ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment

St. Faustina, 2835 Old Montreal Road, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Cumberland, Russell County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario

Archaeological Licensee: Bradley Drouin (P311)

MCM PIF Number: P311-0395-2026

Submitted to:

Camille Lewis
CSV Architects
190 O'Connor Street, Suite 100
Ottawa, ON

Submitted by:

True North Archaeological Services Inc.
220 Terence Mattews Crescent, Unit 2D, Ottawa K2M 0E2

TNAS Project Number: 2025095

15 October 2026

Distribution List

1 e-copy – CSV Architects

1 e-copy – True North Archaeological Services Inc.

1 e-copy – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Project Personnel

Client Contact:	Camille Lewis, CSV Architects
Project Manager:	Bradley Drouin, MA (P311)
Licensed Archaeologist:	Bradley Drouin, MA
Field Director:	Kelly Berckmans, BA (R1453)
Field Technicians:	Emily Moquin, BA
Report Preparation:	Jesse Hume, BA (R1254)
	Gabryell Kurtzrock Belyea, MA (P1195)
	Kelly Berckmans, BA (R1453)
Senior Technical Review:	Bradley Drouin, MA (P)
Spatial IM:	Gabryell Kurtzrock Belyea, MA

Report Abbreviations

TNAS	True North Archaeological Services Inc.
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
PIF	Project Information Form issued by the MCM
BP	Years Before Present
ASDB	Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
ha	Hectare
m	Metre
cm	Centimetre

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

True North Archaeological Services Inc. (TNAS) was retained by CVS Architects to undertake a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Cumberland Township, Russell County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario. The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the 2.42 hectare (ha) Project Area was completed to support the construction of the proposed St. Faustina Parish.

The objectives of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment were to provide background research on the Project Area, determine the archaeological potential of the Project Area, to document archaeological resources observed within the Project Area and to recommend appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological resources found.

Archaeological evidence for Indigenous land use within Russell County dates to at least as early as the Early Archaic Period (9,000 – 8,000 BP). Permanent Euro-Canadian immigration to Cumberland Township dates to the end of the 18th century. The 1861 H.F. Walling map of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell depicts at least five buildings within Lot 12, Concession 1 north of Old Montreal and the 1881 Belden map of Cumberland Township shows several structures in or near the north end of Lot 12. The 1908 topographic map shows the area has been cleared of forest. An aerial image taken in 1976 confirms the Project Area consists of an open field and an aerial image taken in 1996 confirms little change has occurred within the Project Area.

The Stage 1 portion of the archaeological assessment determined the Project Area has archaeological potential due to its proximity to the Ottawa River, areas of early Euro-Colonial Settlement and a previously identified archaeological site. The BjFu-2 Wilson site is a registered archaeological site located 114 m from the Project Area.

As per standard 1C and 1D of Section 1.4.1 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required within 300 m of a previously identified archaeological sites, water sources, and areas of early Euro-Colonial settlement as well as areas within 100 m of early historic transportation routes.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed by means of pedestrian and test pit survey at 5 m intervals on 25 June 2026.

No archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 field investigation, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the Project Area.

The results of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment documented within this report formed the basis for the following recommendations:

The results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment documented within this report formed the basis for the following recommendations:

1) There are no further archaeological concerns for the 2.42 hectare Project Area as illustrated on Maps 9 and 10.

2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the 2.42 hectare Project Area, located in Part Lot 12, Concession 1, Cumberland Township, City of Ottawa not under assessment as part of the current study, further Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments may be required.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing obligations in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

Table of Contents

Project Personnel ..... **iii**
Report Abbreviations ..... **iii**
Executive Summary ..... **iv**
1.0 Project Context **1**
1.1 Development Context 1
1.2 Objectives 1
2.0 Historic Context **2**
1.3.1 Regional Indigenous Context 2
1.3.2 European Contact and Post-Contact Period 5
2.4 Contextual Project Area History 8
3.0 Archaeological Context **9**
3.1 Project Area Environment and Landscape 9
3.2 Previously Completed Archaeological Assessments Within 50 Metres of Project Area 10
3.3 Known Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of Project Area 10
3.3.1 Wilson Site – BjFu-2 10
3.4 Assessment of Archaeological Potential 11
4.0 Field Methods **12**
5.0 Record of Finds **13**
6.0 Analysis and Conclusions **13**
7.0 Recommendations **14**
8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation **15**
9.0 Report Limitations **16**
10.0 References **17**
11.0 Images **20**
12.0 Maps **26**
13.0 Signature Page **38**

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

True North Archaeological Services Inc. (TNAS) was retained by CSV Architects to undertake a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments (AA) for 2835 Old Montreal Road, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Cumberland Township, Russell County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the 2.42 hectare (ha) Project Area was completed to support development of the proposed St. Faustina Parish place of worship, as the property is situated within an area identified by the City of Ottawa's archaeological master plan as retaining archaeological potential (ASI 1999).

This archaeological assessment was triggered by the requirements of the Planning Act, 1990, in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, 1990. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Specifically, the project was completed as a required study as part of the Site Plan Control Application.

Permission to access the Project Area to complete the archaeological assessment was provided by Camille Lewis, Associate, CSV Architects, with no restrictions or limitations.

1.2 Objectives

This Stage 1 and 2 AA was completed to assess the archaeological potential of the Project Area (Stage 1), as well as to complete an archaeological testing program (Stage 2) to identify archaeological resources within the Project Area. The objectives of a Stage 1 and 2 AA are based on principals outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (consolidated 2007) and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, this Stage 1 and 2 AA was completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the Project Area's geography, environment, cultural history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the Project Area's archaeological potential and assess whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring additional archaeological assessment;
- To document observed archaeological resources on the property;
- Determine whether further work within the Project Area is required based on findings of the current investigation; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified, if applicable.

2.0 Historic Context

1.3.1 Regional Indigenous Context

The following historical narrative is intended to provide a general overview of the interpreted land use during the "Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Periods" within the vicinity of the current Project Area. This historical overview generally reflects inferences and interpretations based on archaeological and historical interpretations primarily made by non-Indigenous representatives.

This section is intended to provide a general historical overview that can be referenced when determining the potential for archaeological resources within the current Project Area. The text and comments below, including the cited references, may reflect archaeological literature within general publications, but may not represent the opinions of those Indigenous communities whose history it is purported to reflect.

Paleo Period (Before 9,000 B.P.)

The Paleo Period represent a temporal classification developed by archaeologists and may not necessarily reflect the current world view of Indigenous peoples. Based on archaeological research, human occupation of eastern Ontario dates back approximately 11,000 years before present (BP) depending on the sources that are reviewed. This time period is commonly referred to by archaeologists as the Paleo Period. Following the period of deglaciation, much of eastern Ontario was inundated by the Champlain Sea, which is interpreted to have extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating around Petawawa in the west (Watson 1999). The exact western boundary is undetermined as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

During the Paleo Period (13,000 – 9,500 BP) the Project Area would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, although as the Champlain Sea receded during the Late Paleo Period (9,500 – 9,000 BP) it is likely that people migrated along the changing waterfront landscape where vegetation was being re-established (Watson 1999). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence Paleo Period land use in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have indicated these early sites may be identified within the 550 ft (167.6 m) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976). As the majority of the material remains collected from Paleo Period sites are typically manufactured from stone, representative diagnostic materials include finely crafted lanceolate type projectile points that typically exhibit parallel flake scars and as well as flutes for easier hafting (Ellis and Deller 1997).

By the Late Paleo Period (9,500 - 9,000 BP), enclosed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements became established in eastern Ontario, with contemporary populations traversing large territories in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. The transition to the Late Paleo Period also included projectile points comprised of smaller unfluted projectiles along with lanceolate parallel flaked stemmed and non-stemmed Plano points, while hunting strategies may have transitioned from communal groups to more individualized pursuits (Ellis and Deller 1997). Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Paleo Period spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes area and north of Kingston (Watson 1982). Given the paucity of sites within Ontario compared to later Periods, and the lack of organic remains, minimal tangible materials have been recovered to provide insights into past human practices during this period. However, it is suggested contemporary populations were highly mobile hunters and gatherers

relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment (Ellis and Deller 1997; Ellis 2013).

A search of the MCM's archaeological site database indicates there is one registered archaeological site dating to the Initial Holocene Period within the City of Ottawa, the Holy Spirit site (BhFx-33) located approximately 47 km to the west of the Project Area (MCM 2026).

The Archaic Period (9,000 – 2,950 BP)

During the Early Archaic Period (9,000 – 8,000 BP), a gradual increase in atmospheric humidity in conjunction with warmer summers influenced the environmental landscape within the general Project Area vicinity. Fossil pollen and spore identification from sedimentation cores lifted from Lovesick Lake provided evidence of climate change, with jack pine forests becoming dominant during the beginning of the Early Archaic Period (Teichroeb 2007).

Concurrent with the environmental evolution were notable diagnostic technological changes including the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points used for hunting. Other significant innovations included the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which may reflect an emerging woodworking industry.

As more land became accessible following the retreat of the glacial lakes and the warming climate, Middle Holocene populations continued as hunter-gatherers; however, they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. It is during the Archaic Period that there is also a distinct shift in technology with Archaic Period Peoples beginning to grind stones such as slate, granite, schist and limestone (Ellis 2013). In addition, the fine craftsmanship observed on Archaic Period projectile points is no longer as prevalent and is replaced by smaller projectile points that were either stemmed or corner notched. This technological transition observed in the projectile point styles is related to a shift from using spears as a primary hunting tool to atlatls (Ellis et al 1990). Although Paleo Period workmanship of stone tools had transitioned by the Archaic Period, the overall tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities.

Trade connections across vast territories continued through the Archaic Period with Late Archaic Period sites documented in greater numbers compared to Early and Middle Archaic Period, suggesting the local population was rapidly expanding (Laliberté 1998; Bursey et al. 2013).

There are 52 Archaic Period archaeological sites registered within the City of Ottawa (MCM 2025), of which 40 sites date to the Early Archaic Period, 6 sites date to the Middle Archaic Period, 5 sites date to the Late Archaic Period, and one site dating to the general Archaic Period. The nearest registered Archaic Period archaeological site to the Project Area is the Taite Site, an Early Archaic Period campsite located approximately 3 km to the south.

Woodland Period (2,950 – 500 BP)

The Early Woodland Period (2,950 – 2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the introduction of ceramic technology. The first pots were thick walled and friable, suggesting they may have been primarily used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence et al. 1990). These early vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. There have also been numerous Early

Woodland Period sites identified where ceramics were absent from the recovered assemblage, suggesting ceramic vessels may not have been completely integrated within the daily lives of Early Woodland Period populations.

Besides the addition of ceramic technology, the cultural affinity of Early Woodland Period inhabitants shows a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continued to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland Period varieties have "pop-eyes" that protrude from the sides of their heads (Spence et al. 1990). Another example of general continuity from the terminal segment of the Middle Holocene is represented by the thin, well-made projectile points, although the Early Woodland Period variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance (Spence et al. 1990).

The Early Woodland Period can be further sub-divided into the Meadowood and Middlesex complexes. Meadowood sites are typically found in southern Ontario while Middlesex complex sites are generally found within eastern Ontario. During the Early Woodland Period groups continued to live primarily as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as the earlier Archaic Period populations had done with the exception of what appears to be more complex ceremonial and burial practices (Spence et al. 1990). Extensive trade networks are evidenced by the inclusion of funerary objects made from exotic and non-local materials. Specifically, for the Middlesex complex in Ontario, it appears that they were heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley as well as Early Late Holocene populations within modern-day New York State. Significant Middlesex complex sites within eastern Ontario include the Morrison's Island-2 site located on Morrison's Island in the Ottawa River, the Long Sault Island Mounds in the St. Lawrence River, and the Mound Site located on Tremont Park Island in the St. Lawrence River (Spence et al. 1990).

There is one registered Early Woodland Period archaeological site within Carleton County. The BhFx-66 site is located 47 km west of the Project Area.

The transition from the Early to Middle Woodland Period (*ca*. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) is not well defined but can be characterized by an overall increase in decorative styles found on ceramic pots. It is also during this period that regional variants slowly begin to become more evident with three distinct complexes. Within southern Ontario, the Saugeen and Couture complexes are predominant while in eastern and south-central Ontario, Point Peninsula is the predominant complex. Sites associated with the Point Peninsula complex are typically found between the Algonquin Park area east to the St. Lawrence River (Spence et al. 1990).

Due to an increase in overall sites documented within eastern and south-central Ontario, archaeologists have developed a better understanding of how Woodland Period inhabitants utilized the land, which generally reflected more seasonal rounds of hunting and gathering exploiting local flora and fauna within defined territories. During the late fall and winter, small groups would utilize inland "family" hunting areas while in the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish and hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. Within the archaeological record, there's an overall increase in the number of archaeological sites dating to the Middle Woodland Period compared to the Archaic Period and Early Woodland Period (Spence et al. 1990). This increase has been attributed to an overall expansion in the Middle Woodland Period population.

There are several Middle Woodland Period sites documented in the South Nation Drainage Basin near Casselman and further south near Winchester and along the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), as well as at Lac Leamy (Laliberté 1995). The closest Middle Woodland Period Archaeological site to the Project Area is BiFw-101 which is multi-component campsite occupied from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland period, with a large Middle Woodland Component, and is located approximately 27 km west of the Project Area within Vincent Massey Park.

Food sources such as tree nuts and a proliferation of plant greens and seeds were also utilized during the Middle Late Holocene. The seasonal variety and relative dependability of these foods encouraged population growth in many areas. The land use patterns reflected from archaeological investigations of Middle Late Holocene sites generally reflect densely occupied locations that appear on the valley floor of major rivers, often producing sites with significant artifact deposits. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, many Middle Late Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied periodically over the course of the year and situated to take advantage of the greatest number of resources. There are also numerous small upland Middle Late Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps where localized natural resources were exploited (MCR 1981).

Ceramics within the Point Peninsula Complex are commonly associated with the Vinette 2 series and are constructed with conoidal or sub-conoidal bases, with slightly flaring rims. Exterior surfaces tend to be smoothed or brushed while the interiors are combed. There is also evidence of modified bone and antler tools consisting of harpoons, combs, fish hooks, and various other tools. Typical lithic assemblages during this complex consist of scrapers, axes, adzes, as well as corner and side notched projectile points, as well as un-notched points (Spence et al. 1990).

The transition from the Middle to Late Woodland Period is marked by the introduction of triangular projectile point styles and cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics, which are associated with the Princess Point Complex (Martin 2004; Crawford et al. 1997; Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990; Ritchie 1971), although these attributes may not always reflect diagnostic components of specific Nations as many interacted and shared cultural traits.

Many of the villages maintained by Indigenous People who established agricultural economies during the Late Woodland Period included palisades that enclosed community longhouses (Fox 1990; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990), with the villages often surrounded by gardens and field crops, which were worked by the clan families of the village (Hill 2017).

There are 2 registered Late Woodland Period archaeological sites within 40 km of the Project Area. The closest to the Project Area are the BiFw-101 site and the BhFw-110 site.

Early contact with European explorers at the end of the Late Woodland Period resulted in changes to the traditional lifestyles of many Indigenous populations, influencing settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases also significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic decrease in population size (Warrick 2000).

1.3.2 European Contact and Post-Contact Period

The Algonquin Nation had long been established along the Ottawa River and its tributary valleys when the French arrived in the area. Samuel de Champlain met with several Algonquin representatives in 1603 shortly after he established the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence River at Tadoussac

(AOO 2013), with Étienne Brûlé generally acknowledged as the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa Valley area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610 and with the aid of Algonquin guides proceeded to explore the interior of Canada (AOO 2013).

Another French expedition led by Nicholas de Vignau traveled along the Ottawa River through the Ottawa Valley area in 1611 (Pendergast 1999), followed by Samuel de Champlain in 1613 who led the French voyageurs from Montreal to Morrison Island along the Ottawa River (Croft 2006), which was commonly known as the Grand River (*Kichi Sibi* in Algonquin) or the River of the Algoumequin (Pilon 2005). Champlain again encountered Algonquin community members in the Ottawa Valley area in 1615, with many living in regional groups around the Madawaska River, Muskrat Lake, along the Ottawa River above and below Morrison Island, and also along the Mattawa River to Lake Nipissing (AOO 2013).

The French established a relationship with the Algonquin communities around the Ottawa Valley that provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade as the two groups developed close relations throughout the 17th century (Trigger and Day 1994). The colonial economic wealth stimulated by the French fur trade in the early 17th century promoted the rapid expansion northward, with the Ottawa River providing the opportunity to transport goods to the western trading posts on the lakes by canoe, which could not be accomplished by the larger sailing vessels operating on Lake Ontario (Adney and Chapelle 2014).

Competition for furs increased existing tensions between the Algonquin communities and their Indigenous neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations, residing to the south around the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario areas. The 17th century saw a long period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee communities that resulted in the significant disruption of trade. Mohawk raids against Algonquin villages in the Upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulted in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages (Trigger and Day 1994). Some Algonquins found refuge in French settlements such as Trois-Rivieres, Quebec City, Sillery, and Montreal while others may have relocated to interior locations along the Ottawa River's tributaries (Holmes 1993). At the end of the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee were driven out of much of southern Ontario by the Mississauga though they continued to occupy areas within eastern Ontario on a seasonal basis.

In 1701, representatives from the Haudenosaunee and more than 20 Anishinaabeg Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in the Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French Governor Callière (Johnston 2006; Johnston 2004). A peace treaty between the Anishinaabeg and the Kanien'kehá:ka (Mohawk) was agreed to once again share in the bounty of the territory as partners (One Dish, One Spoon), although this partnership was strained by the "Great Imbalance" represented by the fur trade with European capitalists (Monague 2022).

The resulting treaty document signed at Montreal was not the only record made of the Peace between the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee. At a council held at Lake Superior, the Haudenosaunee secured peace by delivering a wampum belt to the Anishinaabeg. This belt was carried by successive generations of leaders who were charged with remembering the meaning of symbols worked upon the shell beads and each generation had a responsibility to renew the peace forged by their ancestors (Johnston 2006).

Between 1712-1716, Algonquin communities continued to utilize the Ottawa Valley and were also observed along the Gatineau River with the primary Haudenosaunee occupation located south of the St. Lawrence River (Holmes 1993).

Following the Seven Years' War in the mid-18th century, the defeat of the French, Algonquin, and their allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in southern

Quebec and eastern Ontario as the British seized former French colonies. Shortly after the French abandonment around the Great Lakes, English merchant Alexander Henry ventured into the Great Lakes area where he communicated with Anishinaabeg leader Minavanana in September 1761. Henry was informed that the English would suffer retaliation for Anishinaabeg war losses unless the English King made peace with them, with many of the former French forts in the Great Lakes region within Anishinaabeg control. In response, King George III issued a Royal Proclamation on 7 October 1763 acknowledging that Indigenous Nations residing on all lands outside the boundaries of the settled colonies "not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds" (Reimer 2019, p. 38). The territory reserved for Indigenous Nations encompassed the entire Great Lakes region and peace was secured following discussions between the British and more than 1,500 Anishinaabeg leaders at Niagara Falls in July 1764 where the alliance was sealed by two magnificent wampum belts (Johnston 2006).

The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the traditional Algonquin lands between two colonial government administrations (AOP 2012). This legislative act does not seem to have negatively influenced trade between the British and local Indigenous communities as the recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle fragments and glass beads) from Indigenous sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between the Indigenous communities and the European explorers traversing the Ottawa River during this period.

Land Treaties

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French, with the British much more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by Europeans rather than establishing communal relationships. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec and although the proclamation recognized Indigenous rights to their land and hunting grounds, it also included stipulations where these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994).

Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The British implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land were intended to cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum.

The Project Area is situated within the land encompassed by the Crawford's Purchases. The Crawford's Purchases took place in 1783 and were intended to provide land to Loyalist refugees and their Indigenous allies (Ontario 2024). The negotiation took place between Captain William Redford Crawford and the Mississaugas and Chief Mynass from the Lake of Two Mountains (Boileau 2020). The Algonquins whose southern territory was included within the lands of the Purchase were excluding from the discussions (Surtees 1994). In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquin and Nipissing communities the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the British did little to prevent additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

A reserve was purchased for use by the Algonquins in Golden Lake in 1873, now known as Pikwàkanagàn (AOO 2013; Holmes 1993). Additional reserves and settlements for the Algonquin community members were also established in Quebec during the mid-20th century, although these reserves only secured a small fragment of what once had been the original homeland of the Algonquins (AOO 2013).

The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation was established in the 1850s and is located approximately 100 km north of Ottawa (Kitigan Zibi 2021). Originally known as Maniwaki and then River Desert, the community took the name Kitigan Zibi in 1994 (Quebec ND).

The Algonquin never surrendered their territory by treaty, sale or conquest and petitions to remove settlers from their lands and to have their title recognized date back to 1772. The Algonquin of Pikwàkanagàn set in motion the ongoing land claims process in 1983 when they presented their comprehensive claim to the Government of Canada and, in 1985, to the Government of Ontario. It was not until 1991 and 1992 that the land claim was accepted by the provincial and federal governments, respectively. In 1994, the three parties signed a Framework for Negotiations Agreement, outlining shared objectives (Tomiak 2016).

An agreement-in-principal was finalized in December 2012 and has since been subject to community consultations. According to the agreement-in-principal, 117,500 acres of land administered by the Crown within the land claim area will be selected for transfer to the Algonquins of Ontario in fee simple title (Tomiak 2016; Tasker 2016). While this represents an important step in the negotiations, the talks are ongoing.

The Algonquins of Ontario today consists of ten communities: Antoine, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and Area (AOO 2013). In Quebec, there are nine Algonquin Communities, seven located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue and an additional two communities (Lac-Rapide and Kitigan Zibi) in the Outaouais region (Quebec 2024).

2.4 Contextual Project Area History

Evidence of extensive land use by Indigenous peoples within the Project Area vicinity has been archaeologically documented at several registered sites and find locations. A review of the MCM sites database indicates that at least 4 Archaic Period sites have been registered and 8 historical Euro-Colonial sites are registered in Cumberland Township and Russell County. Considering the context of the Project Area within the contemporary landscape, the presence of these sites reflects extensive land use and occupation along the north shore of the Ottawa River, and especially at the confluence of the Lievre River.

By the end of the 18th century, Cumberland Township was seen as a viable and desirable location for European settlers, notably for trade due to the proximity to the Ottawa River and Lievre River. The 1861 H.F. Walling map of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell depicts at least five buildings within Lot 12 north of Old Montreal Road (Map 3). It is unclear which markers align with which piece of text but the words Town Hall, William Wilson, T.H. (Tenant Homestead), B.S., and T. Desin are visible on the map. Historic maps were not made using accurate modern measuring tools, as such the map is not accurate and it is unclear whether any of the building markers were located within the Project Area.

The 1881 Belden map Cumberland Township shows several structures in or near the north end of Lot 12, including 2 structures north of Queen Street, now Old Montreal Road, which may be in or adjacent to the Project Area (Map 3). In addition, a structure labelled as a store is directly south of Queen St. on the western edge of Lot 12. In the general location of the historic Wilson House, a wharf is also shown on the Ottawa River between Lot's 12 and 13. This area is known to have had a wharf, mills, and a house between the 1860's and early 1890's. The two structures on the 1881 map are labelled as a grist mill and saw mill. The location of the Wilson House, labelled as a store, may indicate that this structure acted as both a general store and trading post as well as the Wilson residence on the property at the time of the map. The presence of a General Store or trading post may further indicate significant cultural and economic importance to the north end of Lot 12 during the latter half of the 19th century. (1881 Belden Map reference).

In addition to the structures in Lot 12 on the Belden map, an Orange Hall and cemetery are shown in Lot 11, just south of Old Montreal Road, in the current location of the Cumberland Historical Village. As such, it seems that this stretch along Old Montreal Rd, formerly Queen Street, from Lot 11 through Lot 16 to the west comprise the central cultural, religious, and economic area of Cumberland Village during the late 19th century.

A historic 1908 topographic map depicts the Project Area as located between Old Montreal Road and a railway which follows the shoreline of the Ottawa River (Map 4). The area has been cleared of forest and appears to be located along a slight slope related to the shoreline of the river. An aerial image taken in 1976 confirms that the Project Area consists of an open field adjacent to three farmsteads, however no buildings are located within the Project Area. An aerial image taken in 1996 confirms little change has occurred within the Project Area as it consists of an untouched agricultural field (Map 5).

3.0 Archaeological Context

3.1 Project Area Environment and Landscape

The overall Project Area is currently an active agricultural field with treed field margins to the north and along the northwest edge. It is located within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 6). East of Ottawa, the clay plains are in the floors of the channels and have been eroded by a bigger Ottawa River in early postglacial time. An exception is the area of heavy clay soil on high ground in Cumberland Township. In places in the channels there are thin surface deposits of silt and fine sand which make it more easily worked for agricultural purposes. Poor drainage is prevalent and the fields are often plowed in narrow "lands" with high crowns to affect surface drainage (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The surficial geology of the Project Area is glaciomarine offshore marine deposits consisting of silty clay and clay (Map 7). The soils in this area are Achigan (Map 8). These sediments generally consist of gravel and sand with a minor fraction of silt and clay. The gravels are typically rounded and contain interstitial sand.

The Project Area is located within the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest Region. Prior to European agricultural practices and the removal of woodlots for agricultural purposes, the forest cover would have consisted of white and red pines, eastern hemlock and yellow birch, as well as sugar and red maples, beech, red oaks, basswood and white elms (Eckenwalder et al. 2023).

3.2 Previously Completed Archaeological Assessments Within 50 Metres of Project Area

The primary source of information regarding previously completed archaeological studies is the MCM archaeological Past Portal Database. This database was accessed (24 June 2026) and based on the information available, there has been only one previous assessment. In 1999, ASI completed an Archaeological Master Plan (ASI 1999) which identifies the entire Project Area as retaining archaeological potential (Map SD-1)

3.3 Known Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of Project Area

The primary source of information regarding previously recorded archaeological sites within the Province of Ontario is the MCM Archaeological Sites Database. Due to the sensitive and confidential nature of previously recorded archaeological sites, the MCM database is accessible only by Licensed Archaeologists within the Province of Ontario. The Archaeological Sites Database was accessed June 24, 2026. A 10 km buffer was applied to the general limits of the Project Area, and the following archaeological sites were discovered.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 10 km of the Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Project Area (m)
BjFu-2	Wilson Site	Post-Contact	Euro Canadian - Scottish	Mill, other-building	114 m
BjFu-4	Taite	Early Archaic	Indigenous	Campsite, scatter	2.9 km
BiFu-5	Cardinal Creek Homestead	Post-Contact	Euro Canadian	Homestead	6.6 km
BiFu-6		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	6.6 km
BiFu-2		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp	6.8 km
BiFu-3		Post-Contact	Euro Canadian	Farmstead	6.9 km
BiFu-8	Ferrin Site	Post-Contact	Euro Canadian	Farmstead	7.1 km
BiFu-4		Pre-Contact non diagnostic	Indigenous	Camp	7.3 km
BiFu-9	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro Canadian	Farmstead	7.9 km
BiFu-10	Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro Canadian	Farmstead	8.26 km

3.3.1 Wilson Site – BjFu-2

In 1996 an archaeological assessment took place along the waterfront of Lot's 12 and 13 by the Ontario Archaeological Society. This assessment resulted in the discovery of the Wilson Site, BjFu-2 (SD Map 1), identified as a wharf, gristmill, sawmill, and wool mill complex, and is 114 m to north-west of the Project Area. The first structure on the north end of Lot 12 was a wharf built into a gully in the 1860's, which was replaced by a gristmill in the early 1880's and a second wharf was built by the 1880's. The associated

Wilson House, a designated heritage building from the 1860s, is located at 2800 Old Montreal Road, 180 m to the west of the Project Area.

The Wilson House is an 1860's house originally built in the 1860's by the Wilson family at the north-west end of Lot 12, just south of Old Montreal Road, and is located 180m from the Project Area. The structure is first depicted on the 1881 Belden map (Map 3), identified as a store. This structure likely functioned as the family home as well as a store or trading post associated with the grist mill, sawmill, woollen mill, and wharf just to the north. The Wilson house is a two-storey stone structure in the Georgian style, featuring two white columns at the front.

Further to the west at 2565 Old Montreal Road, lies the store built by the Wilson family in 1895, likely replacing the older store at the old Wilson house. The brick structure currently operates as an art gallery (Beaulieu ND).

3.4 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Several factors are employed when assessing archaeological potential within a particular area. In addition to the proximity to known archaeological sites, factors for determining archaeological potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical resources include watershed area (primary and secondary watercourses), distance from water, drainage patterns, identification of historical water sources (e.g. beach ridges, river beds, relic creeks, ancient shorelines, etc.), elevated topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (e.g. knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (e.g. mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.), known burials sites and cemeteries, ecological features (e.g. distribution of food and animal resources before European colonization), features identifying early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g. monuments, structures, etc.), historical transportation routes (e.g. historical roads, trails, portages, rail corridors, etc.) and properties designated and/or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act.* Local knowledge from Indigenous communities and heritage organizations, as well as consultation of available historical and archaeological literature and cartographic resources, aids in the identification of features denoting archaeological potential (Map 9).

These criteria are based on the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and were used to assess the potential for archaeological resources within the Project Area.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a Project Area, the MCM stipulates that:

- no areas within 300 metres of a previously identified archaeological site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Colonial settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment

- no areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment

- no areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment

Specifically in relation to archaeological potential triggers for the current Project Area, are the property's proximity to the Ottawa River, which is 0.8 km north of the Project Area, a grist mill and store which are located on the same Lot and Concession, a sawmill shown to be located within the Project Area, as well as the Project Area's proximity to the Wilson Site (Map 3).

Based on the MCM attributes for determining archaeological potential, the entire Project Area is considered to possess the potential for archaeological resources.

4.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed on 25 June 2026 under PIF P311-0395-2026 issued to Bradley Drouin, MA. (P311). Kelly Berckmans, B.A. (R1453) served as the Field Director for all fieldwork. All Stage 2 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). The weather was sunny with clouds and a high of 24 degrees Celsius. At no time was the weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the recognition or identification of archaeological resources.

The Project Area was assessed by means of pedestrian survey on recently ploughed land which had weathered and provided at least 80% ground surface visibility. The portions of the Project Area which could not be ploughed for pedestrian survey were assessed by means of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals, with each test pit dug at least 30 cm in diameter and at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil. The sediments from each test pit were screened through 6 mm mesh and backfilled upon completion. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances. For all lands where ploughing was possible, the contract farmer first ploughed then disced the lands to ensure ground visibility of at least 80% (Image 1). In order to ensure the entire Stage 2 Project Area was investigated; the Project Area was uploaded to a Samsung Tablet with QField GIS software to accurately locate the boundaries of the Project Area in the field. All photo locations were recorded using the tablet.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment and the locations and directions of photos included in this report are shown on Map 10. Approximately 12.2% of the Project Area was test pit surveyed at 5 m intervals, 87.6% of the Project Area was pedestrian surveyed at 5 m intervals, while the remaining 0.2% of the Project Areas were photo-documented but not test pit surveyed due to permanently wet conditions.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 2 field investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, general field and weather conditions, specific representative test pits and general landscape and topography.

Permission to access the Project Area to complete the archaeological assessment was provided by CSV Architects, with no restrictions or limitations.

5.0 Record of Finds

An inventory of the documentary record generated from the fieldwork is presented in Table 2. The results of the Stage 2 fieldwork are described below.

Table 1: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Maintained by Project Field Director	Original Field Notebook and Digital Copy. 3 pages.
Maps provided by Client	Maintained by Project Field Director	Stored in Project Sharepoint
Digital Photographs	Maintained by Project Field Director	12 photos. Stored in Project Sharepoint
GPS Data	Maintained by Project Field Director	Stored in Project Sharepoint

The northwestern portion of the Project Area is low and wet as is evidenced by wetland grasses (Image 2). This area gently slopes east and up toward a small, dense forest consisting of large, mature maples and younger deciduous trees including maple and elm (Image 3 and 4). This area was subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Image 5). Soils consisted of 19 cm of medium brown clayey silt topsoil over light brown compact clay subsoil (Image 6). Test pit survey was also completed in the grass field margin along the western edge of the Project Area, in the southeast corner and around a mature tree in the east where ploughing was not possible (Image 7). Soils in the grass field margin consisted of 19 cm of medium brown silty sand topsoil over orangey brown sand subsoil (Image 8) and soils in the other areas consisted of 17 cm of medium brown silty sand topsoil over mottled grey, reddish brown silty sand subsoil (Image 9).

The remained of the Project Area was subjected to pedestrian survey which was completed at 5 m intervals (Images 10 and 11). Surface visibility met the required MCM requirement of a minimum of 80%.

No archaeological resources were found.

6.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 portion of the archaeological assessment determined the Project Area has archaeological potential due to it being within 100 metres of the Ottawa River, being within 300 meters of a previously identified archaeological site and areas of early Euro-Colonial settlement. As per standard 1C and 1D of Section 1.4.1 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required within 300 m of a previously identified archaeological sites, water sources, and areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement as well as areas within 100 m of early historic transportation routes.

The Stage 2 portion of the archaeological assessment included a test pit survey at 5 m intervals in addition to a pedestrian survey completed at 5 m intervals. As no archaeological resources were found during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the Project Area has no further cultural heritage value or interest and is recommended for no additional archaeological assessment.

7.0 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment documented within this report formed the basis for the following recommendations:

1) There are no further archaeological concerns for the 2.42 hectare Project Area as illustrated on Maps 9 and 10.

2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the 2.42 hectare Project Area, located in Part Lot 12, Concession 1, Cumberland Township, City of Ottawa not under assessment as part of the current study, further Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments may be required.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the Project Area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

9.0 Report Limitations

This report has been prepared for the specific site, development objective, and purpose as requested by the client and outlined in the original proposal, and subsequent agreed changes, for this project. The specific results, factual data, interpretations, and recommendations, outlined in this report are for the sole use of the client, and applicable only to this project and site location. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. No other party may rely on all, or portions, of this report without True North Archaeological Services Inc.'s express written consent. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of True North Archaeological Services Inc. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client can only rely upon the electronic media versions of this True North Archaeological Services Inc. report or other work products at their discretion.

True North Archaeological Services Inc. prepared this report in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other members of the archaeological consulting community currently practicing within the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and all the subsequent MCM bulletins.

There are special risks whenever an archaeological assessment is completed, whether they be solely desktop assessments or in-field assessments, and even a thorough background study, comprehensive field investigation or sampling and testing program may fail to detect all archaeological resources present within the Project Area. The desktop review, field strategies and subsequent interpretations utilized for this report comply with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and all the subsequent MCM bulletins.

All artifacts collected as part of this archaeological assessment, when applicable, will be housed and curated by True North Archaeological Services Inc. until such time that the collection may be transferred to an appropriate MCM approved repository or repatriated to an appropriate First Nation. As part of Licensing obligations, this report, along with pertinent written information will be uploaded to the MCM Past Portal website and reviewed for compliance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

10.0 References

Adney, Edwin Tappan and Chapelle, Howard
2014 **Bark Canoes and Skin Boats of North America**. New York.

Bursey, Jeffrey
1995 *The Transition from the Middle from the Middle to Late Woodland Periods: A Re-Evaluation*. **Origins of the People of the Longhouse: Proceedings of the 21st Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeology Society**. A. Bekerman and G. Warrick (eds), Ontario Archaeology Society, p. 43-54.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam
1984 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario**. Toronto, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Crawford, Gary, Smith, David and Bowyer, Vandy
1997 *Dating the entry of corn (Zea mays) into the Lower Great Lakes region*. **American Antiquity**, 62(1): 112-119.

Eckenwalder, James E., Deborah Metsger, Timothy Dickinson, and Sarah Hodges
2023 **A Field Guide to Trees of Ontario**. Royal Ontario Museum, Ontario.

Ellis, C.J.
2013 *Before Pottery : Paleoindian and Archaic Hunter-Gathers.* In: **Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province**., eds. Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson. Library and Archives Of Canada Publishing.

Ellis, C.J. and Deller, D.B.
1990 *Paleo-Indians*. In **Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**., eds. C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, Ontario Archaeology Society (Occasional Publication No. 5), London, Ontario.

Ellis, C.J., Ian T. Kenyon & Michael W. Spence
1990 *The Archaic*. In **Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**., eds. C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, Ontario Archaeology Society (Occasional Publication No. 5), London, Ontario.

Ferris, Neal and Spence, Michael
1995 *The Woodland Traditions in Southern Ontario.* **Revista de Arqueologia Americana**, 9: 83-138.

Fox, William A.
1990 *The Middle Woodland and Late Woodland Transition*. **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**. C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (eds), Ontario Archaeology Society, p. 171-188.

Hill, Susan M.
2017 **The Clay We are Made of: Haudenosaunee Land Tenure on the Grand River**. Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Press.

Martin, Scott
2004 *Lower Great Lakes Region Maize and Enrichment in the First Millennium AD*. **Ontario Archaeology**, 77/78: 135-159.

Mika, Nick and Helma Mika
1977 **Places in Ontario, Part I: A-E**. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)
2011 **Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists**. Queens Printer, Ontario.

2024 **Search of Past Portal Database for Registered Archaeological Sites and Previous Archaeological Assessments**, 27 June 2024.

Pendergast, James F.
1999 *The Ottawa River Algonquin Bands in a St. Lawrence Iroquoian Context*. **Canadian Journal of Archaeology** 23: 63-136.

Ritchie, William
1971 *A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points, Revised Edition*. **New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin Number 384**. Albany, New York, The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department.

Spence, Michael W., Robert H. Pihl and Carl R. Murphy
1990 *Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods*. In **Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**., eds. C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, Ontario Archaeology Society (Occasional Publication No. 5), London, Ontario.

Smith, David G.
1990 *Iroquoian Societies in Southern Ontario: Introduction and Historic Overview*. **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**. C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (eds), Ontario Archaeological Society, p. 279-290.

Smith, W.H.
1851 **Canada: Past, Present and Future, Being a Historical, Geographical, Geological, and Statistical Account of Canada West**. Volume II, T. Maclear, Toronto, ON.

Teichroeb, Janet
2007 **The Archaic Lithic Assemblage from West Burleigh Bay, Ontario**. M.A. Thesis Submitted to Trent University.

Warrick, Gary
2000 *The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario*. **Journal of World Prehistory**, 14(4): 415-456.

Watson, Gordon
1982 “Prehistoric Peoples of the Rideau Waterway.” In **Archaeology and Historical Symposium, October, 2-3, 1982.** Rideau Ferry, Ontario. F.C.L. Wyght, ed. Smiths Falls: Performance Printing.

Williamson, Ronald F.
1990 *The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario*. **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650**.C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (eds), Ontario Archaeology Society, p. 291-320.

Wintemberg, W.J.
1936 **Roebuck Prehistoric Village Site, Grenville County, Ontario.** In Anthropological Series, No. 19, Bulletin No. 83. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

Wright, James V.
2004 *St. Lawrence Iroquois Culture*. In **A History of the Native People of Canada Volume III Part 1**, pp. 1235-1298. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau.

11.0 Images



Image 1: Field conditions within the Project Area.



Image 2: Low wet area in northwest.



Image 3: Small dense forest containing mature maples and young deciduous trees.



Image 4: Dense forest in northwest portion of Project Area.



Image 5: Crew conducting test pit survery at 5 m intervals in forested area.



Image 6: Test pit consisting of 19 cm of medium brown clayey silt topsoil over light brown compact clay subsoil.



Image 7: Crew conducting test pit survey at 5 m intervals along grass strip.



Image 8: Test pit containing 19cm of medium brown silty sand topsoil over orangey brown sand subsoil.



Image 9: Test pit containing 17cm of medium brown silty sand topsoil over mottled grey, reddish brown silty sand subsoil.



Image 10: Crew conducting pedestrian surey at 5 m intervals.



Image 11: Crew conducting pedestrian surey at 5 m intervals.

12.0 Maps



LEGEND

Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLANs: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 km

SCALE 1:50,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

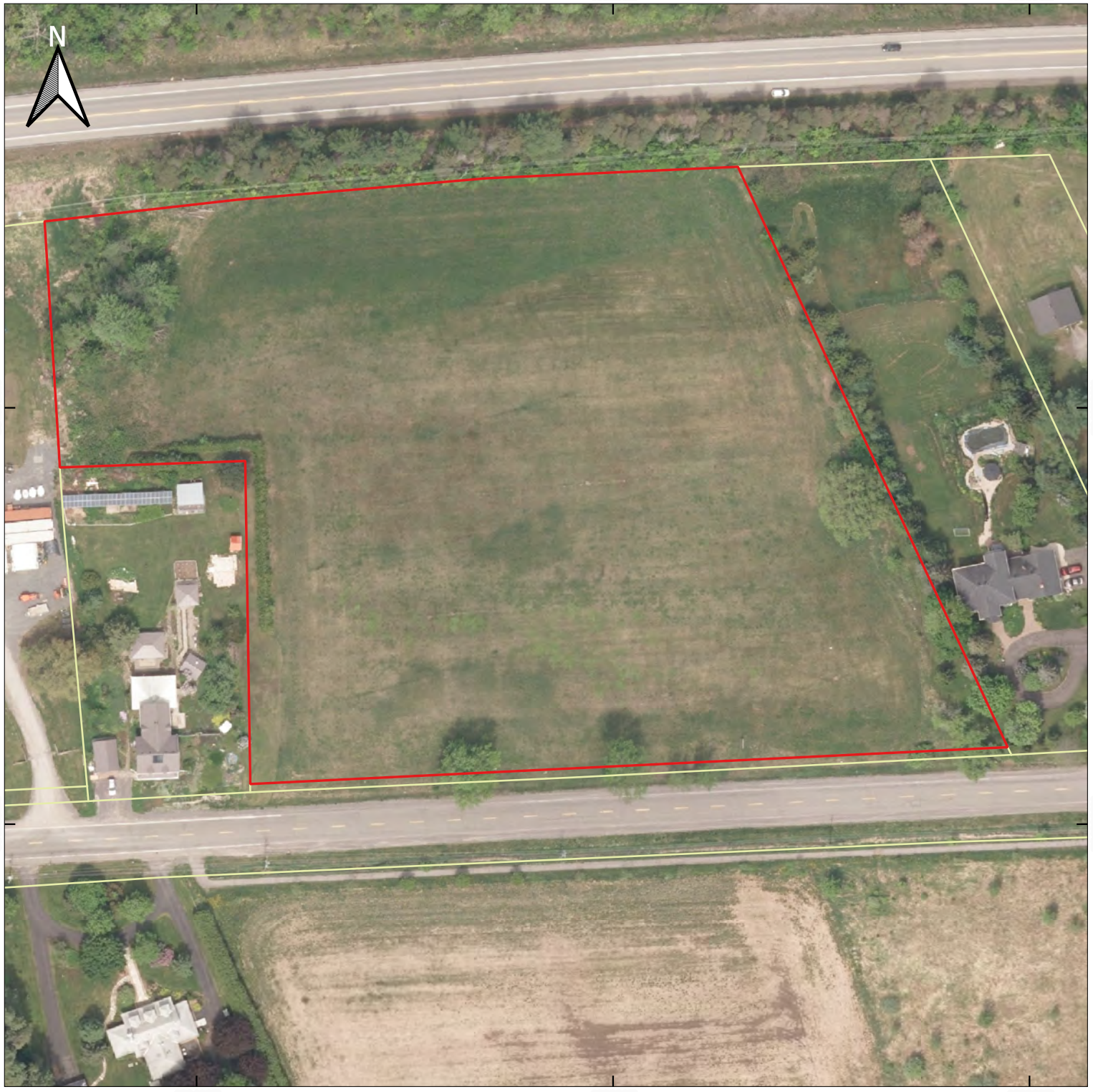
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-04-27
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	1



KEY MAP



SCALE 1:100,000

LEGEND

Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLANS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2025 AND LIO TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

15 0 15 30 45 m

SCALE 1:1,300

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

SITE PLAN

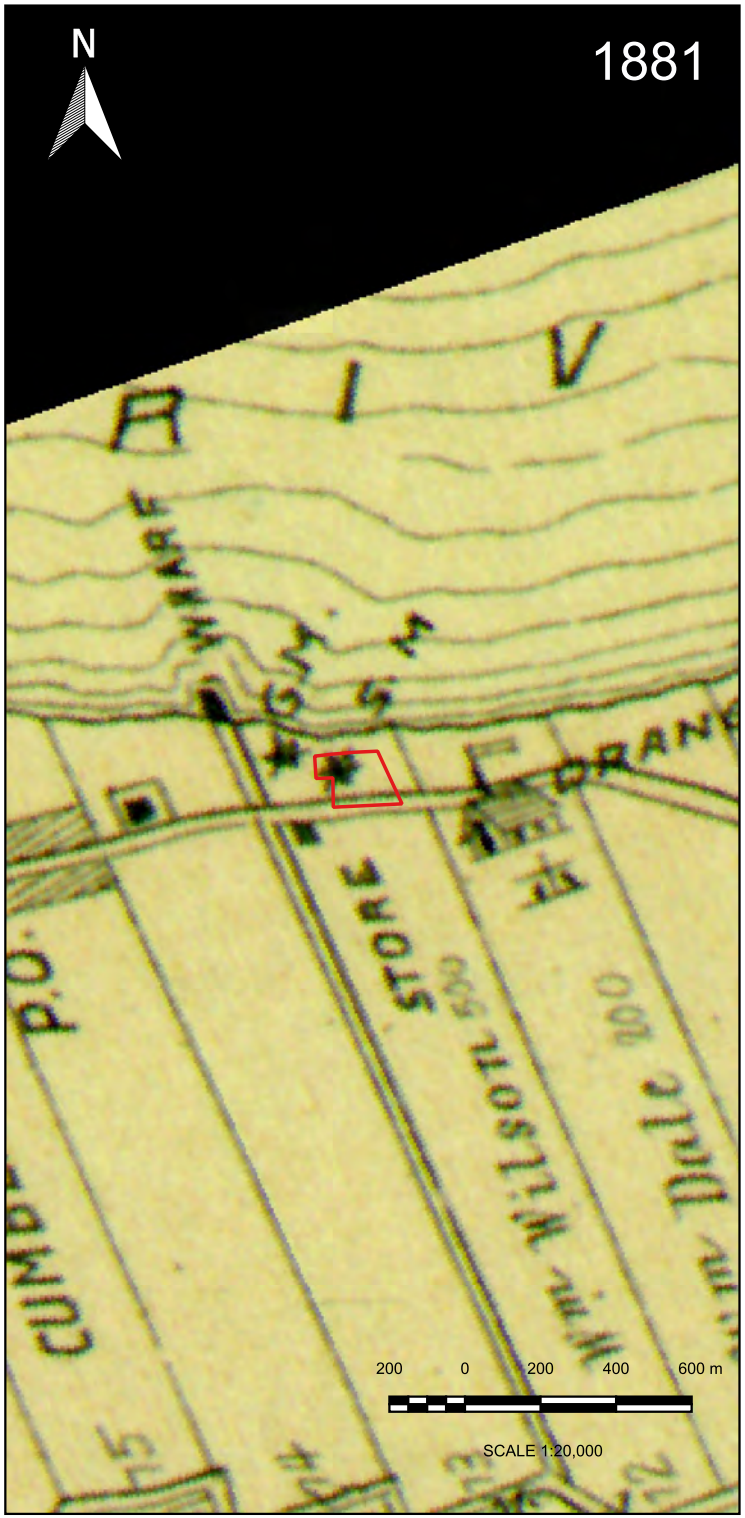
CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-04-27
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	2





LEGEND

study area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. 1862 PLAN OF CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP, RUSSELL COUNTY, H.F. WALLING

3. 1881 PLAN OF CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP, RUSSELL COUNTY, H. BELDEN & CO.

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

1862 AND 1881 HISTORIC MAPS, CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-04-14
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2026022	001	3



LEGEND

Project Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, THURSO SHEET, 31G11, 1908

125 0 125 250 375 m

SCALE 1:10,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

1908 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-06-22
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	4





LEGEND

Project Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2.GEO_OTTAWA, 1976

3. GEO_OTTAWA, 1996

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

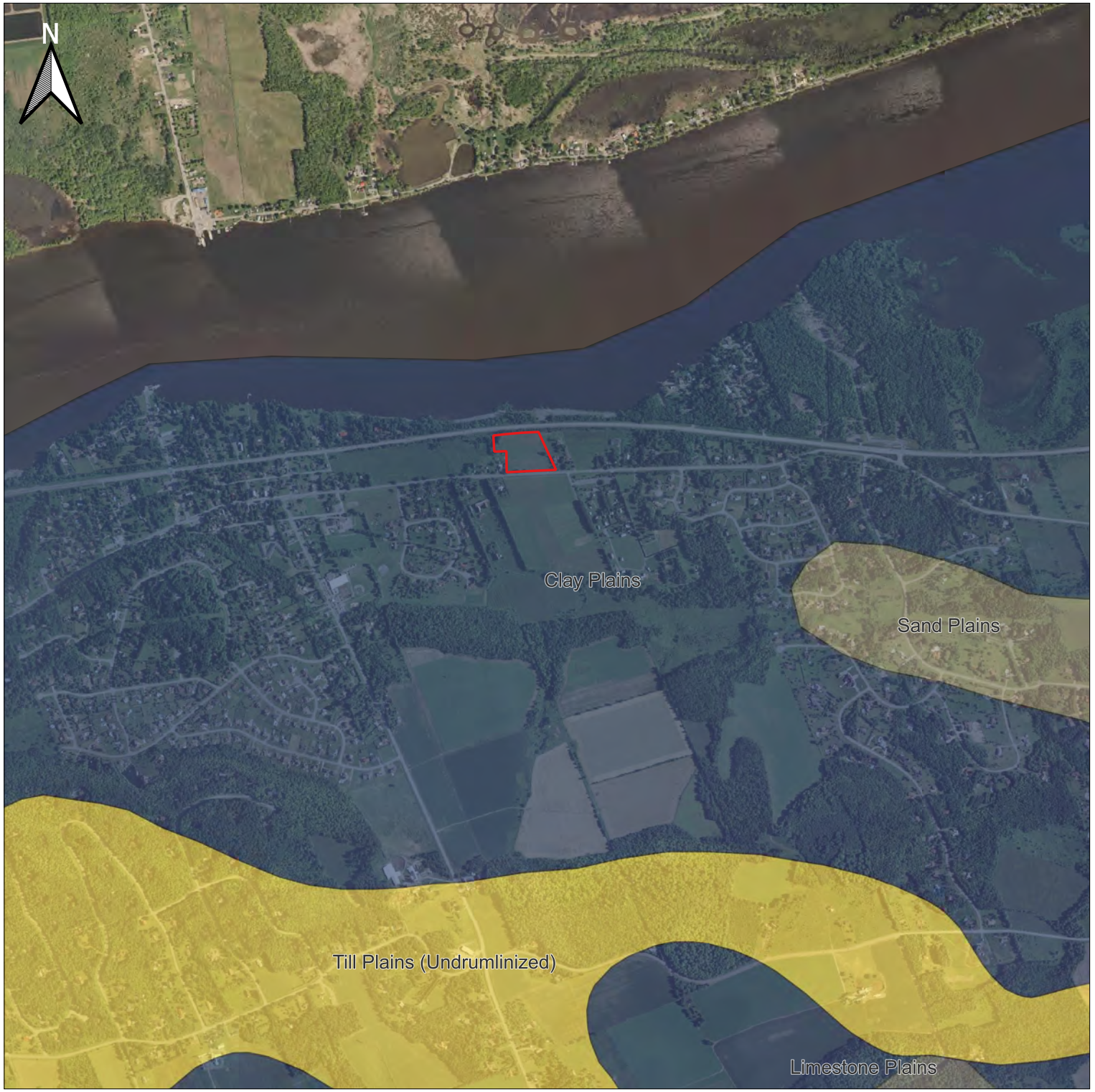
AERIAL IMAGERY

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-06-22
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	5



LEGEND

- Study Area

Physiographic Feature

- Clay Plains
- Limestone Plains
- Sand Plains
- Till Plains (Undrumlinized)

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. CHAPMAN, L.J. AND PUTNAM, D.F. 2007. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 2008

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 km

SCALE 1:50,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

PHYSIOGRAPHY

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-04-18
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	6



LEGEND

- Study Area

Surficial Geology

- 1 — Precambrian Bedrock
- 10a — Glaciomarine Offshore Marine Deposits: clay, silty clay and silt
- 12 — Abandone Floodplain: sand and silt
- 18 — Landslide Area
- 19 — Modern Floodplain: silty sand, silt and clay
- 20 — Organic Deposits: mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps and poorly drained areas
- 3 — Paleozoic Bedrock
- 5b — Glacial Till

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 128-REV

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 km

SCALE 1:20,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

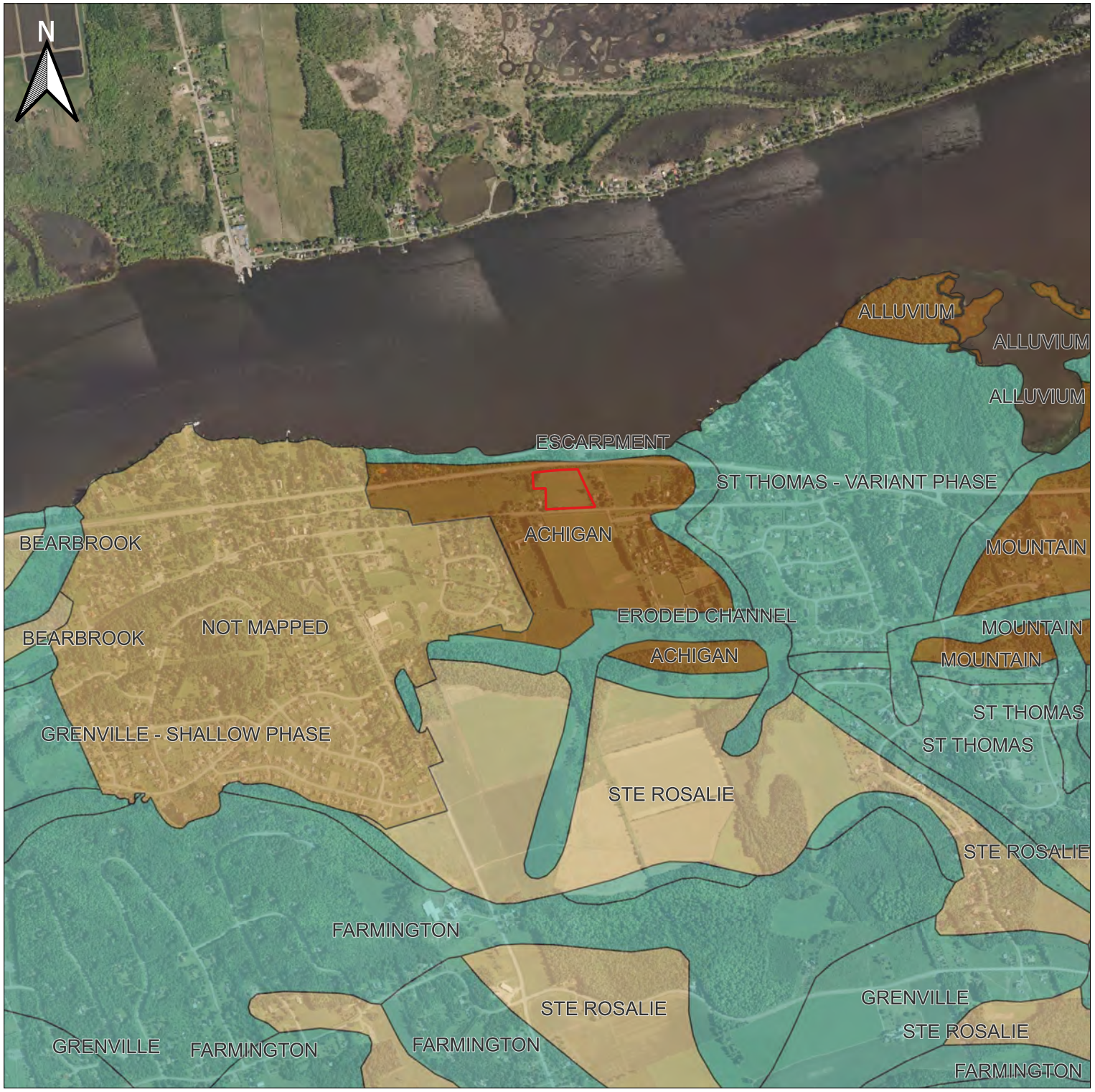
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-04-18
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	7



LEGEND

- Study Area

Soil Survey Complex

- Imperfectly Draining Soils
- Not Mapped
- Poorly Draining Soils
- Well Draining Soils

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS, 2019-11-06

250 0 250 500 750 m

SCALE 1:20,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-04-19
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	8



LEGEND

Project Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83. COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2025 AND CSV ARCHITECTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

20 0 20 40 60 m

SCALE 1:2,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

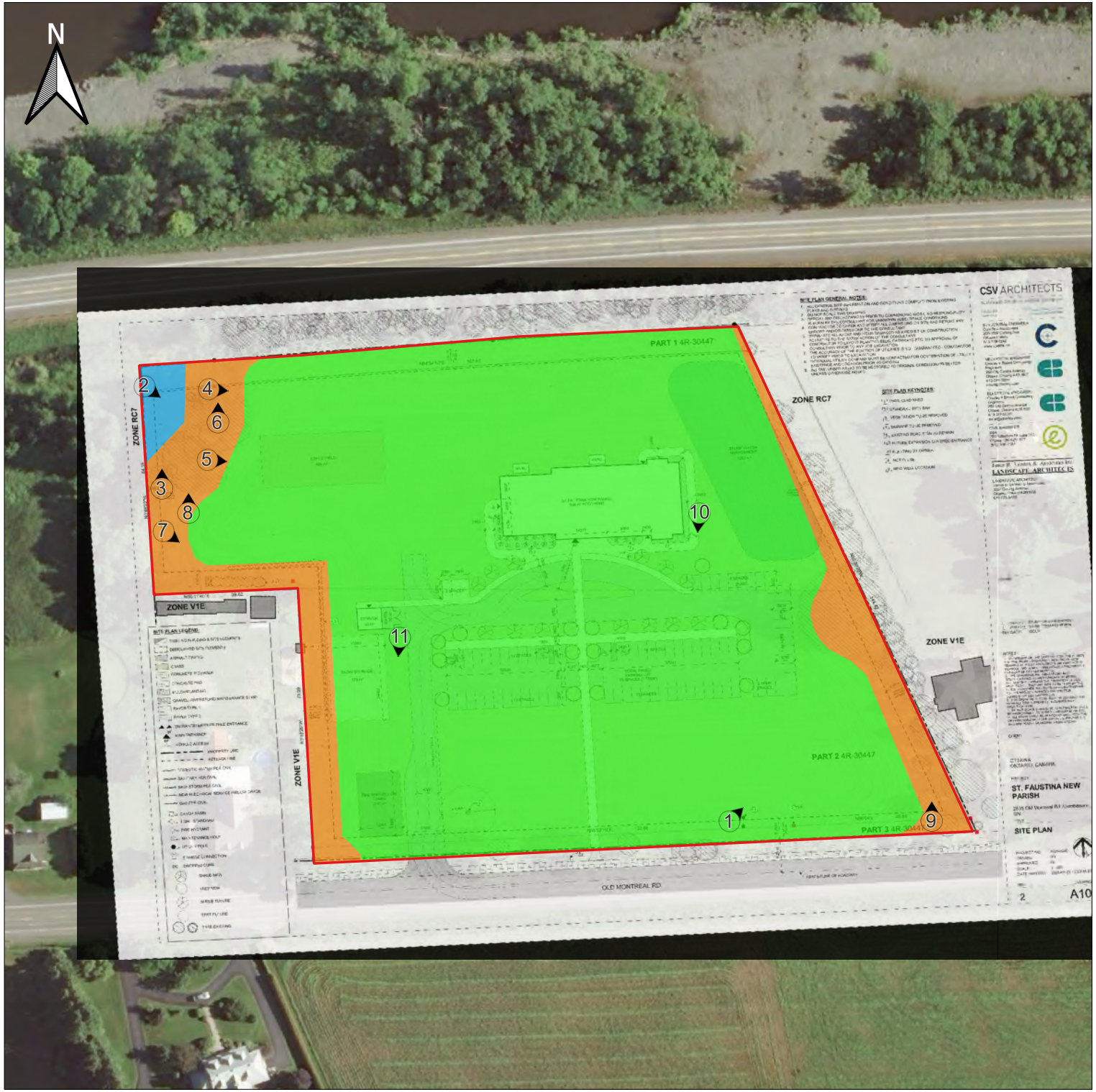
RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-08-21
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	**9A**



LEGEND

- Project Area

Recommendations

- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals: No further archaeology recommended
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals: No further archaeology recommended
- Low Lying and Wet Soils: No further archaeology recommended
- Location and Direction of Field Photographs with Corresponding Report Image #

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83. COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2025 AND CSV ARCHITECTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

20 0 20 40 60 m

SCALE 1:2,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-08-21
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	9B



LEGEND

Project Area

Recommendations

- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals: No further archaeology recommended
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals: No further archaeology recommended
- Low Lying and Wet Soils: No further archaeology recommended
- Location and Direction of Field Photographs with Corresponding Report Image #

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83. COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2025 AND CSV ARCHITECTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

20 0 20 40 60 m

SCALE 1:2,000

CLIENT

CSV ARCHITECTS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 2835 OLD MONTREAL ROAD, PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, RUSSELL COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-08-21
PREPARED	GKB
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025095	001	10

13.0 Signature Page

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

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

Gabby Belyea, M.A
Project Archaeologist

Bradley Drouin, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist