Woodland Heritage Northeast
Archaeological and Heritage Consulting Services

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (original)

A Proposed Subdivision, the Pine Point Trail Subdivision, Geographically Located in Part Lots 7 and 8, Range 'B' in Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario

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Province of Ontario Archaeological Licence # P208
MCM PIF # P208-0345-2024
Our Project # 24W22

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Executive Summary

Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd. was retained by Jp2g Consultants Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment and survey of the areas which may be impacted through the development of a new residential subdivision in part of Lots 7 and 8, Range 'B' in Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 1).

The Stage 1 portion of the archaeological study reviewed several different sources of information in the preparation of this report. These include both historical data as well as current data sources. Historical data sources include: (1) maps and land surveys; (2) geological reports; and (3) publications and government reports. Current data sources examined include: (1) topographic mapping, (2) quaternary and surficial geology mapping; (3) high resolution satellite imagery; and (4) the MCM's provincial database of archaeological sites and reports.

As a result of the Stage 1 work, much of the study area was determined to have low archaeological potential due to the occurrence of saturated soils, ground disturbances, and steep slopes, or due to being formerly river bottom areas and currently located over 100 metres from the Ottawa River. However, a level and well-drained terrace was identified along a broadly sloped area which was potentially associated with the ancient shoreline of the Ottawa River, perhaps associated with the drainage of the Mattawa transgressions, and was therefore considered to have confirmed archaeological potential. This terrace was recommended for additional Stage 2 survey.

The Stage 2 work involved the sub-surface survey of the areas identified as having archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment, uncovering undisturbed sandy podzols. No archaeological sites or materials were located during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

Recommendations excerpted from Section 5.2:

5.2.1 Stage 1 Recommendation

1. Stage 2 archaeological survey work by way of shovel test-pitting along a five-metre grid within the areas of archaeological potential is recommended for the areas shown in Map 6.

5.2.2 Stage 2 Recommendation

2. As no archaeological materials were located in the areas tested during the Stage 2 survey (Map 6), no further work is recommended in advance of the proposed subdivision of part of Lots 7 and 8, Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario.

Woodland Heritage Northeast
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Corporate Information

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Acknowledgements

Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd. (WHNE) would like to acknowledge the assistance of Jp2g Consultants Inc. for providing maps, background information, and overall project support throughout the development of this report. We would also like to thank the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation for participating in the fieldwork portion of this project.

We acknowledge multiple complimentary ways of understanding the past, two of which include traditionally-based knowledge, and archaeologically-based knowledge. The archaeological knowledge of the past is informed largely by material culture, where sufficient deposits of material culture are detectable through archaeological methods. This report does not attempt to replace or minimise First Peoples and/or Métis knowledge of the study area, but instead focusses on the archaeological knowledge of the past.

Whenever archaeological work is initiated by WHNE, it begins with an understanding that First Peoples have occupied the landscape since time immemorial; that is, the human settlement of the uncovered and emergent lands began soon after the recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. The history of the area begins with the ancestors of modern First Nations people.

Disclaimer on Word Usage from Outside Texts

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited recognises that some historical sources, which may have been excerpted and presented in this report, may contain terms and descriptions of First Peoples and Métis individuals or groups which are influenced by the original author's temporal context and potential biases, and/or society's view on First Peoples and Métis people. WHNE does not excuse or condone the use of hurtful terms or descriptions in these historical texts, or the opinions they may represent. This disclaimer is intended to notify the reader that the quotations and excerpts used in this text are included as they may offer beneficial descriptions of the study area or provide important historical context, and although WHNE does not censor the original text, it recognises that it may be incorrect, offensive, or potentially harmful.

List of Terms and Abbreviations

B.P. – (Years) Before Present (A.D. 1950)

CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

MIAFNER - Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and First Nations Economic Reconciliation

NTS – National Topographic System

OHN – Ontario Hydro Network

OGS – Ontario Geological Survey

S&Gs – 2011 MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

WHNE – Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited

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1.0 Project Context

This report is intended to provide the reader with an overview of the project area, the requirement for undertaking the work, and the context of the project under the Ontario Heritage Act.

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Geographic Description of the Location

The study area consists of Part Lots 7 and 8, Range 'B' in Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 1). No Municipal address has been provided for the property to date. The property itself is bisected by Thomas St., and fronted by Pine Point Rd.

The property measures 11.51 hectares and is sited a minimum of 100 metres inland from the Ottawa River. Generally, the limits of this assessment can be bounded by a polygon with the following coordinates:

Table 1. Approximate coordinates of the bounding box for the study area.

Corner	UTM Coordinate (NAD 83 UTM18N)
NW	306522 m E, 5109586 m N
NE	307120 m E, 5109586 m N
SE	306522 m E, 5109120 m N
SW	307120 m E, 5109120 m N

All limits of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 work detailed in this report were communicated directly to WHNE by representatives of Jp2g Consultants Inc.

1.1.2 Planning Information

The County of Renfrew operating under the direction of the Provincial Policy Statement 2020, and the Ontario Heritage Act, through their official plan require archaeological work to be undertaken as part of the application process of certain types of development, including this one.

1.1.3 Legislative Basis for Requiring the Archaeological Work

This archaeological work was required as a condition of the Property Consent Application, prepared under the requirements of the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990).

1.1.4 Proposed Development

The future use of the assessment area is proposed to be developed as a residential subdivision (Map 2).

1.1.5 Stages of Archaeological Assessments (MCM 2011 S&Gs)

Text has been included as an endnote which describes the four stages of archaeological consulting assessments in the Province of Ontario as administered by MCM. This section has been provided to the reader for information purposes, and it should be recognised that not all stages of archaeological assessment described here apply to this report. Additional technical information concerning all four stages of assessment are available in Sections 1-4 of the 2011 MCM S&Gs[i].

1.2 Historical Context

The early geological and later Pleistocene environment played a role in later human habitation through the changing landscape and the development and movement of various stones and other materials which were later used by humans occupying the study area[ii]

1.2.1 Holocene Environment

As the Laurentide Ice Sheet began to withdraw at the terminal Wisconsinan, land began to become available in the southern and far western areas of the province, allowing the reestablishment of plants and animals in the newly deglaciated areas. It is widely considered that human populations followed the establishment of vegetation and animals into these newly available areas.

Studies suggest that a tundra-like environment was first established, followed by taiga and boreal conditions further from the receding ice front. As the ice sheet retreated, these floral and faunal populations would have moved northwards, populating the newly exposed parts of the landscape. This gradual change was hastened by the onset of the hypsithermal, a climatic warming event which allow warmer species to colonise areas which are now occupied by cooler weather species.

The effect the hypsithermal event had on human populations and culture is poorly understood at this time. Similarly, conclusions related to the rate and density of the peopling of the recently deglaciated areas also cannot be described with any certainty. These ongoing research questions will hopefully become better known as more archaeological work is undertaken.

1.2.2 Pre-Contact Historical Environment

As a result of the archaeological work undertaken during the 1900s and recent times, it is clearly understood that pre-contact First Peoples were active throughout the study area, although the depth and complexity of this activity remains poorly understood from an archaeological standpoint. As archaeological work continues to be undertaken in northern Ontario, certain elements of pre-contact cultures and settlement are becoming better understood. The prior comment is in no way written to replace the knowledge of First People, and is solely meant to describe the study of the past from an archaeological perspective.

1.2.3 Archaeological Overview

Archaeologists generally divide the historic sequence in Ontario into pre-European contact and post-European contact. The pre-contact historical sequence is further subdivided into temporal/cultural periods based on material culture traits and settlement patterns derived from archaeological data, and historical records. The pre-contact sequence is divided as follows:

- Terminal Pleistocene and Initial Holocene Cultural Periods (before 8,500 B.P.[1])
- Mid-Holocene Cultural Periods (circa 8,500–2,500 B.P.)
- Late Holocene Cultural Periods (circa 2,500–350 B.P.)
- Near Post-Contact Cultural Periods (Laurel / Blackduck / Selkirk; circa 350–150 B.P.)

1.2.3.1 Terminal Pleistocene and Initial Holocene Cultural Periods

As a result of recent archaeological work in northeastern Ontario, it is suspected that there is an Initial Holocene Cultural (>8,500 B.P.) component of human occupation in this part of Ontario. This contrasts with earlier interpretations, which seemed to suggest that it was not until the mid-Holocene which recorded the first peopling of the area. At this time, very little is known about the details of the Initial Holocene Cultural Period of Northeastern Ontario, although if similar to those reports outside of the region, the period may be characterised by finely worked projectile point forms (*e.g.* Agate Basin), and the predation of large game such as Barren Land Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*). Elsewhere, Initial Holocene people predated the ancient Bison (*Bison antiquus*), though its presence in Northeastern Ontario has yet to be confirmed.

Initial Holocene peoples may have also supplemented their diets with locally-available boreal subsistence resources such as woodland caribou, moose, beaver, hare, fish, and waterfowl.

[1] *Before Present (B.P.) refers to the years before A.D. 1950.*

Faunal data from archaeological sites in the upper Great Lakes region suggests that Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic populations had already developed a generalized foraging strategy, employing a broad variety of faunal resources from a range of ecological settings, including large and small mammals, waterfowl, and fish (Kuehn 1988, Jackson and Hinshelwood 2004, Fidel 2007).

1.2.3.2 Mid-Holocene Cultural Periods

Formerly believed to be the earliest known inhabitants of Northeastern Ontario some 2,500–8,500 years ago were the Shield Archaic Peoples. Up until recently, Paleo-Indian materials were seen to be "largely restricted to the northwest, suggest[ing] that the major penetration into Ontario and eastward took place after the transition from an Agate Basin culture to a Shield Archaic [*sic.*] culture," (Wright 1981:88).

In northern Ontario, this period represents about 6,000 years of occupation in an area stretching from Manitoba to Quebec. The mid-Holocene cultural expressions may have evolved directly out of the preceding initial Holocene cultural period, although there are several key differences in material culture. Mid-Holocene quarry/workshop and habitation sites demonstrate a shift from higher quality toolstone toward the exploitation of greater percentages of metasediments such as greywacke. Additionally, it is considered that during the mid-Holocene Cultural Period the first groundstone tools were produced. During this time, the flaking of the tools appears to drop in quality as the period progresses, a change that can be seen from the highly-refined corner notched points through to the smaller side notched points of the later part of the Period. That said, this changing projectile point technology yielded a wider variety of projectile point styles in contrast to the terminal Pleistocene and initial Holocene, including various forms of stemmed and notched points. Of interest in northern Ontario is the rise in the use of native copper (found in its natural metal form), in the production of tools and decorative items (Wright 1972a; Pollock 1975, 1976, 1984).

Similar to the earlier cultural expressions, the mid-Holocene groups appear to have been wide ranging big game hunters. As the environment stabilised following the glacial retreat, these people shifted to an economy of smaller game and fishing which required smaller tools and a more local, territorial seasonal round to exploit resources at different times of the year. This trend from big game to more diverse, local resources appears to have continued through the Shield Archaic period to about 2,000 years ago.

Depending on the location, some mid-Holocene sites may be more closely associated with post glacial landscape features such as relict shorelines. As the environment stabilised, sites became

more widely distributed, and associated with suitable occupation locations on modern lakes and rivers.

1.2.3.3 Late Holocene Cultural Periods

Earlier interpretations of archaeology in the northeast suggested that a true early Ceramic period was absent, with the exception of some artifacts located sporadically and seldom featured at archaeological sites in the northeast. Recent excavations in northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec challenge this earlier interpretation and suggest that northern cultures formed part of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere (WHS 2011; WHS 2017; Taché 2008). It is now believed that an early Ceramic Period presence persisted in the north as evidenced by a number of Meadowood artifacts and habitation sites, one of the markers of this period. Vinette 1 ceramics are strongly associated with this period, but not all sites with Meadowood points or cache blades feature ceramics. Generally, ceramics are less commonly found on areas of the Canadian Shield than in more southerly areas.

1.2.3.4 Near Post-Contact Cultural Periods (Laurel Period)

In terms of material culture, the Middle Ceramic Period was similar to the preceding Shield Archaic, but with the addition of fired clay pottery. As clay is a more plastic and malleable material than stone, distinct surface variations in decoration and structural variations in vessel construction allow archaeologists to develop refined distinctions between different ceramic types. Middle Ceramic vessels are characteristically thin-walled, with straight sided rims and pointed bases and decorations made using plain tool impressions (Wright 1967).

The Middle Ceramic Period economy appears to have been similar to the preceding period, with seasonal exploitation of a variety of subsistence resources the norm. Based on the distribution of sites, it is understood that extended family groups traversed hunting, fishing or gathering territories in pursuit of large and small game, and fish for subsistence during most of the year. In the summer, these groups may have come together into larger bands on larger lakes or rivers. The presence of a series of large ceremonial mounds containing burials, centred on the Rainy River in northwestern Ontario, also suggests that during some years, larger ceremony based gatherings also occurred (Arthurs 1986; Reid and Rajnovich 1991).

Other than the summer group campsites, Laurel sites are generally small, possibly reflecting the establishment of a seasonal round which saw the Laurel people break up into individual families during the fall, winter and spring periods of the year to more effectively exploit available resources. Laurel site distribution and settlement patterns differ from the inland site pattern noted for the mid-Holocene cultural period and set the pattern for settlement in the following

late ceramic period. Laurel peoples showed a preference for large lakes and rivers with preferred campsites on sandy bays, portage ends, points, peninsulas, and locations near waterfalls, below rapids and at river mouths. These locations served for the establishment of small, seasonal hunting and fishing camps.

1.2.3.5 Near Post-Contact Cultural Periods (Blackduck and Selkirk Periods)

The Middle Ceramic (Laurel) material culture appears to have gradually evolved into the late Ceramic. This transition is not as evident in the lithic and copper artifacts, but the pottery makes a notable change to thin walled, globular pots with constricted necks and widened lips decorated using a combination of plain and 'cord-wrapped' object impressions. Two main pottery types are noted by archaeologists who have speculated that a more southerly type (Blackduck) represents early Ojibwe culture, while the more northerly type (Selkirk) represents a Cree culture (Wright 1972b; MacNeish 1958).

Data from northern Ontario suggests a trend toward a growth in population during the late Ceramic period reflected in an increased frequency of sites recovered during archaeological surveys. Archaeological evidence suggests that a seasonal cycle of travelling to resource exploitation areas may have been well established during this era. Site locations follow an established pattern with preference given to level places on islands, peninsulas, narrow parts of lakes, sandy beaches and portage ends, as well as rapids and waterfalls on rivers. These people were the ancestors of present day regional cultural/social groups.

1.2.3.4 Post-Contact Historical Environment

Archaeologists' understanding of the post-European contact period is based in both archaeological and documentary research. The post-contact historical sequence can be described in terms of significant themes relating to the consecutive waves of influence from, primarily, eastern Canada. The post-contact historic sequence is generally subdivided according to the main Euro-Canadian economic or political trends. The major post-contact periods in northeastern Ontario are divided as follows:

- Early post-contact (circa 350–85 B.P.)
- Survey and Development (circa 85–10 B.P.)

1.2.3.4.1 Early Post-Contact Period (Fur Trade)

European contact in Ontario was disruptive to the natural evolution of material culture, traditional land use and subsistence practice among First People. It is understood that traditional material cultural items were supplanted quite rapidly by corresponding trade items

imported from Europe. As the pursuit of furs became increasingly important to the purchase and replacement of trade items, subsistence practices became displaced by exploitation of fur resources. The populations of First Peoples dwindled as Europeans introduced new diseases, new technologies of war and growing trade conflicts among European powers and their allied First People bands in, what they called, the New World (Williamson 2013). Settlement patterns also changed, although more gradually, trading trips to fur trade posts were introduced, and in some cases, settlements occurred at or near fur trade posts or, later, near the railways. Later, populations of First People were systematically forced to migrate out of European paths of exploitation and conquest and ended in sections of reserved lands.

The Early Post-Contact period features two sub-periods based on which European power dominated the fur trade, had stronger allies of the First People, and profited from the exploitations of the American continent and its First Nations. These periods are known as the French period (dating from 1534 with the arrival of Jean Cartier and ending in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris) and the British period (dating from 1763 to 1867, ending with the signing of the Canadian Constitution Act) (Bursey et al. n.d.).

1.2.4 First Peoples and Métis Land Use

It should be noted that one or more First Nation or Métis populations live and use the land in, and around the study area. It is not within the scope of a technical archaeological report to comment on the various First Nations and their respective involvement, land-use and traditional territories. Recent and modern First Nation histories are best addressed by the First Nations themselves.

Traditional knowledge regarding the historical use of the land by First People is often curated and passed down by Elders and Knowledge Keepers. Areas of cultural and historical importance to the communities are best identified by the communities and members themselves. We encourage communities' participation in the archaeological process as several value of First People overlap with archaeological values, but First People also had many values which elude archaeologists (*e.g.* spiritual sites etc.).

1.2.4.1 The Effect of Early Post-Contact Period on First People

European contact in northern Ontario was disruptive to the natural evolution of material culture, traditional land use, and subsistence practice among the resident populations. It is understood that traditional material cultural items were supplanted quite rapidly by corresponding trade items imported from Europe. As the pursuit of furs became increasingly important to the purchase and replacement of trade items, subsistence practices became displaced by exploitation of fur resources. Gradually, settlement patterns also changed, trading

trips to fur trade posts were introduced, and in some cases settlement occurred at or near fur trade posts or, later, near the railways.

Historical documents also begin to name the groups of First People. The interior areas were inhabited by *Anishinaabeg* (Ojibwe, Odawa, Mississauga, Nipissing, Algonquin, and Potawatomi), while farther north in Ontario was the traditional territory of the *Néhinaw/Ililiw/Ininiw* (Cree). The traditional groups of First People settled near Georgian Bay include the *Wendat* (Huron), the *Tionontati* (Petun/Tobacco), and the *Attawandaron/Chonnonton* (Neutral), with later additions of *Haudenosaunee* peoples (Iroquois). The first contact between Europeans and the First People in the area was with the Recollects and Jesuit missionaries and other French explorers and traders during the early and middle part of the 17th century (Lytwyn 2002).

1.2.4.2 Land Use Specific to First People within the Study Area

No specific traditional land use information was sought out prior to the development of this report. During the assessment, the accompanying field crew member from a local First Nations community was solicited for local land-use information, although no directly relevant information was provided. For information on traditional land use, local First Nation and Métis communities should be contacted.

1.2.4.3 Existing Treaties

It is not within the scope of a technical archaeological report to comment on the social implications, intent, or fulfillment of the conditions of the various treaties which have been established in the province. First Nations should be consulted directly should additional information be sought on the following commentary on the Treaties.

As confirmed by the Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and First Nations Economic Reconciliation's map of the Ontario treaties and reserves, the study area is located in an area covered by the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, the 1923 Williams Treaties, and the current Algonquin Land Claim (MIAFNER 2024). These are briefly described below.

In 1850, treaty commissioners operating on behalf of the Canadian government arrived in Sault Ste. Marie to meet with representatives of the Indigenous people of the Lake Superior and Lake Huron area, south of the height of land. The Robinson Superior Treaty was signed September 7 by Crown representatives and groups along the north shore of Lake Superior west of Batchawana Bay, followed two days later by the Robinson Huron Treaty with the groups to the east of Batchawana Bay. Following the signing of this treaty, the traditional lands were ceded to the Crown and reserves were set aside for the signatory groups.

The last of the historic land cession treaties, the Williams Treaties were signed in 1923 between the federal and provincial government and seven First Nations of the Chippewa of Lake Simcoe and the Mississauga of the north shore of Lake Ontario. These contentious treaties resulted in the cession of three tracts of land in south-central Ontario, the largest of which rests between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron.

In the mid-1980s, a land claim was formally submitted to the Governments of Canada and Ontario, continuing a series of Algonquin petitions to the Crown dating as early as the 18th century. In 2016, an agreement-in-principle was signed which identifies the Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area based largely on the lower Ottawa River watershed which was used by Algonquin peoples. The final stage of treaty negotiations is currently underway between Ontario, Canada, and the Algonquins of Ontario, and if successful, will be Ontario's first modern day treaty.

1.2.5 Abridged History of the Algonquins and Study Area Land-Use

The Algonquin people have historically considered the Ottawa Valley and the river's tributaries as its homeland. The broader Algonquian language speakers had a range extending into the prairie provinces, but it is unknown if these groups identified as Algonquin in the same way that those of the Ottawa Valley do. As indicated in the History of the Algonquins, "The source of the word Algonquin is unclear. Some say it came from the Malecite word meaning 'they are our relatives,' which would suggest Algonquins were part of a broad group of native peoples. Others say Algonquin means 'at the place of spearing fishes and eels from the bow of a canoe'. The Algonquins have considered the Ottawa River to be at the heart of their traditional territory (Morrison 2005).

Algonquin peoples lived in the Ottawa Valley and as such were contacted during the French exploration and early colonization period of Quebec. Immediately prior to the French Period the first hostilities between the Algonquin and Iroquoian people were recorded in 1570 (Holmes 1993: 3). The period of Iroquoian raids and encounters extended through the 17th Century and it is believed that the Iroquois would have come into contact with the more northerly Algonquin groups during the later part of the 17th Century (MacPherson 2012: personal communication; Holmes 1993:3).

Contact between Algonquins and the French is first believed to have occurred in 1603 at the French Settlement of Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River. Later in 1610 there was likely further contact when Etiene Brûlé accompanied other native peoples on his voyages into the interior of what is now Ontario and in 1613 when Champlain paddled the Ottawa River

(Canadian Museum of History 2019). The disruption to the Algonquins (and all Aboriginal peoples) is succinctly described in an exhibit on-line at the Canadian Museum of History:

> "The arrival of Europeans severely disrupted the life of the Algonquins, the Native people who lived in the Ottawa Valley at the time. By the mid-seventeenth century, several deadly diseases had been introduced, and great numbers of Algonquins perished. Struggles with the neighbouring Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy for control of water routes to the rich fur resources of the hinterland resulted in political intrigue and armed conflict. Together, these factors changed the way of life of the Ottawa Valley Algonquins forever."

Morrison (2005) noted that the Algonquins were sometimes described as nomadic, but this was only by comparison with the more sedentary Iroquois and Huron who lived in large villages. Morrison (2005) noted:

> "that generally speaking, families remained within their band's territory, following a seasonal round of resource harvesting activities. During the winter, they lived in the bush in extended families, hunting large game like moose and deer, and trapping fur-bearing animals, particularly beaver, which was valued both for its pelt and flesh. Though fishing took place year-round, it was most productive between spring and fall. Champlain mentioned that Muskrat Lake (near Cobden) was an important fishery for all the people in the surrounding area … the Nipissings and the Algonquin bands along the Lower Ottawa also practised a form of slash and burn agriculture. Champlain saw cornfields at Muskrat Lake and peas, beans and squash, as well as corn, growing on Allumette Island. However, he noted that the soil was relatively poor, and that the Algonquins, unlike the Hurons, relied more on hunting than on tilling the soil."

Trigger and Day (1994) noted that similar to more northern groups, they likely dispersed in the winter for survival but congregated along major waterbodies during the summer months to fish. During the early period of the fur trade, the Algonquins performed a "middle man" role between the French and First Nations such as the Huron to the west.

For most of the first half of the 1600s and until almost 1670, there were on and off periods of peace and fighting between the Iroquois and the Algonquins and their allies. By 1664, the French had more regular troops arrive and carried out subsequent attacks on villages in the Iroquois homeland which brought a lasting peace in 1667. As noted, "This not only allowed French traders and missionaries to travel to the western Great Lakes, but permitted many of the other Algonquins to begin a gradual return to the Ottawa Valley." (AOO, 2019)

Morrison (2005) describes the changes that occurred for the Algonquins in the Ottawa Valley in the 18th century:

> "With the passing of the Iroquois threat in 1701, the various bands of the Algonquin Nation would have undisturbed possession of the Ottawa River watershed for more than a century. Several decades of close

> contact with French officials and missionaries, however, together with the population decline caused by the Iroquois wars and epidemical diseases, had brought about changes in their social organization."

The Algonquins maintained an alliance with the French up to the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War to the United States) (1755-63). In 1760, the British had captured Quebec and in 1761 took Montreal. The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763 which also culminated in the Royal Proclamation. Morrison (2005) noted that in mid-August, 1761, the Algonquin and eight other former French allies met with the British representative, Sir William Johnson, and signed a treaty in which they agreed to remain neutral in futures wars between the British and French.

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was to provide guidelines on European settlement in Aboriginal territory, specifically it, "forbade settlers from claiming land from the Aboriginal occupants, unless it has been first bought by the Crown and then sold to the settlers. The Royal Proclamation further sets out that only the Crown can buy land from First Nations." (UBC, 2019)

The following excerpt describes the period following the Royal Proclamation and how the Algonquins never did sign a Treaty:

> "The Algonquin homeland was supposed to be protected from settlement by the Proclamation of 1763, but after the revolution ended in a rebel victory, thousands of British Loyalists (Tories) left the new United States and settled in Upper Canada. To provide land for these newcomers, the British government in 1783 chose to ignore the Algonquin in the lower Ottawa Valley and purchased parts of eastern Ontario from Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief. Despite this, Algonquin warriors fought beside the British during the War of 1812 (1812-14) and helped defeat the Americans at the Battle of Chateauguay. Their reward for this service was the continued loss of their land to individual land sales and encroachment by American Loyalists and British immigrants moving into the valley. The worse blow occurred when the British in 1822 were able to induce the Mississauga near Kingston on Lake Ontario to sell most of what remained of the traditional Algonquin land in the Ottawa Valley. And for a second time, no one bothered to consult the Algonquin who had never surrendered their claim to the area but still received nothing from its sale."

Joan Holmes (1998) noted:

> "The British Crown never entered into formal treaty relations with the Algonquin and Nipissing, despite the fact that the Algonquin and Nipissing repeatedly petitioned British authorities to compensate them for the loss of their traditional lands and the destruction of the resources upon which they depended for their livelihood."

Petitions to the Crown were recorded to have occurred by the Algonquins and Nipissings in 1835, 1847 and 1862.

Holmes goes on to note that (2005):

> "On several occasions, authorities acknowledged their claims but no action was taken. Finally, under 1851 legislation land was set aside in Lower Canada, now Quebec, at the confluence of the River Desert and the Gatineau River and at Lake Temiskaming for the Algonquin and other tribes of the Upper Ottawa Valley. It took another 20 years to set aside lands on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River. In 1873, years after lands along the Ottawa had been surveyed and opened to white homesteaders, the Golden Lake reserve was purchased for the use of local Algonquins."

During the transition from the 19th to the 20th Century, settlement had changed, and it is likely the unceded nature of the Algonquins played into the changing cultural landscape. Golden Lake is where the current community of Pikwàkanagàn is hosted. Holmes (2005) notes that:

> "Once the land at Golden Lake had been purchased for the Algonquin families living around the Bonnechere River area, Algonquins who petitioned the government seeking to protect the lands where they had gardens and homes were told to move to the established reserve at Golden Lake or to move across the river to the reserve on the River Desert … During the last decades of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, many Algonquin families moved onto the Golden Lake Reserve, at least on a seasonal basis. The on-reserve population at Golden Lake became recognized as status Indians. Thus, although they did not have a treaty with the Crown, they gained official Indian status and their reserve and every aspect of their lives, became managed under Indian Act legislation and federal Indian Affairs policy."

Along with the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (referred to above as the Algonquins at Golden Lake), the organisation, the Algonquins of Ontario, are comprised of nine other Algonquin communities spread throughout the Ottawa Valley: Antoine Algonquin First Nation; Algonquin Nation Kijicho-Manito Madaouskarini; Bonnechere Algonquin First Nation; Algonquins of Greater Golden Lake First Nation; Mattawa/North Bay Algonquin First Nation; Ottawa Algonquin First Nation; Shabot Obaadjiwan First Nation; Snimikobi (Ardoch) (Beaver Creek) Algonquin First Nation; and, Whitney Area Algonquins. The ancestors of these Algonquins communities lived throughout the Ottawa Valley. Holmes (1998) describes their historic situation:

> "The Algonquin/Nipissing families who did not move onto the reserve but continued to live in other parts of the Ottawa Valley were not officially recognized as Indians nor did they hold any reserve lands. As a consequence, their ancestors do not receive any of the benefits that flow from Indian status or on-reserve status such as educational support, community infrastructure support, economic development, or aboriginal hunting and fishing rights. These families form the core of non-status communities."

Algonquins in Ontario and are politically separated from Algonquins in Quebec. The Algonquins of Quebec are represented by the Algonquin Anishinabeg Tribal Council (ANTC) and include the

nine First Nations communities in Quebec that stretch over a very large area in the western part of Quebec near the Ontario border. The Alqonquins of Quebec have previously initiated land claim actions into Ontario in the past and legal counsel for the AOO has indicated that the AOO land claim process does not prejudice such actions (Potts, 2010).

Pikwàkanagàn First Nation is a Section 35(1) rights holder in the Constitution Act, and is the sole nation at this time with these rights in the Algonquins of Ontario collective. As the land claim progresses changes to the political landscape of the Ottawa Valley may occur.

As the AOO is an organized collective of communities assembled to enable a unified approach to reaching a settlement over a comprehensive land claim including an area of over 3.6 million hectares (ha) within the Ottawa River and Mattawa River watersheds in eastern Ontario (AOO, 2017b). The area that is the subject of the Algonquin Land Claim in Ontario includes the National Capital Region, all of Renfrew County and most of Algonquin Park.

Sixteen Algonquin Negotiation Representatives (ANRs), serving three-year terms, represent these communities. The ANRs are comprised of the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn (AOP) First Nation Chief and Council along with one representative from each of the other Algonquin communities listed above. They are elected by the AOO. The ANRs are responsible for representing AOO interests concerning treaty negotiations with the federal and provincial governments related to lands identified by the AOO as their traditional territory. A technical advisory group also supports ongoing treaty negotiations (AOO, 2019).

Having never signed a treaty with the Crown, the AOO submitted a comprehensive land claim based on unresolved Aboriginal rights and title (INAC, 2017). The Algonquin Land Claim covers an extensive area populated by approximately 1.2 million people (Figure 3-1). Currently under negotiation, it is a large and complex land claim. At present the federal government, the Province of Ontario and the AOO are working toward a resolution through a negotiated Final Agreement, forming a modern-day treaty (INAC, 2017).

The Algonquins of Golden Lake (now known as the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation) initiated the land claim by formally petitioning the Governor General in 1983 and the Province of Ontario in 1985. In 1991, the claim for negotiations was accepted by the Province and in 1992 the federal government agreed to also enter claim negotiations. A Framework Agreement was signed by the federal government in 1994 and in 2012, a preliminary Draft Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was released by the federal and provincial governments for public review. Extensive negotiations were undertaken in 2013 as revisions to the draft agreement were

negotiated. A proposed Agreement-in-Principle, reflecting negotiations, was released in 2015. The AOO held a vote on the proposed agreement in early 2016. The non-binding Agreement-in-Principle was signed by all three parties in October of 2016. Negotiations are still underway toward a Final Agreement. The agreement, if successful, will serve to protect Aboriginal and treaty rights protected under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982) in the form of a modern-day treaty (AOO, 2017; INAC 2017).

1.2.6 Euro-Canadian Land Use

According to Holmes (1993), the first permanent Euro-Canadian settlers of the Renfrew region arrived around 1820. Beginning in 1853, the government constructed a colonization road northward to facilitate the transport of lumbering supplies to the camps to the north, as well as to open up the northern townships to Euro-Canadian settlement. At the bridge in Petawawa, this road became known as the Pembroke & Mattawan Colonization Road (Bridgland 1870:26). This road extended to Mattawa, passing through the future community of Deep River. In 1854, the remainder of Rolph Township was first surveyed and subdivided into farm lots by a crew led by Provincial Land Surveyor R. Hamilton. At this time, Lots 7 and 8 in Range 'B' as well as the surrounding lots remained undeveloped, although most lots along the Pembroke & Mattawan Colonization Road between Lots 15 and 47 had been settled (Map 3).

Lots 7 and 8 in Range 'B' were first settled around the latter half of the 1920s by Elizabeth Walker. In 1944, plans began on the construction of the Town of Deep River, a new planned community for the employees of the nearby Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories. Prior to the construction of the town, an Algonquin village was formerly located on the townsite in the first half of the 20th century (Map 4). "The Village originally consisted of 9 cabins located along the shores of the Kichi-Sìbì (Ottawa River), inhabited by Algonquin families. In 1945, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) expropriated the cabins for the creation of the Town of Deep River to house and support the workforce of the nuclear laboratories located in Chalk River, Ontario," (Algonquins of Ontario 2023:14).

The Town of Deep River continued to grow throughout the 1950s and was incorporated as a town in 1959.

No additional information is readily available for the early settlement and land use of the study area.

1.2.7 Results of Land Title Search

According to a land title search carried out using the Ontario Land Property Records Portal, Lots 7 and 8, Range 'B' in Rolph Township were first patented in 1937 to Elizabeth Walker, following her initial mortgage registered in 1925. Over the following years, a limited number of parcels of land were sold to new settlers until 1944, when the planned Town of Deep River was established, and mass settlement began.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Before the initiation of fieldwork, WHNE undertook a review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database using MCM's PastPortal to determine the number and nature of archaeological sites registered the vicinity of the subject property. The site files and catalogued reports at the WHNE office were also checked to confirm the database results and include updates which have not yet been entered into the database.

- No archaeological sites have been registered within three kilometres of the study area.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

In 2012, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group Inc., entitled "Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Keys Property Development Lots 5 and 6, Range 'B' Geographic Township of Rolph, Renfrew County" (MCM PIF # P248-091-2012). At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that while features of archaeological potential were present in the study area, no archaeological materials were located during the sub-surface survey. No further archaeological assessment work was recommended for the subject property (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2013a).

In 2012, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by The Central Archaeology Group Inc., entitled "Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Severance Lot 11, Range 'B' Geographic Township of Rolph, Town of Deep River Renfrew County" (MCM PIF # P248-098-2012). At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area based on the Stage 1 background assessment, but the Stage 2 portion of the assessment did not locate any sites or artifacts. It was recommended that, based on the conclusions of this assessment, the subject area property does not require future archaeological assessment work (The Central Archaeology Group Inc. 2013b).

In 2016, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Kinickinick Heritage Consulting, entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of The Nuclear Power Demonstration (Npd) Property Part of Lots 41-45, 48 & Town Plot, Range A & B Rolph Twp. (Geo), Township of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County" (MCM PIF # P039-0233-2016). At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended in all areas identified as having archaeological potential before any development activities occur (Kinickinick Heritage Consulting 2016).

In 2018, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Circuit D6 Refurbishment (Des Joachims TS x Pembroke TS), County of Renfrew, in particular the Towns of Laurentian Hills, Deep River, Petawawa, and the Township of Laurentian Valley, in the Upper Ottawa River Valley, Ontario" (MCM PIF # P066-0306-2018). At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area. It was recommended that all areas identified as having archaeological potential should be subjected to a Stage 2 sub-surface survey (Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions 2019a).

In 2019, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, entitled "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Circuit D6 Line Refurbishment (Des Joachims TS x Pembroke TS), Geographic Townships of Alice, Buchanan, McKay, Petawawa, Rolph, and Wylie, Now in the Towns of Laurentian Hills, Deep River and Petawawa and Township of Laurentian Valley, Renfrew County, Ontario" (MCM PIF # P066-0316-2018). At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that the tested features of archaeological potential did not locate any archaeological materials or sites. It was recommended that all areas subjected to the Stage 2 assessment be considered as having no further archaeological potential, and no additional work is required in these areas (Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions 2019b).

According to the available information, no additional archaeological assessments have been carried out within three kilometres of the study area.

1.4 Preliminary Analysis of Archaeological Potential

This section of the report will discuss the broad classes of archaeological potential, the features which represent those classes, and will note any of those features which the background research suggests are in the study area.

1.4.1 Background to Determining Archaeological Potential

According to Section 1.3.1 of the S&Gs, a number of landforms are considered to be features archaeological potential. MCM considers these features to include previously identified archaeological sites, past and present primary (i.e. lakes, rivers, streams, etc.) and secondary (i.e. springs, marshes, swamps, etc.) water sources, elevated topography (e.g. hills, eskers, knolls, etc.), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations (e.g. potentially spiritual places such as waterfalls, caverns, mounds, etc.), resource-gathering areas, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes (e.g. portages, overland routes along eskers, colonization roads, and railways), and properties with historic landmarks or which have been identified with historic sites and events.

It is important to note that the features suggesting archaeological potential described in Section 1.3.1 of the S&Gs must be evaluated based on their geographic and physiographic context. For example, an esker with good contiguity rising above a saturated terrain would have archaeological potential whereas a low-lying esker in an otherwise well-drained terrain at the same elevation as the esker would not. This principle applies to all features of archaeological potential, and to determine the overall archaeological potential of a study area, these factors must be considered.

While these characteristics are important in assessing the archaeological potential of the study area, the S&Gs also note that current land conditions must be considered. Section 1.3.2 notes that disturbances and deep land alterations may have removed the archaeological potential of an area. These disturbances include pipeline installation, quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. As such, these areas can be considered to have no archaeological potential. That said, farming, forestry, and minor surface site preparation activities may not necessarily affect archaeological potential, and therefore must be assessed on their own merit.

1.4.2 Considerations of Archaeological Potential Specific to the Study Area

Based on the background research, one modern hydrological feature of archaeological interest was identified in or around the study area. According to the National Topographic System (NTS) and the Ontario Hydro Network (OHN), and confirmed through an examination of satellite imagery, the Ottawa River was identified as the sole modern water source in the

vicinity of the study area (Map 1). No additional modern primary or secondary water sources were identified in the background research.

According to the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the study area is underlain by well-drained sandy material deposited in a glacial outwash plain with undulating, moderate-relief terrain (Map 5). Preliminary work examining the post-glacial conditions in the wider region suggest that when the Ottawa Valley was used to drain the upper Great Lakes (ca. 12,400 – 7,500 years ago), several major and multiple minor increases in water volume occurred in the vicinity of Deep River owing to the draining of the upstream lakes and various inputs from the glacial meltwater and inflows from lakes further upstream (e.g. Lake Agassiz, Lake Algonquin). As a result, it is possible that relict terrace landforms associated with earlier iterations of the river will be encountered. Any potential relict terrace landforms will be examined during the on-ground property inspection.

Finally, the background research also documented one historical transportation route in the general vicinity of the study area, known as the Pembroke & Mattawan Colonization Road (Map 3). This road was constructed beginning in 1853 as a supply route to the lumber camps to the north, as well as to promote and facilitate Euro-Canadian settlement into the upper reaches of the Ottawa Valley. The road, however, was located approximately 200 metres southwest of the study area. Furthermore, as the background research indicates that Lots 7 and 8 in Range 'B' were only settled around the late 1920s, this colonization road is not considered to be a feature of archaeological potential for this Stage 1 and 2 assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

This property inspection and archaeological survey was undertaken to locate features of potential identified during the background research. The inspection also documented any landscape characteristics that would affect assessment strategies such as saturated soils, steep slopes, and exposed bedrock. Efforts were also made to identify and document additional features not visible on available mapping such as ridges or berms associated with relict shorelines, pockets of well-drained soil in otherwise saturated environments, pockets of level ground along steep slopes, pit features or conspicuous historical remains, as well as former clearings which may have hosted historical settlement.

2.1 Fieldwork Overview

The Stage 1 on-ground property inspection, and Stage 2 archaeological survey was carried out on July 11, 2024 with Ryan Primrose (P208) as the designated field director.

2.1.1 Current Land Use

The study area is currently forested and does not appear to be associated with any significant economic, transportation, or settlement activities. Several recreational trails were noted throughout the study area during the property inspection.

2.1.2 Permission to Enter, Access, and Timing

Prior to the fieldwork, WHNE received permission to enter onto the property to carry out all activities related to archaeological assessments. The study area was accessed by way of Pine Point Road and Thomas Street.

2.1.3 Weather and Lighting Conditions During Assessment

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The weather conditions during the Stage 1 and 2 fieldwork on July 11, 2024 included overcast to clear skies, no precipitation, and good visibility of all aspects of the landscape and testing. Temperatures ranged between 15 and 25 degrees Celsius.

Fieldwork would have been suspended when weather and lighting conditions reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the subject lands, although no adverse weather conditions impeded the fieldwork activities.

2.1.4 Health and Safety

When working in the study area, the archaeological field crew used approved safety equipment and PPE including CSA-certified Class 3 hi-visibility vests, and work boots. A first aid kit was available, and light first aid supplies were carried on person during field activities.

Prior to the work, site-specific safety plans were developed and approved by WHNE. In addition to pre-work training, a safety tailgate meeting was carried out in the parking lot prior to the initiation of work.

2.1.5 Spatial Control and Data Collection

During the fieldwork portion of this assessment, data was collected in varying forms to support and help describe the field conditions encountered during the assessment. Please see Section 2.2.4 for the inventory of such data.

For the purposes of ensuring spatial control through data collection, GPS coordinates were collected to document property assessment and particular landscape features, photographs, or areas of archaeological potential. GPS coordinates were taken using two Garmin GPSMap 64s GPS and GLONASS receivers with an error rated (with WAAS) to ± five metres on average. All coordinates are in UTM18N using NAD 83.

Maps depicting the study area were produced in advance of field activities and used for both navigation purposes and to record field observations. Additional maps were produced on-site to better illustrate any archaeological finds, as well as other notable field conditions and observations.

Field notes (both paper and digital) were recorded to document the ground conditions, any notable features, encumbrances to the survey, and overall conditions of the property. When archaeological materials were encountered, field notes and maps were produced on-site to record the site setting, the locations and extent of positive test pits, and the physiographic context of the site.

High resolution digital photographs were taken to document the various landscape conditions encountered during the assessment, to document the testing progress, and to record notable observations and other relevant finds.

Oblique and plan view aerial imagery was captured using a DJI Mini 4S Pro drone and licenced drone pilot. This imagery was acquired at various elevations and was used to produce high quality images of the overall area to provide mapping support for the Stage 1 assessment, and to document the Stage 2 testing.

2.2 Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 Fieldwork)

2.2.1 Property Inspection

During the Stage 1 property inspection, the entire study area and its periphery (representing an area of approximately 11.61 hectares) was assessed systematically. The study area was first inspected using a DJI Mini 4S Pro drone, providing detailed, near-ground aerial imagery of the study area and its surroundings (Images 1 to 3). Next, a ground-based examination of the proposed subdivision was carried out, allowing the field crew to identify areas of archaeological potential as well as areas which are steep, saturated, or have undergone past ground disturbances.

The property inspection first involved the examination of the portions of the study area lying to the east of Thomas Street. Here, saturated terrain was observed in the low-lying forested areas composed of swamp ash, swamp maple, and other water-tolerant undergrowth (Images 4 and 5). To the north, level yet boulder-strewn terrain was encountered, crossed by a recreational walking trail (Images 6 and 7).

The field crew next examined the areas lying to the west of Thomas Street. Below ground water infrastructure and bulldozer pushes were observed along a derelict or abandoned trail situated near the base of a steep slope on the western edge of the study area (Images 8 to 13). A small, level, and well-drained terrace was identified along this slope. The remaining lands at the base of this slope were generally level albeit similarly strewn with boulders (Images 14 and 15).

2.2.2 Disturbances Observed

Disturbed terrain was documented during the property inspection, evidenced by fire hydrants and manhole covers indicating the presence of buried infrastructure as well as large bulldozer pushes (Images 9, 10, and 12). These disturbed areas were found along a recreational trail and may be part of utilities corridor constructed along a planned (but not completed) road. No significant ground disturbances were noted elsewhere in the study area.

2.2.3 Conclusions from Fieldwork

The fieldwork resulted in the determination that approximately 0.13 hectares of the study area had archaeological potential (Map 6), and that the remaining areas were disturbed (0.32 ha.), steeply sloped (1.64 ha.), or swampy (1.51 ha.), or were otherwise located below relict water levels (and therefore flooded) or located an distance from the modern Ottawa River where archaeological potential would be considered to be low (7.91 ha.).

Table 2. Land characteristics and areal extents.

Land Type	Hectares
Archaeological potential	0.13
Disturbed	0.32
Steep slope	1.64
Saturated	1.51
Low probability of ancient settlement (formerly below water or currently situated an excessive distance from feature of archaeological potential)	7.91
Total	**11.51**

Overall, much of the study area is considered to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of poor terrain conditions such as steep slopes, saturated soils, or disturbed terrain, or due to the low probability of ancient settlement in areas formerly lying below the waterline or currently situated an excessive distance from the Ottawa River. That said, one level and well-drained terrace was identified on the slope on the western boundary of the study area. As this slope may potentially be associated with ancient water flows through the Ottawa Valley, this level terrace was considered to have the potential of hosting archaeological sites. As such, it was considered a candidate for a Stage 2 sub-surface survey (Map 6).

No additional features of archaeological potential were identified in the study area during the Stage 1 property inspection.

2.2.4 Inventory of Field Documentation

Field maps were drawn on-site and subsequently digitised. Field notes were collected to record the assessment process, to document the archaeological potential of the area, and to record photographic information.

Representative photographs were taken of the areas of potential, of the study area landforms and vegetation, of the areas to be impacted, the survey process, and the field conditions encountered at the time of the assessment (Map 7 as well as Images 1 to 17). Additionally, photographs in the report are referenced by site or locale, but also carry the photographic record number that is embedded in the digital file. Thus, an Image in this report may be indicated as “Image 1”, and include a reference to “Photograph 389”, indicating both the position of the photograph in the report and the number designating the photograph (assigned

by the camera), and maintained within the documentation generated during fieldwork and analysis.

The project record documentation includes photographs, maps, field notes, GPS location data, and this report (Table 3).

Table 3. Documentary records for this project.

Documentation	*N*	*Description*	*Location*
Photographs	359	Digital images	Digital storage
GPS readings (Tracks and Waypoints)	>1,000	Context, property survey	Digital storage
Field notes	1	Pages of notes	Digital storage
Report	1	Copy (.pdf)	Digital storage

The digital records relating to this project are stored at the WHNE office in New Liskeard and are backed up periodically from the source drive to ensure long term stability. Digital records will be maintained in contemporary software formats, updated as WHNE updates software or storage media.

2.3 Archaeological Assessment Results

2.3.1 Determination of Pre-Contact Archaeological Potential

The study area is currently located over 100 metres from the modern Ottawa River and due to this excessive distance, is unlikely to be associated with later pre-contact settlement. That said, as noted in Section 2.2.3, the undisturbed, level, and well-drained lands on the terrace were considered to have pre-contact archaeological potential due to their proximity to one of the high water events of the Ottawa River, likely the discharges of the upstream Mattawa Transgressions.

2.3.2 Determination of Post-Contact Archaeological Potential

While the background research identified a historical transportation route nearby, it was located around 200 metres from the study area and is therefore not considered a feature of archaeological potential for this assessment. Furthermore, the background research indicated that Lots 7 and 8, Range 'B' in Rolph Township were first settled well into the 1920s. As the background work and property inspection did not identify any features suggesting the potential

presence of post-contact archaeological sites, the study area is considered to have low post contact archaeological potential. No additional features of post-contact archaeological potential, such as former colonization roads, historic sites, or early Euro-Canadian settlement sites were identified.

2.4 Archaeological Survey (Stage 2 Fieldwork)

This section of the project report provides the details of the archaeological testing. The Stage 2 section covers four topics: field methods, testing and results, the record of finds, and the analyses and conclusions.

2.4.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 survey involved the systematic testing of all level, well-drained, and undisturbed areas with archaeological potential identified during the Stage 1 portion of the assessment. As per the directions outlined in Section 2.1.5 of the MCM S&Gs, test pits were excavated on a five-metre grid throughout the areas of archaeological potential (Images 16 and 17).

The sub-surface testing was carried out in conformance with Section 2.0 of the 2011 MCM S&Gs and the recommendation made in Section 6.2.1 of this report. The test pits were dug to a minimum width of 30 centimetres and were dug to a sufficient depth to expose and intrude into sterile mineral soil, whenever present. After excavation, the pit profiles were examined to identify archaeological features and to be able to determine the nature of the soils. All soils were screened through six millimetre hardware mesh, examined for artifacts, and all test pits were subsequently backfilled.

2.4.2 Stage 2 Testing and Results

The Stage 2 survey of the area of archaeological potential uncovered undisturbed sandy podzolic soil (Image 17).

No archaeological materials were located during the Stage 2 survey of the study area in part of Lots 7 and 8, Range ‘B’ in Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 6).

3.0 Record of Finds

This section details the results of the archaeological survey, and the inventory of documentary records.

3.1 Statement of Archaeological Findings

No archaeological sites or resources were located within the Stage 2 study area.

3.2 Inventory of Field Documentation

Please see Section 2.2.4 for details on the documentary records.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Following the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the study area, lands with archaeological potential were identified along a steep slope potentially marking the edge of an earlier, likely short term phase of the Ottawa River. The lands with potential were surveyed during the Stage 2 work. Overall, no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of the study area in part of Lots 7 and 8, Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario (Map 6).

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 Support of Recommendations

As stated in by Section 7.7.4(1) of the 2011 S&Gs, if the Stage 1 archaeological assessment concluded that some or all of the property has archaeological potential, the archaeologist must recommend future Stage 2 archaeological survey work for those areas which may face impacts at a later (or undefined) date.

As stated in by Section 7.8.4(3) of the 2011 S&Gs, if the Stage 2 archaeological assessment concluded that no archaeological sites were identified, the licensee may then recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Stage 1 Recommendation

1. Stage 2 archaeological survey work by way of shovel test-pitting along a five-metre grid within the areas of archaeological potential is recommended for the areas shown in Map 6.

5.2.2 Stage 2 Recommendation

2. As no archaeological materials were located in the areas tested during the Stage 2 survey (Map 6), no further work is recommended in advance of the proposed subdivision of part of Lots 7 and 8, Rolph Township, in the Town of Deep River, Renfrew County, Ontario.

6.0 Legal Considerations

The following sections are designed to describe the limit of information and representation available in the archaeological assessment report, and to inform the reader of the ongoing legal obligations, as required by MCM.

6.1 Limitations of this Report

Some information in this report may be confidential, including any photos, maps, texts of narrative information concerning First Nation communities and / or private informants. The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 7.3.3 requires that such information is not contained in reports which may be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism review.

Some information in this report may be sensitive, including the location of registered archaeological sites. Policy developed under the Ontario Heritage Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 7.6.1, standard 1 requires that any information that identifies the location of an archaeological site be presented only in the supplementary documentation to the report. The supplementary documentation is excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism review.

While this document is believed to contain correct information, neither Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited, nor its affiliates makes any warranty, either expressed or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility for the completeness or usefulness of any results or any information disclosed. The interpretation of this and any other data related to this report is solely the responsibility of the reader.

As set out in the Ontario Heritage Act and associated Regulations, archaeological assessment has as its focus only material remains of past human use and occupation of landscapes. Archaeological assessments completed under the terms and conditions of a licence issued under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act do not directly involve documenting First

Peoples and Métis values, traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge or traditional territories. While this information is at times valuable in evaluating archaeological potential or interpreting archaeological sites, the use of such information does not render it part of the archaeological record. Control over the recording and use of this information rests solely with the individuals and communities wherein the knowledge resides.

6.2 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister 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.

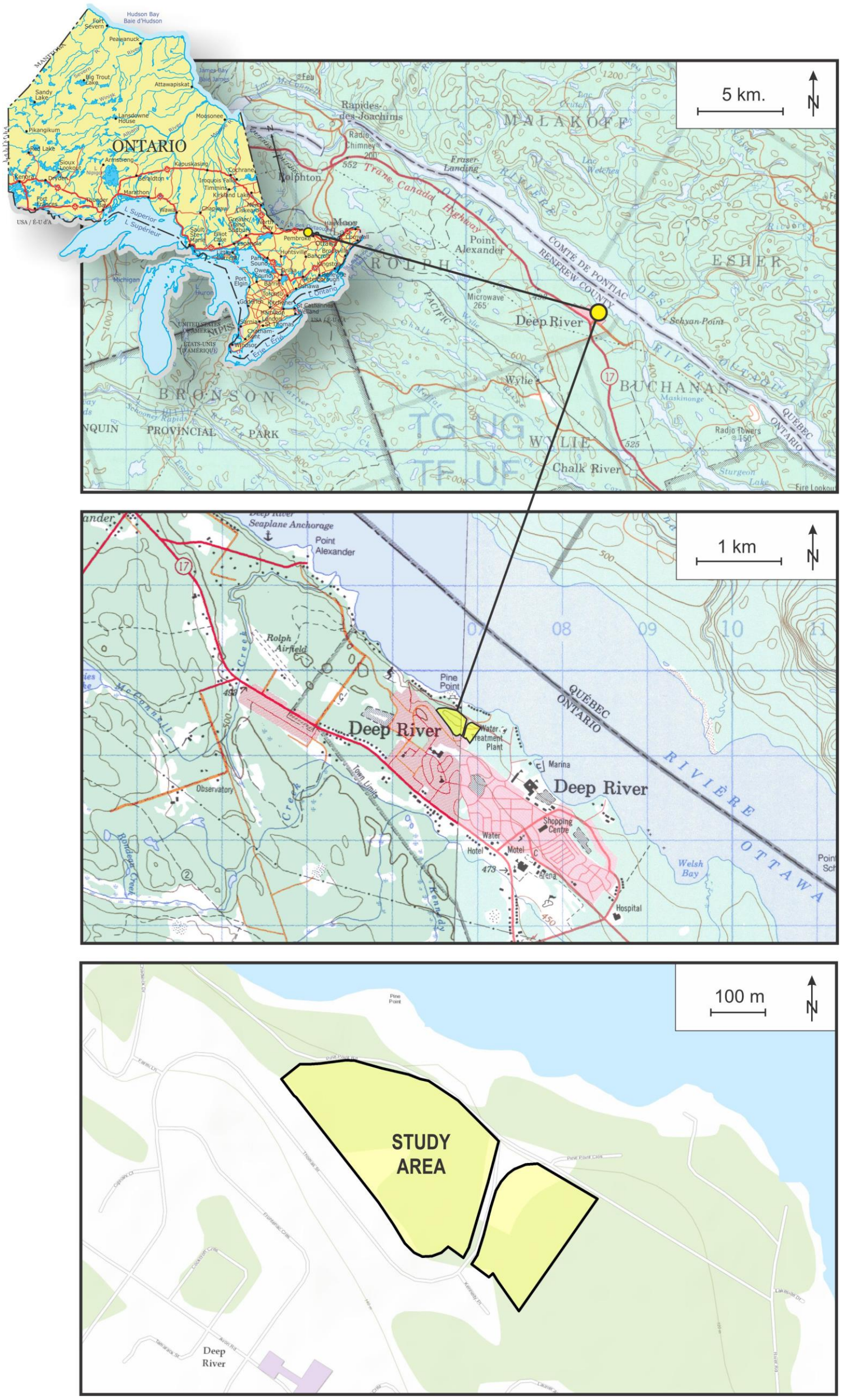
b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

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

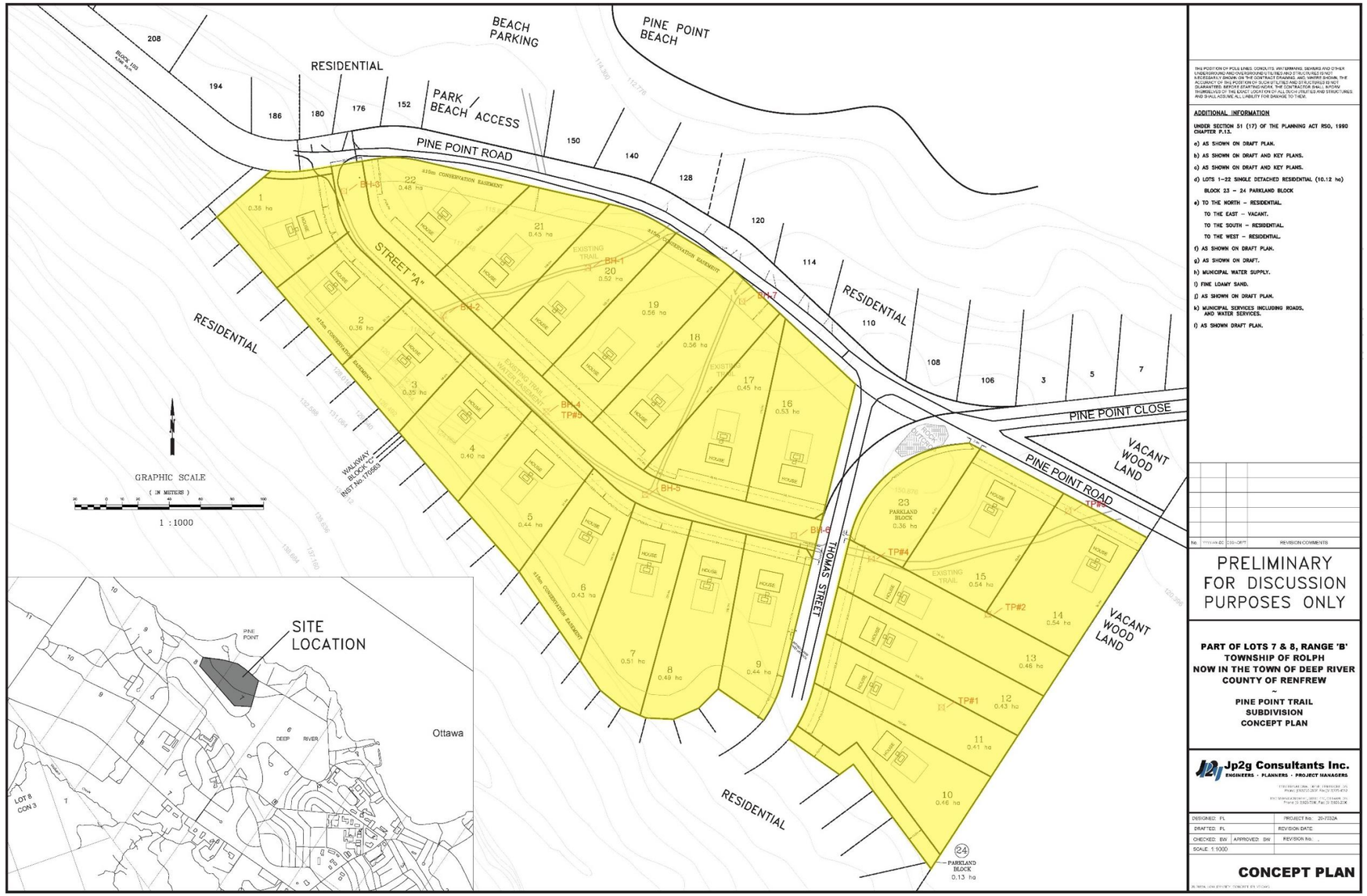
d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: “Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.”

7.0 Maps



Map 1. Project location map.

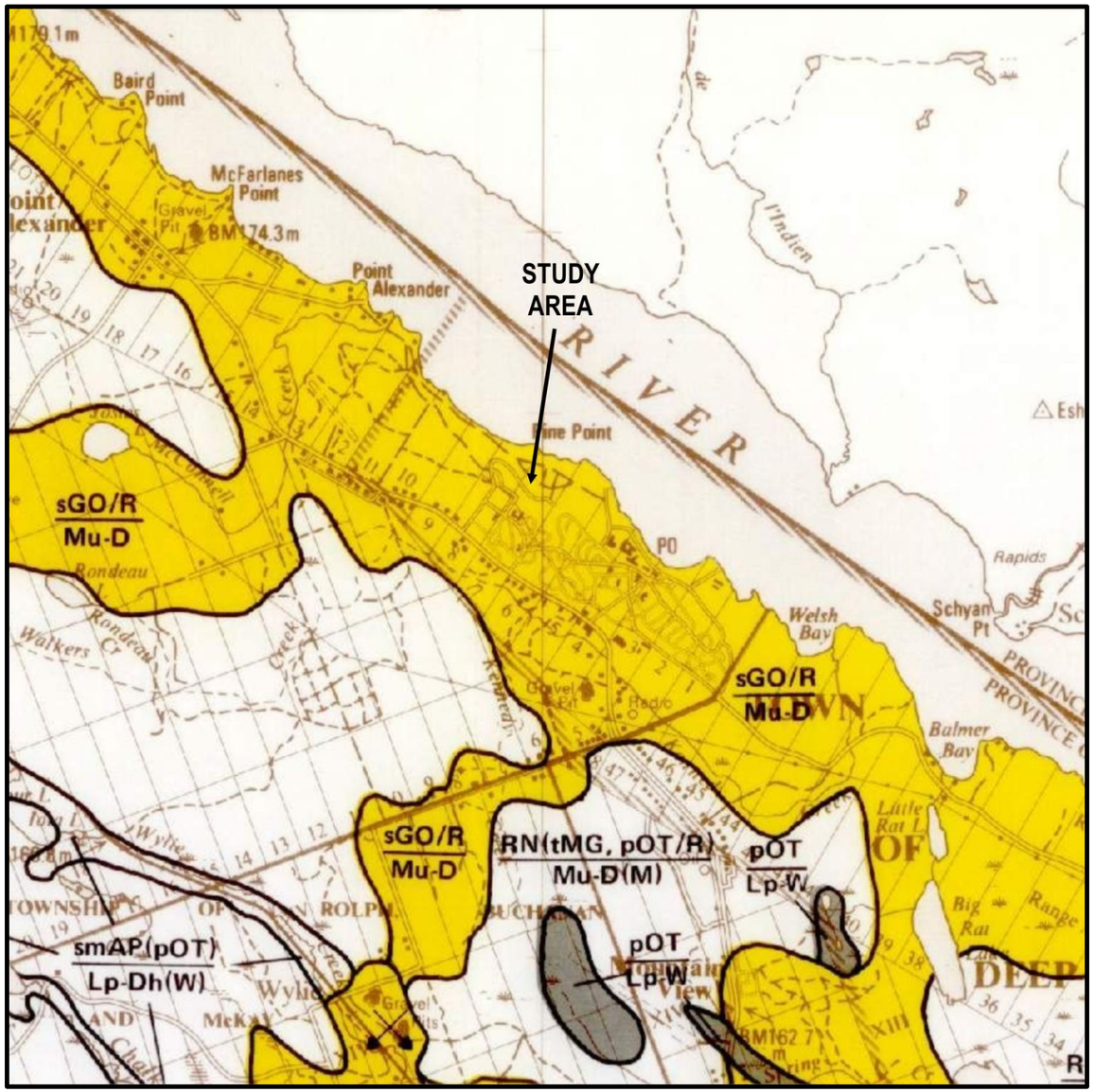


Map 2. Development map provided by the proponent. A yellow overlay was added by WHNE to clearly identify the study area boundary.

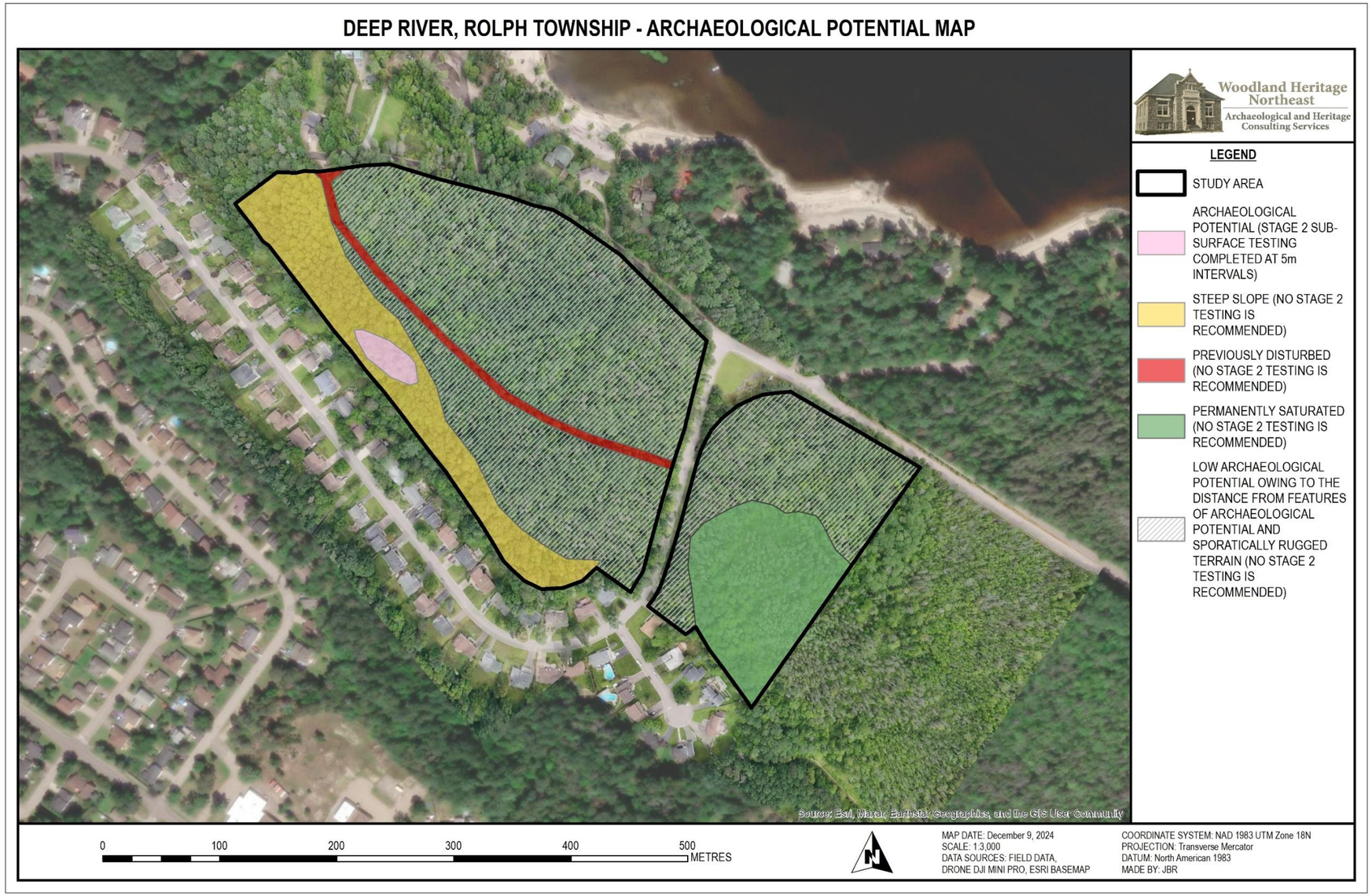
DEEP RIVER, ROLPH TOWNSHIP - 1856 TOWNSHIP MAP

Map 3. Excerpt from the historical survey of Rolph Township in the mid-1850s. Note that no settlement is marked in the map area at this time, although substantive settlement has occurred outside of the map area to the north. Also note the Pembroke & Mattawan Colonization Road built several hundred metres to the southwest of the study area.

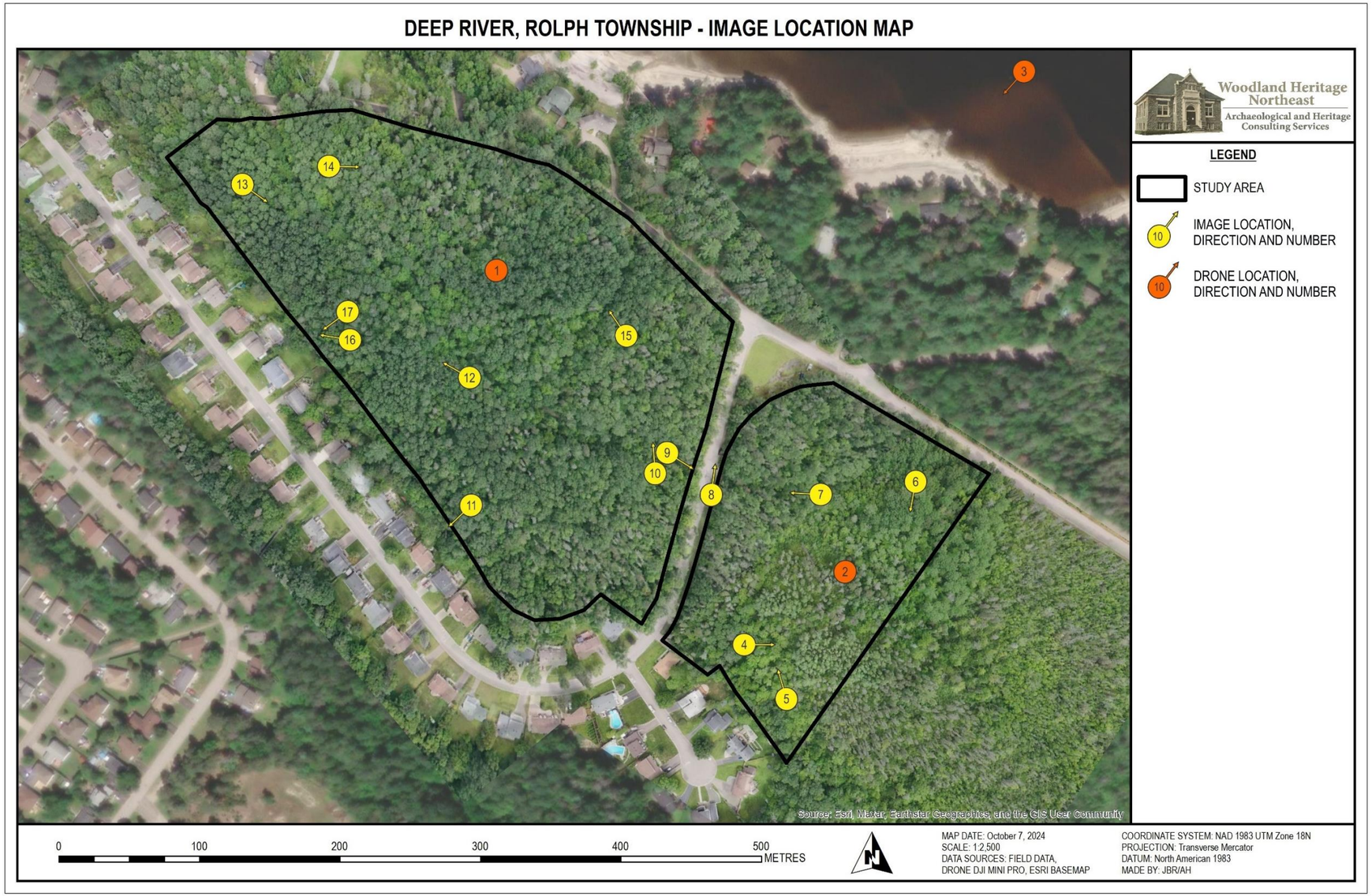
Map 4. Historical survey from 1944 showing the planned lots and roads in the new community of Deep River. Note the "Indian Village" on Lot 4, Range 'B', later expropriated to construct the Town pf Deep River.



Map 5. Map detailing the surficial geology in the vicinity of the study area.



Map 6. Map showing ground conditions within the study area as well as the assessment strategies recommended during the Stage 1 property inspection and carried out during the Stage 2 survey.



Map 7. Map showing the locations and directions of images used in this report.

8.0 Images

Image 1. Photograph 0247 overlooking the western portion of the study area.

Image 2. Photographs 0251 overlooking the eastern portion of the study area.

Image 3. Photograph 0255 overlooking the study area and the surrounding landscape.

Image 4. Photograph 1761 of a low-lying, saturated area observed during the property inspection.

Image 5. Photograph 1813 of a low-lying, saturated area observed during the property inspection.

Image 6. Photograph 0164 of a level area containing boulders on the ground surface.

Image 7. Photograph 1803 of the land conditions along a recreational trail through the study area.

Image 8. Photograph 1822 of Thomas Street bisecting the study area, facing north.

Image 9. Photograph 5246 of the ground conditions near Thomas Street. Note the fire hydrant (right) indicating the presence of buried water infrastructure.

Image 10. Photograph 3277 of an access point for buried water infrastructure observed in the study area, west side of Thomas Street.

Image 11. Photograph 1839 looking uphill at the sloping terrain on the western edge of the study area.

Image 12. Photograph 7200 of a disturbed mound of material observed in the study area.

Image 13. Photograph 9572 of the slope on the west side of the study area.

Image 14. Photograph 7576 of level terrain in the formerly below-water portion of the study area.

Image 15. Photograph 1867 of level terrain in the formerly below-water portion of the study area.

Image 16. Photograph 0771 of a crew member sub-surface testing a level, well-drained area with archaeological potential along the western edge of the study area.

Image 17. Photograph 6829 of a typical test pit containing sandy soil.

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10.0 End Notes

[i] Four stages of archaeological assessment exist in Ontario. They are regulated by the MCM by way of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs), under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). Generally, the assessments begin with the Stage 1 assessment of potential, proceeding onto the Stage 2 survey to identify any archaeological resources, through to the mitigation of those sites through Stage 3 and 4 work.

Stage 1 Assessment Background
A Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment is a comprehensive review of the geographic and historical characteristics of a property in order to determine how they contribute to the subject property's past suitability of for human use. This review and analysis serve to form the basis for an evaluation of archaeological potential on and around the property, with greater detail and accuracy than a determination of archaeological potential done by a non-specialist, or by way of the MCM Checklist for Archaeological Potential. The results of the Stage 1 may be used in place of a determination of archaeological potential by provincial or municipal approval authorities, and to determine whether the property requires a Stage 2 property survey, and to recommend legally compliant assessment strategies.

Stage 2 Assessment Background
A Stage 2 archaeological property survey tests the areas of archaeological potential identified during the Stage 1 assessment. This survey generally is comprised of the systematic sub-surface excavation of test pits along a five-metre grid, with all soils screened and the contents examined for any artifacts, or a pedestrian survey which surveys former agricultural areas through examining recently prepared and weathered ground. When archaeological resources have been identified, both forms of survey are intensified in order to both gain insight into the depth and complexity of the potential archaeological site, as well as to determine initial estimates of the site boundary.
A secondary goal of the Stage 2 when artifacts are found, is to determine the relative cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the deposit. If it is determined through intensification of testing that the archeological resource has limited CHVI, the survey is terminated and the assessment process ends. However, if the CHVI is considered to be unknown or high, recommendations will be made to carry out a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

Stage 3 Assessment Background
The goal of the Stage 3 site-specific assessment is to determine the maximal extent of the archaeological site, as well as to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site. This is generally accomplished through the excavation of 1x1 metre units at 5 or 10 metre intervals across and beyond the limits of the archaeological site as determined by the Stage 2 survey.
Depending on the results of the test excavation and the corresponding level of CHVI, recommendations will be made to either terminate the assessment process or to proceed with Stage 4 assessment work.

Stage 4 Assessment Background
The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts generally involves either the protection of the identified archaeological site, or its excavation. The MCM holds the position that avoidance and protection is the preferred approach and, when feasible, often presents the most cost-effective option. When the Stage 4 avoidance and protection of an archaeological site is not possible, the complete or partial excavation of the site may be required. When excavation is required, the archaeologists are responsible for the careful stratigraphic excavation of the site, recording the locations of all artifacts and features to be analysed in the lab, as well as collecting samples. The

reporting requirements for Stage 4 work are sufficient to document all significant aspects of the archaeological site excavated, and generally are more stringent than the reporting requirements for Stage 1 to 3 assessments.

[ii] *Pre-Pleistocene Environment*

The bedrock geology of Ontario is comprised of rock first laid during Archaean Era, at the last part of the Precambrian Eon. Depending on the area of the province, rock types dating as late as the Cretaceous Period can be found. The following list describing various geologic time periods, most of which are discussed in this report.

- Precambrian Eon (4,600 to 541 million years ago [mya])
    - Archaean Era (4,000 to 2,500 mya)
    - Proterozoic Era (2,500 to 541 mya)
- Phanerozoic Eon (541 mya to present)
    - Paleozoic Era (541 to 252 mya)
        - Ordovician Period (485 to 444 mya)
        - Silurian Period (444 to 419 mya)
        - Devonian Period (419 to 359 mya)
    - Mesozoic Era (252 to 66 mya)
        - Cretaceous Period (145 to 66 mya)
    - Cenozoic Era (66 mya to present)
            - Pliocene Epoch (5.3 to 2.59 mya)
        - Quaternary Period (2.58 mya to present)
            - Pleistocene Epoch (2.58 mya to 11,700 ya)
            - Holocene Epoch (11,700 to present)

Archaean rocks are found principally to the south of the James Bay Lowlands, but feature sporadically in outcrops to the north. The southern boundary of the Archaean rocks is variable, but generally terminates around the Lake Simcoe area. This band of rock, known as the Canadian Shield, was formed between 2,500 and 4,000 million years ago and is the largest exposure of one of Earth's cratons. At varying times, Archaean rocks were overlain by various sedimentary or metamorphic material which, in places, has been eroded by repeated glacial cycles. Located roughly centrally in the province, the rocky Canadian Shield is flanked by the glacial tills dominating southern Ontario, and the expansive wetlands to the north which make up the James Bay Lowlands.

During the Proterozoic, between 2,500 to 541 million years ago, the Earth experienced its first glacial event, along with the Great Oxygenation Event which provided conditions more suitable for the development of aerobic life. It is these early rocks from the Archaean and Proterozoic which host the majority of the ore bodies, some of which are being explored or mined. Of archaeological interest are the hydrothermal vein deposits such as quartz, and types of volcanic deposits which produce tuffaceous rock and rhyolite. All three rock types have been found in archaeological contexts and were used to make various stone tools. Additionally, some metamorphic processes during this period produce quartzite, another toolstone.

Rocks of Phanerozoic age, especially those of the Paleozoic Era (Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian Periods), are found throughout the James Bay Lowlands, southern Ontario, and sporadically across the Canadian Shield. The odd exception to the earlier Paleozoic deposits which make up most of the lowlands and almost all of southern Ontario are the Cretaceous rocks located near the Missinaibi River (Encyclopedia Britannica 2022c). Formed between 145 million and 66 million years ago, this rock unit is the youngest found in the province. Although it is not archaeological in nature, it is interesting that this rock unit may be the only type in the province which could host true dinosaur remains, although to the best of our knowledge, none have been located at this time.

This part of the pre-Pleistocene environment is archaeologically important as it is these Phanerozoic sedimentary deposits which hosted the development of cryptocrystalline silicates such as chert, chalcedony, and agate. These rock types appear to have been preferentially selected by past people as a toolstone due to their predictable conchoidal fracture pattern, and their ability to be worked into numerous artifact forms.

Pleistocene Environment

The Pleistocene is the earlier and lengthier of the two epochs which form the Quaternary Period. The Pleistocene began 2,588,000 years ago, and is informally referred to as the "Great Ice Age" (Encyclopedia Britannica 2022a). Earlier assessments placed the beginning of the Pleistocene at 1.8 million years ago with the onset of glaciation in Europe and North America, but in recognition of earlier glaciation elsewhere on the planet, the date was revised to 2.59 million years ago in 2009 (Encyclopedia Britannica 2022a).

From data derived from deep ocean core sampling, at least eight major glacial and interglacial events have occurred in the past 730,000 years, and analysis suggests that the first glaciation to have covered extensive portions of North America occurred approximately 850,000 years ago. In spite of the early Pleistocene's duration, only the last major glacial interval, the Wisconsinan, is of concern to archaeology in Ontario as it is during its waning phase when the first archaeological sites begin to be recorded.

The Wisconsinan is divided into three parts, with an early stade of glaciation, followed by a stable interstadial period, and then a late stade prior to the close of the Pleistocene. It was not until the late Wisconsinan when the ice sheets reached their maximum extent around 18,000 years ago. It is around this time, between 24,000 years ago to 12,000 years ago that humans left sufficient archaeological evidence across the landscape to document their presence (Bennett et al. 2021:1528). Between 13,000 and 10,000 years ago, North America witnessed the extirpation or extinction of more than 50% of all mammal species greater than 32 kilograms, and 100% of species greater than 1000 kilograms (Gill et al. 2009:1100). While the causes of the megafaunal extinction are poorly understood, drivers behind this extinction are thought to involve human hunting activities, as well as a loss of food sources (e.g. forbes) due to a changing vegetated landscape. In spite of the greater part of North America witnessing the extinction of the megafauna by about 13,000 years ago, isolated populations were able to persist until much later from between 9,200 years ago and possibly until 5,700 years ago (Murchie et al. 2021).