ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:
5210 and 5220 Innes Road
Parts 1 and 2 of Plan 4R-12824
Part Lot 1, Concession 8,
Geographic Township of Cumberland,
Carleton County
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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PIFs
Stage 1: P369-0354-2022
Stage 2: P369-0363-2023

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Report: MH1153-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Dymon Group of Companies (Dymon), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area at 5210 and 5220 Innes Road located on Part Lot 1 Concession 8 in the Geographic Township of Cumberland, Carleton County (Map 1). This archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa as part of the Site Plan Control process and Zoning Bylaw Amendment prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Dymon is planning to develop the property for commercial use (Map 2). This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Cumberland (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, a small portion of the development area has archaeological potential (Map 3).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated MCM archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, as well as primary historical research including: historical maps, land registry, and census records. The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals in areas of archaeological potential as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). The fieldwork was undertaken on May 9th, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny with a high of 15° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

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Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

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At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 5210 Innes Storage GP Corporation. Permission to access the study property was granted by the via the proponent prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

Notable histories of the Algonquins include: *Algonquin Traditional Culture* (Whiteduck 1995) and *Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* (Holmes and Associates 1993a).

There are a few published resources on the history of Cumberland Township. The township is briefly referred to in *Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968), but most notably in *Historical Research for Cumberland Township* (Heinz 1936), and *Memories of Cumberland Township* (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2006). Another useful resource is the *Prescott and Russell Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden 1881).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Algonquin Territory

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the Ottawa Valley for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the rideau lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The Ottawa Valley is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

The Algonquins' name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as “Algoumequin” in 1603. The name stuck and the term “Algonquin” refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term “Algonquian” which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

The earliest human occupation of the Americas has been documented to predate 14,000 years ago, however at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. when then the glacial terminus receded north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. This sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. By 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years has drained from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

The northern regions of eastern Canada were still under sheets of glacial ice as small groups of hunters first moved into the southern areas following the receding ice and water. By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario, likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader Eastern Ontario region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. As Watson suggests (Watson 1999:38), it is possible Paleo people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

Archaic period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the “Shield Archaic”. The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration,

congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rives where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

Generally, the introduction of the use of ceramics marks the transition from the Archaic Period into the Woodland period. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the Ottawa Valley region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966; Wright 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003; Hart and Brumbach 2005; Hart and Brumbach 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin people of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally

sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Algonquin people also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the "Kitchissippi") and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages' ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016).

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Algonquins occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissippirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the "Algoumequins" and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain's 1613 journey, the Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Algonquin, particularly the Kitchesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Iroquois Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Iroquois and the Algonquins when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Algonquin were allied against the Iroquois with their trade partners to the west, the Huron and the Nippissing. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Iroquois corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Iroquois exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin territory by the Iroquois nations had forced most of the Algonquin people to leave their lands in the Ottawa Valley and seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin, had been destroyed by the Iroquois Nation. The once powerful Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war

and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Iroquois raiding continued and the Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol. This type of distraction had not been part of the Algonquin world prior to the arrival of the Europeans and greatly disrupted the lives of many. There were historic reports of people remaining intoxicated for months on end, unable to hunt or look after their family. Those affected would sell all they had for liquor; there were fights, assaults, and murders. The Algonquin thought they were seeking refuge and protection amongst their French allies, but other dangers were waiting for them amongst the Europeans.

The Long Way Back

After the Iroquois Wars, the remaining Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included peoples from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the “Indian allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited”. Many of the Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Holmes and Associates 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two “protectorate” communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Algonquins living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Algonquin people continue to live in the Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Algonquin decent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land, as well as fights for hunting and fishing rights, have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of unceded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the city of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

The first survey of 47,000 acres that would become Cumberland Township took place in 1791. A second survey in 1798 stated that counties should be made up of townships within eight judicial districts: Eastern, Johnston, Midland, Home, Niagara, London, Western and Newcastle. This was executed in 1802, when the area became part of the Eastern District which consisted of the counties of Glengarry, Dundas, Leeds, and Stormont (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2006).

In the summer of 1799, Cumberland Township was named to honour Prince Ernest Augustus I, one of the numerous children of George III, who became Duke of Cumberland on 24 April 1799. By October 1799, Cumberland Township was listed as existing partly in Stormont and Dundas Counties. On January 1, 1800, Cumberland Township was included with the townships of Clarence, Gloucester, Osgoode, Russell, and Cambridge in the County of Russell, which was now included in the Eastern District (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2006).

In Russell County, the first settlements occurred along the Ottawa River. The village of Cumberland was established on the south shore of the Ottawa River in 1801. Its strategic location at the confluence of the Lievre and Ottawa Rivers made it a popular early fur trading post. Settlement is not recorded in the interior of the township prior to 1820. By 1828, there were only twelve landowners in the township (Assessment Rolls for Cumberland Township 1834).

By the mid-1800s the village of Cumberland was a major seasonal forwarding centre. A wharf allowed for mail carriers to transport communications, and the village had two telegraph offices. Cumberland also had a small ship building industry (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2006). In 1851, the population of Cumberland township was 1,659 and by 1861 had almost doubled to 2,609 (Bond 1968:22). In 1851, the township consisted of one stone house, 54 frame houses, 46 log houses, and 115 shanties. By 1861, the township had 6 stone houses, 16 frame houses, 315 log houses, and zero shanties (Bond 1968:24)

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The Crown patent for the lot was granted to Duncan McDonell in 1821, pictured on the 1825 Coffin Map (Map 4). The next year McDonell sold the land to Thomas Thain. Over a decade later, in 1835, John Thain, as heir to his father, sold the land to Samuel Gerard. Shortly thereafter, in 1837, Gerard sold the property to Robert Gillespie. The land was held by Gillespie for over 25 years before he sold the northern half to Neil McEchern in 1863, and the southern half to James McDermid in 1866(LRO (04)). The 1863 Walling map does not show any occupants of the lot at this time (Map 4). The current study area falls within the southwestern portion of the lot and therefore only the transactions relating to that portion of the lot are discussed in this report.

James McDermid sold the southern half to John Deavy in the mid 1870s. After about a decade, Deavy sold part of his land to Patrick Brennan. Unfortunately, the land registry records become illegible from the mid 1880s to the late 1890s. It does appear that at least a portion of the property was granted to Thomas Brennan at some point in the 1880s. From about 1896 and continuing well into the early 20th century, portions of the lot were mortgaged numerous times, however, the records are somewhat indecipherable (LRO (04)).

McDonell, Thain, Gerard, Gillespie, and McDermid are not obviously identified in the local census records. This could be due to various reasons, one being that they were simply absentee

landowners, holding the land for financial reasons and living somewhere else. The Deavy family, however, was present in the area for decades. At the time of the 1851 census the Deavy family was living in Goulbourn Township, on the west side of Carleton County. At the time the family consisted of William, his wife Ann, and four children including one-year-old John (Statistics Canada 1851). By the time of the 1861 census the family included nine children and is listed as living in a log house in Cumberland Township (Statistics Canada 1861). The 1871 census lists 11 children in the household ranging in ages from three to 25, the eldest child Margaret, had married and moved out by that time (Statistics Canada 1871).

There is no census record available for 1881, and by the time of the 1891 census John Deavy had married and was living with his wife Eliza Jane and their four children ranging in age from 10 to 15. Listed next door to the Deavy family is the Thomas Brennan Sr. household confirming the transactions between the two families in the land registry records. Thomas and Mary Jane Brennan are listed with their four children, aged five to 15 (Statistics Canada 1891). The 1901 census records list the Deavys in their 50s, living with three of their adult children. Next door, the Brennan household by that time consisted of Thomas Brennan Jr., and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of John and Eliza Deavy (Statistics Canada 1901). The 1911 census lists the Deavys as living on Lot 1 and 2 in Concession 8, with their son William, aged 36, and their granddaughter Eva Brennan, aged 10 (Statistics Canada 1911).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 1.3 hectare roughly square parcel located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Trim and Innes Roads. To the north is a residential subdivision, a chain link fence and overgrown fields to the east, a City of Ottawa maintenance facility to the south and a commercial development to the west. (Map 5). The development area is largely permanently wet with low lying wet areas containing deep (roughly 30 cm) of standing water and bull rushes and other aquatic plant life (Figure 1 to Figure 6). Dry areas are present around the study area where the property rises to adjacent roads (Figure 7) and along a 15 m wide corridor along most of the southern border (Figure 8).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca*. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The soil type in the study area is of the Bearbrook Series (Map 6). These soils are very important in the counties of Eastern Ontario as they constitute much of the area and are excellent soils for growing hay, oats, and fodder corn, perfect for supporting livestock and the thriving dairy industry in the area. These are clay textured soils that occur on flat or smooth topography and therefore have poor natural drainage. Due to this, the topsoil is dark and organic with a mottled clay

subsoil. In some areas there are small pockets of sand or sandy loam sitting on top of the clay which provides excellent conditions for agriculture (Report 33, Wicklund and Richards, 1962).
The surficial geology of the study area is massive well laminated clay (Map 6). It is a foreshore/basinal glaciomarine marine deposit from the Quaternary (Champlain Sea) period. It is composed of clay, silty clay and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous; locally overlain by thin sands. Upper parts are generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand.

There are no primary water sources in the immediate proximity of the study area. Cardinal Creek flows less than one kilometre to the northeast of the development property.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

No known archaeological assessments have been completed for the study area or immediately adjacent parcels. Archaeological work in the vicinity has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Projects located within the vicinity of the study property include Stage 1 and 2 assessments for a proposed subdivision on Part Lot 2 Concession 9, Cumberland Township that found no archaeological resources (Paterson Group 2018a; Paterson Group 2018b); Stage 1 and 2 assessments for a proposed subdivision located on part of Lots A, B & C, Concession 8 & 9, Cumberland Township (Swayze 2001); a Stage 1 assessment of Part Lots D and E, Concession 7 and Part Lot 21, Concession 7 in Cumberland Township (Adams Heritage Inc 2009); and a Stage 1 assessment for a hydro corridor to Quebec that passed through Cumberland Township (Kennett 1999). Paterson Group conducted a series of archaeological assessments and a mitigation of impact for a proposed subdivision to the northeast along Old Montreal Road, including the Stage 4 mitigation of the BiFu-7 historic homestead site (Paterson Group 2013a; Paterson Group 2012a; Paterson Group 2014; Paterson Group 2013b).

A Stage 1 assessment and follow-up Stage 2 assessments of the Trim Road corridor and realignment were undertaken (Archaeological Services Inc 1998; Golder Associates 2011a; Golder Associates 2011b). Trim Road, near Old Montreal Road underwent a Stage 2 assessment that found no archaeological resources (Golder Associates 2011a). Paterson Group conducted a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of 955 Dairy Road (Paterson Group 2013c) and a Stage 1 assessment of the Mondavi Court Development located at 1765 Trim Road, which found no need for further investigation (Paterson Group 2012b).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated four registered archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area. All four sites were located to the north of Innes Road, two of which Ken Swayze believes to be precontract campsites: BiFu-2 and BiFu-4. Additionally, Swayze located a Euro-Canadian farmstead site (BiFu-3) in which no artifacts were collected, and the Cardinal Creek Homestead Site (BiFu-5) which consists of a ruined shed, several building foundations, two wells, a small hill-side midden, cultivation implements spread over 30 m x 40 m area, but no artifacts were collected (Swayze 2001).The sites are listed in Table 1.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the subject property.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BiFu-2		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Camp/campsite	No Further CHVI
BiFu-3		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	No Further CHVI
BiFu-4		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Camp/campsite	No Further CHVI
BiFu-5	Cardinal Creek Homestead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	CHVI not listed

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km radius.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Cumberland (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, a small portion of the development area has archaeological potential (Map 3). More detailed analysis provides further insight into the nature of archaeological potential on the property.

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites as it falls in an area of organic soils and there are registered pre-contact Indigenous sites within 1 km of the study area.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has potential for historical period Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due to the early patent date and occupation by the Deavy family, and through the historic concession road, now Trim Road.

The study area demonstrates potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

5.0 Field Methods

The study area (1.3 ha) consists of an overgrown grassy field with topography that dips down slightly in the centre with a permanently wet area with deep standing water covering a large portion of the study area.

Stage 2 survey is not required where lands were evaluated as having no or low potential based on the identification of permanently wet areas, as per Standard 2.a.i., Section 2.1 (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, [MCM] 2011). The property was found to be largely permanently inundated as demonstrated by the presence of muti-seasonal cattails and other wet soil plants and over 30 cm of water. Accordingly, most of the study area (1.1ha) was considered to have low archaeological potential and was excluded from test pitting (Map 5) (Figure 1 to Figure 6).

Subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals in areas that retained archaeological potential as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (0.2 ha) (Figure 7 to Figure 10) (Map 5). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a handheld BadElf Surveyor GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from the georeferenced development plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Field Maps.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the assessment to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Locations of all photos included in this report are shown on Map 5, identified by figure number. Site photograph, document, and map catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

The fieldwork was undertaken on May 9th, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny with a high of 15° C. Ground conditions were excellent with limited ground cover to impede assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

6.0 Record of Finds

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area. Generally, the soils encountered during the survey were a modern gravel fill with a mottled clay matrix along with modern garbage found throughout and up to subsoil which is a grey compact clay roughly 40 cm in depth (Figure 11 to Figure 13).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with CHVI within the proposed development area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. Furthermore, according to the City of Ottawa archaeological resource management plan, a portion of the study area had archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals in areas of archaeological potential as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). There were no archaeological resources with CHVI identified within the proposed development area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation the property has low to no archaeological potential and it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

9.0 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 and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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 filed 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.

10.0 Closure

Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Dymon Group of Companies or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Matrix Heritage Inc.

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Senior Archaeologist

Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P
Senior Archaeologist

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12.0Images

Figure 1: General wet conditions of study area (MH1153-D001).

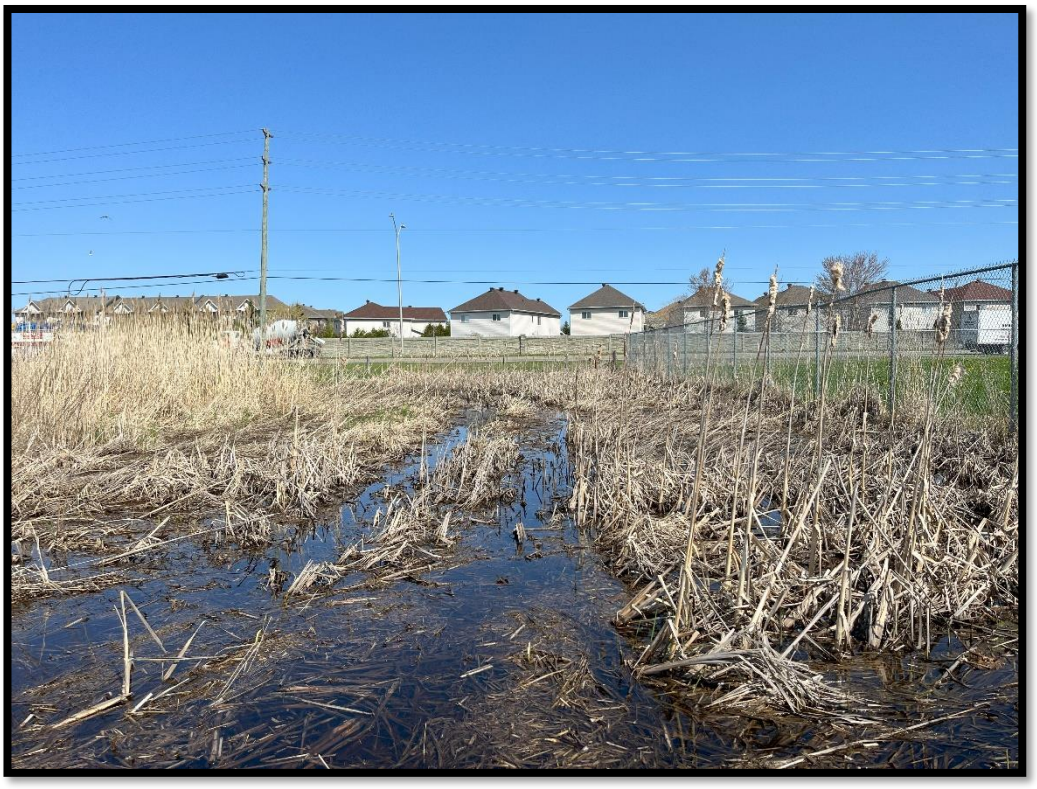

Figure 2: General wet conditions of study area with bullrushes (MH1153-D005).

Figure 3: General wet conditions of study area (MH1153-D006).

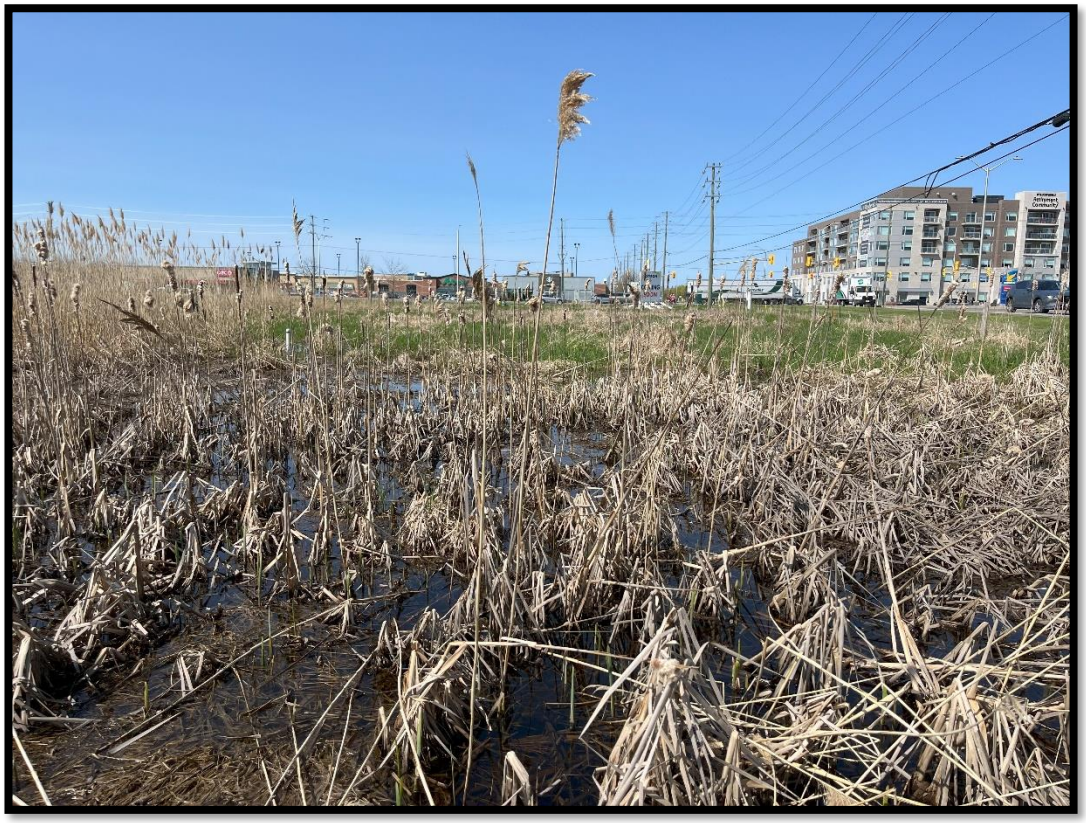

Figure 4: General wet conditions of study area with bullrushes (MH1153-D008).

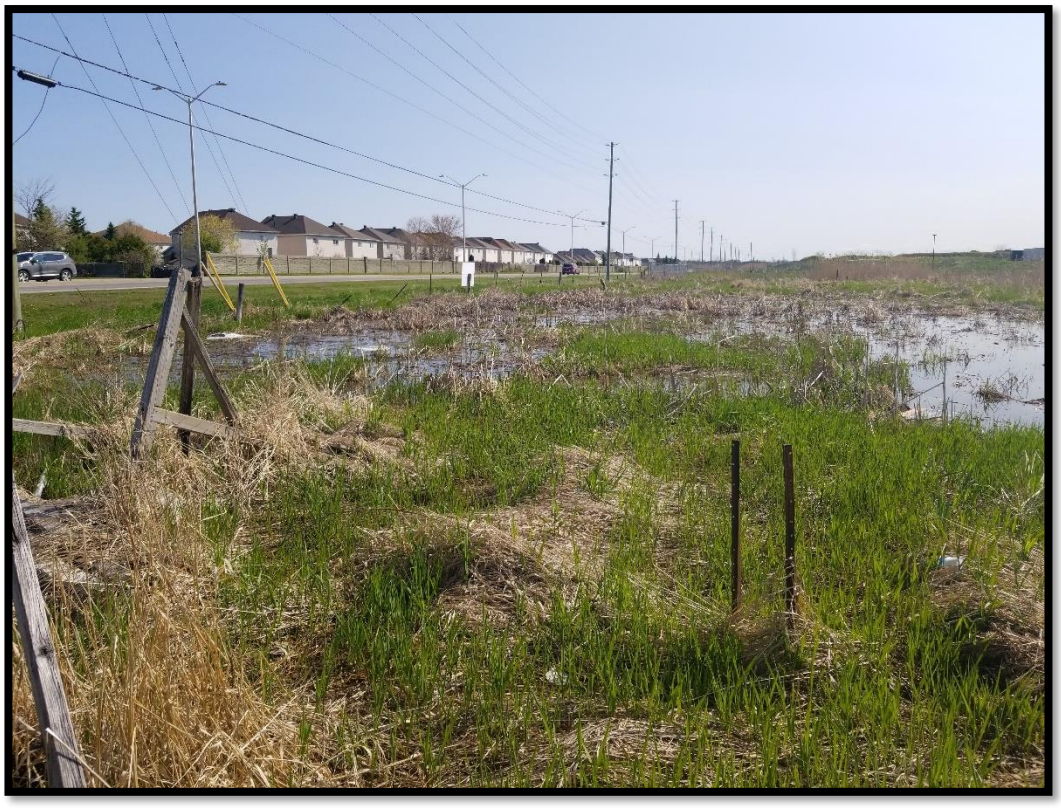

Figure 5: General wet conditions of study area (MH1153-D010).

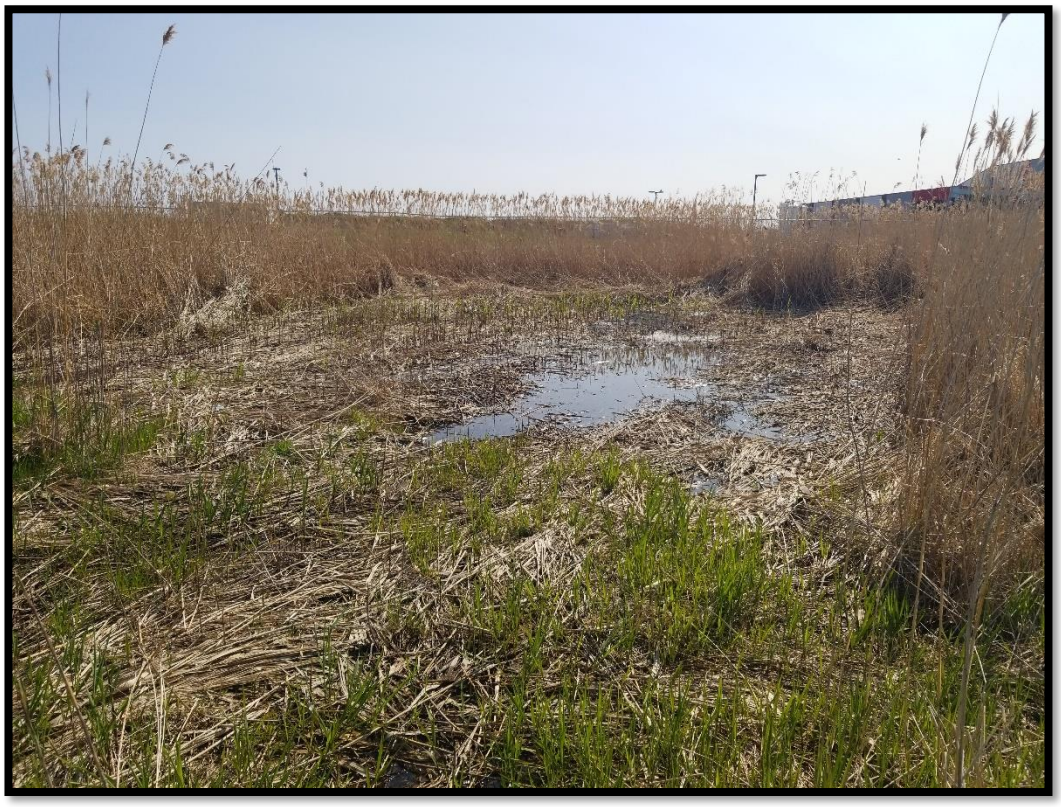

Figure 6: General wet conditions of study area (MH1153-D020).

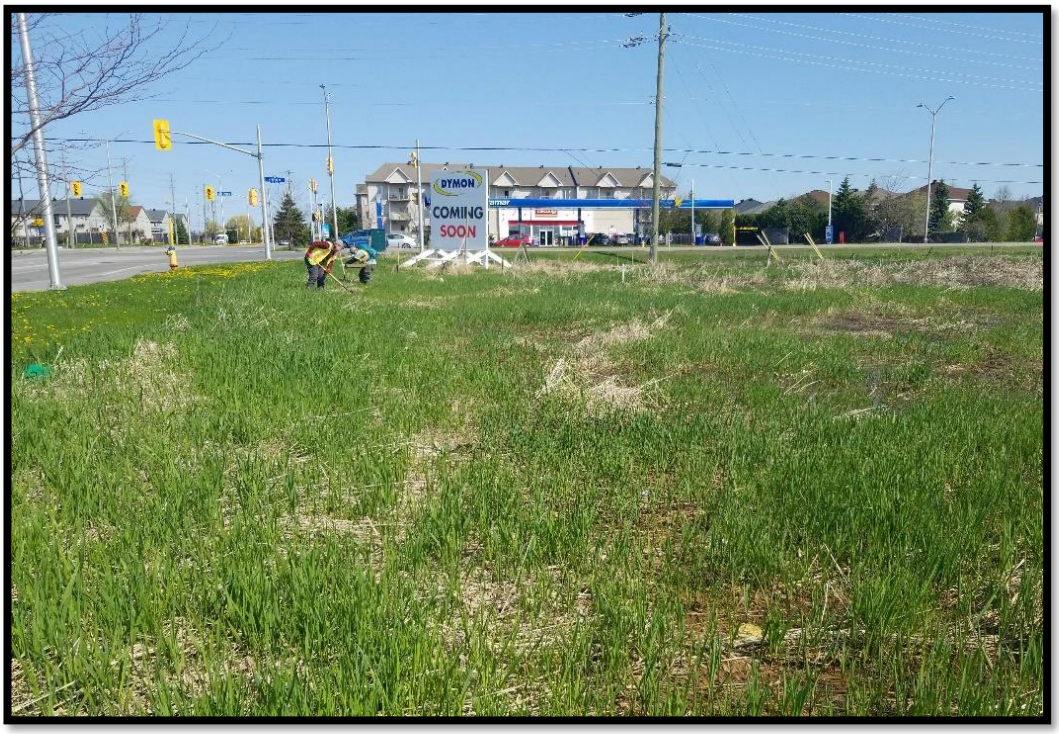

Figure 7: Test pitting in progress (MH1153-D014).

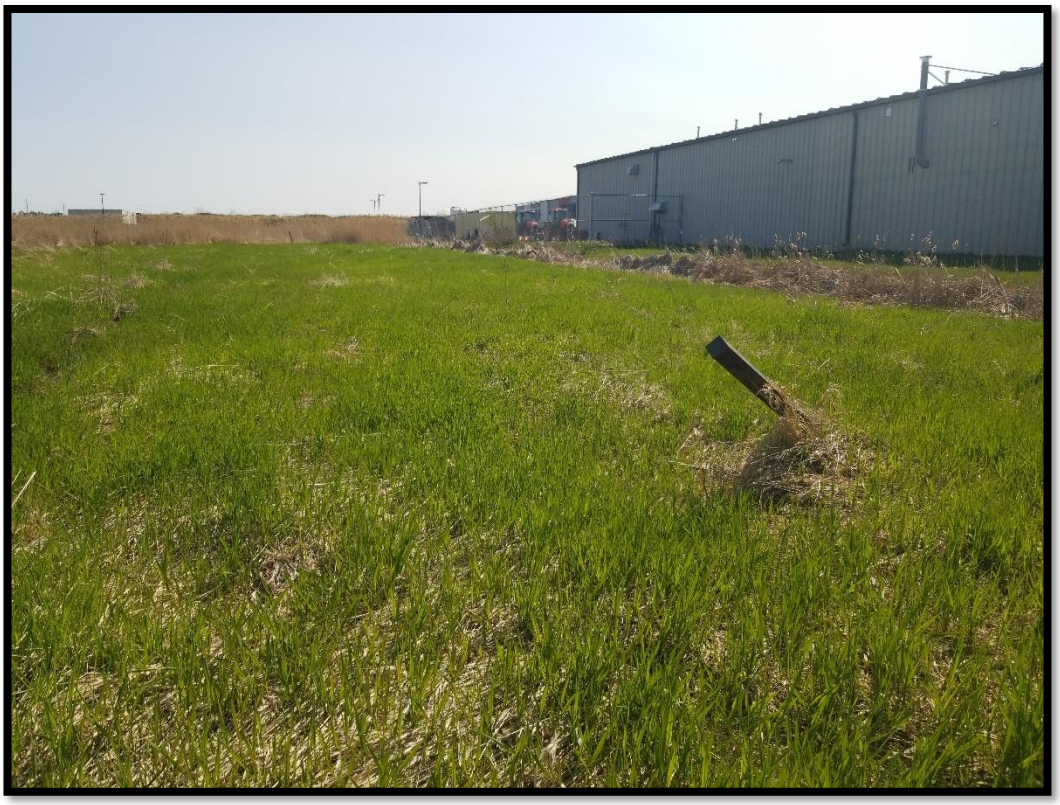

Figure 8: Dry conditions along southern border of study area (MH1153-D017).

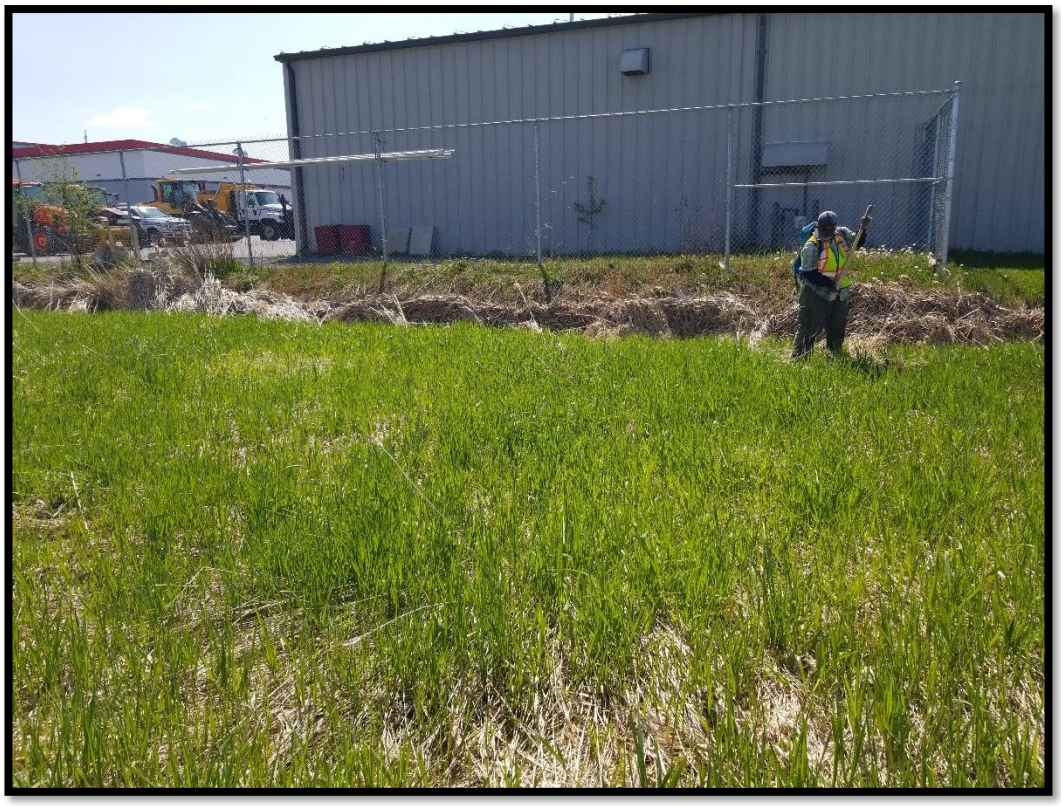

Figure 9: Test pitting in progress (MH1153-D035).

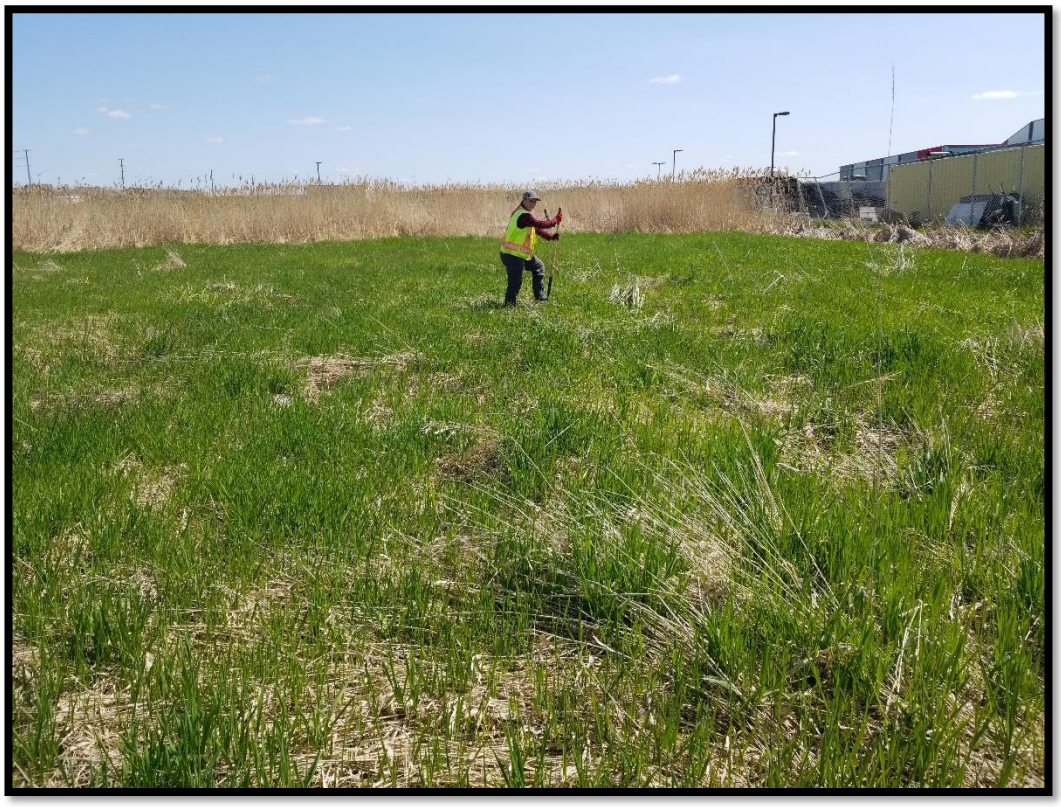

Figure 10: Test pitting in progress (MH1153-D036).

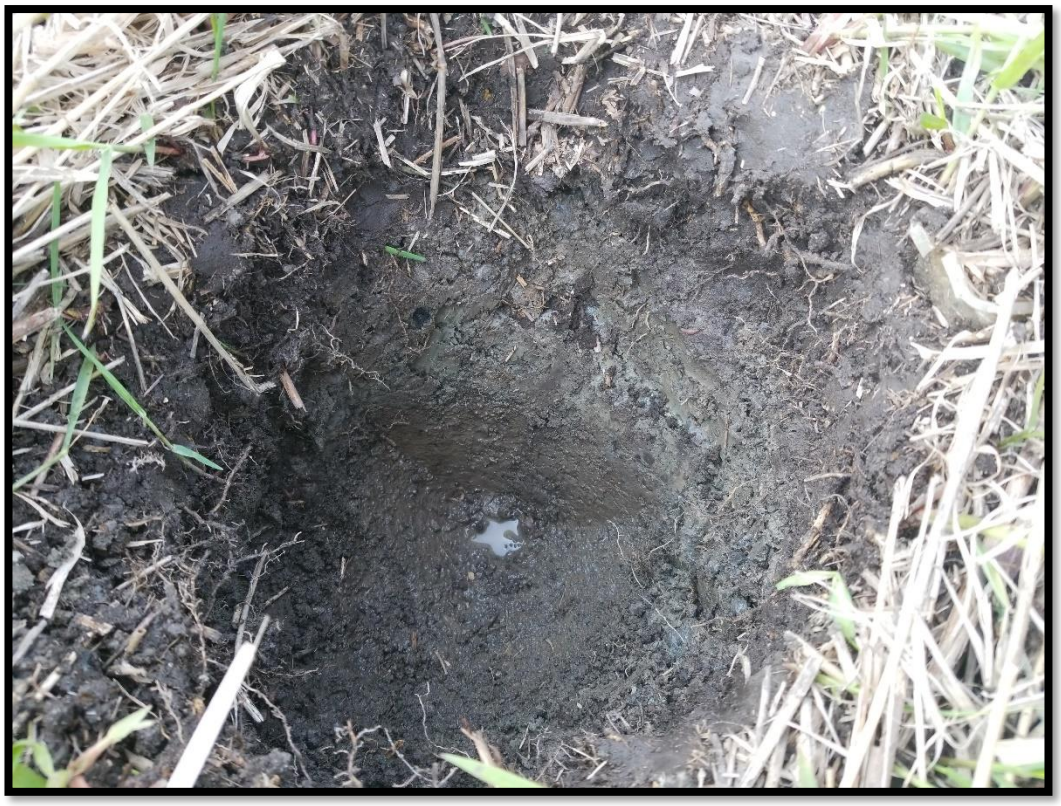

Figure 11: General soil conditions (MH1153-D028).

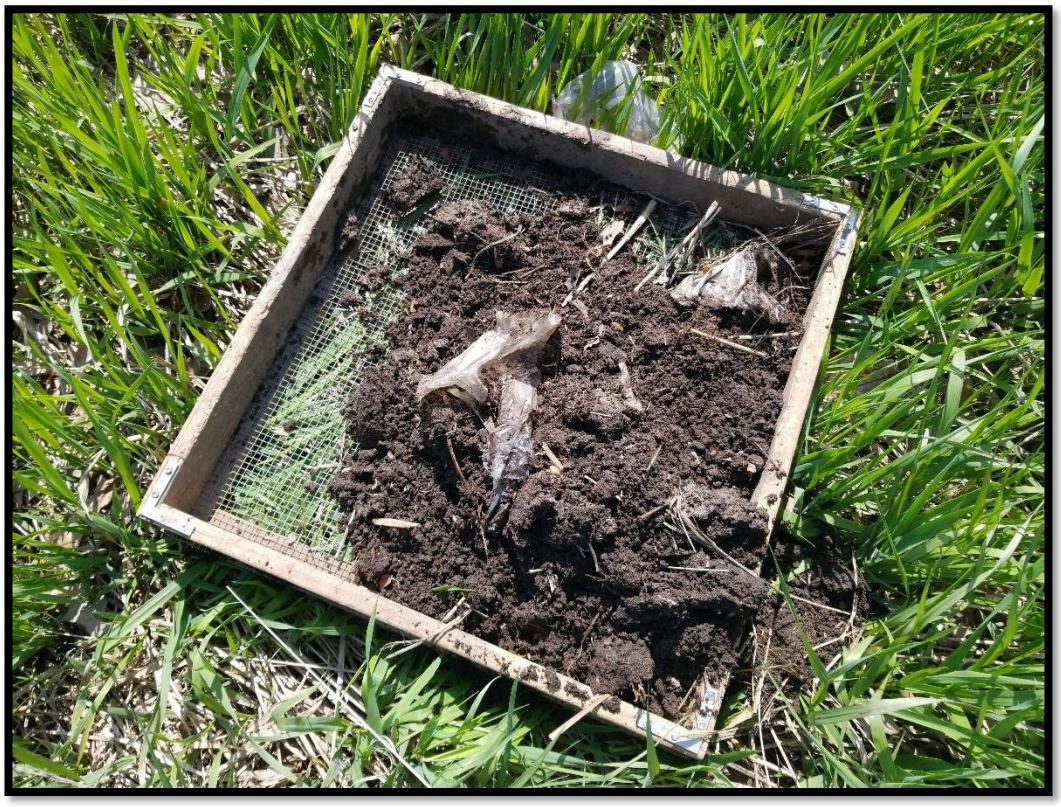

Figure 12: Disturbed soil conditions with modern garbage (MH1153-D030).

Figure 13: Disturbed soil conditions with gravel fill (MH1153-D031).

13.0Maps

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1153-D001	General wet conditions of study area	340	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D002	General wet conditions of study area	25	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D003	General wet conditions of study area	180	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D004	General wet conditions of study area	45	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D005	General wet conditions of study area	340	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D006	General wet conditions of study area	13	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D007	General wet conditions of study area	355	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D008	General wet conditions of study area	250	May-9-2023	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1153-D009	General wet conditions of study area	101	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D010	General wet conditions of study area	59	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D011	Dry conditions in northwest corner of study area	356	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D012	General wet conditions of study area	114	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D013	General wet conditions of study area	95	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D014	Test pitting in progress	11	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D015	General wet conditions of study area	92	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D016	General wet conditions of study area	47	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D017	Dry conditions along southern border of study area	99	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D018	Dry conditions along southern border of study area	64	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D019	General wet conditions of study area	34	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D020	General wet conditions of study area	97	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D021	General wet conditions of study area	37	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D022	General wet conditions of study area	35	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D023	General wet conditions of study area	192	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D024	General wet conditions of study area	105	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D025	General wet conditions of study area	253	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D026	General wet conditions of study area	216	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D027	Test pitting in progress	203	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D028	General soil conditions	233	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D029	Disturbed soil conditions with modern garbage	296	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D030	Disturbed soil conditions with modern garbage	135	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D031	Disturbed soil conditions with gravel fill	100	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D032	Test pitting in progress	153	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D033	Disturbed soil conditions with mottled clay topsoil	17	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D034	Disturbed soil conditions with modern garbage	21	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D035	Test pitting in progress	148	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D036	Test pitting in progress	84	May-9-2023	M. Hunter
MH1153-D037	Disturbed soil conditions with mottled clay topsoil	1	May-9-2023	M. Hunter

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1153	5210 & 5220 Innes ST 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	M. Hunter

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Methods, Conditions, and Key	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer