ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

320 Bren Maur Rd West
Part Lots 12 and 13, Concession 2 Rideau Front,
Geographic Township of Nepean,
Former County of Carleton,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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PIF: P378-0118-2025

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Uniform Developments (Uniform), conducted a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of 320 Bren Maur Road, within Part Lots 12 and 13, Concession 2 Rideau Front, in the Geographic Township of Nepean, formerly within the County of Carleton, now within the City of Ottawa (Map 1). This archaeological assessment was undertaken in support of a development application proceeding under the Planning Act (Map 2). A portion of the parcel and the development application area extends into the Jock River to the south. There are no planned in-water impacts and therefore this area is excluded from this assessment. This assessment is completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Geographic Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, portions of the study area fall within an area of archaeological potential.

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

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted through subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals in areas of archaeological potential. Fieldwork was undertaken on April 28, 2025. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered during the field assessment.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Field Director	Em Miller, BA (R1409)
Field Crew	Carina Hochgeschurz
Report Preparation	Andrea Jackson, M.Litt (P1032)
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Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Uniform, conducted a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of 320 Bren Maur Road, within Part Lots 12 and 13, Concession 2 Rideau Front, in the Geographic Township of Nepean, formerly within the County of Carleton, now within the City of Ottawa (Map 1). This archaeological assessment was undertaken in support of a development application under the Planning Act (Map 2). A portion of the parcel and the development application area extends into the Jock River to the south. There are no planned in-water impacts and therefore this area is excluded from this assessment. This assessment is in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Geographic Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, portions of the study area are within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was under a purchase agreement and the proponent, Uniform coordinated permission to enter with the owner. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

The study area is in the geographic township of Nepean, former County of Carleton, Now City of Ottawa. Nepean was one of the first townships in the country to be surveyed (Belden & Co. 1879a). The early history of Nepean is best described in Bruce Elliot's *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other useful resources include Sara Craig's *Hello Nepean* (1974), *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker(1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden & Co. 1879b).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

Naming

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

Early Human Occupation

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

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

Archaic Period

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

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

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

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

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

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

European Contact

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

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

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

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

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

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

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

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting

was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

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

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

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

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

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

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

Aftermath of War

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

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

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

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

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

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development

pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain’s travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes &

Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27–28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Belden & Co. 1879b:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6).

The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1879b:207). In 1814, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home, living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22–24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1879b:105).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area falls within the northwestern portion of Lot 12 and the southwestern portion of Lot 13, Concession 2 Rideau Front in the Geographic Township of Nepean, formerly in the County of Carleton, now within the city of Ottawa, Ontario. Most of the study area falls within Lot 12.

Lot 12, Concession 2

The Crown patent for Lot 12 was granted to the Canada Company in 1829 (LRO (04)). The company sold the entire lot to Orlando Chapman in 1832 (LRO (04)). Born circa 1804, Orlando was the son of Jerard Chapman, mentioned above as being credited as the second settler of Nepean along the Jock River (Nepean Museum 2015). Orlando married Anna Catherine Collins and together they had at least four children born between approximately 1830 and 1836 (Ancestry.com 2017). Historic mapping from 1862 shows a road crossing the Jock River in the western side of the lot (Map 4). On the southeastern side of the river-crossing, blacksmith W. Drew is depicted, with a sawmill on the southwestern side, and the home of O. Chapman shown on the northwestern side. It can be assumed that the Chapman depicted is the son of the original owner Orlando Chapman, as he had died suddenly in February of 1837 (Anon 1837).

By the time of the 1879 mapping, the ownership of the lot is attributed to the estate of Robert Grant and his house is depicted in the northwestern portion of the lot, likely the same house formerly attributed to Orlando Chapman Junior (Map 4). Grant acquired the property in 1865 (LRO (04)). Less than 30 years after the family acquired the property, Robert's widow Eliza sold 140 acres of the lot to William Findlay and 60 acres to J. M. Armstrong in 1891. Findlay subdivided his portion of the lot selling multiple parcels during the 1890s and into the early 20th century (LRO (04)).

Lot 13, Concession 2 – Western Half

The Crown patent for the western half of Lot 13, Concession 2 Rideau Front was granted to Stephen Collins in 1829 (LRO (04)). Jahiel W. Collins sold the property to Reuban Collins in 1831. Over two decades later, in 1852, the will of Reuban Collins passed the land to his sister Pamela Clothier (LRO (04)). Pamela was married to David Clothier who is named in the 1864 Directory as the freeholder living on the lot (Mitchell and Co 1864). Historic mapping from 1862 shows no structures and lists no owners on the western portion of the lot (Map 4). As of the 1871 census, the couple lived on the lot with their six children who were between the ages of 9 and 20 (Statistics Canada 1871). By the time of the 1879 mapping, the western portion of the property is attributed to Mrs. D. Clothier and the Jockvale Post Office is depicted in the central portion of the lot (Map 4). Pamela Clothier sold the western 35 acres of her property to John Dunn in 1887, and the remaining 65 acres to Bernard Dunn in 1898. The property remained within the Dunn family until 1988 (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (0.5 ha) consists of two houses with surrounding manicured lawns on the sloping and wooded northern shore of the Jock River, on the eastern side of Longfield Drive, south of the intersection with Jockvale Road (Figure 1 to Figure 6) (Map 5). The study area is surrounded mainly by recently developed lands with some small, wooded parcels.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca*. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently

covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The soils of the study area are of the Matilda Series (Map 6). The Matilda soil series is an imperfectly drained loam occurring on undulating topography and on the lower slopes of drumlins. Due to the relatively smooth relief of the topography and the tendency to become compacted, the natural drainage can become hindered. Natural vegetation consists of elm with some maple on the better drained areas. When cultivated the surface soil is a grey-brown loam of medium organic content. In general, this soil is used for semi-permanent pasture and hay production and is supplied fairly well with nutrients and lime (Stormont, Matthews and Richards, 1954).

The surficial geology of the study area is stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain (Map 6).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. There have been no previous archaeological assessments of the study area or adjacent parcels.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that, while there are no sites within 50 m, there are four registered archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Table 1).

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
BhFw-7	Spain Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural, cabin, farmstead	No Further CHVI
BhFw-30	Hoolahan Farmhouse	Post-Contact			
BhFw-17	McGuire	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead, homestead	No Further CHVI
BhFw-121	Jock River 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	No Further CHVI

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km

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

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites primarily due to the proximity to the Jock River.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has potential for historical period

Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due to the early patent date and its location along a historical transportation route.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Geographic Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, study area falls within an area of archaeological potential.

5.0 Field Methods

The study area (0.45 ha) is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MCM.

The study area consisted of manicured lawn and two houses along the sloped northern shore of the Jock River and was therefore not suitable for plowing as per Standard 1.e., Section 2.1.2.

A portion of the study area (861 m²) consisted of the steep slope down to the shoreline of the river and was therefore not tested as per Standard 2.a.iii., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 7 to Figure 10) (Map 5).

Portions of the study area, including the existing houses and driveways (914 m²), are deeply disturbed and were therefore excluded from testing as per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1. (MCM 2011) (Figure 11) (Map 5).

A portion of the property, based on the topography, appeared to be within areas of deep disturbance due to previous developments and infrastructure including septic tile drainage systems. These sections (535 m²) were judgementally tested to confirm disturbance as per Standard 2., Section 2.1.8 (MCM 2011) (Figure 12 and Figure 13) (Map 5).

The remainder of the study area (2,236 m²) was subject to subsurface testing through hand excavated shovel test pits at 5 m intervals as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 14 to Figure 16) (Map 5).

All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy, then backfilled upon completion. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the Stage 2 assessment of the study area.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using an iPad (9th generation) with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 5 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the overlaid development area boundary as delineated by the proponent in project mapping, digitized and overlaid in ArcGIS Field Maps. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18N NAD 83 coordinate.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations mapped by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011).

Fieldwork was undertaken on April 28, 2025. Weather conditions at the time of the assessment were sunny and 21°C. Lighting, visibility, and overall conditions were good (Section 2.1,

Standard 3 MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Records of Finds

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on the proximity to the Jock River, the early patent date, and the proximity to an historic transportation route.

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

8.0 Recommendations

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

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

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

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

10.0 Closure

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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.

Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist

Andrea Jackson, MLitt
Staff Archaeologist

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12.0 Images

Figure 1: General conditions within study area (MH1347-D001).

Figure 2: General conditions within the study area (MH1347-D004).

Figure 3: General conditions within the study area (MH1347-D007).

Figure 4: General conditions within the study area (MH1347-D012).

Figure 5: General conditions within the study area (MH1347-D013).

Figure 6: General conditions within the study area (MH1347-D023).

Figure 7: View of the slope to the Jock River from within the study area (MH1347-D011).

Figure 8: View of the slope to the Jock River from within the study area (MH1347-D016).

Figure 9: Showing slope to the river (MH1347-D009).

Figure 10: Showing slope to the river (MH1347-D010).

Figure 11: Houses on the property (MH1347-D025).

Figure 12: Raised land behind the houses for septic systems (MH1347-D006).

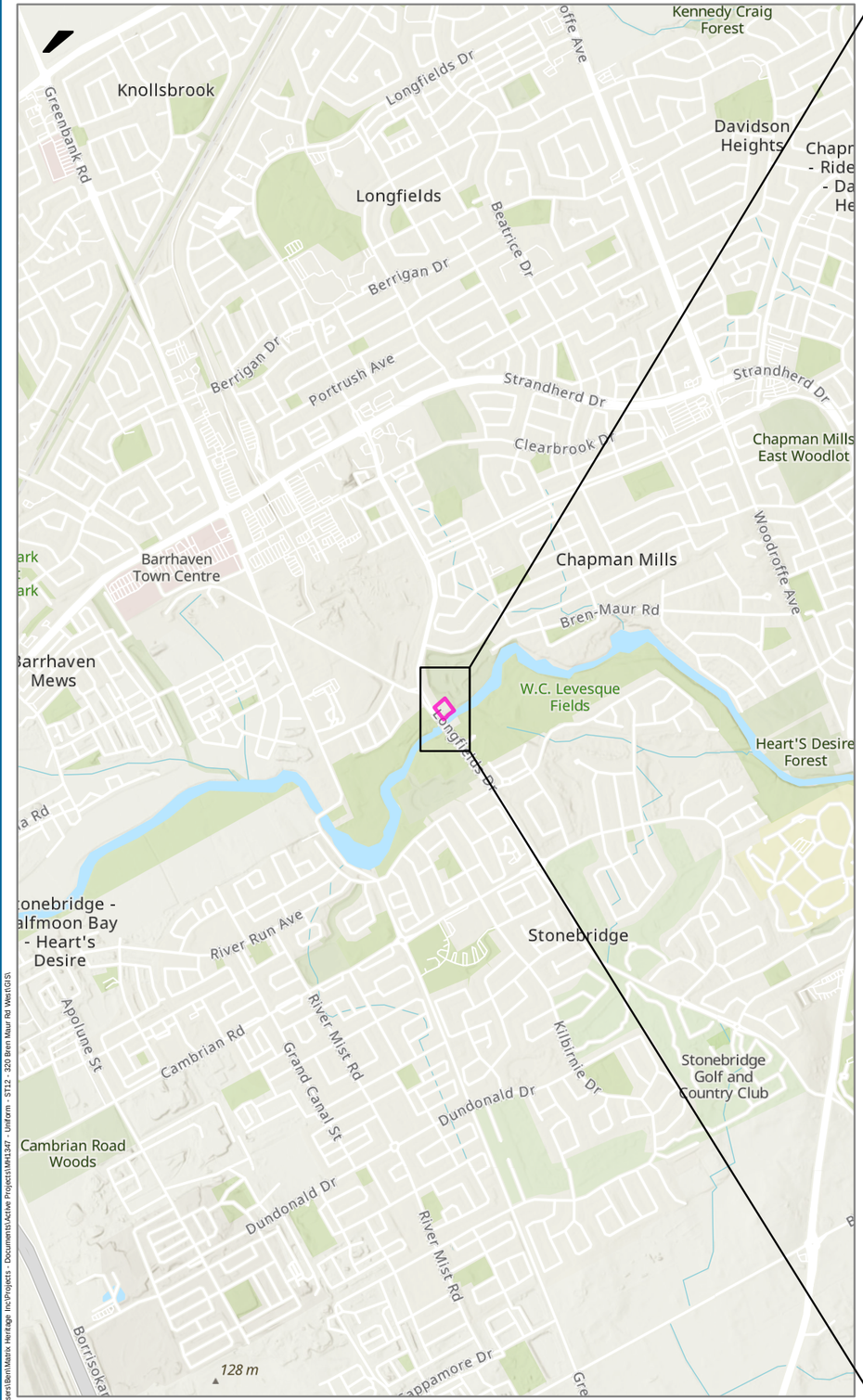
Figure 13: Example of conditions around houses (MH1347-D014).

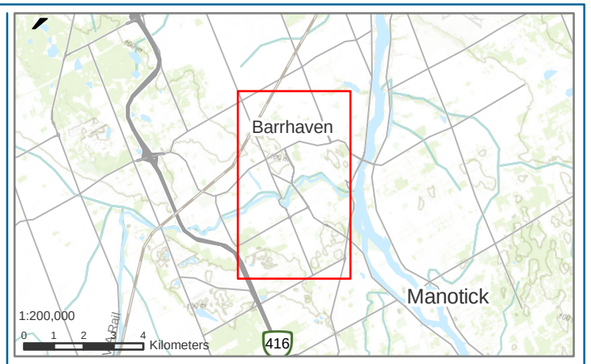
Figure 14: Test pitting in progress (MH1347-D015).

Figure 15: Test pitting in progress (MH1347-D021).

Figure 16: Test pitting in progress (MH1347-D027).

13.0 Maps





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STUDY AREA

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FILE MH1347

DATE 2025-05-12

CREATED BY: EM

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

CHECKED BY:BM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
320 BREN-MAUR ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE

LOCATION

MAP

1

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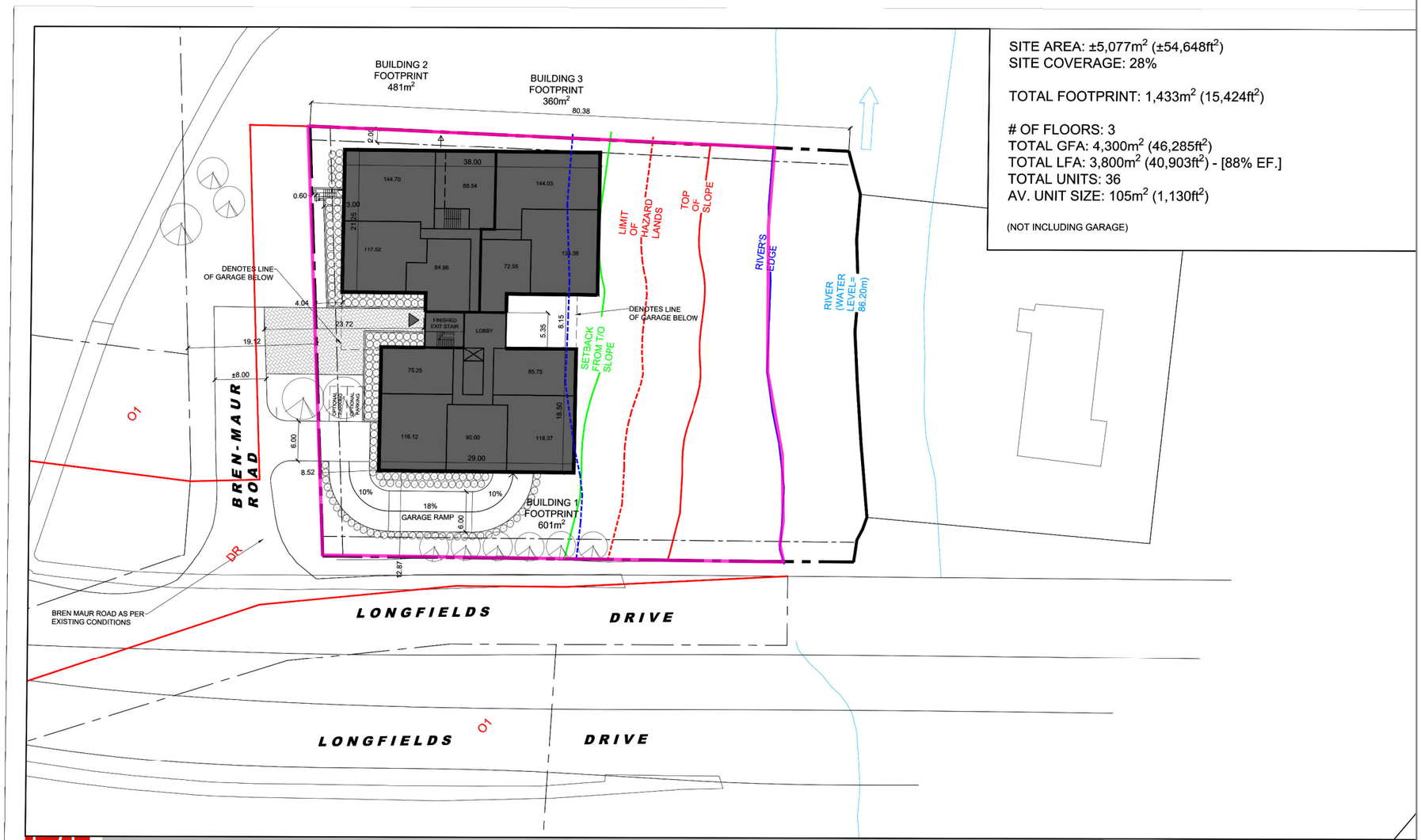

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OF FLOORS: 3
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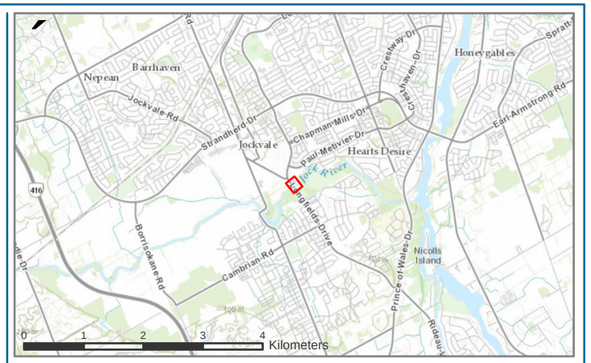
(NOT INCLUDING GARAGE)



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PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

HOBIN

320 BREN MAUR

CONCEPT SITE PLAN - OP4
HAMMERHEAD FIRE ROUTE

NOVEMBER 20, 2024
scale 1:500

uniform URBAN DEVELOPMENTS

FILE MH1347
DATE 2025-05-12
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
320 BREN-MAUR ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
CONCEPT PLAN

MAP
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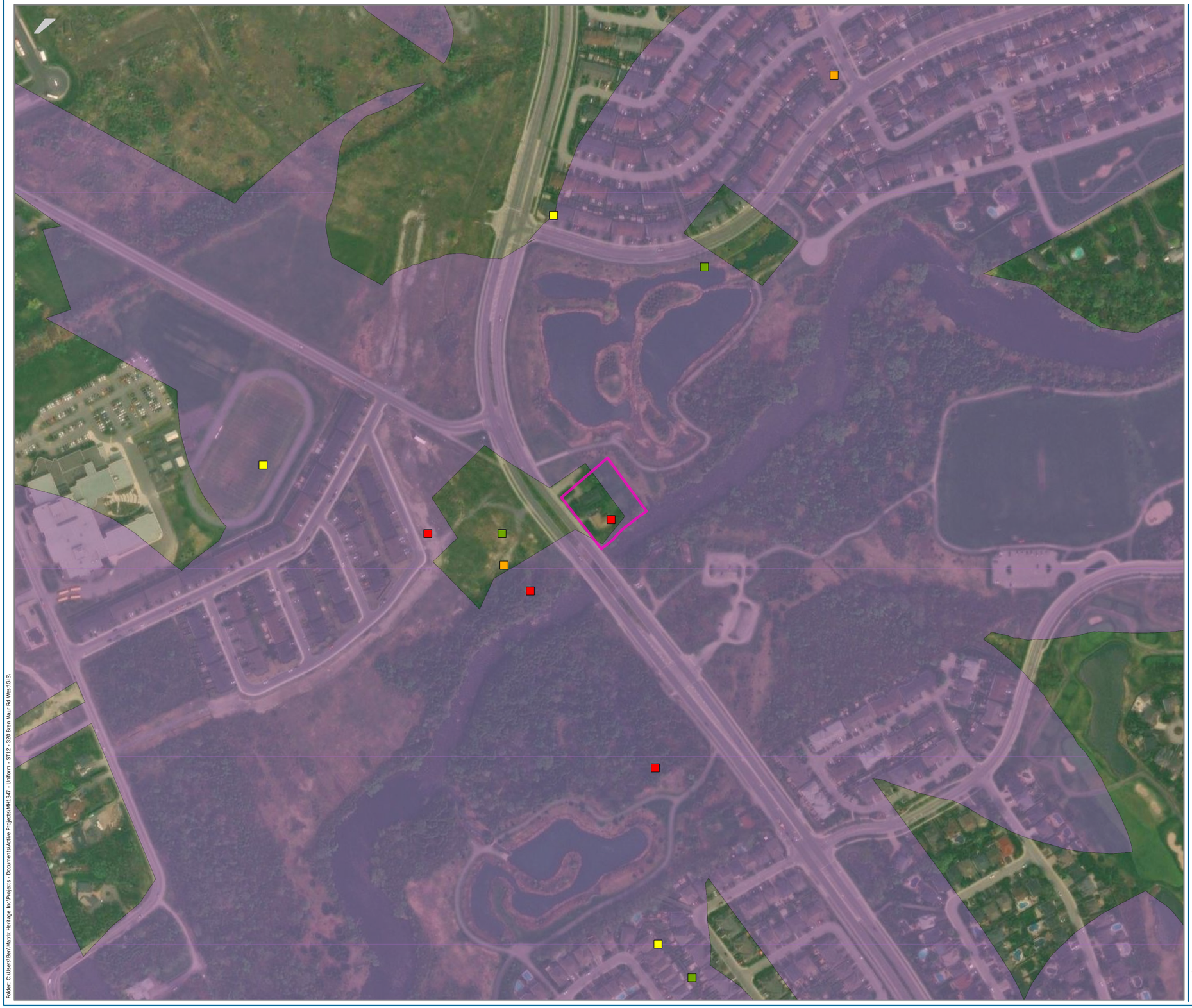

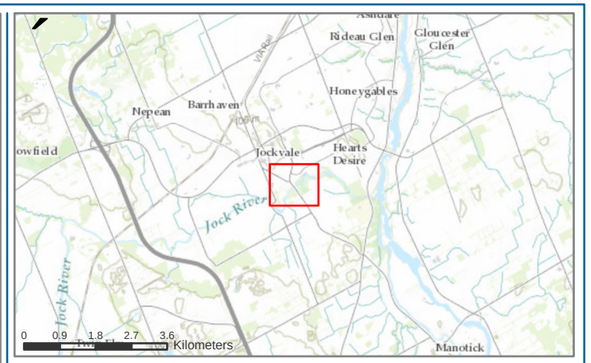

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STUDY AREA

HISTORICALLY MAPPED STRUCTURES

YEAR

- 1863
- 1879
- 1906
- 1925

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

Matrix

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REFERENCES:
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1999 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

FILE MH1347 DATE 2025-05-12
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
320 BREN-MAUR ROAD, NEPEAN

TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

MAP 3

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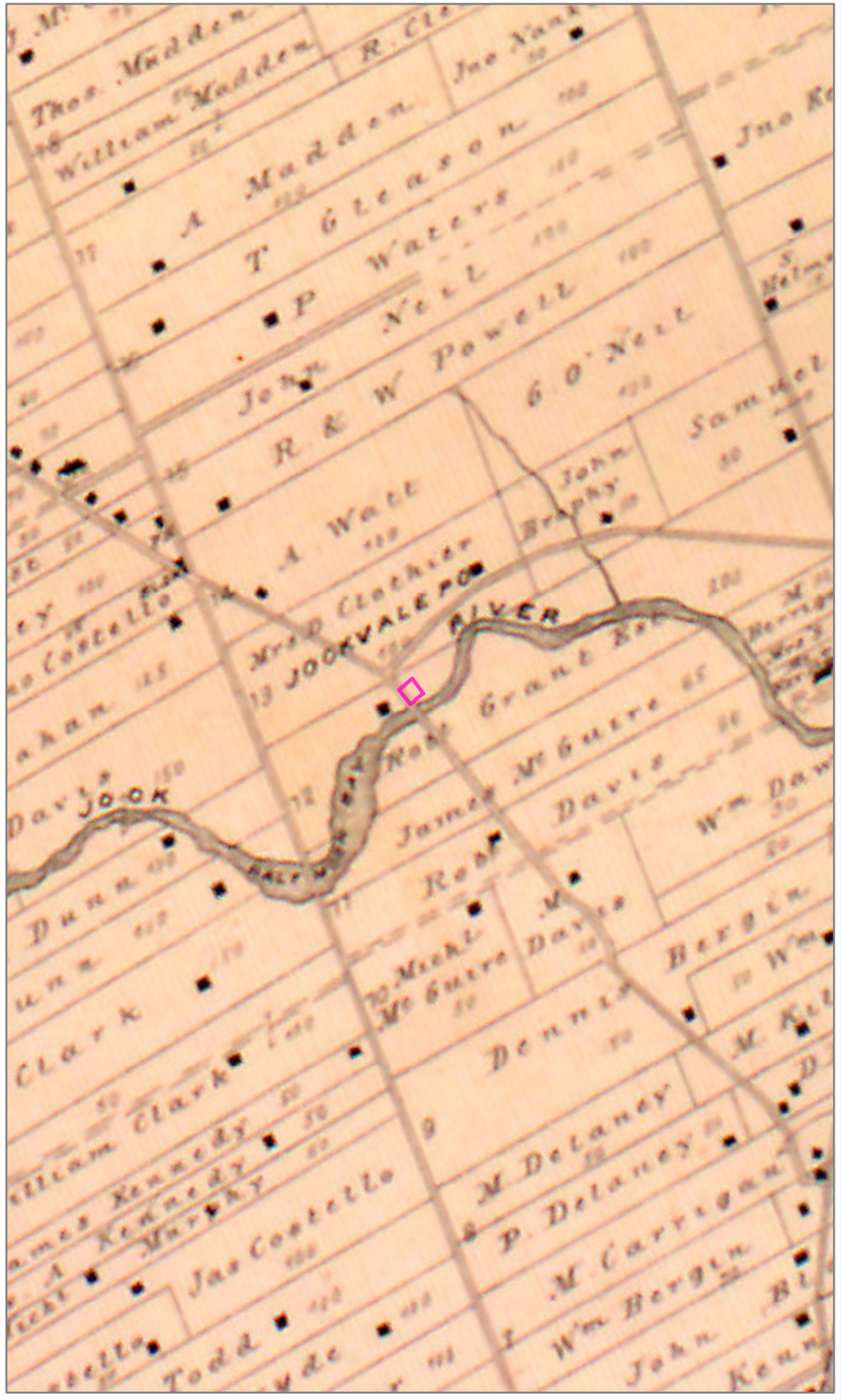
WALLING 1861



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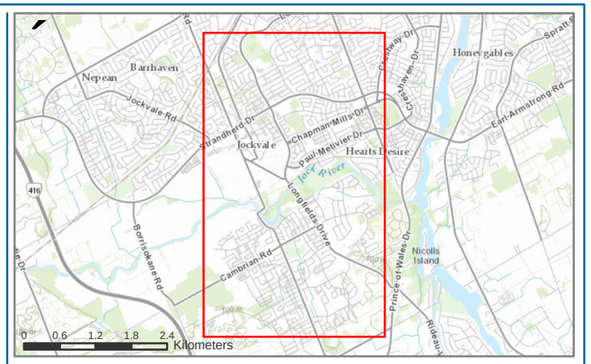

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SEGMENT OF WALLING 1861 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING

SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON PUBLISHED IN 1879 BY BELDEN & CO.,

FILE MH1347 DATE 2025-05-12
CREATED BY: EM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY:BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
320 BREN-MAUR ROAD, NEPEAN

TITLE
HISTORIC

MAP
4

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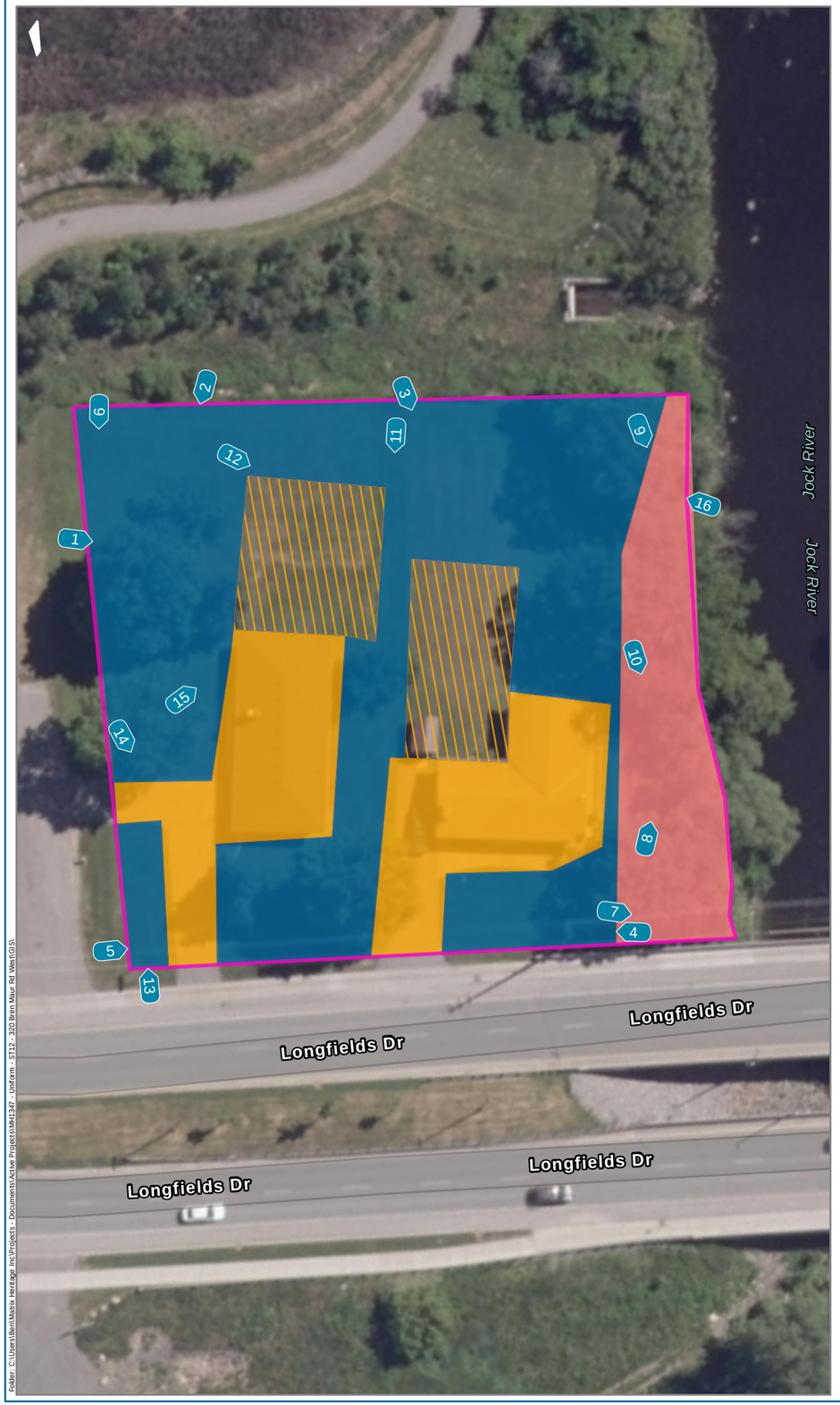

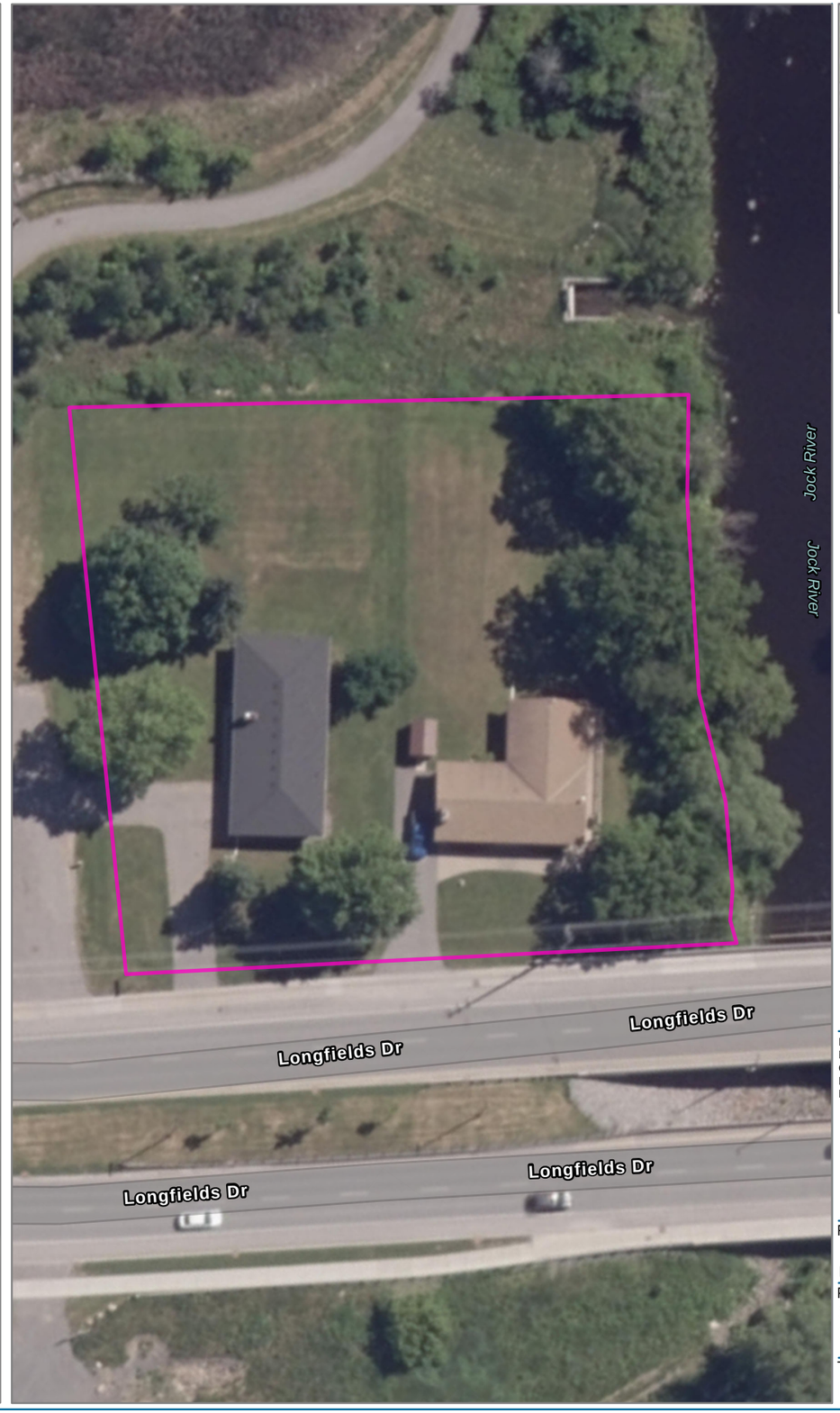

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA

AREAS OF POTENTIAL - ASSESSMENT METHOD

- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- SHOVEL TEST TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE (JUDGMENTAL INTERVAL)

LOW/NO POTENTIAL - EXCLUDED FROM STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

- DEEPLY DISTURBED
- STEEP SLOPE (>20 DEGREES)
- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

Matrix

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REFERENCES:
MAXAR, MICROSOFT, SOURCES: ESRI, TOMTOM, GARMIN, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1347
DATE 2025-05-12
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
320 BREN-MAUR ROAD, NEPEAN

TITLE
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS

MAP
5

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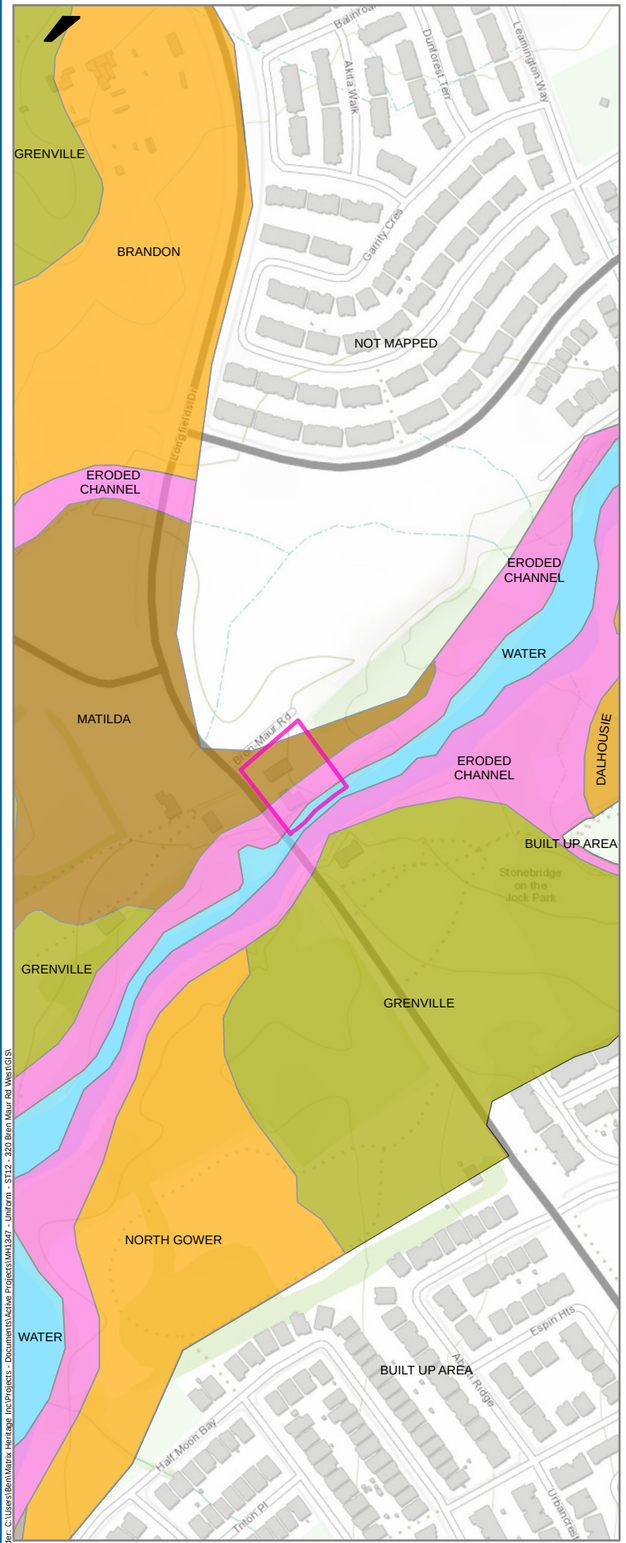
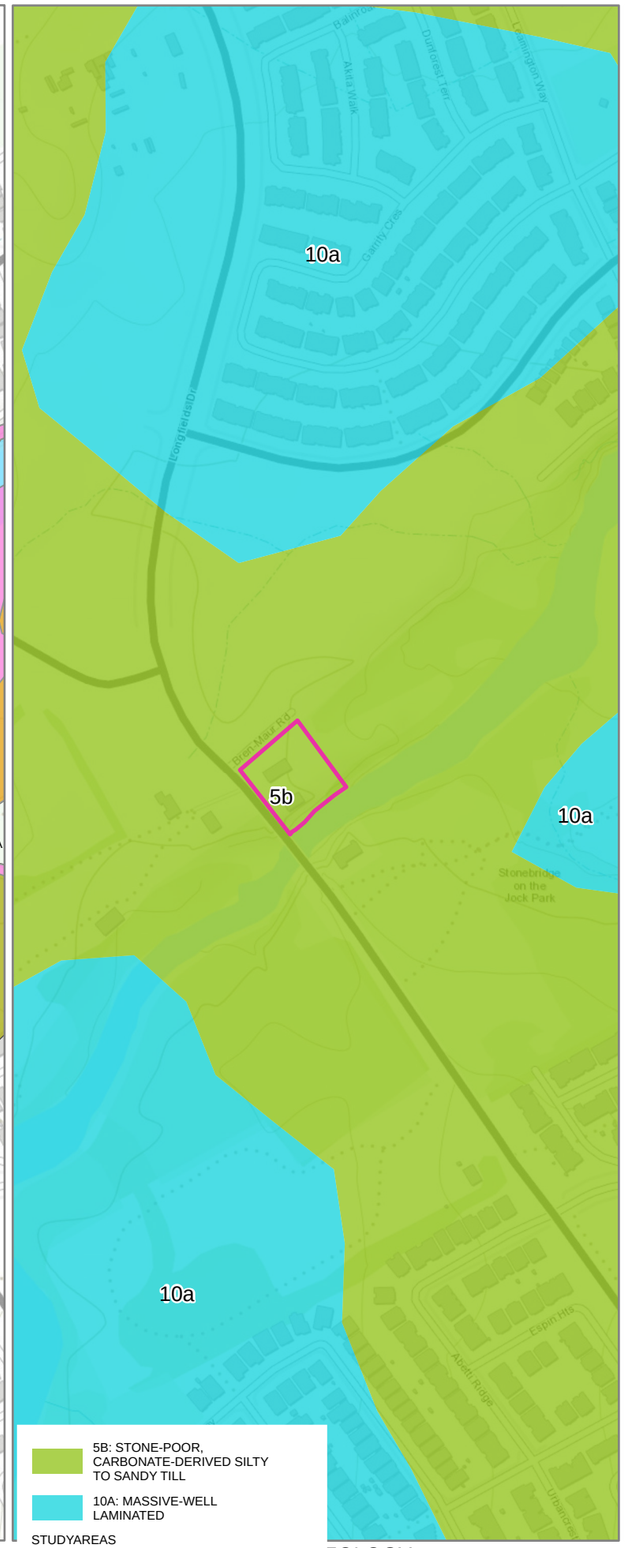


SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



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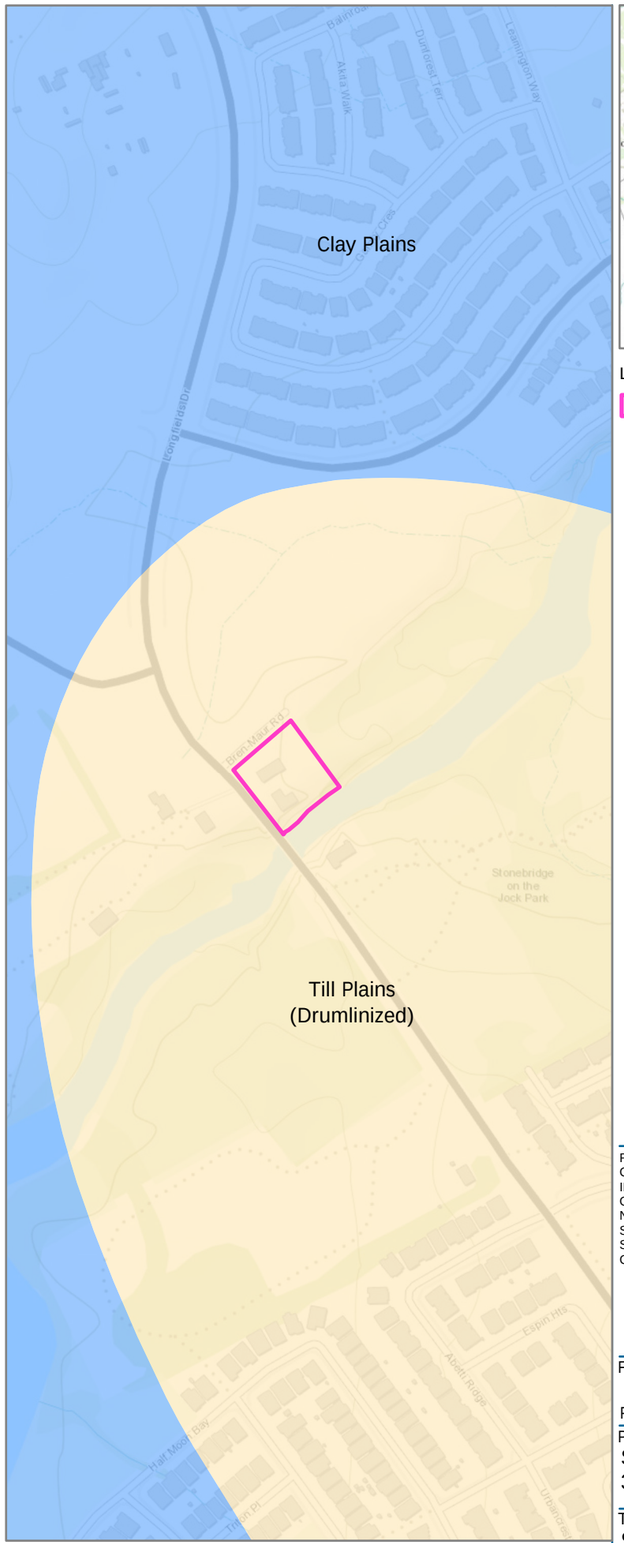

PHYSIOGRAPHY

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STUDY AREA

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SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1347
DATE 2025-05-12
CREATED BY: EM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
320 BREN-MAUR ROAD, NEPEAN

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
6

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1347 - D001	Overview of Southeastern half of the study area	S	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D003	Overview of Northern edge of the study area	NW	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D004	Overview of Northwestern corner of study area	N	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D005	Overview of Northern septic field behind red brick house	N	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D006	Second Septic Field to the south behind white house	S	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D007	Septic field and white house, taken from western edge of the study area	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D008	Slope along southern edge of the study area	E	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D009	Slope along southern edge of the study area	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D010	Slope and lawn along southern edge of study area	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D011	Slope at southwestern corner of study area	SW	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D012	Overview of Western edge of study area, the stake is the edge	N	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D013	Overview of Western edge of study area from Northeast corner	S	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D014	Overview of Northern edge of study area from Northeast corner	E	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D015	Hand screening being done	E	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D016	Slope along southern edge of the study area	E	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D017	Burrow in second septic field behind white house with disturbance, rubber tubing and gravel	N	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D018	Test pit	E	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347- D019	Test pit	E	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D020	Test pit excavation	SE	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D021	Test pit excavation	SE	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D022	Overview of Eastern edge of study area from Northwest corner	S	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D023	Overview of Northern edge of study area from Northeast corner	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D024	Disturbed soils on surface	N	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D025	Ditch between two raised septic beds	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D026	Elevation of raised septic field	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D027	Slope at Southern edge of study area	N	28-Apr-25	E.Miller
MH1347 - D028	Overview of Northern half of study area in front of the red brick house	W	28-Apr-25	E.Miller

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1347	320 Bren Maur Field Notes - Stage 2 (One Note File)	E. Miller

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	E. Miller / B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	E. Miller / B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	E. Miller / B. Mortimer
4	Historic	E. Miller / B. Mortimer
5	Methodology, Photo Key, Conditions	E. Miller / B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Geology	E. Miller / B. Mortimer