

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Part 1 of Registered Plan 61R-9590, Part of Lot 26, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Erin, Wellington County, now in the Town of Erin, Wellington County

Original Report

Prepared for:

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PIF P449-0547-2021

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 21PL-253

19 October 2021



Executive Summary

ASI was contracted by Hillsburgh Heights Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Part 1 of Registered Plan 61R-9590, Part of Lot 26, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Erin, Wellington County, now in the Town of Erin, Wellington County. The subject property is approximately 47 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted over September 13-24, 2021, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Pedestrian survey and test pit survey was conducted at five metres intervals. During the course of the pedestrian survey, one pre-contact Indigenous findspot (P1) was documented in the ploughed field. The findspot does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest required for Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment, therefore no further archaeological assessment of this location is recommended.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** David Robertson, MA (P372), Partner, Director, Planning Assessment Division
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Project Personnel	2
1.0 Project Context	6
1.1 Development Context	6
1.2 Historical Context	6
1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement	7
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	8
1.2.3 Review of Map Sources	10
1.2.4 Review of Twentieth Century Aerial Imagery	11
1.3 Archaeological Context	12
1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites	12
1.3.2 Previous Assessments	13
1.3.3 Physiography	13
1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential	14
1.3.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential	15
1.3.5 Existing Conditions	15
2.0 Field Methods	16
2.1 Areas of No Potential	16
2.2 Test Pit Survey	17
2.3 Pedestrian Survey	17
3.0 Record of Finds	17
3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	18
3.2 Indigenous Location	19
3.2.1 Findspot P1	19



4.0	Analysis and Conclusions	20
5.0	Recommendations	21
6.0	Legislation Compliance Advice	21
7.0	Bibliography and Sources	22
8.0	Images	25
9.0	Maps	32

List of Tables

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario	7
Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	18
Table 3: Findspot P1 Lithic Catalogue	20

List of Images

Image 1: Gravel driveway connecting farm residence and barns to Trafalgar Road North in the northeast of the subject property.	25
Image 2: Farm residence, located in the northeast of the subject property.	25
Image 3: Barn located west of the residence in the northeast of the subject property.	26
Image 4: Barn located to the south of the residence in the northeast of the subject property.	26
Image 5: Gravel track leading to westernmost barn, located near the centre of the subject property.	27
Image 6: Southeast side of the westernmost barn, located in the centre of the subject property.	27
Image 7: Gravel track in the centre of the subject property, looking southwest.	28
Image 8: Steeply sloped area in the centre of the subject property, looking west.	28
Image 9: Sloped area in the centre of the subject property, looking south.	29
Image 10: Field crew test pitting along the centre of the subject property, looking southwest.	29
Image 11: Field crew test pitting in the southeast of the subject property, looking southeast.	30
Image 12: Test pit soil profile in the northeast of the subject property. Soil profiles were consistent across the property.	30



Image 13: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the north of the subject property, looking southwest.	31
Image 14: Findspot P1 artifact assemblage.	31

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property	33
Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1861 <i>Tremaine Map of the County of Wellington</i>	34
Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington	34
Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1937 DMD Topographic Map Orangeville Sheet	35
Figure 5: Subject Property Located on the 1954 Aerial Imagery	36
Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property	37
Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results	38



1.0 Project Context

ASI was contracted by Hillsburgh Heights Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Part 1 of Registered Plan 61R-9590, Part of Lot 26, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Erin, Wellington County, now in the Town of Erin, Wellington County (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 47 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of David Robertson (P372) and the project management and the project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (hereafter “the Ministry”) PIF P449-0547-2021. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed prior to a Zoning By-Law Amendment, as required by the Town of Erin and the Planning Act (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990) and the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture (now the Ministry), 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on August 16, 2021. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

Historically, the subject property was located on the northeast part of Lot 26, Concession 7, in the Geographic Township of Erin, Wellington County. The property currently consists of an active farm, with an extant residence and three



barns, cultivated fields, and an area of scrub/grass in the southeast. A laneway extends through the centre of the property from the residence to Trafalgar Road North.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that began approximately 11, 000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario

Period	Description
Paleo 13, 000 B.P. – 9,000 B.P.	• First human occupation of Ontario • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Language Unknown • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,000 B.P. – 3,000 B.P.	• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • Small occupations • Non-stratified populations • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Early Woodland 3,000 B.P. – 2,400 B.P.	• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • Small and large occupations • First evidence of community identity • Mortuary ceremonialism • Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Middle Woodland 2,400 B.P. – 1,300 B.P., Transitional Woodland 1,300 B.P. – 1,000 B.P.	• Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) A.D. 900 – A.D. 1300	• Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) A.D. 1300 – A.D. 1400	• Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) A.D. 1400 – A.D. 1650	• Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The subject property is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016). This treaty excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands, except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga, 2012, p. 18).



Geographic Township of Erin

The land within Erin Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was first named after a poetic name for Ireland, *Ierne*, mentioned by the Greek geographer Strabo. Erin was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who had served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland (Armstrong 1985:143; Erin Centennial Committee 1967; McMillan 1974; Rayburn 1997:113; Smith 1846:55-56). In 1842, a meeting was held in the home of Abraham Buck and the first officers were appointed to administer the affairs of the township. Henry Trout Sr. was appointed as the township clerk, Philander Hopkins was the collector of taxes, and Archibald Patterson and Robert Neily were made the township wardens (Mika and Mika 1977:680). The population of Erin had reached 981 by 1835 and by 1850, it had increased to 3035 (Mika and Mika 1977:680). Until this time Erin Township was part of the District of Wellington. During 1850 and 1851, it was under the jurisdiction of the Waterloo County Council. In 1852, Erin Township was run under the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey. It was made part of the County of Wellington when it was formed in 1854 (Mika & Mika, 1977).

Wellington County

The District of Wellington, containing Wellington, Waterloo, Grey, and parts of Dufferin County was formed in 1838. In 1854, the County of Wellington was formed, containing Garafraxa Township (among other towns and townships). The first Euro-Canadian settler to Wellington arrived in 1816, founding the town of Elora.

Village of Hillsburgh

The subject property is adjacent to the west corner of the Village of Hillsburgh. The first settler in this region was Nathaniel Rozell in 1820, who built a house on Lot 1, Concession 7. In 1821, William How and his family settled on Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, and the settlement was named Howville (McMillan 1974:6-7; Erin Centennial Committee 1967). The village was not founded until the 1840s,



when a tavern and sawmill were constructed by Hiram and Nazareth Hill (Town of Erin, 2017). It became a post office village in 1851, the same year Gooderham & Worts distillers bought land along the river to build a large grist mill, saw mill, and a cooperage for producing barrels for their business in Toronto, in what is now the iconic “Distillery District” (Town of Erin, 2017). Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1857-1862. It contained two grist mills, a woollen factory, a foundry and tannery. The village also contained four churches, four stores, three hotels, and a telegraph office. It was a station on the Credit Valley Railway (CVR), later the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), and the population was approximately 400 in 1873 (Crossby 1873:145; Rayburn 1997:158; Scott 1997:102; Winearls 1991:697). The “Station Road” over the Gooderham & Worts dam was built when the CVR arrived in 1879 to connect the village with the train on the west side of the mill pond (Town of Erin, 2017). The Hillsburgh Pioneer/God's Acre Cemetery was founded by the How family, and William How was buried there in 1854, among other early settlers (Town of Erin, 2017).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historic map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historic mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of



detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

The 1861 *Tremaine Map of the County of Wellington* (Tremaine, 1861) indicates that the subject property is under the ownership of Donald McMurchie (Figure 2). There are no settlement features or watercourses on the subject property, and the closest body of water is a tributary of the Credit River to the east. The property fronts present-day Trafalgar Road North to the northeast and several buildings associated with the Village of Hillsburgh are illustrated southeast of the property.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (Parsell & Co., 1881) shows the subject property still under the ownership of Donald McMurchie (Figure 3). While there are no houses or watercourses within the subject property limits, the northern extent of the Village of Hillsburgh is indicated on the opposite side of present-day Trafalgar Road North and the Credit Valley Railway corridor is depicted further south.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 4 illustrates the subject property located on 1937 *Topographic Map Orangeville Sheet* (Department of National Defence, 1937). Land features, such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. There is a residence and a barn fronting the road within the northern portion of the property. A tributary of the Credit River is depicted flowing northeast of the property through Hillsburgh collecting in the dam southeast of the property, before flowing further southeast through a series of additional dams. The railway corridor from earlier mapping is clearly indicated as a corridor for the Canadian Pacific Railway approximately 200 metres south of the subject property.

1.2.4 Review of Twentieth Century Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, twentieth-century aerial imagery was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954). In 1954, the subject property consists of multiple agricultural



fields with a farm residence in the north, fronting Trafalgar Road North (Figure 5). A laneway is visible extending from Trafalgar Road North to the residence and through the centre of the property. A tributary of the Credit River flows along the southwest of the property towards a wooded area and dam south of the property. The Canadian Pacific Railway remains south of the property, corresponding to earlier mapping.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Doctor Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the northwest corner of the AkHa Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered with an approximate one-kilometre radius of the subject property (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 2021). The paucity of documented archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the property is likely related to the lack of archaeological investigation of the densely developed area prior to the instigation of systematic archaeological assessments under provincial legislation. It does not necessarily reflect the



intensity of Indigenous settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization, nor the absence of early Euro-Canadian settlement, and thus should not be taken as an indicator of any lack of Indigenous or Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that no archaeological assessments are known to have been completed on or within 50 metres of the subject property.

1.3.3 Physiography

The majority of the subject property is located on the Kame Moraines physiographic landform, except for the southeast corner, which is within a spillway. The entire subject property lies within the Hillsburgh Sandhills physiographic region. The Hillsburgh sandhills are a natural boundary on the southeastern flank of the Dundalk till plain and covers an area of approximately 16,576 hectares. This region was the first land exposed by the recession of the Laurentide glacier. The region has an elevation of between 427-488 metres above sea level and is characterized by rough topography, sandy materials, and a flat-bottomed swampy valley intersection with the moraine. Fine sand is the prevalent soil type (Chapman and Putnam 1984:135-136).

The surficial geology of the subject property is comprised of ice-contact stratified deposits of sand and gravel, minor silt, clay, and till, in the majority of the area. The southwest corner, adjacent to a tributary of the Credit River, contains modern alluvial deposits of silt, clay, sand, gravel and organic remains (Ontario Geological Survey, 2000).

The subject property is within the Credit River watershed (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). A tributary of the Credit River flows west of the property to a reservoir and south to Roman Lake.



1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

A tributary of the Credit River is located approximately 50 metres west of the subject property and there is an area of marshland associated with this watercourse approximately 100 metres southeast (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2020; Figure 1). As such, there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological resources, depending on the degree of subsequent soil alteration.



1.3.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Given the proximity to the historic concession road of Trafalgar Road North, a tributary of the Credit River, and to the Village of Hillsburgh, there is potential for the presence of historical archaeological resources, depending on the degree of subsequent soil alteration.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is 47 hectares and consists of a farm complex with an extant residence (Image 1), multiple barns (Images 2-3), multiple agricultural fields



(Images 4-5), scrublands in the southeast of the property (Image 6), and a laneway that extends from Trafalgar Road North through the centre of the property (Image 7). The terrain of the subject property is undulating.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 and 2 field assessment was conducted over September 13 - 24, 2021, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashani (P1133) and was carried out in accordance with the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Plates 1-13; Figure 7).

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 7.4 % of the subject property was identified as having no potential for the presence of archaeological resources (Figure 7).

Areas of disturbance included the footprints of the residence, barn and laneway (Images 1-7). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas, approximately 0.8 % of the subject property, retain no archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land alteration.

Two areas in the southeast of the subject property, approximately 6.6 % of the total property area, were found to be steeply sloped (Figure 7) (Images 8-9). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.iii., these areas retain no archaeological potential on account of their land formation.



2.2 Test Pit Survey

Test pit survey was conducted in the southeast of the subject property, as well as on land between the cultivated fields (Figure 7). These areas, which consist of approximately 16.7 % of the subject property, were assessed at five-metre intervals (Images 10-11). All standards under Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey of the Standards were met. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into subsoil and all topsoil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Soil profiles were uniform across the areas test pitted and consisted of approximately 20 centimetres of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand and gravel laid topsoil, overlying approximately 25 centimetres of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam intact A-Horizon, over dark yellow (10YR 4/4) sand subsoil (B-Horizon) (Image 12).

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey was conducted on approximately 75.9% of the subject property within the multiple agricultural fields. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.1, all open lands were ploughed and allowed to weather over several rainfalls prior to the initiation of survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at over 80 %. The soils consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam A-horizon (Image 13).

During the pedestrian survey, one non-diagnostic flake fragment of Onondaga chert was recovered from the ploughzone in the centre of the property.

3.0 Record of Finds

During the course of the Stage 2 field survey, one pre-contact Indigenous findspot (P1) was encountered in the ploughed field (see Supplementary Documentation



[SD]: Figure 1). Findspot P1 consists of a single lithic artifact and does not meet the requirements for registry in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the Standards, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 21PL-253; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers.
Research, Analysis and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Digital files stored on ASI network servers.



Document/Material	Location	Comments
Artifacts	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). Artifact assemblage stored in one box labeled: 21PL-253, 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Stage 1-2

GPS coordinates for all surface artifacts were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. No correction was used for the coordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover, etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) associated with this project.

3.2 Indigenous Location

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from an isolated find by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact (for example, a projectile point). Whenever artifacts were encountered, a unique field designation (P-number) was assigned. An isolated Indigenous artifact was encountered and assigned the number of P1 (see SD: Figure 1).

3.2.1 Findspot P1

Findspot P1 was encountered in the west corner of the small field in the centre of the property during the pedestrian survey, approximately 330 metres southwest of the northeast property limit adjacent to Trafalgar Road North and



approximately 280 metres northwest of the southeastern property limit (see SD: Figure 1). The findspot consists of a single flake fragment of Onondaga chert (Table 3) (Image 14).

Table 3: Findspot P1 Lithic Catalogue

Cat#	Quantity	Type	Provenience	Material
P1-L1	1	Flake fragment	Surface	Onondaga chert

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

ASI was contracted by Hillsburgh Heights Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5916 Trafalgar Road North, Part of Lot 26, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Erin, Wellington County, now in the Town of Erin, Wellington County. The subject property is approximately 47 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the subject property.

The Stage 2 was conducted by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Both were conducted at five-metre intervals throughout the subject property.

One pre-contact Indigenous findspot was encountered during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed agricultural field in the centre of the subject property. Findspot P1 consists of a single non-diagnostic lithic artifact. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1, Findspot P1 does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest required for Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of this property be required.



5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MHSTCI approval has been received.

6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.



- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of residence at 5916 Trafalgar Road North.



Image 2: View of barn within farm complex.



Image 3: Barn located to the south of the residence in the northeast of the subject property.



Image 4: View of agricultural fields within northwest portion of subject property.



Image 5: View of agricultural fields within southwest portion of subject property.



Image 6: View of scrubland within southeast portion of subject property.



Image 7: View of laneway extending from Trafalgar Road North through subject property.



Image 8: Steeply sloped area in the centre of the subject property, looking west.



Image 9: Sloped area in the centre of the subject property, looking south.



Image 10: Field crew test pitting along the centre of the subject property, looking southwest.



Image 11: Field crew test pitting in the southeast of the subject property, looking southeast.



Image 12: Test pit soil profile in the northeast of the subject property. Soil profiles were consistent across the property.



Image 13: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the north of the subject property, looking southwest.

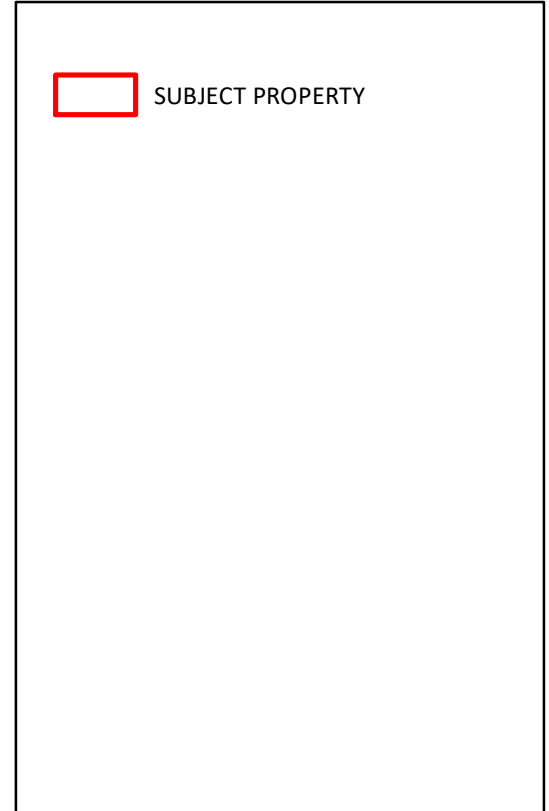


Image 14: Findspot P1, cat. #P1-L1.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





A horizontal scale bar with a black background and white tick marks. The bar is labeled '0' at the left end and '1' at the right end. Below the bar, the word 'Kilometres' is written. The bar is divided into four equal segments by three vertical white tick marks.

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Figure 1: Location of Subject Property

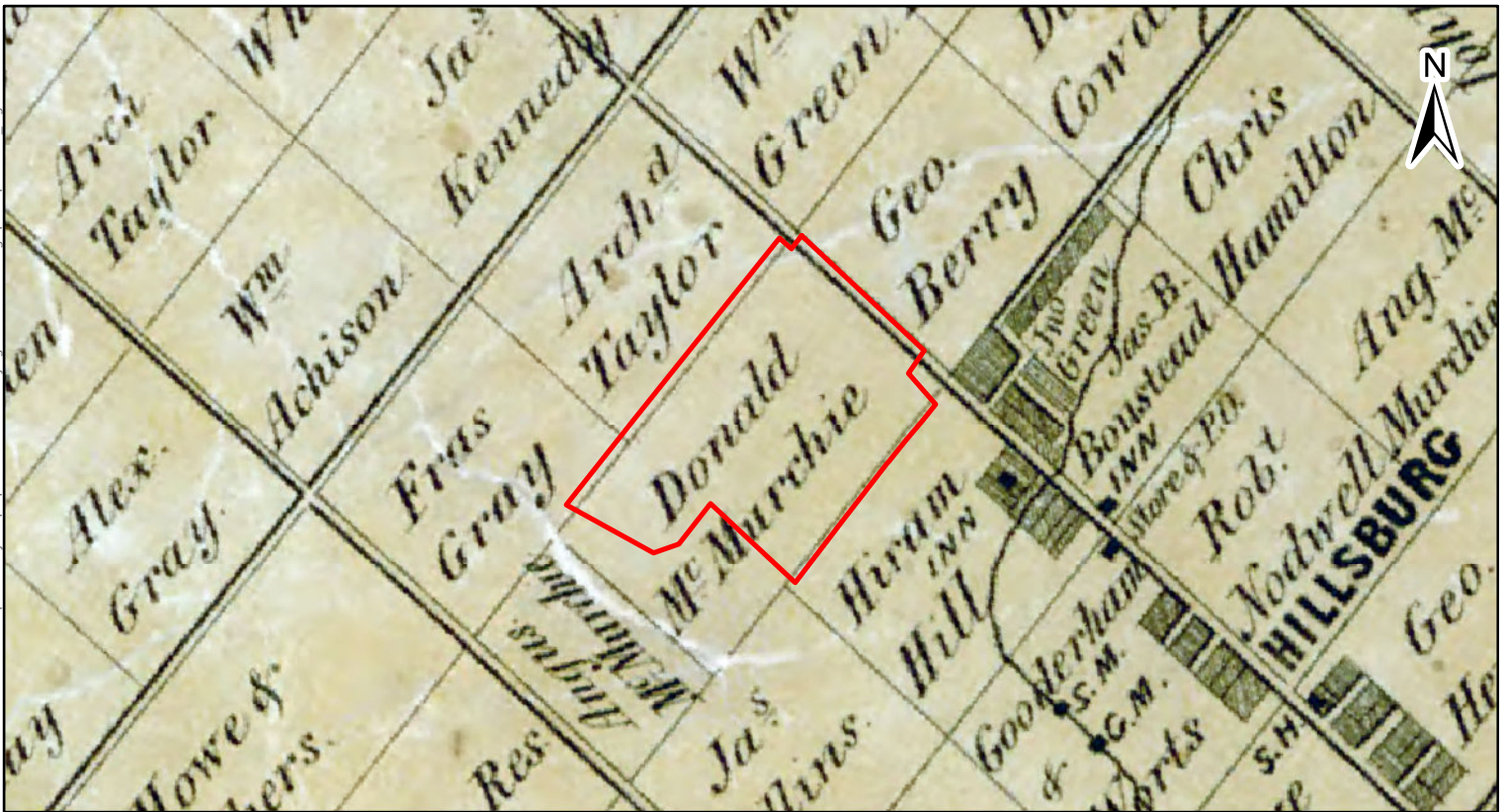
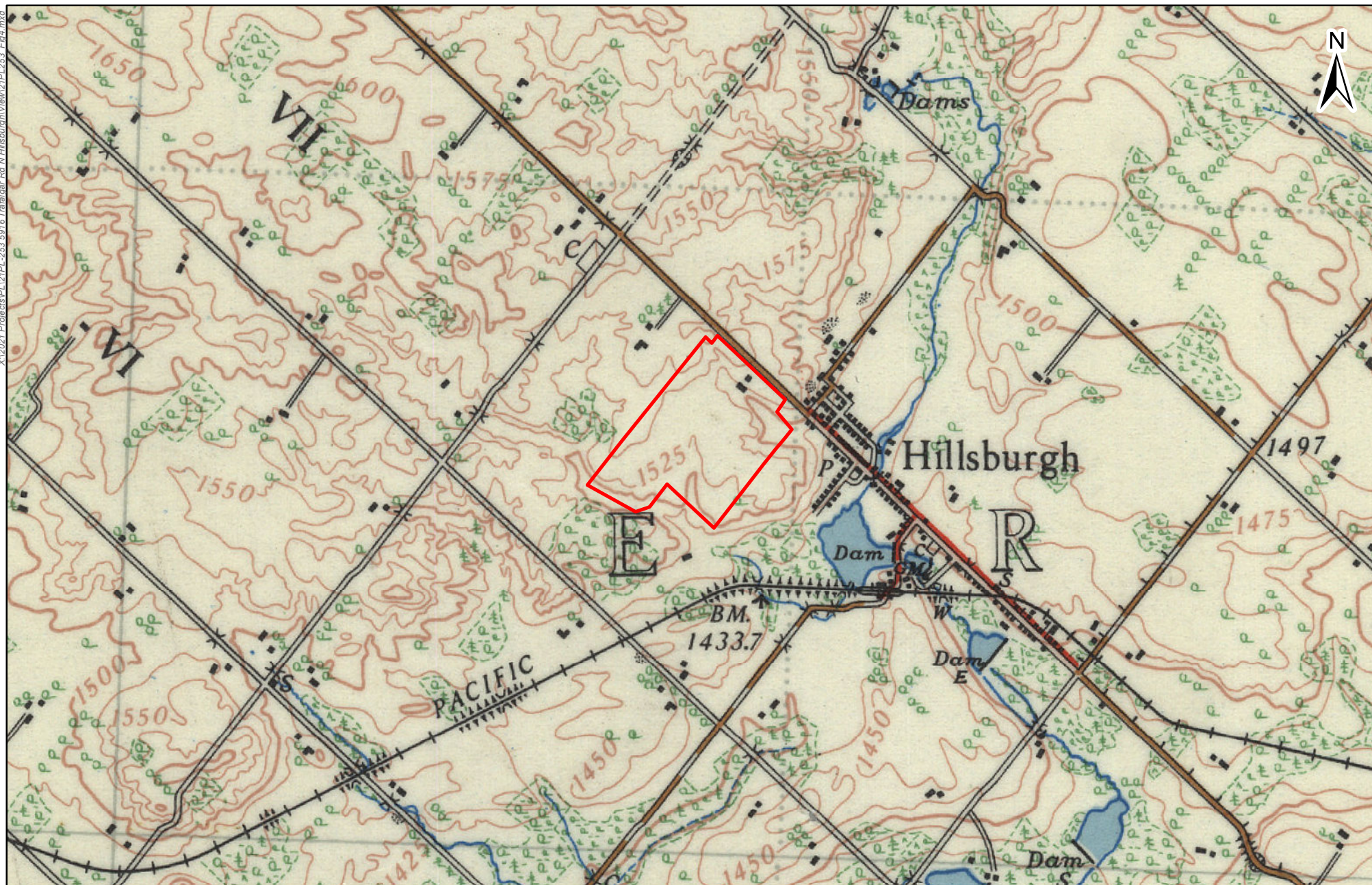


Figure 2: Subject Property located on 1861 Tremaine Map of the County of Wellington



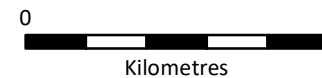
Figure 3: Subject property located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-253
DATE: 2021-09-11
DRAWN BY: A.C.
FILE: 21PL253_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property located on 1937 DMD Topographic Map Orangeville Sheet

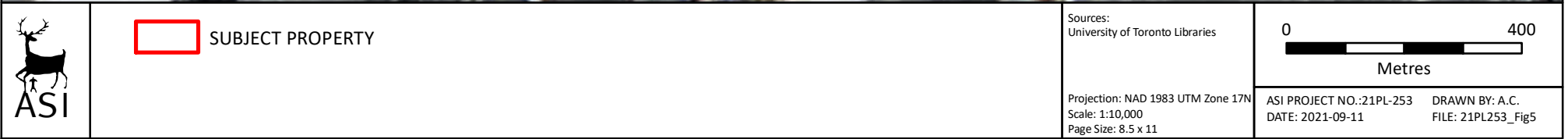


Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 Aerial Imagery

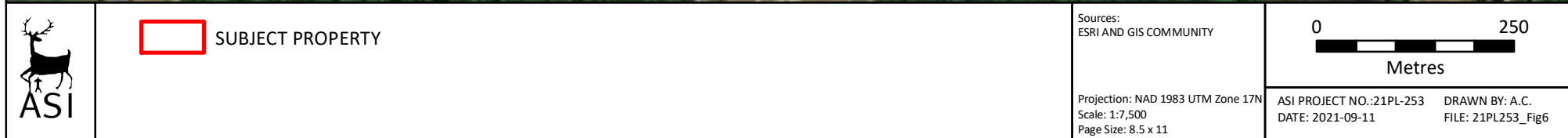


Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

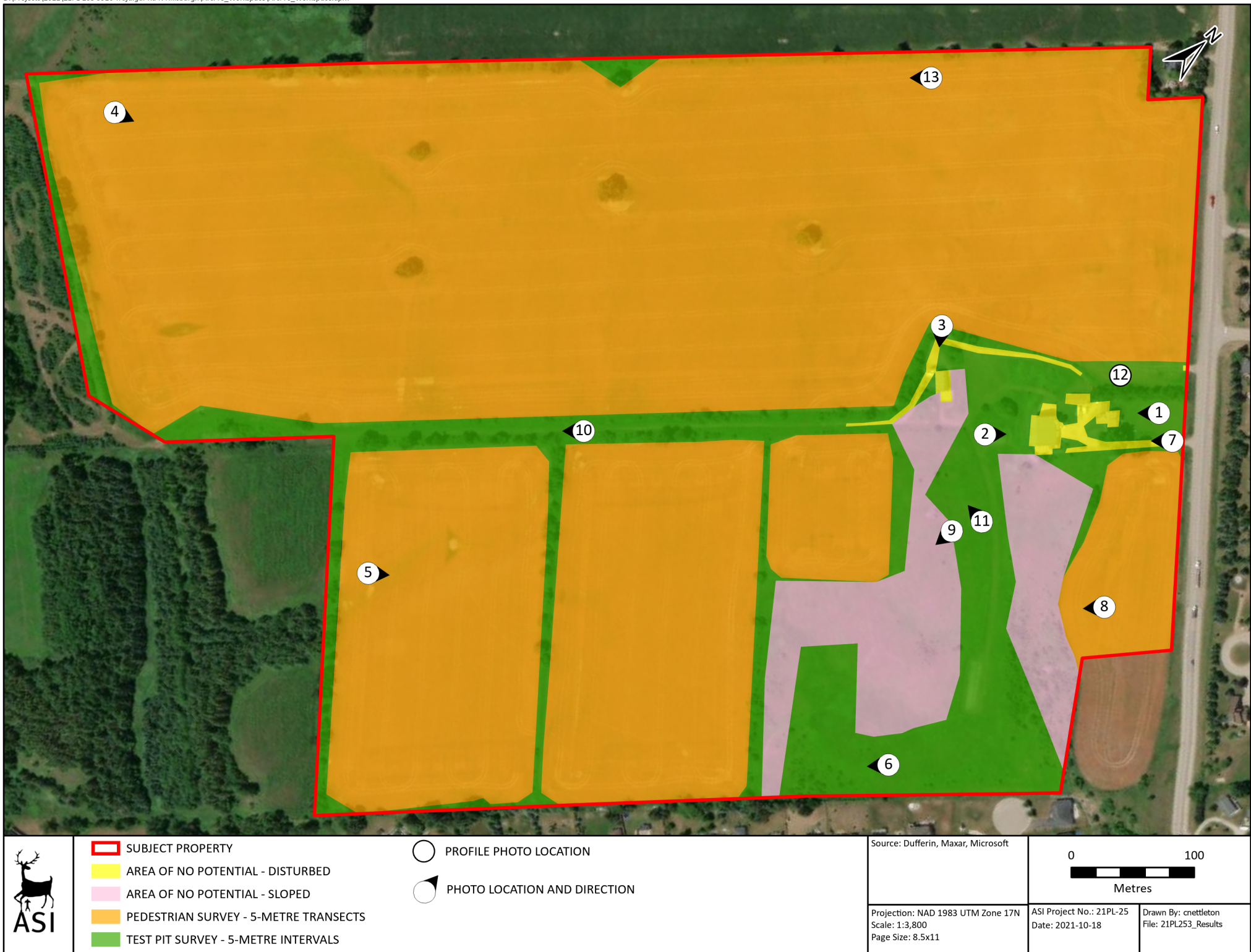


Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results