

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

299 West Hunt Club Road, Park Lot 29, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, Ottawa ON



ORIGINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary only provides key points from the report. The reader should examine the complete report including background, results, as well as limitations.

LHC was retained by PriTec Management on 15 May 2025 to prepare a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for 299 West Hunt Club Road, Ottawa, as part of site plan control approval for construction of a multilevel garage.

The Stage 1 AA was prepared by Hugh Daechsel (P051), Kendra Patton (P453), and Chloe Good, in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18* as per the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*.

The Study Area, approximately 0.77 ha, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection between West Hunt Club Road and Hunt Club Road on part Lot 29, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Nepean (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Study Area, located within the Ottawa Clay Flats physiographic region, had, prior to its development, Rideau Clay soils. The region was open to settlement following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. There is evidence for regional land use spanning 9,000 years. Nepean Township was initially surveyed in 1794 by John Stegmann with the first land grants for neighbouring lots issued at the end of the first decade in the 19th century. The Crown Patent for Lot 29, which was initially designated as Clergy Reserve, was issued in 1858 to J.M.O Cromwell. The Study Area remained in agricultural land use through to the mid-20th century with the exception of the construction of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway in 1917. A portion of the lot was developed as part of the Merivale Industrial Park in the mid 1950's. Following release of the lot parcels by the City of Nepean and the construction of West Hunt Club Road in the early 1990s, the area has transformed into a light industrial, commercial, and business park.

Portions of the Study Area were identified as having archaeological potential in the 1999 Archaeological Master Plan completed for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton now City of Ottawa (Figure 8).

A Stage 1 AA Property Inspection was carried out on 18 June 2025 under Project Information Form No. P453-0013-2025 with Nathan Parrott (R1373) serving as Field Director. Permission for access was provided by the client. The Property Inspection was completed by walking the entire property. The investigation documented the disturbances from the construction of the Lexus Dealership as well as associated parking areas and landscaping Image 1-Image 12, Figure 9).

Based on the site inspection and a review of land use it was determined that the Study Area does not have archaeological potential (Figure 9).

The Stage 1 AA has determined that the Study Area has been extensively disturbed and as a result does not retain any archaeological potential.

The following is recommended based on the results of this assessment:

- That no additional archaeological investigation of 299 West Hunt Club Road is required
- Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, all work will cease, and a professionally licensed archaeologist will be consulted to assess the CHVI of any such archaeological deposits.

It is requested that MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CONTEXT

LHC was retained by PriTec Management on 15 May 2025 to prepare a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for 299 West Hunt Club Road, Ottawa, as part of site plan control approval for construction of a multilevel garage.

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The Study Area, approximately 0.77 ha, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection between West Hunt Club Road and Hunt Club Road on part Lot 29, Broken Front Concession A, Geographic Township of Nepean (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

1.2 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of a Stage 1 AA is to provide information about the land use history and present conditions of the Study Area, to identify registered archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Study Area, to document previous archaeological research along the corridor and to evaluate the Study Area's archaeological potential. Stage 1 AA involves research into the geography, topography, and history of the Study Area. The study examines previous archaeological fieldwork conducted on or near the property as well as the Study Area's current conditions.

1.2.1 STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The Stage 1 AA has been completed in accordance with the 2011 *S&Gs*. Stage 1 AA field methods employed during the property inspection are described in Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs*. There are three basic components to a Stage 1 AA: background research, property inspection, and analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential.

Background research for a Stage 1 AA involves, but is not limited to, reviews of: the geographic context and topographical features of a property; pre-European contact cultural context of the area; post-European settlement land use history and ownership records (e.g., historical maps, topographic maps, and aerial imagery); and existing registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area (based on the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database) and previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity.

Property inspection is intended to assess, first-hand, the topographic and geographic context of the property and to identify any features of archaeological potential or modern

disturbance. The property inspection may also identify areas that might affect further archaeological assessment strategies (if further work is warranted). The property inspection must be undertaken when weather conditions permit, and visibility is good.

Analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential is based on evidence collected during background research and current conditions observed during the property inspection.

2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 HISTORY AND EARLY INDIGENOUS LAND USE

Southern Ontario became open to settlement following the final retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which had covered much of the Great Lakes area until 12,000 B.P. Influenced by isostatic rebound, a sequence of water level changes for the Great Lakes followed. Much of the Ottawa Valley and eastern Ontario was covered by the Champlain Sea, an extension of the Atlantic Ocean, between 11,800 and 10,000 B.P. The Champlain Sea covered the entirety of the Study Area and its surroundings until about 10,000 years ago when the area's first inhabitants were able to move into the region (Chapman & Putnam 1984:38-40). The present Lake Ontario water levels were reached by about 5,000 B.P. when the Upper Great Lakes began to drain through Lakes Erie and Ontario.

It should be noted that historical documentation related to the location and movement of Indigenous peoples in present-day Southern Ontario is based on the documentary record of the experiences and biases of early European explorers, traders, and settlers. This record provides only a brief account of the long and varied occupation and use of the area by various Indigenous groups known, through oral histories and the archaeological record, to have been highly mobile over vast territories which transcend prevailing modern understandings of geographical boundaries.

A summary of the cultural sequence of Southern Ontario is provided in Table 1.

2.1.1 PALEO PERIOD (11,000 – 9,500 B.P.)

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario dates to 11,000 B.P. These populations consisted of small groups of hunter gatherers who traveled long distances, relying on caribou and other resources available in Spruce dominated forests. Identified as the Paleo period, the lithic assemblages are characterized by lanceolate shaped points with a channel or flute extending from the base. Three “phases” for the Early Paleo period, Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield, are distinguished by stylistic variations in the fluted points. There is substantial evidence of these early Paleo occupation in southwestern Ontario; a couple of Early Paleo find spots, each producing Gainey points, have been noted in the Niagara Region (Stantec 2016; 2020), along with the Rogers site in the Grand River Valley near Lake Erie.

Table 1: Pre and Post Contact overview of the Ottawa Region.

Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
Paleo¹ 11,000-9,500					
Early	11,000 - 10,400	Gainey Barnes Crowfield	Fluted Points; Use of Collingwood and Onondaga Cherts	Highly mobile Hunter-Gatherers	Rideau Lakes
Late	10,400 - 9,500	Holcombe Hi-Lo Lanceolate Points	Half-moon shaped, thin Thick with slight ear flaring Parallel flaked lanceolate points	Mobile Hunter-Gatherers	Thompsons Island ⁷
Archaic² 9,500 – 2,800 Notched Points; Ground Stone Tools					
Early	9,500 – 8,000	Side-Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate	Haldimand Chert serrated edges Dovetail Points	Hunter-Gatherers within smaller territories	Ottawa South, Bancroft ⁸
Middle	8,000 – 4,500	Middle Archaic I Middle Archaic II Laurentian Archaic	Stemmed Points (e.g., Kirk, Stanely); netsinkers; banner stones Otter Creek Side Notched Brewerton Corner Notched; Use of Copper; Polished stone tools	Evidence of Regional “cultural” trading networks	Allumette Island
Late	4,500 – 2,800	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point	Lamoka; Normanskill Points Genesee; Adder Orchard (coarse grain material) Crawford Knoll; Inness; Hind	Upland site locations Glacial Kame Burials	

Period	Date (B.P.)	Phases/Complexes	Diagnostic	Subsistence	Rep. Sites
Woodland 2,800 – 500 Ceramics Introduced					
Early ³	2,800-2,400	Meadowood Middlesex	Adena Blades; Grit tempered Cord Impressed ceramics		Constance Bay 1 Wyght Site
Middle	2,400-1,600	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point (Transition)	Conical Based grit tempered ceramics with dentate and pseudo scallop impressions	Hunter-gatherers' seasonal sites concentrated on major waterways	Marshall's Bay Leamy Lake
Late ⁴	1,600-400	Early ⁵ Glen Meyer Middle ⁶ Middleport Late Attawrondan Anishinaabe	Paddle and Anvil ceramics with collars. Increased predominance of bone tool tech.	Introduction of horticulture, corn beans and squash	Meath Sites
Contact 400 - 150					
	400	Iroquois	Established along North Shore of Lake Ontario & Niagara River		
	400	French	Fort Niagara		
	350	Mississauga	Ojibway settlement of southern Ontario by 1701		
	250	English			

¹ (Ellis & Deller 1990); ² (Ellis et al. 1990); ³ (Spence et al. 1990); ⁴ (Smith 1990); ⁵ (Williamson 1990); ⁶ (Dodd et al 1990); ⁷ (Wright 2004); ⁸ (Fox & Pilon 2015)

Evidence suggests that populations in the latter half of the Paleo period, though still covering large areas, were more restricted in their movements, suggesting that food resources were more readily available. These hunters made smaller non-fluted points produced from a broader range of lithic materials. A number of late Paleo sites that have been identified along the north shore of Lake Ontario (Roberts 1985). In Eastern Ontario, late Paleo Plano Points, which are lanceolate shaped with parallel flaking, have been recovered from Allen Point in Kingston (Heritage Quest 2000) and Gordon Island (Wright 2004) near Gananoque.

2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,500 – 2,800 B.P.)

Although largely arbitrary the Archaic period is initially distinguished by the appearance of notched projectile points and the use of ground stone in the production of heavy “wood working” tools. At the outset of this period forests were Pine dominated and shifted to present day conditions of mixed deciduous forests by 5,000 B.P. Water levels in the lower Great Lakes continued to rise through the first half of the Archaic; present day levels reached between 7,000 and 5,000 B.P. Throughout this period populations continued to hunt, gather, and fish.

Within the Early Archaic period three “phases” have been recognized, distinguished by projectile point types: side notched, corner notched, and bifurcate. Serrated edges are unique to projectile points made during the Early Archaic. Although sites in the Ottawa region are rare, they have been identified along the north shore of Ontario further east (Roberts 1985). Evidence suggests that the seasonal movement of extended family units were becoming increasingly regionalized, encompassing smaller territories as food resources became more abundant. Dovetail or St. Charles Points have been identified in the Ottawa, within 1 km of the Study Area, and Bancroft areas (Fox & Pilon 2015).

The Middle Archaic, encompassing several millennia, has been divided into two sub periods, Middle Archaic I and II. Associated with the Middle Archaic I are stemmed points such as Kirk and Stanley along with the introduction of net sinkers and banner stones, the former, offering evidence for increasing importance of fishing. Middle Archaic II included the production of side and corner notched points (Otter Creek and Brewerton). Trade networks spanning much of the northeast were established in the later half of the Middle Archaic period, this included copper from the north shore of Lake Superior (Ellis et al. 1990:66).

Three phases, Narrow Point, Broad Point, and Small Point have been identified for the Late Archaic period. By this time there is increasing evidence to suggest the further regionalization of populations in Southern Ontario. An example is the increased utilization of local lithic materials including quartz, and other silicates in the production of projectile points as well as other tools in eastern Ontario, contrasting with the almost exclusive use of cherts such as Onondaga, Selkirk, and Kettle Point in southwestern Ontario. Within the Middle and Late

Archaic period is the first evidence of burials, sometimes including grave goods such as Allumette Island in the Ottawa River (Clermont et. al. 2003), as well as Late Archaic Glacial Kame burials identified at Collins Bay (Ritchie 1980), Prince Edward County, and east at Prescott.

2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (2,800 – 400 B.P.)

The Woodland period is demarcated by the appearance of ceramics. The first ceramics produced in southern Ontario consisted of thick walled, grit tempered vessels with exterior cord marked impressions, referred to as Vinette 1. Although few Early Woodland occupation sites have been excavated in Southern Ontario, the presence of ceramics on those sites has not been ubiquitous (Jackson 1980; Parker 1997), suggesting that Early Woodland populations “eased” into the usage of this new technology which didn’t become fully integrated until the Middle Woodland period.

Two complexes, Middlesex and Meadowood, are recognized as part of the Early Woodland period. The Meadowood is thought to have emerged from the Glacial Kame Burial complex of the Late Archaic. Associated artifacts included polished stone bird stones, gorgets, and pipe bowls. The use of “exotic” cherts for the production of medium to large Ovate shaped blades known as Adena are also a feature of this complex. Medium sized, parallel projectile points with a distinctive side notch and principally manufactured from Onondaga chert are also characteristic of the Early Woodland.

By the Middle Woodland period, circa 2400 B.P., there is a recognizable increase in the population of Southern Ontario. Nowhere is this more evident than in eastern Ontario with many sites identified along interior larger lakes such as Rice Lake as well as along the Trent and St. Lawrence and Rivers. Several recognized complexes or traditions in Ontario appear at this time indicating the further regionalization of groups within the province. These include Point Peninsula through much of southeastern and southcentral Ontario, Saugeen, and Couture in southwestern Ontario, including the Niagara Peninsula, and Laurel in Northern Ontario. The Melocheville Tradition centered along the St. Lawrence has been recognized by some archaeologists (Gates St.-Pierre 2004).

Middle Woodland populations continued to hunt, gather, and fish, with smaller extended family units congregating in the late summer and early fall at larger sites. There are several examples of these congregation sites in South Central Ontario such as the Serpent Mounds, Cameron Mounds, and East Sugar Island on Rice Lake. These populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks. They are distinguished archaeologically by grit tempered, coil manufactured, conical based ceramics with variety of dentate stamp impressions including pseudo scallop shell stamp decoration. There are fewer than 30

identified Middle Woodland sites in the Niagara region, representing a significant contrast to the occupation of southeastern Ontario.

Circa 1400 B.P. cultigens are introduced into Southern Ontario. In southwestern Ontario there is a shift in settlement pattern with the location of permanent and semi-permanent sites in riverine locations (e.g., Grand River valley). Across much of the province there appears to be a universal ceramic horizon characterized by the production of fine tempered, globular shaped ceramic vessels with cord wrapped stick impressions along with punctates (circular depressions) and bosses (raised surfaces). This transitional period has, in southwestern and southcentral Ontario, been identified as Princess Point, named for the site excavated in Burlington Bay at the west end of Lake Ontario, and identified as Sandbanks in southeastern (Daechsel & Wright 1993). Ceramics associated with this period have been identified along the Rideau and Gananoque waterways as the Foster Site located north of Belleville along the Moira River (Daechsel 1985).

The Late Woodland period is defined in Southern Ontario by the increased reliance on cultigens and the associated transition to permanent village sites. The riverine settlement patterns identified with Princess Point and earlier Middle Woodland occupations gave way to the location of village sites on upland locations on well-drained sandy soils. Three phases identified as Early, Middle, and Late have been distinguished. In South Central Ontario these are represented by Glen Meyer, Middleport, as well as Anishinaabe and Huron/St. Lawrence Iroquoian occupations. These villages consisting of cabins and longhouses were often palisaded. Ceramic vessel forms included larger globular shaped pots, often with collars and later with castellations. The antecedents of the Huron/Wyandot developed along the north shore of Lake Ontario moving northward in villages that increased in size. The Attawandaron (Neutral) occupied the west end of Lake Ontario including the Niagara Peninsula by the time of the arrival of Jesuit missionaries in the seventeenth century.

2.1.4 CONTACT

While there may have been the appearance of European goods originating from the Basque fishing activities in the 16th century off the coast of Labrador it wasn't until the beginning of the 17th century that permanent European settlements were established in northeastern North America resulting in rapid changes in Indigenous populations influenced by trade, warfare, and disease. The Huron/Wyandot, who by the mid-17th century, had occupied areas around Lake Simcoe and along the south end of Georgian Bay, were dispersed by the Iroquois from south of Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence Iroquois, encountered by Cartier at Hochelaga (Montreal), had completely disappeared by the time of Champlain's arrival to the region at the

beginning of the 17th century and the Attwanadaron (Neutral), at the west end of Lake Ontario, were similarly displaced by 1650.

European activity in Southern Ontario during the 17th century was principally limited to fur trade. Fort Frontenac is located at the confluence of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River in present-day Kingston. By this time, the Iroquois had established seven villages along the north of Lake Ontario including Ganaraska at the present-day site of Port Hope (Adams 1986). In the Niagara Peninsula, the Attwanadaron were initially succeeded by the Seneca who controlled the Niagara River. Early in the 18th century these villages were abandoned as the Ojibway successfully pushed south from Georgian Bay, occupying all of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1987).

Following the defeat of the French in the Seven Year War the British issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763 in effort to administer the territories, including Canada, which had been won. The Proclamation established the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary between the Indian and Colonial lands and in doing so recognized the rights of Indigenous populations to their lands (Galloway 2018). The Royal Proclamation was the basis upon which lands were ceded to the Crown for compensation through treaties and/or land acquisitions.

2.2 ALGONQUIN HISTORIC CONTEXT

Archaeological information suggests that Algonquin people lived in the Ottawa Valley for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America.

Algonquian is the name of the cultural linguistic group that includes many "tribes", of which the Algonquin are one. In fact, the Algonquian linguistic group is spread over an extensive territory beyond the Ottawa River, perhaps stretching across a significant part of North America and comprising scores of Nations related by language and customs. Other members of the Algonquian cultural/linguistic group are Mississauga, Ojibwe, Cree, Abenaki, Micmac, Malecite, Montagnais, and the Blackfoot, among others.

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 were on the Ottawa River and its tributary valleys when the French moved into the area. Samuel de Champlain made contact with the Algonquins in 1603 shortly after he established the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac. In 1610, Algonquin guides

accompanied Étienne Brûlé on his voyages to the interior of Canada.

It was the start of deep involvement by the Algonquins with the French in the fur trade. Every fur trader, who hoped to be successful in exploring the interior of Canada, prepared for the journey by familiarizing himself with the Algonquin language, since it was recognized as the root language for many other Aboriginal languages.

Today, the political boundary between Quebec and Ontario exists, but in those days, as today, Algonquins lived on both sides of the Ottawa River. In these early days, they were semi-nomadic, moving from one place to the next in search of food from hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering.

Travel was by foot and birchbark canoe in the summer months and toboggans and snowshoes in the winter. Clothing and tents were made from animal skins, though tents, also known as wigwams, were sometimes made of birchbark. During the summer months, groups gathered along the river to fish, hunt and socialize. When winter arrived, smaller groups spread out into small hunting camps made up of large, related families. The climate was harsh and starvation was not uncommon.

When he first met the Algonquins at Quebec, Samuel de Champlain was so impressed with the Algonquin's furs that he explored the St. Lawrence as far west as the Lachine Rapids. Champlain left for France shortly afterwards, but upon his return in 1608, he immediately moved his fur trade upstream to a new post to shorten the distance that the Algonquin were required to travel for trade.

Champlain was anxious to conclude treaties with both the Algonquin and their Montagnais allies, both of whom were allied against the feared Iroquois Confederacy. The Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy included Mohawks, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca; they were later joined by the Tuscarora to become the Six Nations.

Champlain felt a treaty with the Algonquins would preclude competition from his European rivals, who were mainly the Dutch but also the English. The Algonquin, Montagnais, and their Huron allies, were reluctant to commit themselves to the long, dangerous journey to trading posts north of the Ottawa River unless the French were willing to help them in their war against other members of the Iroquois confederacy. In this, the French provided support and gained great commercial opportunities.

Fur from the Great Lakes flowed down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to the French during the years that followed, and the Algonquin and their allies dominated the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys. However, the Iroquois remained a constant threat, and in winning the trade and friendship of the Algonquin, the French had made a dangerous enemy for themselves.

It did not take long for the focus of the fur trade to move farther west, because the French had already learned about the trapping areas to the west controlled by the Huron, who were Algonquin allies against the Iroquois. The quantity and quality of the fur available from the Huron could not be ignored, and in 1614 the French and Huron signed a formal treaty of trade and alliance at Quebec.

The following year, Champlain made his second journey up the Ottawa River to the Huron villages south of Georgian Bay. While there, he participated in a Huron-Algonquin attack on the Oneida and Onondaga villages (these tribes were part of the Iroquois Nation Confederacy), confirming in the minds of the Iroquois (in case they still had doubts) that the French were their enemies.

The Iroquois, who had been displaced from the St. Lawrence Valley by the Algonquins, Montagnais and Hurons before the French had come to North America, had never accepted their loss of this territory as permanent. The Iroquois by this time had exhausted the beaver in their traditional homeland and needed additional hunting territory to maintain their position with the Dutch, who at that time were transporting their purchases through modern day New York. Their inability to satisfy the demand for beaver was the very reason the Dutch had tried in 1624 to open trade with the Algonquin and Montagnais.

For the Iroquois, the obvious direction for expansion was north, but the alliance of the Huron and Algonquin with the French made this impossible. The Iroquois at first attempted diplomacy to gain permission, but the Huron and Algonquin refused, and with no other solution available, the Iroquois resorted to force. In what is generally considered the opening battle of the Beaver Wars (1630-1700), the Mohawk attacked the Algonquin-Montagnais trading village at Sillery (just outside Quebec) in 1629.

By 1630 both the Algonquin and Montagnais needed French help to fight the invader, but this was not available. Taking advantage of a European war between Britain and France, Sir David Kirke captured Quebec in 1629, and the British held Canada until 1632 when it was returned to France by the Treaty of St. Germaine en Laye.

These three years were a disaster for the French allies. Since their own trade with the Dutch was not affected, the Iroquois were able to reverse their losses of territory in the St. Lawrence Valley. They drove the Algonquin and Montagnais from the upper St. Lawrence.

When they returned to Quebec in 1632, the French attempted to restore the previous balance of power along the St. Lawrence by providing firearms to their Algonquin and Montagnais allies. However, the initial sales were restricted to Christian converts which did not confer any real advantage to the Algonquin. The roving Algonquin bands had proven resistant to the initial missionary efforts of the "Black Robes," and the Jesuits had concentrated instead on the Montagnais and Huron.

But trouble continued as the Algonquins developed divisions among themselves over religion. The Jesuits were not above using the lure of firearms to help with conversions. Many Algonquin converts to the new religion left the Ottawa Valley and settled first at Trois Rivieres and then Sillery. This weakened the main body of traditional Algonquin defending the trade route through the Ottawa Valley. The consequences quickly became apparent.

The Dutch had reacted to the French arming their native allies with large sales of firearms to the Mohawk, who passed these weapons along to the other Iroquois, and the fur trade degenerated into an arms race. After seven years of increasing violence, a peace was arranged in 1634. The Algonquin used this period to start trading with the Dutch in New York, a definite "no-no" so far as the Iroquois were concerned, and the war resumed.

Weakened by the departure of Christian converts to Trois Rivieres and Sillery, the Algonquin could not stop the onslaught that followed. Iroquois offensives during 1636 and 1637 drove the Algonquin farther north into the upper Ottawa Valley and forced the Montagnais east towards Quebec. Only a smallpox epidemic, which began in New England during 1634 and then spread to New York and the St. Lawrence Valley, slowed the fighting.

A real escalation in hostilities occurred in 1640 when British traders on the Connecticut River in western Massachusetts attempted to lure the Mohawk from the Dutch with offers of guns. The Dutch responded to this by providing the Mohawk (and thus the Iroquois) with as many of the latest, high-quality firearms as they wanted. The effect of this new firepower in the hands of Iroquois warriors was immediate.

Some Algonquin tribesmen such as the Weskarini along the lower Ottawa River were forced to abandon their villages and moved north and east. By the spring of 1642, the Mohawk and their allies had succeeded in completely driving many groups of Algonquin and Montagnais from the upper St. Lawrence and lower Ottawa Rivers, while in the west, other allies (Seneca, Oneida and Onondaga) fought the Huron.

To shorten the travel distance for Huron and Algonquin traders, the French in 1642 established a new post at Montreal (Ville Marie). However, this only seemed to make matters worse. The Iroquois soon sent war parties north into the Ottawa Valley to attack the Huron and Algonquin canoe fleets transporting fur to Montreal and Quebec. Other setbacks to the Algonquins and Hurons brought the French fur trade to a complete standstill, and Champlain's successor Charles Huault de Montmagmy had little choice but to seek peace.

Montmagmy eventually agreed to a treaty permitting the French to resume their fur trade but it contained a secret agreement requiring French neutrality in future wars between their Algonquin and Huron allies and the Iroquois. This agreement was in exchange for a Mohawk promise to refrain from attacks on the Algonquin and Montagnais villages where the Jesuits had missions.

There was a pause in the fighting during which Huron and Algonquin furs flowed east to Quebec in unprecedented amounts, while the Iroquois renewed efforts to gain the permission of the Huron to hunt north of the St. Lawrence. Refused after two years of failed diplomacy, the Iroquois resorted to total war, but this time with the assurance that the French would remain neutral. The Mohawk chose to ignore the distinction between Christian and non-Christian Algonquins and almost exterminated a group near Trois Rivieres in 1647.

The Iroquois overran and completely destroyed the Huron. During 1650, the remaining Algonquin in the upper Ottawa Valley were attacked and overrun. There is evidence that some Algonquins remained in the headwaters of the tributary rivers. During the following years, the French tried to continue their fur trade by asking native traders to bring their furs to Montreal. Iroquois war parties roamed the length of the Ottawa River during the 1650s and 60s, making travel extremely dangerous for anyone not part of large, heavily-armed convoys.

By 1664, the French had decided they had endured enough of living in constant fear of the Iroquois. The arrival of regular French troops in Quebec that year and their subsequent attacks on villages in the Iroquois homeland brought a lasting

peace in 1667.

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. During the next fifty years the French established trading posts for the Algonquin at Abitibi and Temiscamingue at the north end of the Ottawa Valley. Missions were also built at Ile aux Tourtes and St. Anne de Boit de Ille, and in 1721 French missionaries convinced approximately 250 Nipissing and 100 Algonquin to join the 300 Christian Mohawk at the Sulpician mission village of Lake of Two Mountains (Lac des Deux Montagnes) just west of Montreal.

This strange mix of former enemies, both of whom had converted to Christianity and allied with the French, became known by both its Algonquin name Oka (pickerel), and the Iroquois form, Kanesatake (sandy place). For the most part, the Algonquin converts remained at Oka only during the summer and spent their winters at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British and Iroquois League.

All of the Algonquin converts were committed to the French cause through a formal alliance known as the Seven Nations of Canada, or the Seven Fires of Caughnawaga. Members included: Caughnawaga (Mohawk), Lake of the Two Mountains (Mohawk, Algonquin, and Nipissing), St. Francois (Sokoki, Pennacook, and New England Algonquian), Becancour (Eastern Abenaki), Oswegatchie (Onondaga and Oneida), Lorette (Huron), and St. Regis (Mohawk).

The Algonquin remained important French allies until the French and Indian War as the Seven Years' War was known in North America (1755-63). By the summer of 1760, the British had captured Quebec and were close to taking the last French stronghold at Montreal. The war was over in North America, and the British had won the race for control of North America. In mid-August, 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 future wars between the British and French.

This sealed the fate of the French at Montreal and North America. After the war, Johnson used his influence with the Iroquois to merge the Iroquois League and the Seven Nations of Canada into a single alliance in the British interest. The sheer size of this group was an important reason the British were able to crush the

Pontiac Rebellion around the Upper Great Lakes in 1763 and quell the unrest created by the encroachment of white settlers in the Ohio Country during the years which followed. This sheer size was also a factor in King George's decision to proclaim that Indian territory should be reserved for their use in perpetuity.

Johnson died suddenly in 1774, but his legacy lived on, and the Algonquin fought alongside the British during the American Revolution (1775-83) participating in St. Leger's campaign in the Mohawk Valley in 1778. 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.

Further losses occurred during the 1840s as lumber interests moved into the Upper Ottawa Valley. Legislation in 1850 and purchases by the Canadian government eventually established ten reserves – one in Ontario and nine in Quebec -- for Algonquin use and occupation. These reserves only secured a tiny portion of what once had been their original homeland.

Today, Algonquins continue to live on the Ottawa River and its tributaries. There is one reserve community in Ontario at Golden Lake, and numerous families living in communities with non Algonquins in Bancroft, Ardoch, Bonnechere, Sharbot Lake, Antoine, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa and Whitney (Algonquins of Ontario n.d.)

2.3 CRAWFORD PURCHASE (1783)

The Study Area is within the 1783 Crawford Purchase lands. The Crawford Purchases involved land along the north shore of eastern Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and were made between Captain William Crawford, on behalf of the Crown, and Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief, rather than with the Algonquin who were occupying the lower Ottawa River Valley at the time.

The Study Area is located within the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area, an area of unceded territory covering more than nine million acres, including the City of Ottawa.

2.4 SURVEY & EARLY EURO-CANADIAN SETTLEMENT

While the French first arrived in the area, in the 17th century, they recorded the presence of three Algonquin groups: the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River; the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River Basin; and the Weskarini in the petite River Basin (Heindenreich & Wright 1987). Algonquin guides accompanied Étienne Brûlé, the first European in the region, when he travelled up the Ottawa River in 1610 (Algonquins of Ontario n.d.). Although Samuel de Champlain encountered the Algonquins as early as 1603 at Tadoussac, it was not until 1613 that Champlain travelled up the Ottawa River to the region. The Ottawa River was a significant fur trade route which provided access to the extensive and complex trade network along the Ottawa Valley connecting to the upper Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. In the 18th century, fur trading posts were erected along the shores of the Ottawa River to trade with the Algonquin, including a post at present-day Buckingham. The Algonquin and the French remained allies until the end of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, when the French ceded their interests in the region to the British (Algonquins of Ontario n.d.).

Unlike the French authorities, in the wake of the British Conquest there was a concerted British interest in 'peopling the land,' including the Ottawa River Valley, as a means of defense and resource extraction. This began in earnest with the arrival of Philemon Wright, an upper-class farmer from Massachusetts who contested earlier Montreal fur trading companies' surveys that had said there were scarcely 500 acres of arable land along the entire Ottawa River (Algonquins of Ontario n.d.). Wright insisted there were 500,000 acres, and by 1800 had persuaded British authorities to give him a warrant, as well as convinced 37 men, five women, and 21 children to travel 800 km from Massachusetts to the Chaudière Falls region (Algonquins of Ontario n.d.). Official policy by the late 18th century to settle and populate Upper Canada (in the wake of losing the Thirteen Colonies to the south in the American Revolutionary War) had men like Sir Edward Nepean (administrator for Canadian affairs, 1782-1794) scrambling to organize and develop townships for the British. Nepean Township was

named for him when it was granted on October 6, 1792, shortly after Upper Canada was surveyed (Elliott 1991:6).

2.4.1 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP

The Study Area lies within the historic township of Nepean. European settlement began in Nepean in 1810 through a series of land grants issued by the British Crown to Loyalists and former soldiers following the War of 1812 (Welch and Payne 2015). By 1822, there were only 191 settlers (making up 35 families) in the township, including two half-pay officers, five soldiers, nine Americans, seven Irish Protestant immigrants, five Scottish, five English, a single Irish Catholic, and one person of unknown origin (Elliot 1991).

The Rideau Canal project, which began in 1826 under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel John By, radically changed Nepean Township and surrounding areas, both in terms of physical impact on the landscape and in terms of growing the region's settlement and population (Welch and Payne 2015). By 1827, there were 76 families in Nepean Township – all dependent on Richmond and Hull for church and postal service since much of the township was covered in swampland (Elliot 1991). The population grew relatively quickly, and in 1828, there were 2,758 people listed in the township; a large portion of whom were transient canal workers destined to settle permanently. Once free land grants ended in 1826, settlers could purchase land from speculators, and settlement increased substantially. Lieutenant-Colonel John By laid out the small town, which became known as Bytown (present-day Ottawa) (City of Ottawa 2010).

Once the canal was finished in 1832, many workers remained in the area and began working in the thriving lumber industry.

The area outside of the commercial centre of Ottawa was rural and typically made up of farmsteads. During the middle of the 19th century small pockets of concentrated dwelling and basic amenities could be found but it remained predominantly rural until the early 20th century. Sections of Nepean were annexed by the City of Ottawa in 1950, as people increasingly moved to the area due to suburban development and manufacturing jobs. Nepean incorporated as a city in 1978 and amalgamated with the City of Ottawa in 2001.

2.5 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Study Area is located within part Lot 29, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.

Historical maps, land patents, land registry abstracts, and aerial imagery were consulted to better understand the land use history of the Study Area. All land registry research was conducted through the ONLand website.

Note that while historic maps can provide a great deal of information there are some limitations. Not all features of interest were surveyed to the same degree of accuracy or included on the maps. Furthermore, subscribers to historical atlases were given preference in terms of the degree of detail included for their property. Present-day street/road names are used to describe dwellings in relation to their historic location.

A summary of the historic land ownership of the Study Area up to the end of the 19th century is provided in Table 2.

Lot 29, Broken Front A, and Concession 1 Rideau Front were both part of Clergy Reserve (see Figure 3). Consequently, the Crown Patent wasn't issued until 1858 when J.M.Cromwell received all 120 acres of the lot. The land registry records indicate that the lot was purchased by Robert Taylor who in turn divided the lot in half selling the north portion of Robert Birtch. The 1863 Walling Map of Nepean Township identifies, however, Thos. Tierranon on the lot with no structures depicted (Figure 3). By 1879 the lot had been further subdivided with W.F. Taylor listed on the northwest quarter and Robert Taylor (within which the Study Area is located) listed in the southwest quarter in the 1879 Beldon Historical Atlas (Figure 3). There are structures identified at the west end of both lots along Merivale Road. Mrs. P O'Donnell is listed on the 1879 as the owner of the east half of the lot although the O'Donnell name doesn't appear in the land registry until the 1904 when the property is transferred from Catherine to Thomas O'Donnell.

Table 2. Lot 29, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean.

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
		1830		Clergy	All
	Patent	28 May 1858	Crown	J.M.O Cromwell	120 acres
RO 22083	B&S	20 Aug 1863	J.M.O Cromwell et ux	Robt. Taylor	All
RO 23224	B&S	17 Oct 1863	R Taylor et ux	Robt. Birtch	N1/2 60 Acres
RO 27804	Agreement	27 Dec 1867	J.M.O Cromwell et ux	Robt. Taylor	W. Pt.
NP 1732	Deed	19 Dec 1872	Robt. Birtch	Robt. Taylor	N1/2
NP 1736	Deed	17 Dec 1872	Robt. Taylor et ux	J.M.O Cromwell	R. Pt. & strip of land 2. 6/10 A.
NP 1737	Deed	17 Dec 1872	J.M.O Cromwell et ux	Robt. Taylor	S 1/2 of R --W. pt
NP 1739	Deed	17 Dec 1872	J.M.O Cromwell et ux	M. B. Taylor	N1/2
NP 4501	B&S	6 May 1876	M. B. Taylor	Wm. F. Taylor	N1/2 67 1/3 acres
NP 6546	B&S	24 Sep 1879	Wm. F. Taylor -- w.[-]	J.M.O Cromwell	N1/2 of R of W Pt lot 29
NP 9709	B&S	17 Mar 1884	J.M.O Cromwell et ux	Wm. F Taylor	N1/2 of R or W pt lot 29
NP 14012	Deed	19 Jul 1889	Wm F Taylor et ux	A. M. Bayne et al	E1/2 of R or W pt lot 29
NP 17161	Deed	9 Apr 1896	John Potter & w.	John Boyce	S1/2 of R. or W Pt. lot 29 & Pt lot 29 Subject
NP 18545	Quit Claim Deed	1 May 1900	Robt. Bayne	Alex. M. Bayne	67 1/3 a. N1/2 of R. or W. Pt. lot 29 A.O.L.
NP 19839	B&S	13 Nov 1903	John Boyce & w.	Thos. Boyce	S1/2 of W pt. 67 1/3 a. & strip [50] links wide 2 1/16 a.
NP 19897	B&S	15 Jan 1904	Cath. O'Donnell	Thos. O'Donnell	E1/2 lot 29 love
NP 19913	B&S	29 Jan 1904	Cath. O'Donnell	Thos. O'Donnell	Pt lot 29 & C A.O.L
NP 21198	B&S	29 Oct 1906	& W. Cath O'Donnell	A. W. Davidson, Arch Davidson	Pt Lot 29 A.O.L

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
NP 23578	Deed & Release	25 May 1910	Frederick Bayne, John J Bayne, Executors Est of Alex M. Bayne, James P. Bayne, Jane A. W. Bayne	John J. Bayne, Individually	N1/2 of R or W pt lot 29 desc'd A.O.L. Premises
NP 23579	B&S	8 Jun 1910	John J. Bayne & W.	James P Bayne	67 1/3 . N1/2 of R or W pt lot 29 desc'd. Subject to taxes
NP 24792	B&S	9 Oct 1911	James P Bayne & W.	Mackenzie Mann & Co'y Limited	68 68/100. [N--] lot 29 Plan attached
NP 24810	B&S	12 Oct 911	Thomas Boyce & W.	Mackenzie, Mann & Company Ltd	S[W] lot 29 Plan attached. Subject.
NP 31360	B&S	5 May 1917	Mackenzie, Mann & Company Ltd	The Can. Northern Ont. Railway Co'y	Pts lots 27,28 & 29 desc'd & other valuable consideration, A.O.L. plan attached
NP 34072	Grant	28 Sep 1920	Mackenzie, Mann & Company Ltd	Ottawa Dairy Limited	All those pts of lots 28 & 29 Con A R. of W desc'd A.O.L.
NP 43537	Easement	22 Jun 1932	Ottawa Dairy Limited	The Hydro-Elec. Power Company of Ontario	Right to erect 11 towers wires & con. Pt lot 28 desc'd. A.O.L. Plan attached
NP 44562	Grant	30 Nov 1934	Mackenzie, Mann & Company Ltd	Clifford Nesbitt	Pt. N1/2 of lot 29 desc'd A.O.L
NP 44576	Grant	30 Nov 1934	Mackenzie, Mann & Company Ltd	James R. Nesbitt	Pt S1/2 lot 29 desc'd A.O.L.
NP 45007	Q.C.D	28 Feb 1935	The Can. Northern Ont. Railway Co'y	Clifford Nesbitt	Pt. lot 29 desc'd. Plan attached.

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
NP 45025	Q.C.D	28 Feb 1935	The Can. Northern Ont. Railway Co'y	James R. Nesbitt	Pt lots 28 & 29 desc'd. See Consent.
NP 45055	Easement	22 Jun 1935	Ottawa Dairy Limited	The Hydro-Elec. Power Company of Ontario	Right to erect a transmission line across Pts lots 29, 30 & 31 desc'd. [Pren.] Plan attached.
NP 47889	Easement	6 Mar 1940	The Borden Co'y Limited	The Can. Northern Ont. Railway Co'y	Pt lot 29 desc'd. A.O.L. Plan attached
NP 47898	Grant	1 Jan 1939	Ottawa Dairy Limited	The Borden Company	All those pts of lots 28 & 29 Con A R. of W desc'd A.O.L. Other good & valuable consideration.
NP 47995	Grant	15 Jan 1941	The Borden Co'y Limited	The Hydro-Elec. Power Company of Ontario	Pt lot 28 desc'd. Together with a R of Way over pt lot 29. Con A. Pt lot 29 Con B and Pt of Rd allowance between A&B desc'd. Plan Attached.
Np 57577	Grant	27 Jun 1947	Clifford Nesbitt & W.	Edna R Rice	All that pt of lot 29 A.O.L desc'd
NP 59883	Q.C.D	1 May 1947	The Hydro Electric Power Company of Ontario	The Borden Company	Pt. of lot 29 desc'd. Together with R of Way desc'd. Plan attached.
299843	Easement	18 Aug 1952	The Borden Co. Limited	The Hydro-Elec. Power Company of Ontario	Right to erect [a transmission tower ---]
301002	Grant	6 Mar 1952	James R Nesbitt et ux	[brown] Trust Company	Past due & [just as afar] Sketch attached to 45025
317323	Grant	16 Dec 1953	Crown Street Co	Trans-Northern Pipeline Co	Land as shown on sketch attached

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
317325	Grant	16 Dec 1953	Crown Street Co	Shell Oil Co of Canada Ltd	Land as shown on sketch attached
317324	Grant	19 May 1954	Clifford Nesbitt & W.	Canadian Petrofina Limited	part of lot 29 con A.R.F. & lots 10 to 18-
321517	Grant	16 Dec 1953	Crown Trust Company	The British American Oil Co. Ltd	Part as shown on sketch attached & R of Way
376803	Expropria- tion	2 Sep 1958	Federal Deficit Commission		[Out so ----] sketch attached [it put] to tenant
394976	Grant	20 Jul 1954	The Borden Co. Limited	National Capital Com.	pt shown on sketch attached etc.
396149	Grant	6 Oct 1959	The Borden Co. Limited	Central Mortgage and Housing Ontario	part as shown on sketch attached
407730	Grant	12 May 1960	Lucy A Simpson	Napoleon Lecompte	Part desc etc.
425651	[M. Lwn]	20 Jun 1961	Shell Oil Company Canada, Ltd	Banett Bers. Lumber Ltd	Parts desc etc. Agent of claim
464501	Expropriati on	20 Aug 1963	By Law 1747	Expropriation for widening road	Sketch attached
475141	Notice	20 Mar 1964	Ottawa Airport Zoning Regulation		Part desc etc. sketch attached
[-02432]	Grant	16 May 1966	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	National Capital Com.	Part atc. as shown on sketch attached

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
[--146]	Designa-tion Plan	1 Mar 1967	The Crown	Department of Highways Ontario	Designation of proposed highway [- -] Queens Highway by ...
[--447]	Notice	29 Oct 1968	National Capital Commission		Part desc etc. sketch attached notice of expropriation
576766	Grant	18 Jun 1970	Kenneth E & Barbara E Ballard	[LL Legion] of Municipality	
578927	Ease	6 Aug 1970	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	The Hydro Electric Power Company of Ontario	Parts etc. 16917 sketch in ---
587541	Easement	22 Dec 1970	National Capital Commission	The Hydro Electric Power Company of Ontario	
651300	Easement	20 Feb 1974	National Capital Commission	The Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton	
661201	Deed	30 Jul 1973	National Capital Commission	Canadian National Railway Company & Canadian Pacific Limited	together with [--- ---] Railway

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
662345	Deed	16 Sep 1974	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	[-]
684413	Expropria-tion Plan	7 Jan 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean		Re: parts 1, 2, 3, 4 Re: 321517
686314	Deed	8 Mar 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	B. D. C. Ltd	
687251	Deed	22 Mar 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Donald A Maker	
695221	Agent	21 Jun 1976	Donald A Maker	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	
696178	Deed	11 Jun 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Ontario Hydro	Parts 1, 7 & 8
696682	Agent	1 Sep 1976	The Cadillac Fairview Corporation Ltd	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	part [---] etc. & R of Way subj. to restructure covenants Re: Development Agreement sketch attached
698006	Deed	6 Oct 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Atlas Terminal Company (Canada) Ltd	Parts 16 & 17 on 4R-1999 etc. Subj. to convert & easements
698257	Agent	20 Oct 1976	Atlas Terminal Company (Canada) Ltd	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	

Ins. No.	Ins.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
701340	Deed	1 Dec 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Hudson's Bay Company Developments Ltd	
701417	Deed	6 Dec 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Lawrence H Freedman in trust	
701427	Deed	8 Dec 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Ronald Shouldier in trust	
701914	Deed	15 Dec 1976	The Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission	

Onland: LRO 4, West Part Lot 29 Concession A. R. F ^

The 1906 topographic map of the area indicates that the west half of the lot had been completely cleared with one structure along Merivale Road (Figure 4). At this time, the two west end parcels had been acquired by Alex Boyne (1900) and Thomas Boyce (1903). Mackenzie Mann & Company purchased the south parcel in 1911 for the construction of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway line completed in 1917 (Figure 4) with the Rideau Junction located within 1 km east of the Study Area with the current Canadian National Railway extending southwest to Smith Falls. There is a connecting loop that was immediately west of the Study Area extending south from the north branch connecting with the main line. There are an increased number of buildings by 1925 along Merivale Road.

The Ottawa Dairy Company, founded in 1900, purchased portions of the west half of the lot in 1920. A hydro easement was granted in 1932 for the corridor extending east west, north of the Study Area (Figure 4). Borden Company assumed ownership of a portion of the lot in 1939 following its acquisition of the Ottawa Dairy Company. By the mid 1950's the west end of Lot 29 had been further subdivided with parcels purchased by Shell Oil Company of Canada (1953), The British American Oil Company Ltd (1953), and Canadian Petrofina Limited (1954) heralding the industrial land use of the area with the development of the Merivale Industrial Park. A series of oil tanks were constructed immediately east and south of the Study Area in the mid 1950's and 60's with the area north of the north branch of the CN Railway line fully developed by the mid-1980s (see Figure 4 & Figure 5).

Remaining portions of the lot were expropriated by the Federal District Commission (presently National Capital Commission) in 1959 as part of the Green Belt. These lands were subsequently transferred to the City of Nepean which were subsequently released as part of the Merivale Industrial Park.

The Hunt Club Bridge, spanning the Rideau River, connecting with Prince of Wales Drive was completed in the mid-1980's. West Hunt Club Road was extended through the early 1990's (1991 Area Photo in Figure 5) resulting in the removal of many of the oil storage tanks to be replaced by lighter industrial, business and retail land uses along the corridor.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian people. It currently consists primarily of a car dealership and paved parking surfaces.

3.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographic region of the Study Area is situated near the interface between the Ottawa Valley Clay Flats and the Russell and Prescott Sand Plains (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 208; Figure 6). Native soil consists of Rideau Clay, which is a very heavy, moderately drained stone-free soil, predominantly used for pasture prior to development in the mid-20th century (Hills et. al 1944: 52).

The Study Area falls within the Nepean Creek watershed. The creek itself is approximately 700 metres north of the Study Area emptying into the Rideau River about 1.5 km northeast of the Study Area.

The Study Area is within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region, which is comprised primarily of hardwoods such as maple, oak, birch, and basswood and also contains coniferous trees such as white cedar, hemlock, and red and white pine (MNR 2025).

3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) indicated that there is one registered archaeological site within a 1km radius of the Study Area (15 May 2025).

Table 3: Registered Sites within 1 km of 299 West Hunt Club Road.

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhFw-14	Merivale Cemetery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Cemetery	-

3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A review of records available within the PastPortal System, provided and managed by the MCM, resulted in the identification of one previous archaeological assessment within 50m of the Study Area. The Study Area was also included in the land covered by “The Archaeological Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton” (ASI and Geomatics 1999).

Table 4: Previous archaeological Assessments within 50m of 299 West Hunt Club Road.

Date	Title	Author	PIF
2008	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 280-300 Hunt Club Road West, Part Lot 28, Concession A, Rideau Front, Former Nepean Township, City of Ottawa	Northeastern Archeological Associates	P025-134-2008
1999	The Archaeological Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.	ASI and Geomatics	

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 280-300 Hunt Club Road West, Part Lot 28, Concession A, Rideau Front, Former Nepean Township, City of Ottawa. PIF P025-0134-2008. Report on file at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, Toronto.

This report documents a Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of an approximately 11.3 ha property located along the south side of West Hunt Club Road the northwest corner approximately 50 metres southeast of the Study Area (Figure 8). The Stage 1 identified the Study Area as having archaeological potential with the site assessment noting areas that had been disturbed along with standing water. The remaining portion of the property was subject to a Stage 2 test pit survey with no archaeological resources identified and as a result recommended for “complete clearance of the subject property” (NAA 2008: 19).

The Archaeological Potential Mapping Study o the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton Prepared by Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999. This is a very high-level study of archaeological potential for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton, now the city of Ottawa. The archaeological potential mapping is a layer on the City of Ottawa mapping web site. This Study identified a portion of the Study Area as having Archaeological Potential (Figure 8).

3.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

According to Section 1.3 and 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, is indicative of archaeological potential. A review of the City of Ottawa Municipal Heritage Register and the Ontario Heritage Trust database did not result in the identification of any heritage properties within 1 km of the Study Area. The closest designated properties are just beyond 1km to the south-west along Merivale Road south of Jamie Avenue.

3.6 CEMETERIES

Early Euro-Canadian settlements, including cemeteries are indicators of archaeological potential (Section 1.3.1 *S&Gs*). No registered or former cemeteries within 300 m of the Study Area were identified.

4 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

4.1 FIELD METHODS

A Stage 1 Property Inspection is described under Section 1.2 of the *S&Gs*. The Property Inspection is an optional visual inspection conducted to supplement background research and gain first-hand knowledge of a Study Area's geography, topography, and current conditions to inform recommendations for further assessment strategies. Per Section 1.2, Standard 2 of the *S&Gs*, the Property Inspection must be conducted when weather conditions allow for the observation of features of archaeological potential.

A Stage 1 AA Property Inspection was carried out on 18 June 2025 under Project Information Form (PIF) No. P453-0013-2025 with Nathan Parrott (R1373) serving as Field Director. Weather conditions consisted of sunny, clear skies with temperatures around 25°C. Visibility was excellent at all times. The Property Inspection was completed by walking the Study Area in its entirety. Permission to access the Study Area property for the purposes of this assessment was provided by the client.

4.2 FIELD OBSERVATIONS

The property is bounded by West Hunt Club Road to the south, Hunt Club Road to the east (Image 2, Image 5 through Image 7), the north branch of the Canadian National Rail Line to the north (Image 8) and a vacant lot to the west (Image 10 through Image 12). A Lexus dealership covers the majority of the property, consisting of single building including showroom, offices and service centre as well as the parking area on the east and north ends of the property (Image 1, Image 3 and Image 4, Image 9 through Image 12). The entire property has been extensively disturbed by the construction of the dealership and associated parking and landscaping along the eastern edge (Image 1 through Image 12).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following features or characteristics are indicative of archaeological potential (based on MCM 2011):

- Previously identified archaeological sites within close proximity
- Water sources
- Primary water sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- Secondary water sources (i.e., intermittent streams and creeks, marshes, swamps, springs)
- Past water sources (i.e., glacial shorelines, relic water courses, former lakes, marshes, or beaches)
- Elevated topography
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- Distinctive land formations
- Access to raw materials or resources
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement to early historical transportation routes
- Properties listed on municipal heritage inventories or registers
- Places identified by local historians or oral tradition as being possible archaeological sites

In instances where there is archeological potential, that potential may have been removed or disturbed by extensive and deep land alterations. Activities causing extensive and deep land alterations might include major landscaping involving grading, building footprints or sewage and infrastructure development. It is possible for disturbances to have removed archaeological potential for part or all of a property.

Based on the evaluation of archaeological potential, a recommendation will be made for either: a) further work or b) to clear the site from any further archaeological requirements.

The Study Area had only one feature that may indicate archaeological potential, the proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlement along Merivale Road.

Features indicating archaeological potential are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential.

Features and Characteristics Indicating Archaeological Potential	Yes	No	Unknown /Other
Registered archaeological site within 300 m of property	X		
Physical Features			
Potable water/watercourse within 300 m of property	X		
Primary water source (e.g., lake, river)	X		
Secondary water source (e.g., stream, swamp, marsh, spring)	X		
Past water source (e.g., relic watercourse, former beach ridge)	X		
Distinctive topographical features on property	X		
Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area on property	X		
Distinctive land formations on property	X		
Cultural Features			
Known burial or cemetery site on or adjacent to property	X		
Food or scarce resource harvest area on property	X		
Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 300 m of property	X		
Early historic transportation routes within 100 m of property	X		
Property-specific Information			
Property is included on Municipal Register under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>	X		
Local Knowledge of archaeological potential of property	X		
Recent (post-1960) and extensive ground disturbance	X		All

5.1 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF LOW OR NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The Study Area was evaluated for physical features of low or no archaeological potential in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2a of the *S&Gs*. Features that demonstrate this attribute include permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes except in areas likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

No area of low-lying wet areas, exposed bedrock, or steep slopes were identified in the Study Area.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND IDENTIFIED DISTURBANCE

The Study Area was evaluated for features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed as described in Section 1.3.2 of the *S&Gs*. Extensive or major disturbances may include but are not limited to quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. Minor disturbances such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential. Deeply buried archaeological resources may also be unaffected by any disturbance and may not be identified through background research or property site inspections.

The Study Area has been extensively disturbed with the major land grading and construction of the Lexus Dealership including associated parking and landscaped areas.

5.3 PREVIOUS CLEARANCES OR OUTSTANDING WORK

Archaeological sites recommend 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.

No portions of the Study Area were subject to previous archaeological assessment(s).

6 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

LHC was retained by PriTec Management on 15 May 2025 to prepare a Stage 1 AA for 299 West Hunt Club Road as part of site plan control approval for construction of a multilevel garage.

The Stage 1 AA was prepared by Hugh Daechsel (P051), Kendra Patton (P453), and Chloe Good, in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 as per the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*.

The Study Area, approximately 0.77 ha, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection between West Hunt Club Road and Hunt Club Road on part Lot 29, Broken Front Concession A, Geographic Township of Nepean (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Study Area, located within the Ottawa Clay Flats physiographic region, had, prior to its development, Rideau Clay soils. The region was open to settlement following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. There is evidence for regional land use spanning 9,000 years. Nepean Township was initially surveyed in 1794 by John Stegmann with the first land grants for neighbouring lots issued at the end of the first decade in the 19th century. The Crown Patent for Lot 29, which was initially designated as Clergy Reserve, was issued in 1858 to J.M.O Cromwell. The Study Area remained in agricultural through to the mid-20th century with the exception of the construction of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway in 1917. A portion of the lot was developed as part of the Merivale Industrial Park in the mid 1950's. Following release of the lot by the City of Nepean and the construction of West Hunt Club Road in the early 1990s the area as transformed into a light industrial, commercial, and business park.

Portions of the Study Area were identified as having Archaeological Potential in ASI's 1999 Archaeological Master Plan completed for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton now City of Ottawa (Figure 8).

A Stage 1 AA Property Inspection was carried out on 18 June 2025 under Project Information Form No. P453-0013-2025 with Nathan Parrott (R1373) serving as Field Director. Permission for access was provided by the client. The Property Inspection was completed by walking the entire property. The investigation documented the disturbances from the construction of the Lexus Dealership as well as associated parking areas and landscaping (Image 1-Image 12, Figure 9).

Based on the site inspection and a review of land use it was determined that the Study Area does not have remaining archaeological potential (Figure 9).

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 AA has determined that the Study Area has been extensively disturbed and as a result does not retain any archaeological potential. The following is recommended based on the results of this assessment:

- That no additional archaeological investigation of 299 West Hunt Club Road is required
- Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, all work will cease, and a professionally licensed archaeologist will be consulted to assess the Cultural Heritage Value and Interest (CHVI) of any such archaeological deposits.

It is requested that MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

8 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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 O.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 a 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*.

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*.

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.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

9 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for PriTec Management. Any use of this report by a third party is the responsibility of said third party.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain deeply buried archaeological resources. In the event that unexpected, deeply buried archaeological resources are encountered advice on compliance with legislation outlined in Section 10 should be followed.

In the event that such a discovery should occur, the undersigned will be available to answer any questions you may have.



Hugh J. Daechsel, MA, Bsc, CAHP
Principal, Manager, Archaeological Services



Kendra Patton, MA, CAHP
Senior Archaeologist

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11 IMAGES



Image 1: Manicured lawn and car dealership. South end of Study Area looking west-southwest from southwest corner of Hunt Club Road and West Hunt Club Road.



Image 2: Manicured lawn and parking pad. Southeast corner of Study Area looking south towards West Hunt Club Road.



Image 3: Car dealership parking lot. Southeast end of Study Area looking south.



Image 4: Car dealership parking lot. East half of Study Area looking north.



Image 5: Edge of parking lot and manicured lawn with utilities. East edge of Study Area looking northwest along Hunt Club Road.



Image 6: Parking lot and manicured lawn with utilities. North access gate to dealership looking northeast.



Image 7: Parking lot and gate, manicured lawn with utilities. Northeast corner of access area looking northeast.

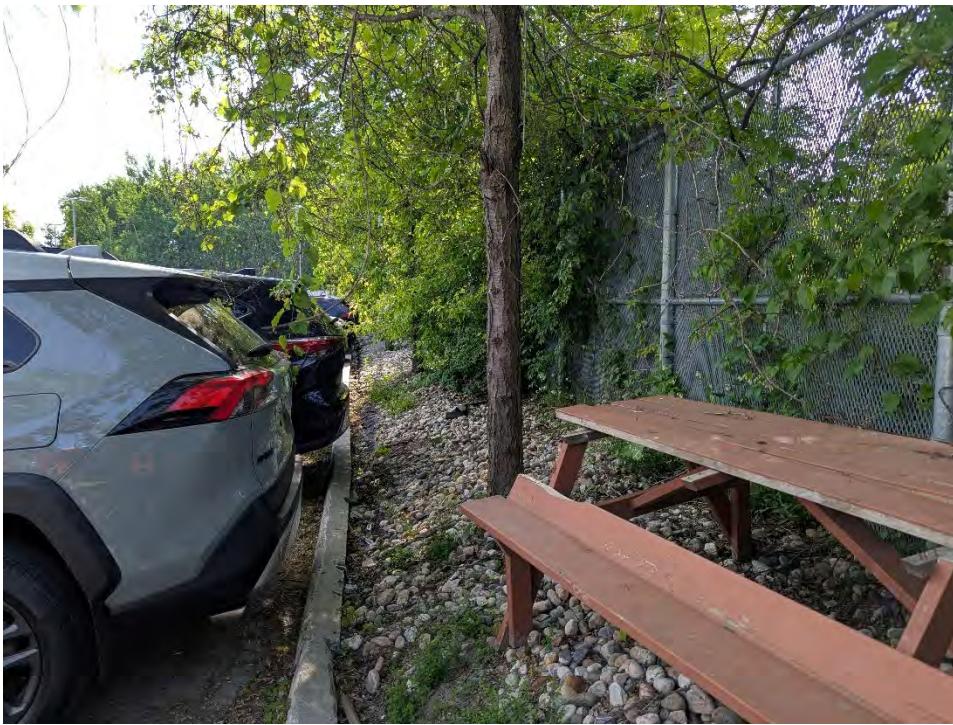


Image 8: North end of Study Area adjacent to CN railway line looking west.



Image 9: North half of Study Area, rear parking lot area, looking west.



Image 10: Northeast corner of Study Area looking west. Parking lot paved to fence line.



Image 11: West edge of Study Area, paved parking lot to fence line, looking southeast from north end.

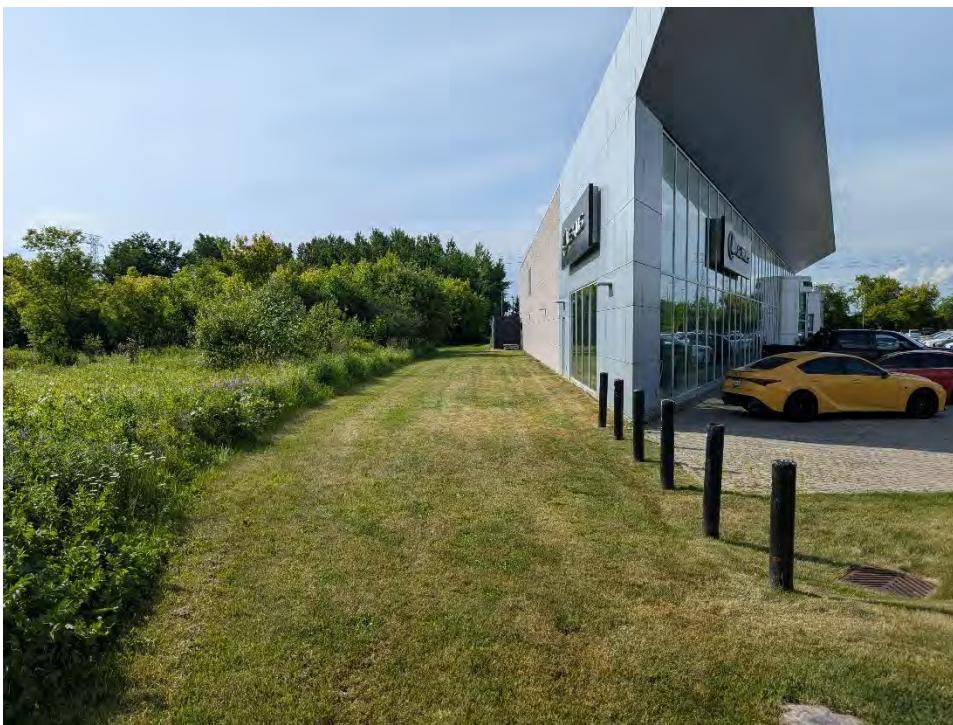
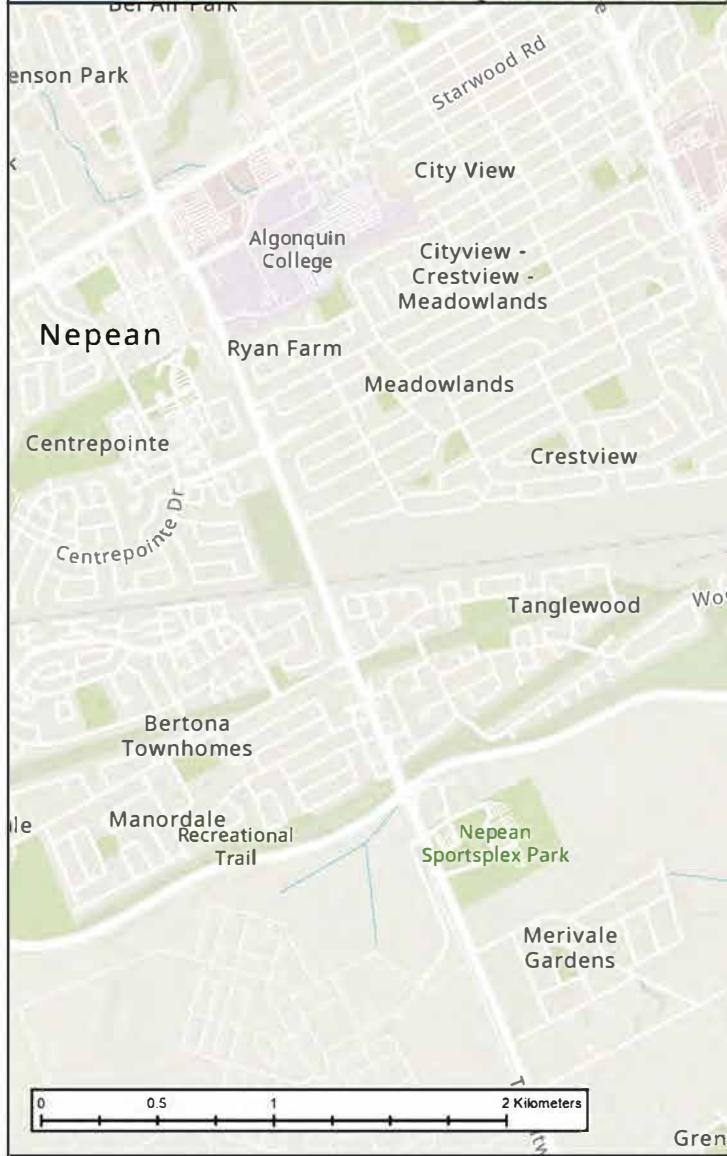


Image 12: West edge of Study Area, manicured lawn and car dealership, looking north from south end.

12 FIGURES

All figures will follow on subsequent pages.

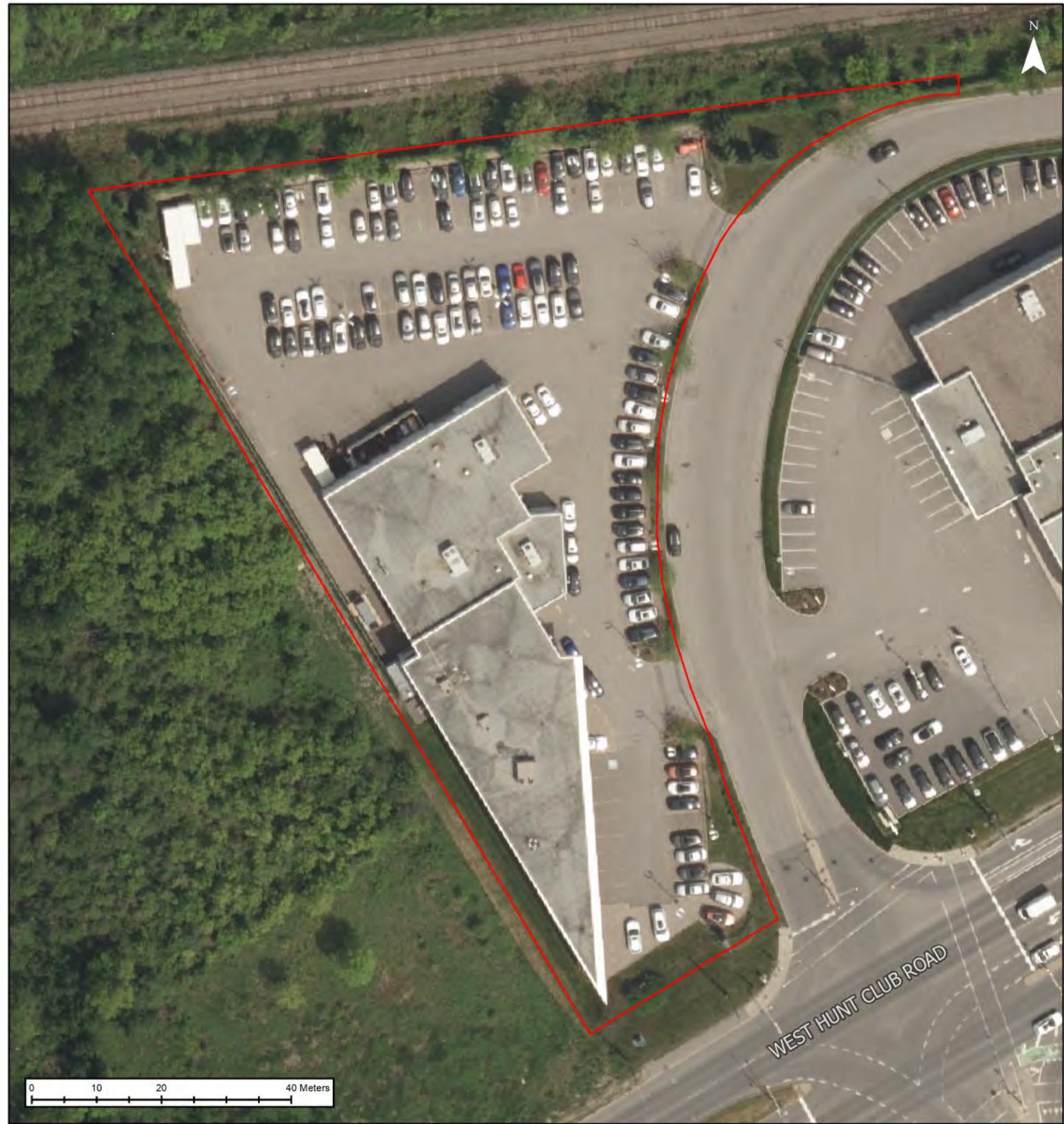
KEY MAP



Legend

- Study Area

TITLE Location of the Study Area	
CLIENT PriTec Management	PIF P453-0013-2025
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, Ottawa, ON	PROJECT NO. LHC0524
NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate. REFERENCE(S) Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, USGS Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.	
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	FIGURE # 1



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Study Area

TITLE Study Area

CLIENT
PriTec Management

PIF
P453-0013-2025

PROJECT

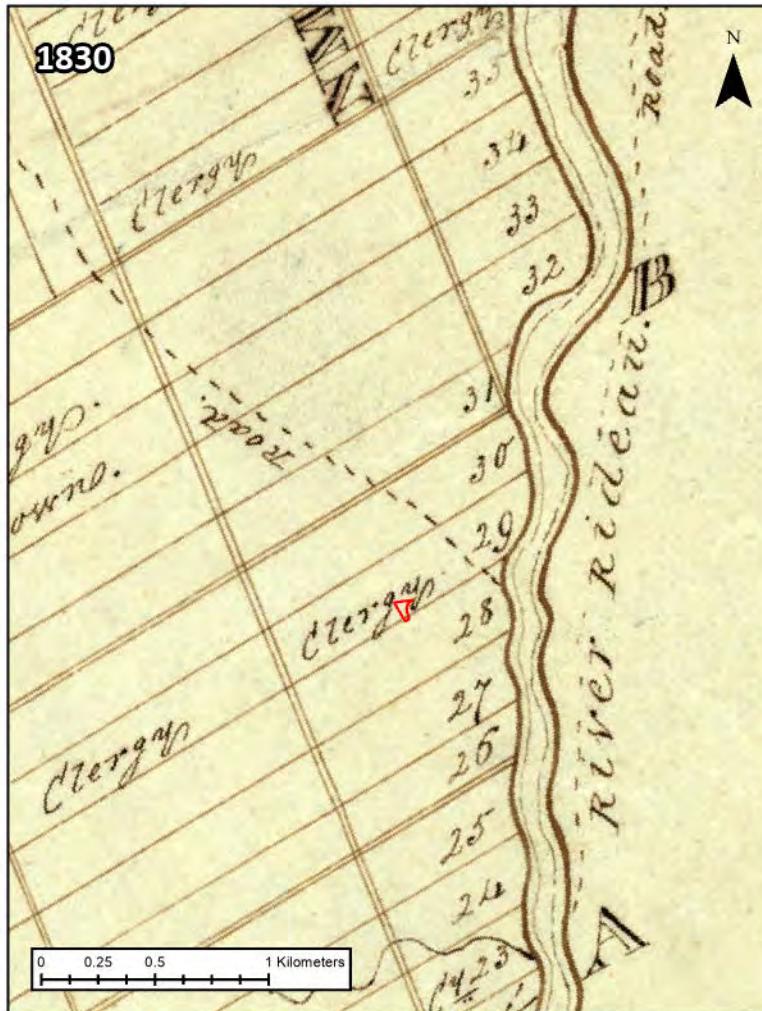
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25,
Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County,
Ottawa, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0524

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Study Area

TITLE

Historic Maps of the Study Area

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PriTec Management

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PROJECT NO. LHC0524

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, Ottawa, ON

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

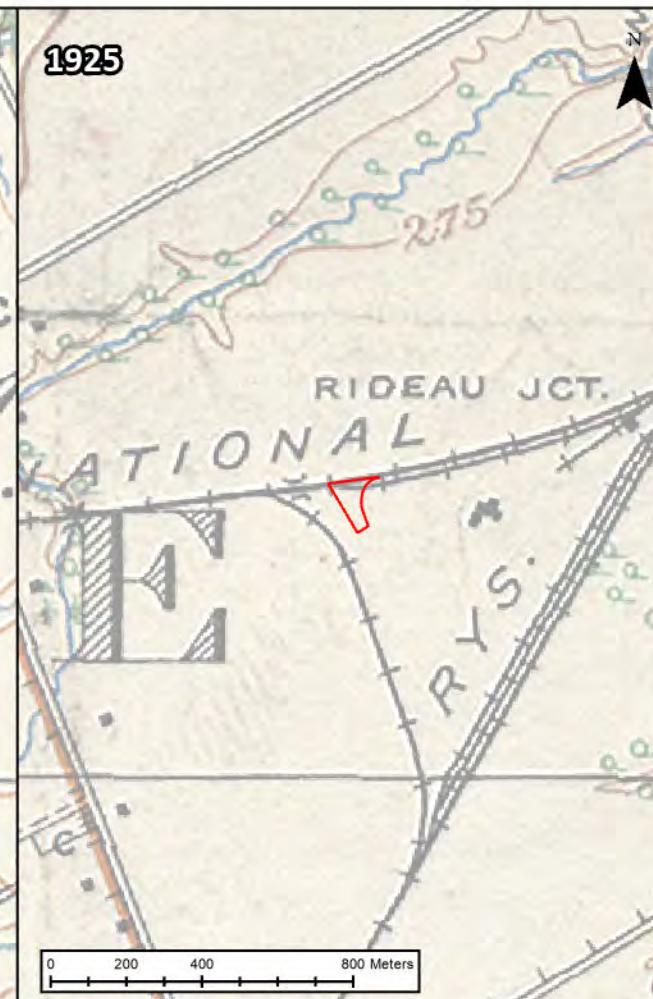
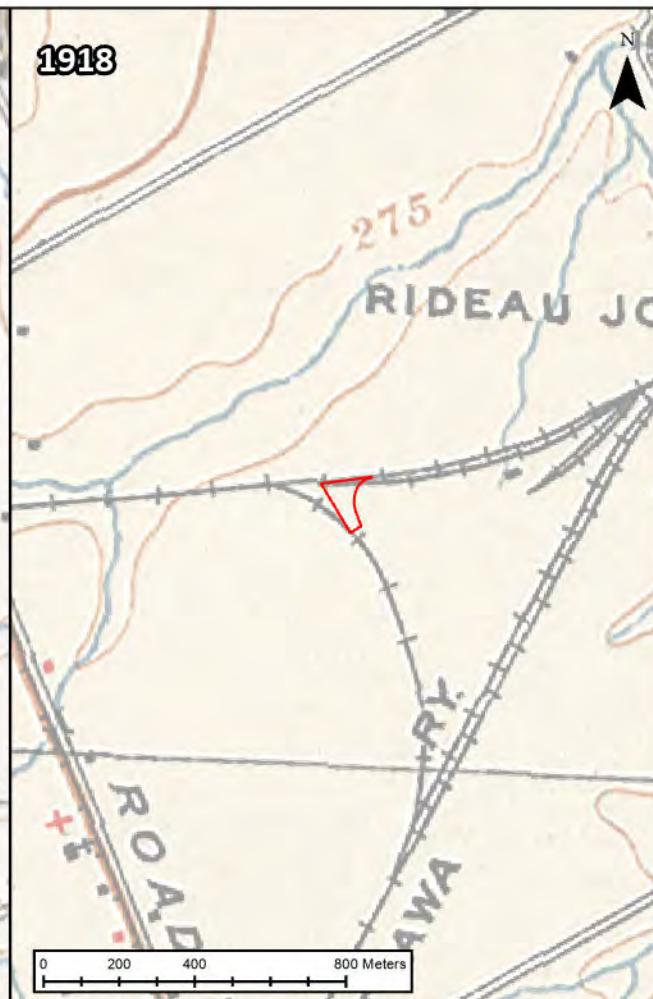
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TITLE
Topographic Mapping of the Study Area

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PriTec Management

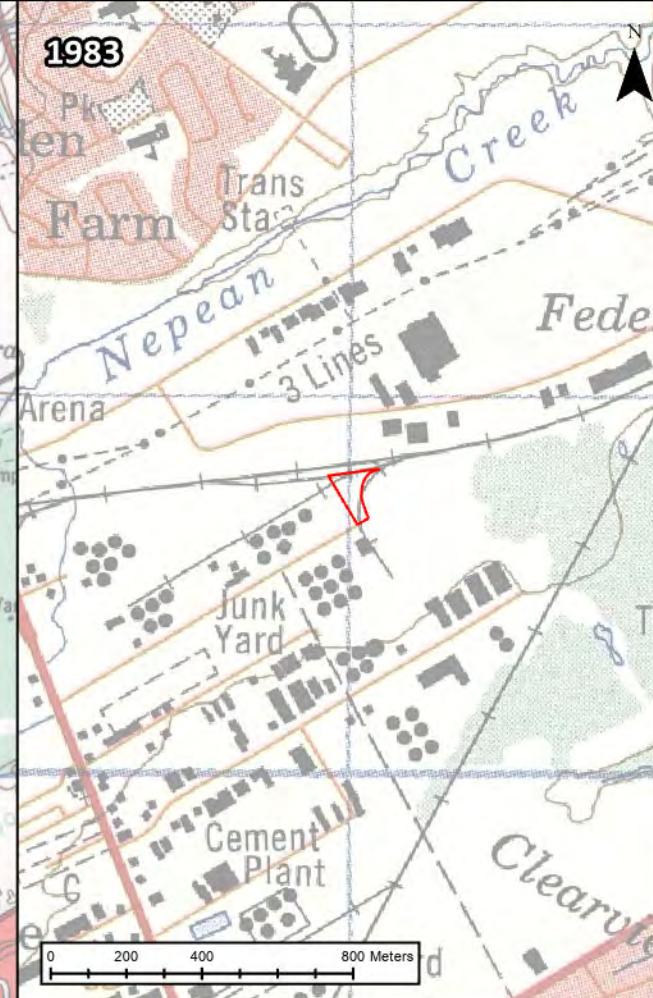
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PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, Ottawa, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0524

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Study Area



NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.
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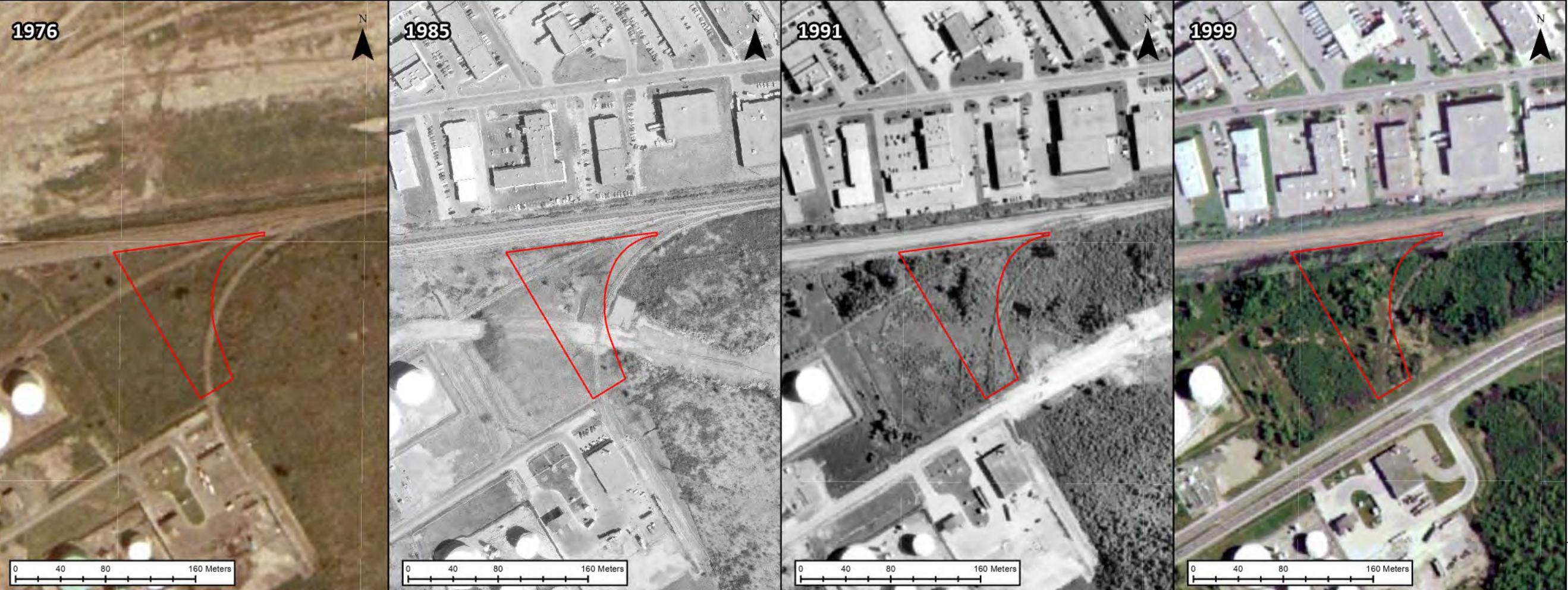
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Historic Aerial Imagery of the Study Area
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PriTec Management
PIF
P453-0013-2025
PROJECT
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Legend

Study Area



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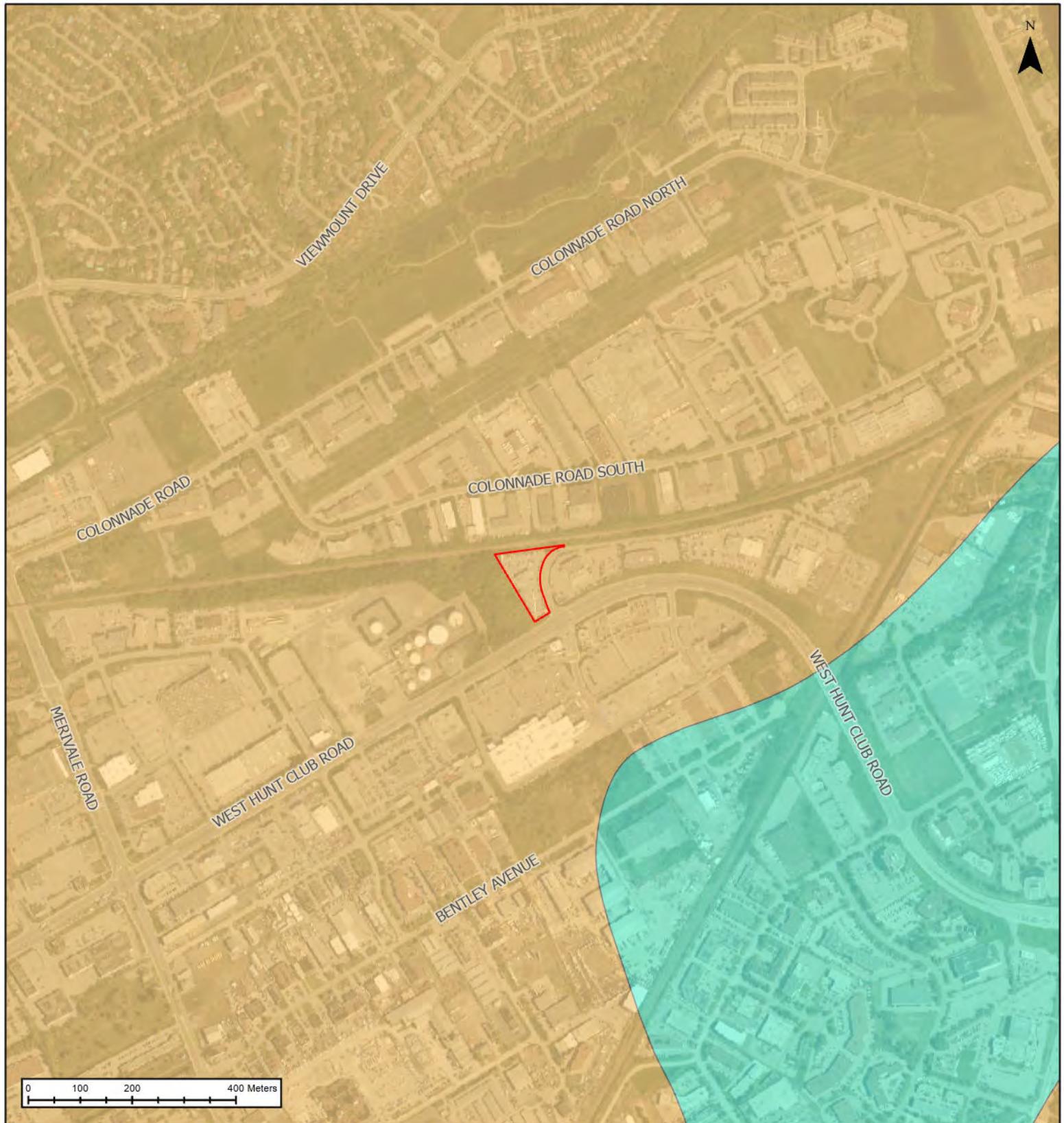
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Legend

Study Area

Physiography of Southern Ontario

 Clay Plains

 Sand Plains

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

Chapman, L.J. & Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of Southern Ontario. Data MRD228. "Geology Ontario". Shapefile. Accessed 28 July, 2021. <https://www.geologyontario.mines.gov.on.ca/persistent-linking?publication=MRD228>

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TITLE
Physiography of the Study Area

CLIENT
PriTec Management

PIF
P453-0013-2025

PROJECT

PROJECT NO. LHC0524

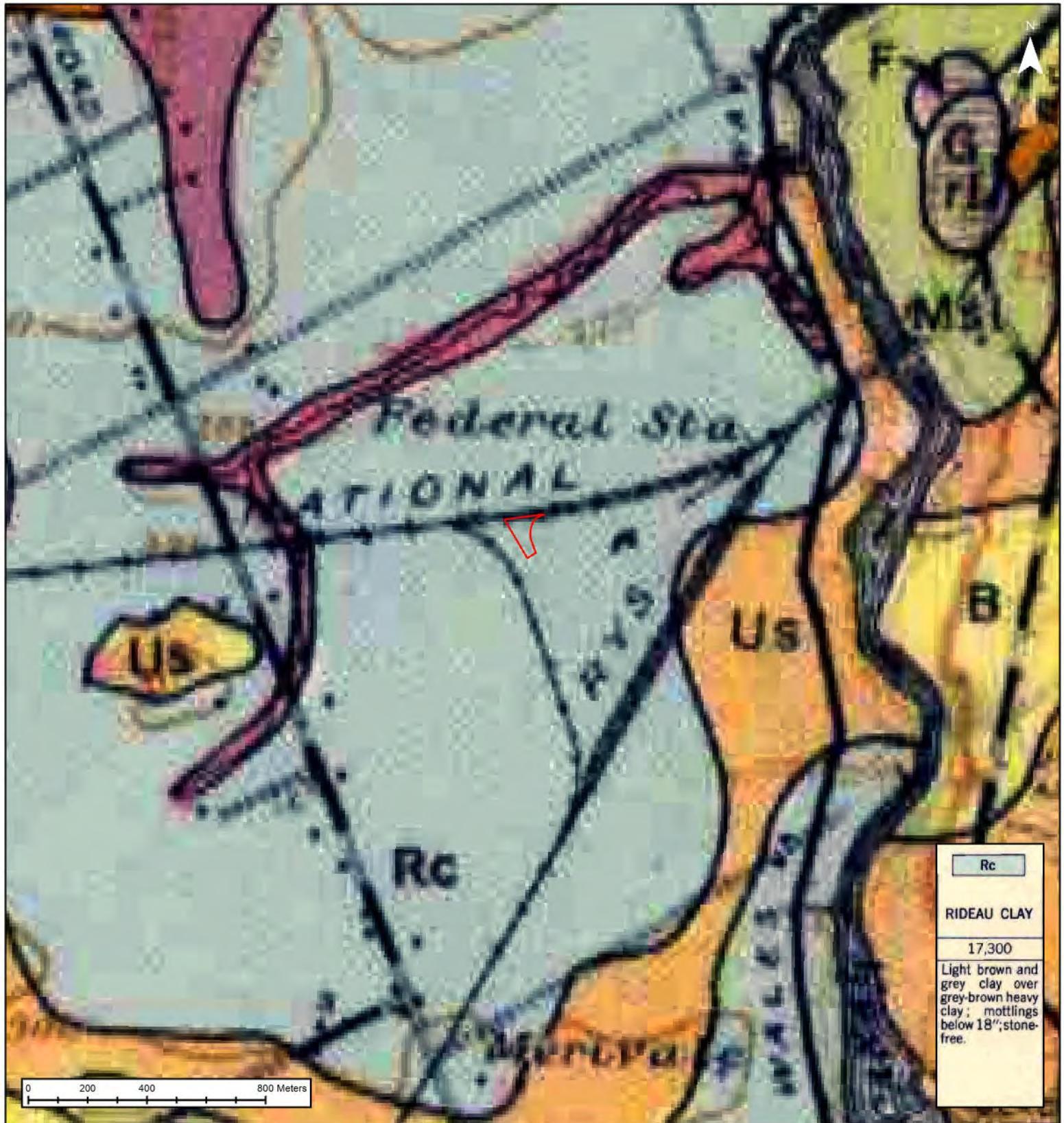
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25,
Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County,
Ottawa, ON

IHC
HERITAGE PLANNING
& ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD

2025-07-09

FIGURE #



Legend

Study Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

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TITLE
Soils of the Study Area

CLIENT
PriTec Management

PIF
P453-0013-2025

PROJECT NO. LHC0524

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25,
Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County,
Ottawa, ON

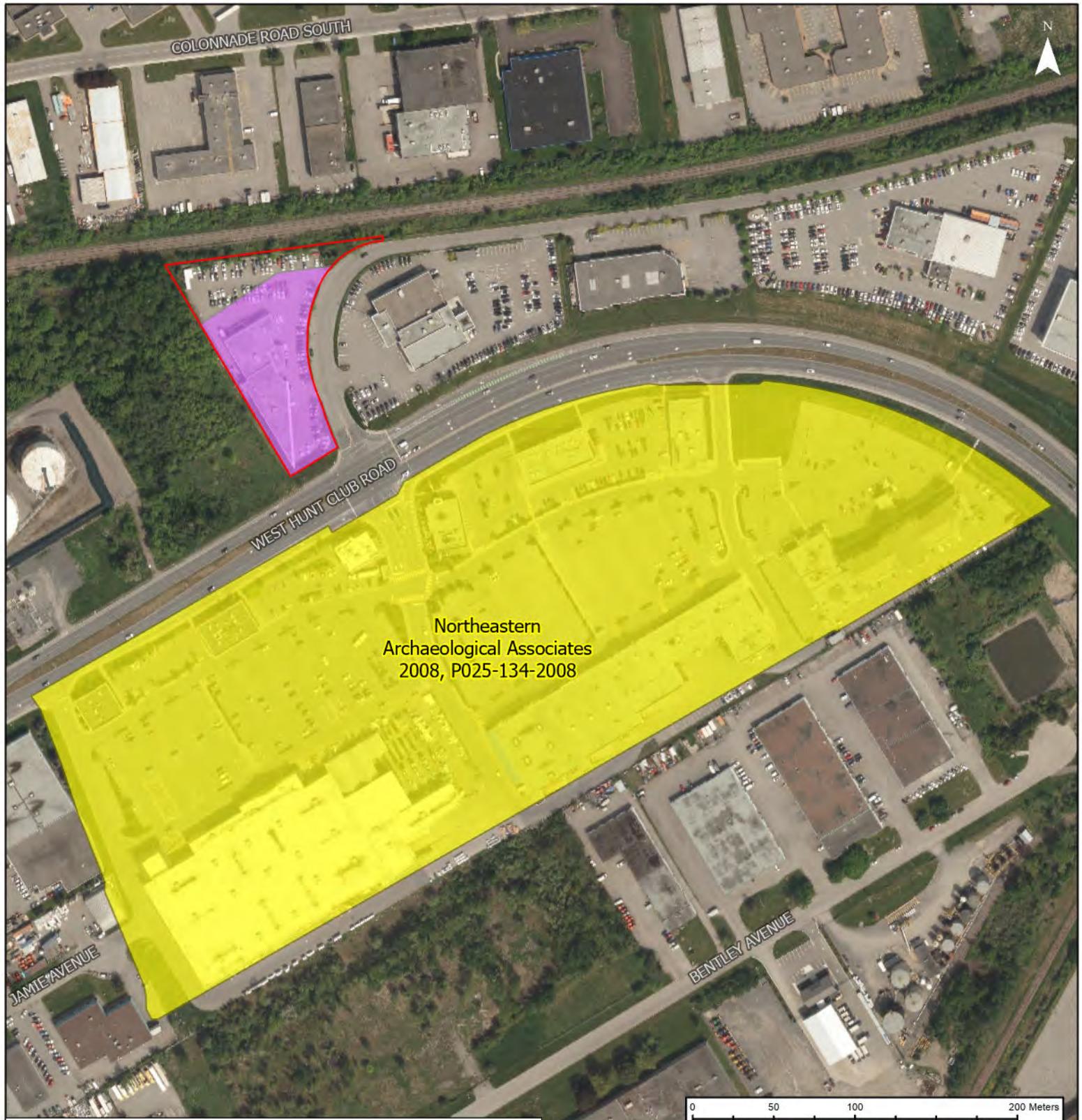


HERITAGE PLANNING
& ARCHAEOLOGY

YYYY-MM-DD

2025-07-07

FIGURE #



Legend

- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential, ASI 1999 Archaeological Master Plan
- Previous Archaeological Assessment

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

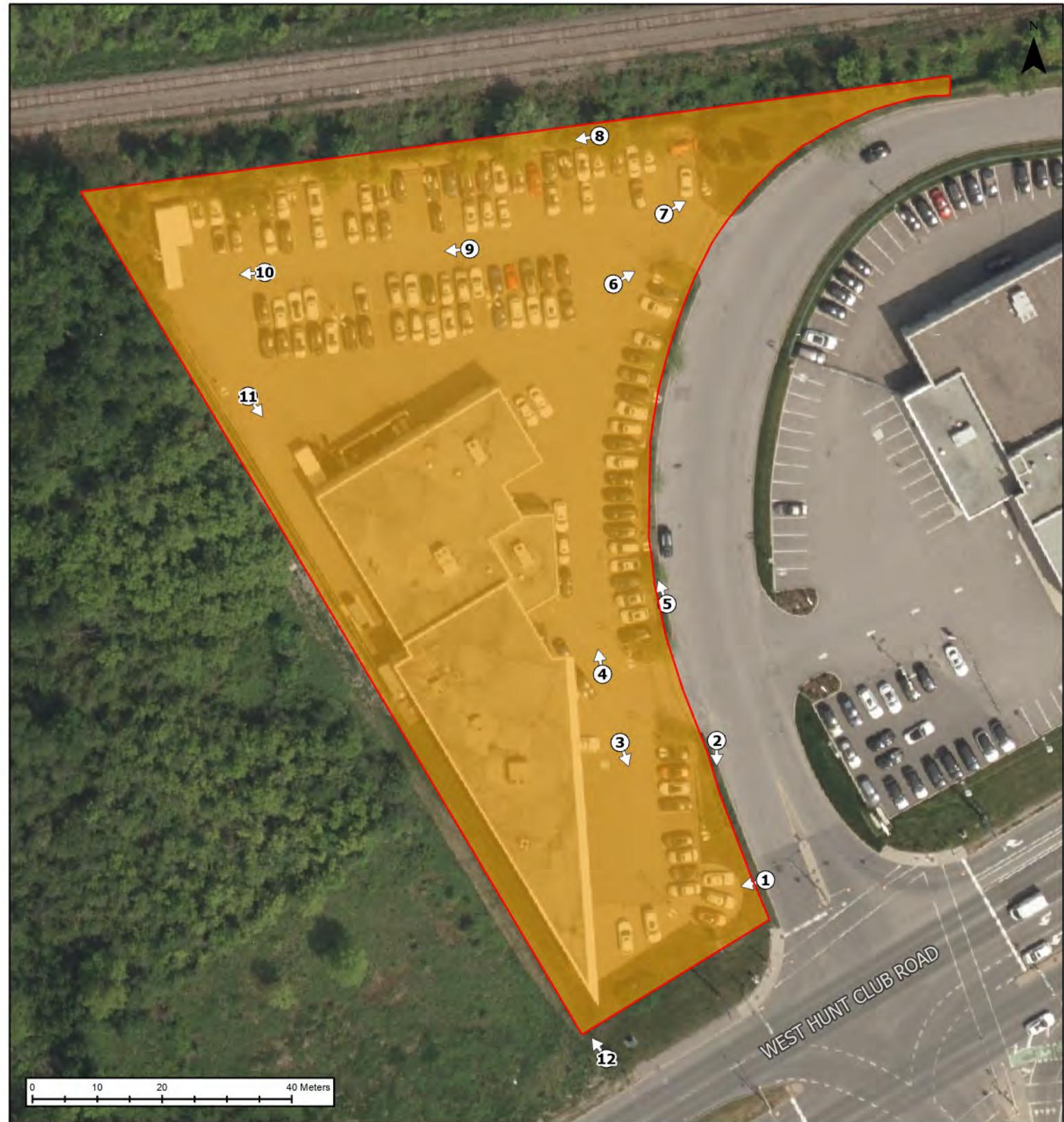
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TITLE Previous Assessments within 50 m of the Study Area	
CLIENT PriTec Management	PIF P453-0013-2025
PROJECT Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, Ottawa, ON	PROJECT NO. LHC0524
 HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHAEOLOGY	YYYY-MM-DD 2025-07-18
FIGURE #	



Legend

- Study Area
- No Archaeological Potential, Previously Disturbed
- Photo Location, Number, and Direction

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S) Land Information Ontario. 2025. Geospatial Ontario Imagery Data Services(Geo Imagery Data Service 2023 to 2027). "Ontario GeoHub". Raster dataset via WMS Server Connection. Accessed 9 June, 2025. https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/maps/llo_geospatial-ontario-imagery-data-services/about

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TITLE Stage 1 AA Results and Photo Locations

CLIENT
PriTec Management

PIF
P453-0013-2025

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 299 West Hunt Club Road, Part Lot 25, Broken Front A, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, Ottawa, ON

PROJECT NO. LHC0###