with blue industrial slip blue band decoration (BcGl-6-27)

H- Ironstone vessel rim fragment with blue spongeware motif (BcGl-6-26)

I- Refined white earthenware undecorated tableware rim fragment (BcGl-6-43)



Image 9.22: PST-3 1-Meter Unit- Sample of Construction Material
A- Iron hand wrought rose head nail (BcGl-6-82)
B- Iron/steel machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail (BcGl-6-83)
C- Iron/steel machine cut and round headed square lath nail (BcGl-6-84)
D- White plaster fragment (BcGl-6-39)



Image 9.23: PST-3 1-Meter Unit- Sample of Fauna and Flora
A- Large mammalian flat bone fragment (BcGl-6-79)
B- Mammalian flat bone fragment (BcGl-6-80)
C- Ungulate tooth fragment (BcGl-6-36)
D- Medium to large mammalian longbone shaft fragments (BcGl-6-57)
E- Maple wood charcoal fragment (BcGl-6-38)

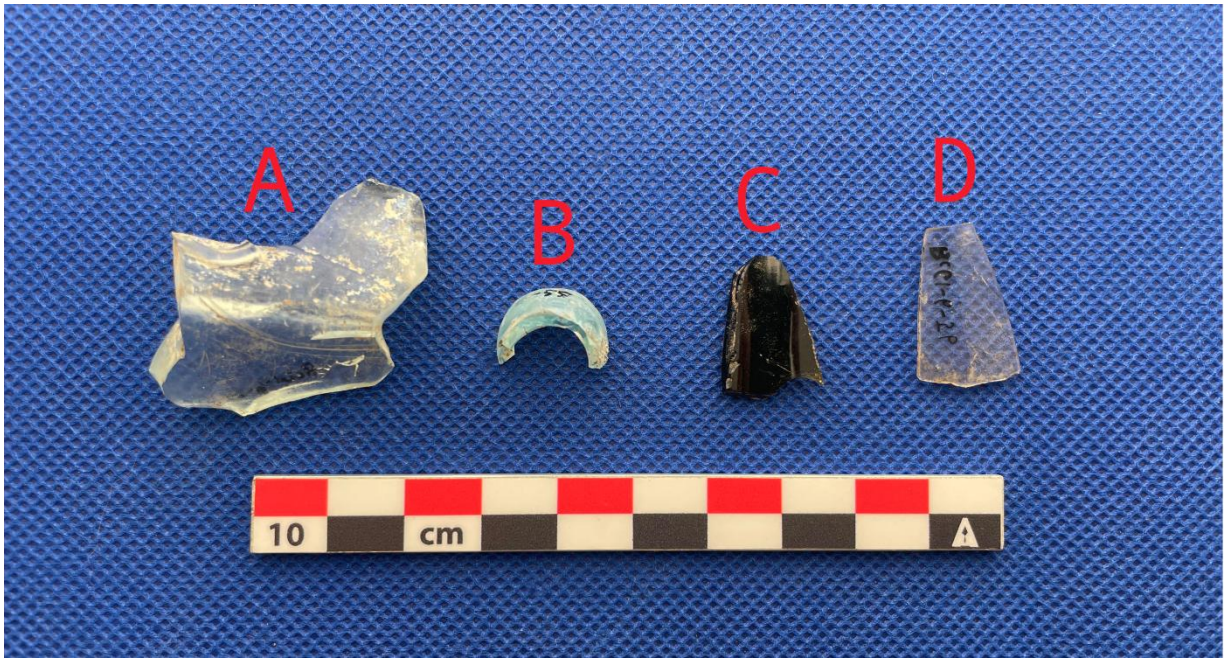


Image 9.24: PST-3 1-Meter Unit- Sample of Glass

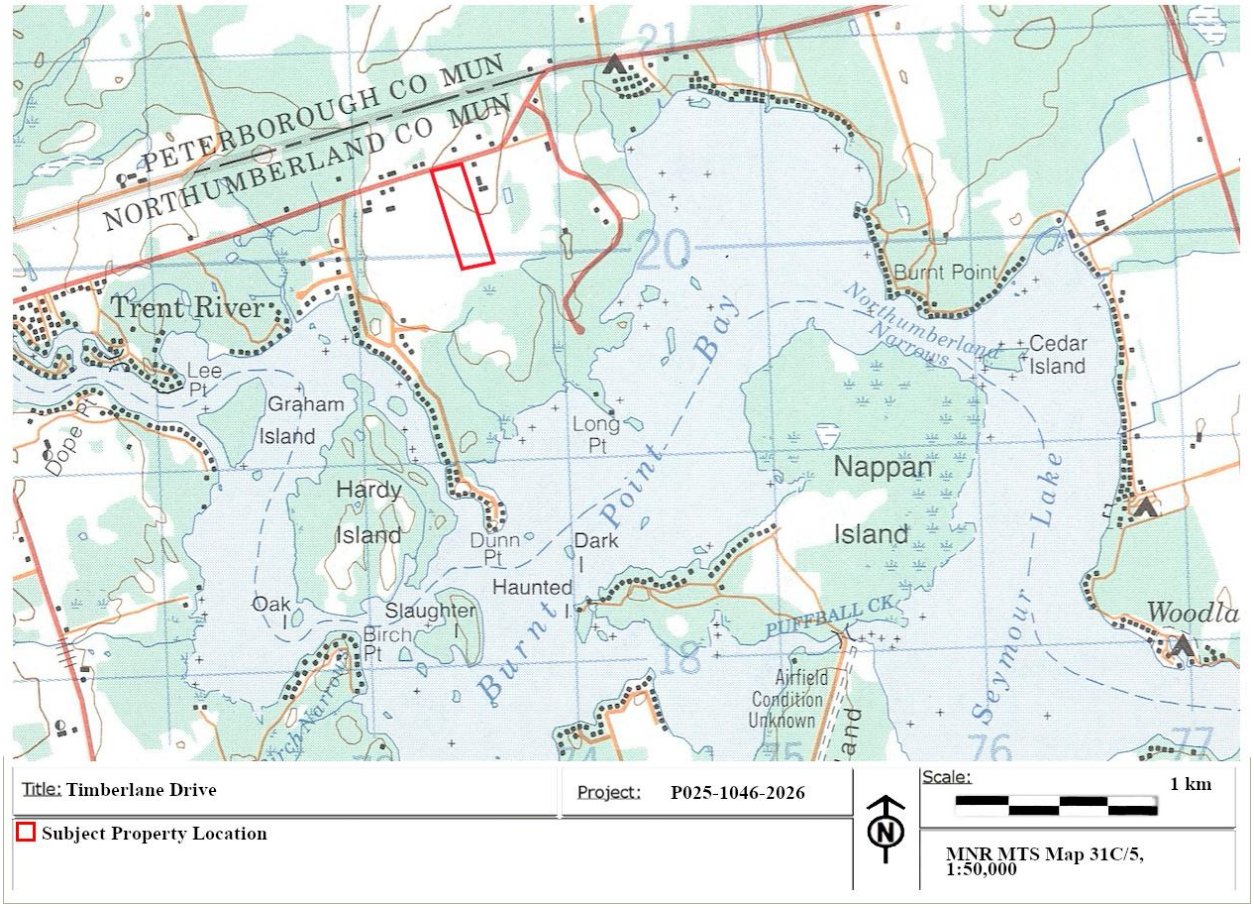
A- Square or rectangular aqua glass bottle base fragment wish diagonal hinge mould seems and a partial open pontil scar (BcGl-6-75)

B- Patinated aqua glass neck with possible interior tool marks (BcGl-6-55)

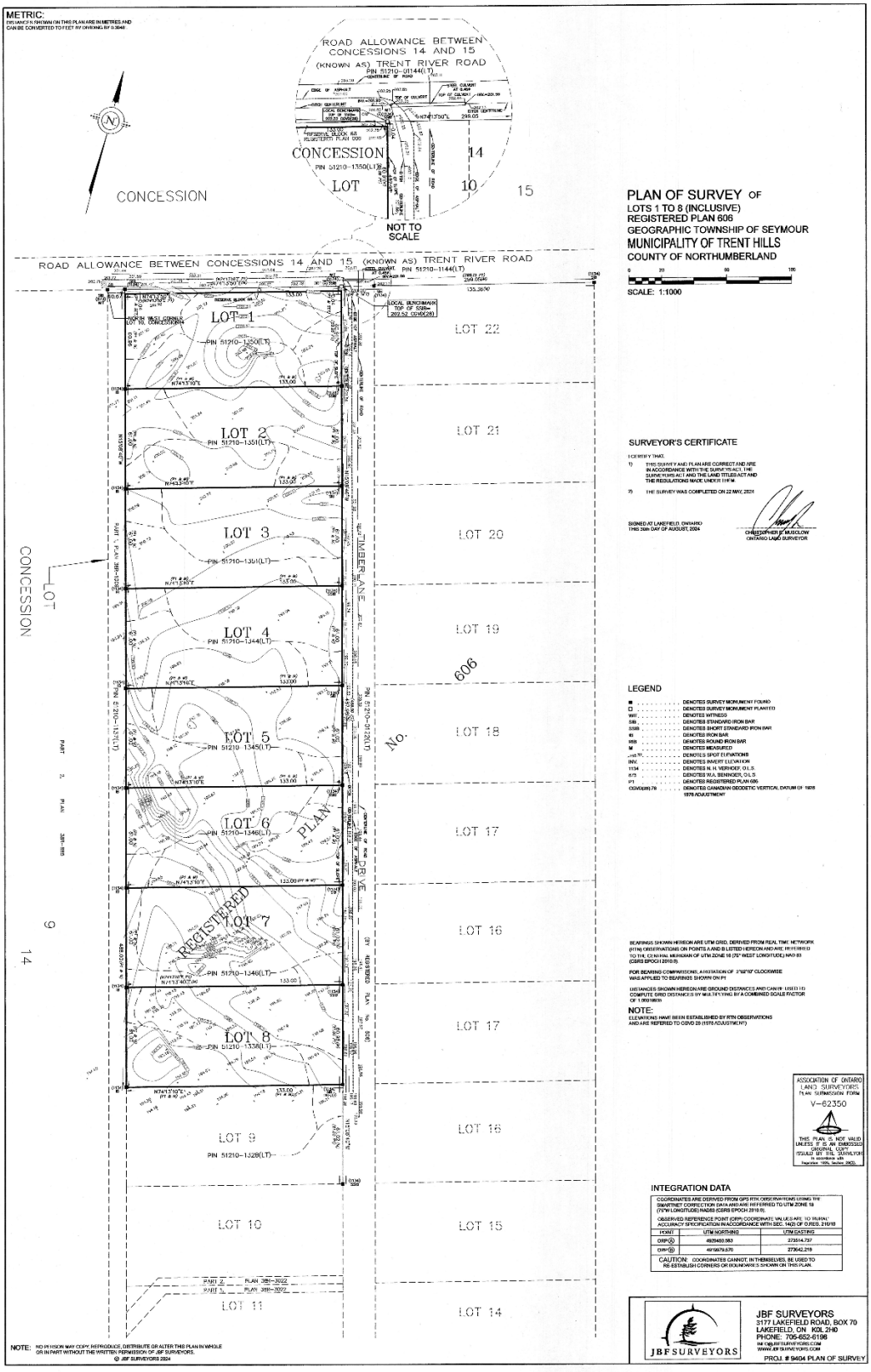
C- Dark olive glass Bottle neck fragment with no manufacturing marks (BcGl-6-77)

D- Colourless glass slightly curved glass pane fragment (BcGl-6-56)

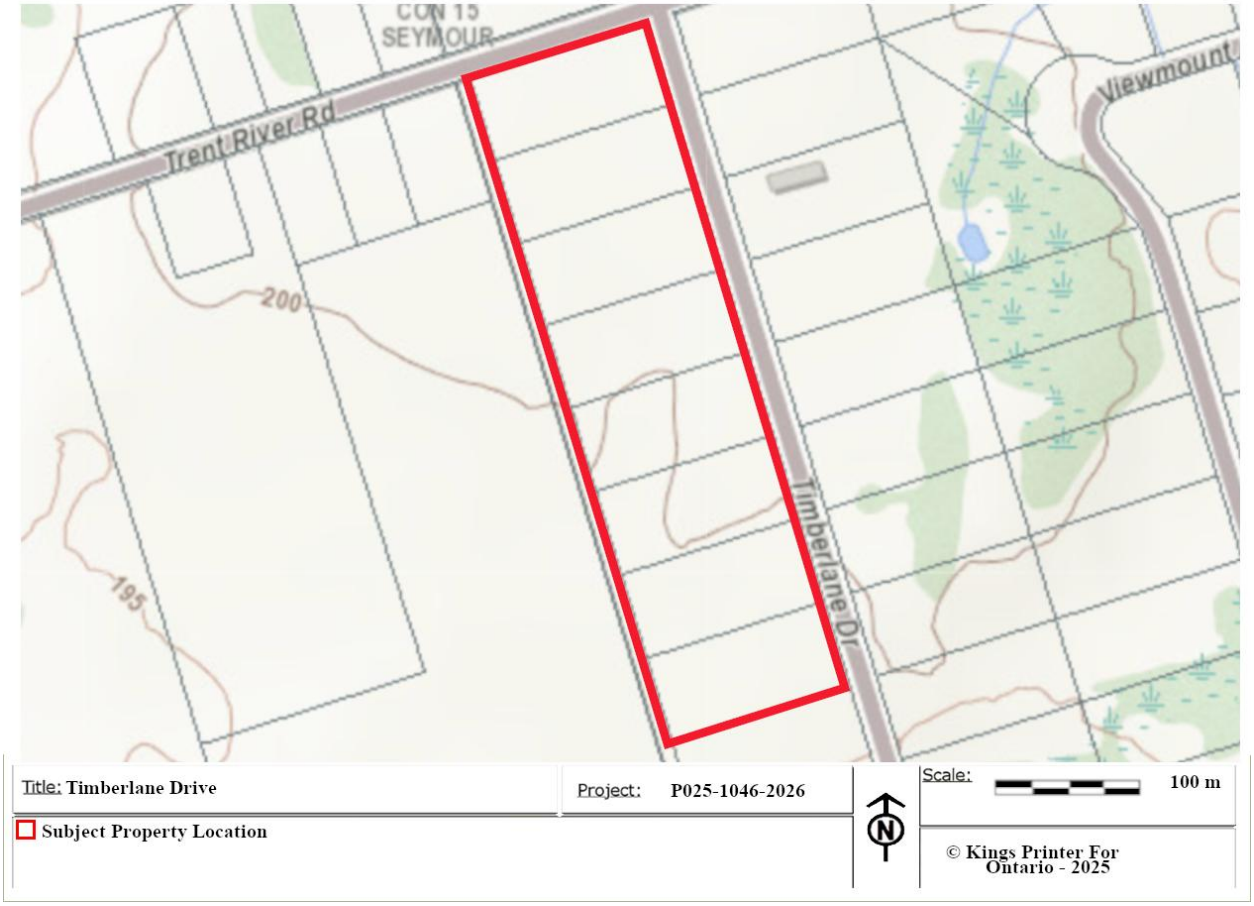
Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics



Map 10.1: Location of the Subject Property within Northumberland County.



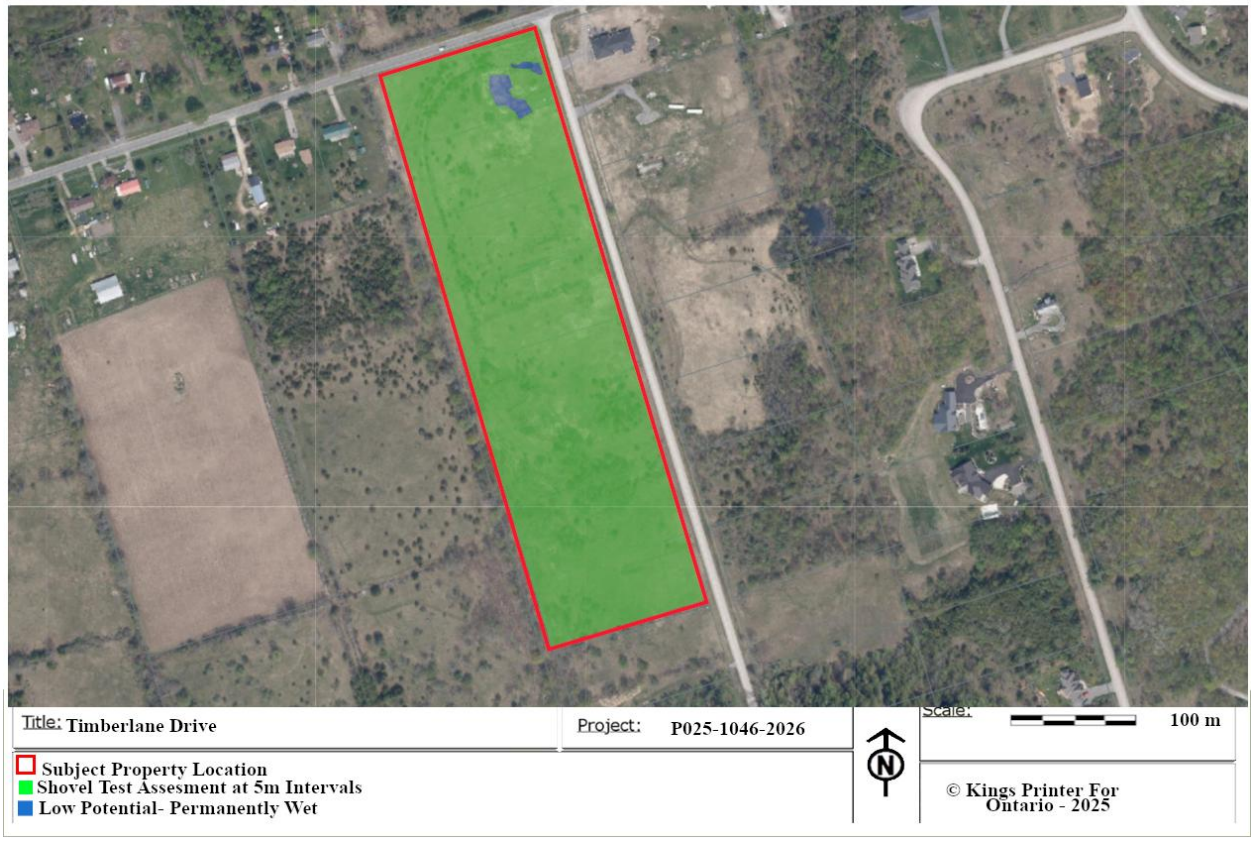
Map 10.2: Plan of Lots 1-8 in Part of Lot 10, Concession 14, Courtesy of Proponent.



Map 10.3: Topographic Map of the Subject Property.

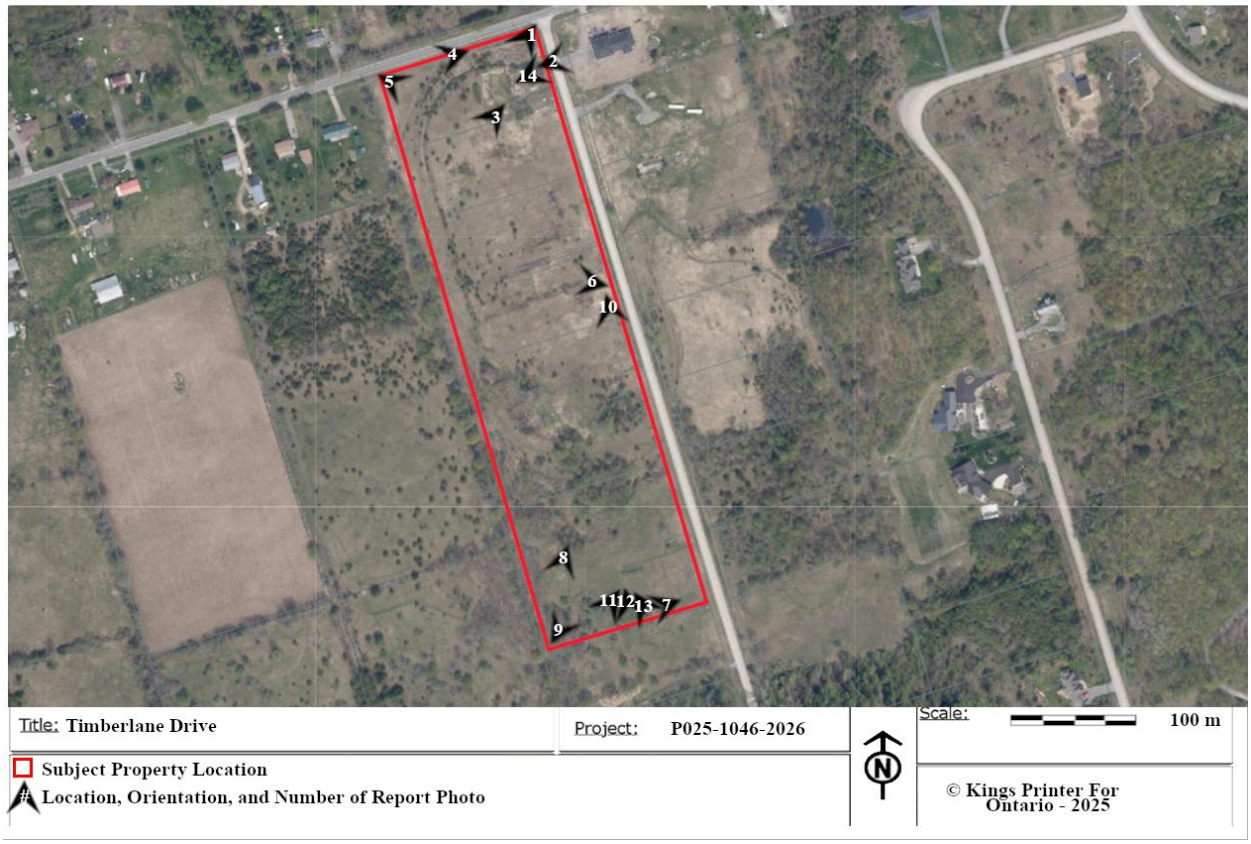


Map 10.4: Aerial View of the Subject Property.

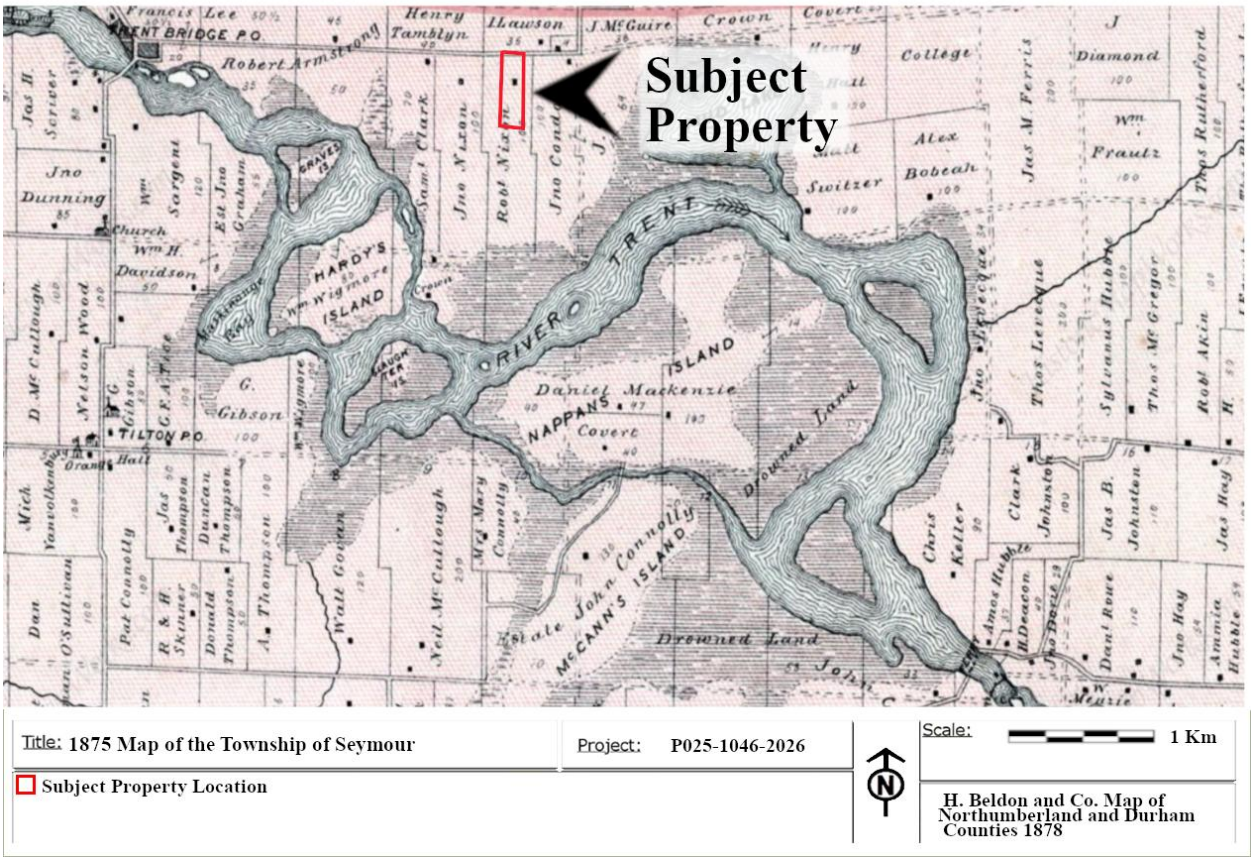


Map 10.5: Zones of Shovel Testing Survey and Permanently Wet Within the Subject Property.

S



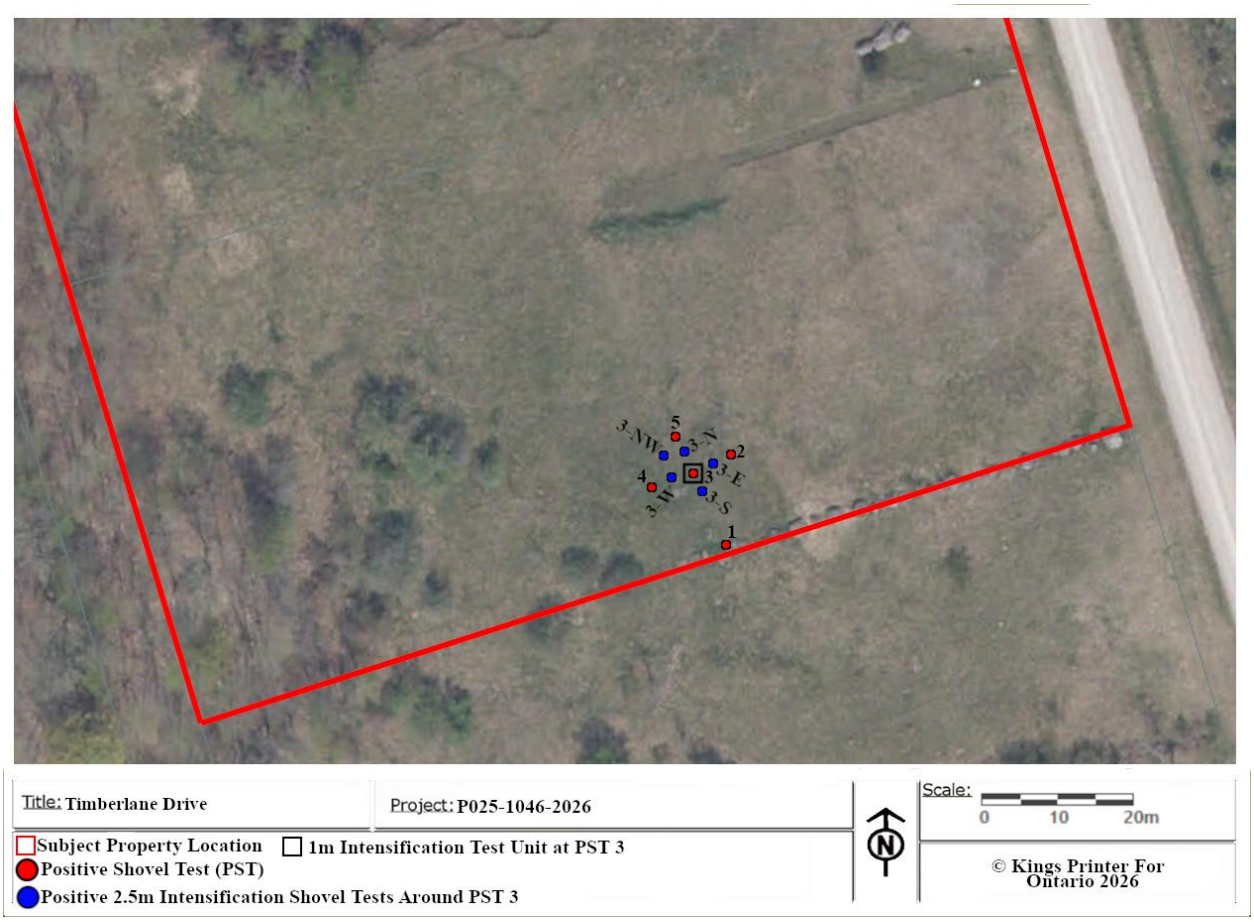
Map 10.6: Location and Orientation of Images Presented in this Report.



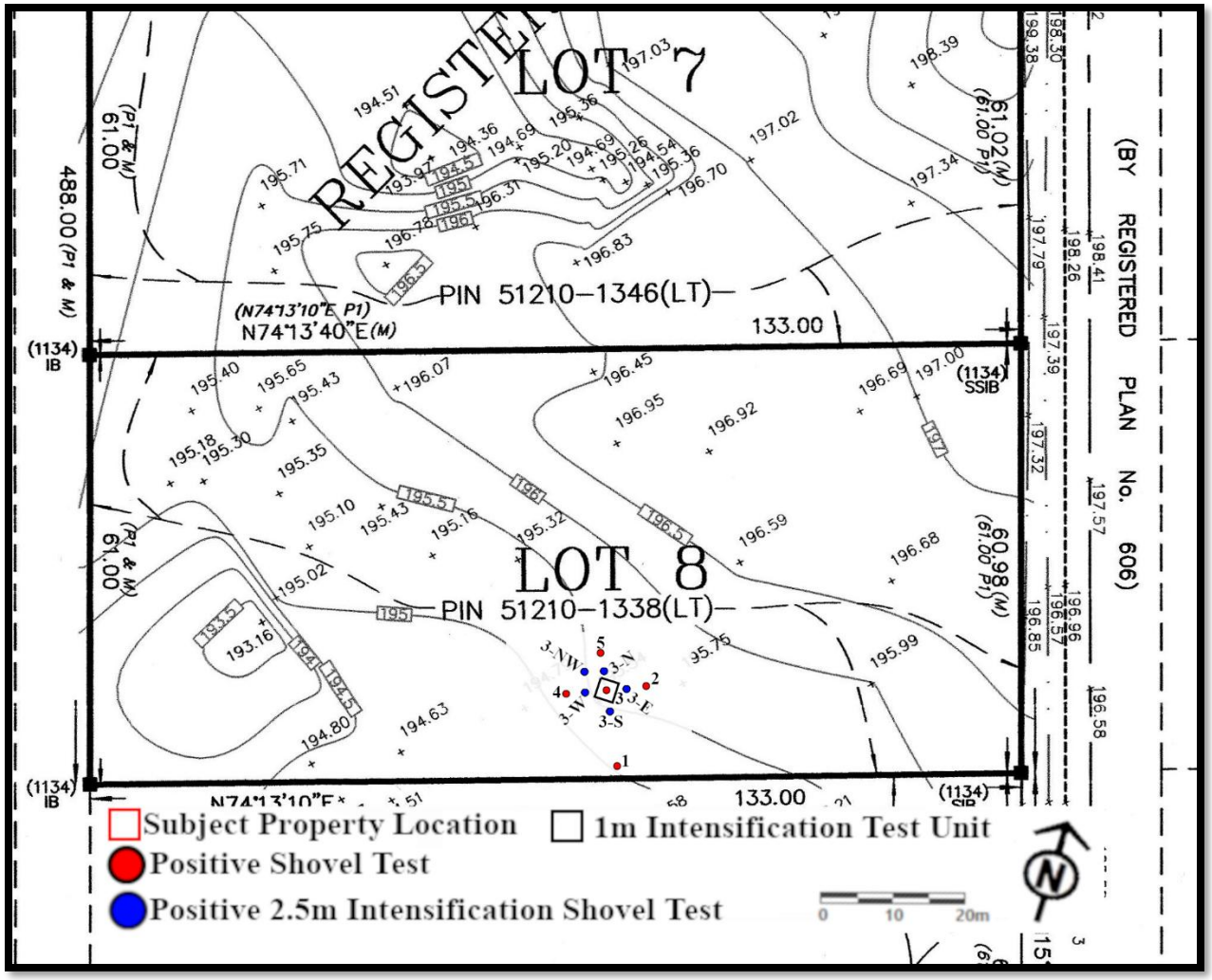
Map 10.7: 1875 H. Belden & Co. Map of Seymour Township Indicating the Approximate Location of the Subject Property.



Map 10.8: 1963 Aerial Photograph Depicting the Subject Property.

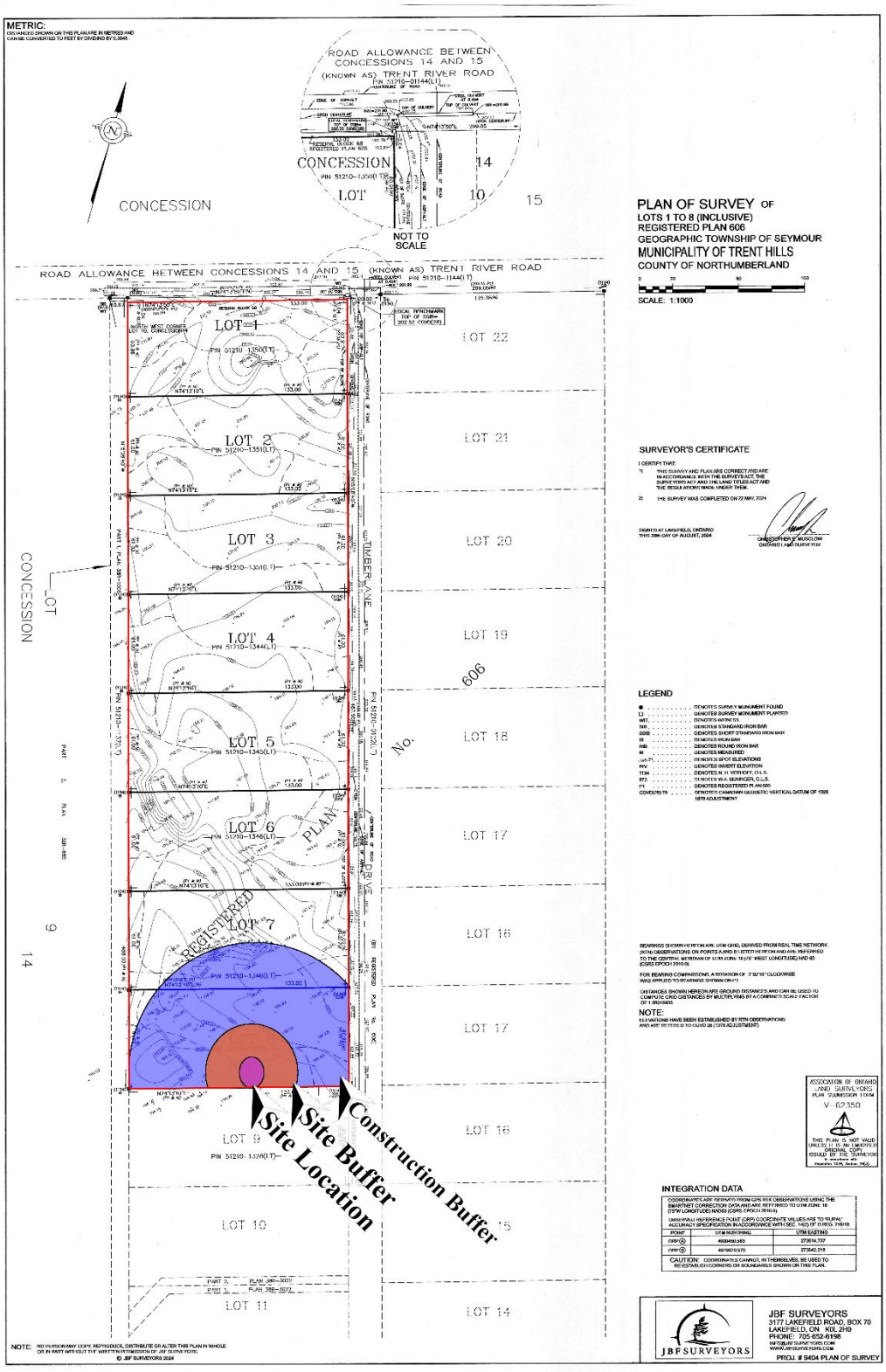


Map 10.9: Location of Positive Shovel Tests and Intensification Unit Within the Subject Property.
- Image in Supplementary Documentation -



Map 10.10: Location of Positive Shovel Tests and Intensification Unit Depicted On A Portion of The Survey Plan.

- Image in Supplementary Documentation –



Map 10.11: Location of the Site Location and Associated Buffer Depicted On An Edited Survey Plan.
- Image in Supplementary Documentation -

Appendix A: Catalog

Prov.	Qnty	Object Name	Material	Description	Location	Lot	Wgt. (g)
BcGl-6-1	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Heavily exfoliated tableware body fragment with fragmentary flow blue decoration	Positive Shovel Test 1	N/A	1.06
BcGl-6-2	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Tableware body fragment with a late pallet red floral motif	Positive Shovel Test 2	N/A	1.45
BcGl-6-3	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Tableware body fragment with possible flow blue colour bleeding	Positive Shovel Test 2	N/A	0.21
BcGl-6-4	2	Tableware Rim Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated possible rim fragment, Mend	Positive Shovel Test 2	N/A	0.71
BcGl-6-5	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated body fragment	Positive Shovel Test 2	N/A	0.45
BcGl-6-6	1	Tableware Brink Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware brink fragment with a flow blue tansferware with an interior and exterior curvilinear pattern	Positive Shovel Test 3	N/A	0.84
BcGl-6-7	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated tableware body fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3	N/A	0.26
BcGl-6-8	1	Trabecular Bone	Calcined Bone	Calcined mammalian trabecular bone fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3	N/A	0.87
BcGl-6-9	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Tableware rim fragment with a horizontal red painted band	Positive Shovel Test 3-N	N/A	0.12
BcGl-6-10	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated body fragment, Burnt	Positive Shovel Test 3-N	N/A	0.19
BcGl-6-11	1	Flat Pane	Colourless Glass	Partially melted colourless glass pane fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3-N	N/A	0.93
BcGl-6-12	1	Machine Cut and Headed Nail	Iron/Steel	Machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail	Positive Shovel Test 3-N	N/A	4
BcGl-6-13	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Ironstone	Ironstone Tableware rim fragment with an exterior curvilinear border motif	Positive Shovel Test 3-E	N/A	1.35
BcGl-6-14	1	Shell Umbo Fragment	Bivalve Shell	Bivalve shell umbo fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3-E	N/A	0.32

BcGl-6-15	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated body fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3-S	N/A	0.22
BcGl-6-16	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Yellowware	Yellowware rim fragment with an interior yellow glaze and an exfoliated exterior	Positive Shovel Test 3-W	N/A	0.62
BcGl-6-17	1	Fish Centrum Fragment	Bone	Fish vertebra centrum fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3-W	N/A	0.13
BcGl-6-18	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware rim fragment, burnt	Positive Shovel Test 3-NW	N/A	0.69
BcGl-6-19	1	Tableware Base Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware base fragment with glaze pooling, burnt	Positive Shovel Test 3-NW	N/A	0.59
BcGl-6-20	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware rim fragment	Positive Shovel Test 3-NW	N/A	0.21
BcGl-6-21	1	Tableware Brink Fragment	Ironstone	Flow blue tableware brink fragment with an interior and exterior floral and curvilinear motif, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 1 (0-10cm)	1.32
BcGl-6-22	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Terracotta	Terracotta vessel fragment with one red-brown salt glazed side and the other exfoliated	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 1 (0-10cm)	0.37
BcGl-6-23	4	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated body fragments	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.89
BcGl-6-24	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Heavily burnt hand painted or coloured decal decoration on the interior with a green-blue floral motif	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	1.77
BcGl-6-25	2	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Flow blue tableware brink fragment with an interior floral and curvilinear motif and exfoliated exterior	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.34
BcGl-6-26	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware rim fragment with blue spongeware motif	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.44
BcGl-6-27	3	Vessel Body Fragment	Ironstone	Vessel body Fragments with fragments with blue industrial slip blue band decoration	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	1.85

BcGl-6-28	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Ironstone	Vessel body fragment with an indeterminable style of blue transferware, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.37
BcGl-6-29	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware body fragment, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.44
BcGl-6-30	1	Tableware Footrim Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware footrim fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	1.66
BcGl-6-31	2	Vessel Body Fragment	Yellowware	Vessel body fragments with fragments with possible industrial slipware with tan and blue	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.37
BcGl-6-32	2	Vessel Body Fragment	Coarse Red Earthenware	Vessel body fragments with an interior speckled brown glaze and exfoliated exterior	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	14.48
BcGl-6-33	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Coarse Red Earthenware	Vessel body fragments with an interior speckled brown glaze and exfoliated exterior, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	1.31
BcGl-6-34	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Buff Coarse Earthenware	Vessel body fragment with speckled brown glaze on one side and an exfoliated other	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.39
BcGl-6-35	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Dark Olive Glass	Vessel body fragment with no manufacturing marks	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.58
BcGl-6-36	1	Ungulate Tooth Fragment	Tooth	Ungulate tooth fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	1.43
BcGl-6-37	1	Ungulate Tooth Fragment	Tooth	Ungulate tooth fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.98
BcGl-6-38	1	Maple Charcoal	Charcoal	Maple wood charcoal fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.08
BcGl-6-39	2	Plaster Fragment	Plaster	Plaster fragments	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 2 (10-20cm)	0.59

BcGl-6-40	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Vessel body fragment with a hand painted late pallet red floral motif	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.68
BcGl-6-41	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Vessel body fragment with a slip glazed brown, tan and blue possible flower motif with an undecorated obverse	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.32
BcGl-6-42	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Tableware with a blue spongeware decoration	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.15
BcGl-6-43	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated tableware rim fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.5
BcGl-6-44	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated tableware body fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.2
BcGl-6-45	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with flow blue floral motif on one side with an exfoliated other	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	1.68
BcGl-6-46	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with flow blue floral motif on one side	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.72
BcGl-6-47	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with flow blue bleeding on one side and the other is exfoliated	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.11
BcGl-6-48	1	Tableware Base Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware base fragment with flow blue floral motif on interior	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	2.08
BcGl-6-49	2	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with an indeterminable style of blue transferware, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.85
BcGl-6-50	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Undercoated tableware body fragment with one exfoliated side	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.48
BcGl-6-51	1	Tableware Base Fragment	Ironstone	Undercoated tableware base fragment with exfoliated exterior	1m Unit - Positive	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	1.43

					Shovel Test 3		
BcGl-6-52	1	Vessel Rim Fragment	Yellowware	Vessel rim fragment with a interior and exterior tan glaze with two blue linear slip bands on the exterior	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	2.46
BcGl-6-53	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Coarse Red Earthenware	Vessel body with an unglazed exterior and an exfoliated interior, and possible wheel throw mark	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	1.89
BcGl-6-54	1	Body Fragment	Terracotta	Completely exfoliated interior body fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.51
BcGl-6-55	1	Bottle Neck Fragment	Aqua Glass	Patinated aqua glass neck with possible interior tool marks	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.87
BcGl-6-56	1	Pane Fragment	Colourless Glass	Slightly curved glass pane fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	0.72
BcGl-6-57	2	Mammalian Longbone Shaft Fragment	Bone	Medium to large mammalian longbone shaft fragments	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	2.27
BcGl-6-58	1	Machine Cut and Headed Nail	Iron/Steel	Machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	2.27
BcGl-6-59	1	Sheet Metal Fragment	Steel	Sheet metal fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 3 (20-30cm)	6.32
BcGl-6-60	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Vessel body fragment with late pallet hand painted red and green floral motif	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	1.17
BcGl-6-61	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Vese body fragment with two black annular bands above/below a blue band	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.1
BcGl-6-62	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Vessel body fragment with an undeterminable blue decoration	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.14

BcGl-6-63	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Tableware body fragment with an indeterminable black transferware pattern on the exterior	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.4
BcGl-6-64	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undercoated tableware rim fragment with one exfoliated side	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.17
BcGl-6-65	5	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undercoated tableware body fragments	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	1.22
BcGl-6-66	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undercoated tableware body fragments with one exfoliated side, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.44
BcGl-6-67	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with a possible flow blue decoration, heavily exfoliated	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.69
BcGl-6-68	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with a possible flow blue decoration, exterior exfoliated	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.08
BcGl-6-69	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with a flow blue decoration on the exterior	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.59
BcGl-6-70	2	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware body fragment with flow blue bleeding	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.59
BcGl-6-71	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware body fragment, burnt	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	2.38
BcGl-6-72	1	Tableware Body Fragment	Ironstone	Undecorated tableware body fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.91
BcGl-6-73	1	Vessel Rim Fragment	Yellowware	Possible industrial slipware vessel rim fragment with a tan glaze and an exfoliated side	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.33
BcGl-6-74	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment	White Clay	Pipe bowl fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.31

BcGl-6-75	1	Bottle Base Fragment	Aqua Glass	Square or rectangular aqua glass bottle base fragment with diagonal hinge mould seems and a partial open pontil scar	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	8.64
BcGl-6-76	1	Flat Glass Fragment	Pale Aqua	Slightly curved glass pane fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.27
BcGl-6-77	1	Bottle Neck Fragment	Dark Olive Glass	Bottle neck fragments with no manufacturing marks	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	1
BcGl-6-78	1	Window Glass Fragment	Colourless Glass	Window glass fragment with pane edge	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.95
BcGl-6-79	1	Large Mammalian Flat Bone Fragment	Bone	Large mammalian flat bone fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	10.5
BcGl-6-80	1	Mammalian Flat Bone Fragment	Bone	Mammalian flat bone fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.61
BcGl-6-81	1	Maple Charcoal	Charcoal	Maple wood charcoal fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.05
BcGl-6-82	1	Hand Wrought Rose Head Nail	Iron	Hand wrought rose head nail	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	5.27
BcGl-6-83	1	Machine Cut and Headed Nail	Iron/Steel	Machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	4.18
BcGl-6-84	1	Machine Cut and Round Headed Lath Nail	Iron/Steel	Machine cut and round headed square lath nail	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.72
BcGl-6-85	1	Sheet Metal Fragment	Steel	sheet metal fragment	1m Unit - Positive Shovel Test 3	Lot 4 (30-40cm)	0.5
BcGl-6-86	1	Machine Cut and Headed Nail	Iron/Steel	Machine cut and headed 'modern' square nail	Positive Shovel Test 4	N/A	5.81

BcGl-6-87	1	Tableware Rim Fragment	Ironstone	Tableware rim fragment with an exterior flow blue curvilinear and floral motif	Positive Shovel Test 5	N/A	1.5
BcGl-6-88	1	Vessel Body Fragment	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated tableware body fragment with one exfoliated edge	Positive Shovel Test 5	N/A	0.28
BcGl-6-89	1	Bottle Neck Fragment	Aqua Glass	Mould blown bottleneck fragment with vertical mould seems	Positive Shovel Test 5	N/A	0.89