

**Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and
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Mar 18, 2022

Thomas Irvin (P379)
Irvin Heritage, Inc.
PO BOX 93163 Newmarket ON L3Y 3H6

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological
Assessment 5525 8 Line, Erin Part of Lot 19 Registrar's Compiled Plan 686
Formerly Village of Erin County of Wellington Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 9
Historic Township of Erin Historic County of Wellington", Dated Feb 15, 2022, Filed
with MHSTCI Toronto Office on Feb 25, 2022, MHSTCI Project Information Form
Number P379-0403-2021, MHSTCI File Number 0014882**

Dear Mr. Irvin:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Map 8 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for

the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Melissa Wallace
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Jeffrey Swartz, EC (ERIN) G.P. Inc.
None Provided, Town of Erin

¹ *In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

5525 8 Line, Erin
Part of Lot 19
Registrar's Compiled Plan 686
Formerly Village of Erin
County of Wellington
Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 9
Historic Township of Erin
Historic County of Wellington

September 27, 2021
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
PIF#: P379-0403-2021
Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 14.08 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained indeterminate archaeological potential as the Study Area consist of a mid to late 20th century golf course. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of both a 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey and a 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 identified no archaeological resources within the Study Are and indicated that extensive soil disturbance has occurred throughout the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Project Personnel

Professional Licensee & Project Manager:

Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)

Field Director(s):

Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)

Assistant Field Director(s):

Steffei Samuel, MA

Field Archaeologist(s):

Diego Jiminez
Caleb Samuel

Report Author(s):

Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
Michelle Pandith, BA

GIS & Graphics:

Michelle Pandith, BA

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at the municipal address of 5525 8 Line, Erin, Part of Lot 19, Registrar's Compiled Plan 686, Formerly Village of Erin, County of Wellington, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 9, Historic Township of Erin in the Historic County of Wellington (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The archaeological assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 14.08 Ha property. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular, approximately 14.08 Ha in size, and consist of an active golf course with associated facilities (Maps 2 & 3). A detailed topographic survey of the property indicates that there has likely been extensive and deep modifications of the Study Area related to the 20th century development of the present golf course.

A tributary of the Credit River Erin Branch is 133 m to the north of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field (11) physiographic region of Southern Ontario.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. General History

The Study Area is located within lands included in the Ajetance Purchase Treaty 19. This treaty was signed on October 28, 1818 by representatives of the Crown and Anishinaabe peoples (MIA 2021). The territory, as described within the written treaty covers approximately 6,500 km²

(MIA 2021). The Ajetance Purchase is named for Chief Ajetance of the Credit River Mississaugas.

The village of Erin was founded by Danial MacMillan in 1824 (Mika 1977). In 1824, the Trout family established the first sawmill, store and a potashery (Mika 1977). Danial MacMillan would eventually purchase the sawmill from the Trout family and add a grist mill, which became a well established oatmeal works (Mika 1977). At this time, the settlement was known as MacMillan's Mills, and MacMillan added to the community through the construction of various homes and a hotel. In 1851, the settlement had a population of around 300, and had changed from MacMillan's Mills, to Erin (Mika 1977).

2.2. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 4: 1861 Historic Atlas of the County of Wellington (Leslie 1861)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 16 & 17, Concession 9. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of *The Late Daniel McMillan*. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 5: 1877 Historic Atlas of the County of Wellington (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 16 & 17, Concession 9. The land containing the Study Area has now partially been subdivided and is listed as under the ownership of *E. White, R. Johnston and R. Medley*. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on August 13, 2021, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 573671 N 4846738 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

3.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No readily identifiable archaeological assessments have been conducted within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

3.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on August 13, 2021, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or adjacent to the Study Area.

3.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not situated within an area subject to an Archaeological Management Plan.

3.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District.

3.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

3.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

4. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

Study Areas containing mid to late 20th century golf courses, such as the Study Area herein often consist of highly disturbed and impacted soils which have low archaeological potential. However, such a determination cannot be made without a systematic archaeological survey of such an area to determine the degree of disturbance, if any, has occurred. As such, it is concluded that, despite the evidence suggesting disturbance, the Study Area has

indeterminate archaeological potential and should be approached with the assumption that potential is present.

As such, the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Map 6).

5. STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

6. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in September 2021 (see Table 1). The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

TABLE 1: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Sep 1 2021	25°C, light cloud cover	T. Irvin (P379)	S. Samuel

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to consist of an active 20th century golf course with various extant structures and parking facilities (Image 1). A series of small structures used as holiday lets were found adjacent to the main parking area for the course. These were subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey, with disturbed soils being noted, and visual evidence of deep grading and soil movement (Images 2 and 3). A large, level tract of manicured lawn was present just east of the parking area, this was also subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey with examples of disturbed, and undisturbed soils present. The survey in this area continued until a steep slope was encountered (Image 5). Wooded areas adjacent to this manicured lawn were also subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey (Image 6). The balance of the Study Area consisted of the active golf course which was readily identifiable as having impacts from extensive soil disturbance with highly disturbed soils present (Image 7), graded lands (Image 8) and various steep slopes present (Image 9). Given this, the licensee switched to a 10 m Judgmental Test Pit survey methodology. The impacts within the Study Area included the development of the golf course, in addition to sand traps (Image 11), berms (Image 12) and level greens (Image 13).

A key factor in the survey of any golf course, is to find areas where development impacts may not have impacted the archaeological potential. In this case, the licensee identified various areas which suggested soil disturbance may not have occurred, and each of these areas were subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey. Such area of focused survey included areas around trees which may potentially predate the construction of the course (Images 14, 15, 16, 18). In addition, an example of potential bedrock was found which was also subject to a focused 5 m Test Pit Survey (Image 17). During the survey of the Study Area various examples of in-ground utilities were noted, further attesting to the disturbance of the Study Area (Images 19 & 20). In summary, the majority of all test pits excavated were found to be disturbed (Images 21 - 24). Given the size of the Study Area, and mapping scale, it was not possible to show the areas subject to 5 m focused survey at any meaningful scale on report mapping.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 2).

TABLE 2: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0403-2021	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0403-2021	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 14.08 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment (Maps 7 & 8). The Study Area was found to consist of a highly disturbed and impacted landscape with low archaeological potential.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 10 m Judgemental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	13.08	92.9%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.58	19.9%
Low Potential: Extant structures, driveways etc.	-	0.42	0.3%
Total		14.08	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply

buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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

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

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

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

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

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed area adjacent to clubhouse.



Image 2: Archaeologist conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey; no graded lands.



Image 3: Archaeologists demonstrating graded lands.



Image 4: Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 5: Archaeologists conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey to top of slope.



Image 6: Archaeologist conducting 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 7: Example of disturbed soils.



Image 8: Example of undulating and mechanically landscaped golf course.



Image 9: Example of undulating and mechanically landscaped golf course.



Image 10: Sloped course area, looking upwards to top of slope.



Image 11: Example of undulating and mechanically landscaped golf course with sand trap.



Image 12: Example of undulating and mechanically landscaped golf course with example of berm.



Image 13: Example of undulating and mechanically landscaped golf course with example of graded green.



Image 14: Archaeologists conducting a focused 5 m Test Pit Survey around tree which potentially predates the golf course construction.



Image 15: Archaeologist conducting a focused 5 m Test Pit Survey around tree which potentially predates the golf course construction.



Image 16: Archaeologist conducting a focused 5 m Test Pit Survey around tree which potentially predates the golf course construction.



Image 17: Archaeologists conducting a focused 5 m Test Pit Survey around a potential bedrock exposure.



Image 18: Archaeologists conducting a focused 5 m Test Pit Survey around tree which potentially predates the golf course construction.



Image 19: Example of in-ground utility.



Image 20: Example of in-ground utility.



Image 21: Example of disturbed soil conditions.



Image 22: Example of disturbed soil conditions.

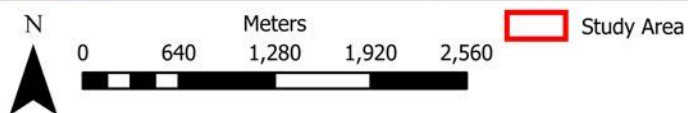
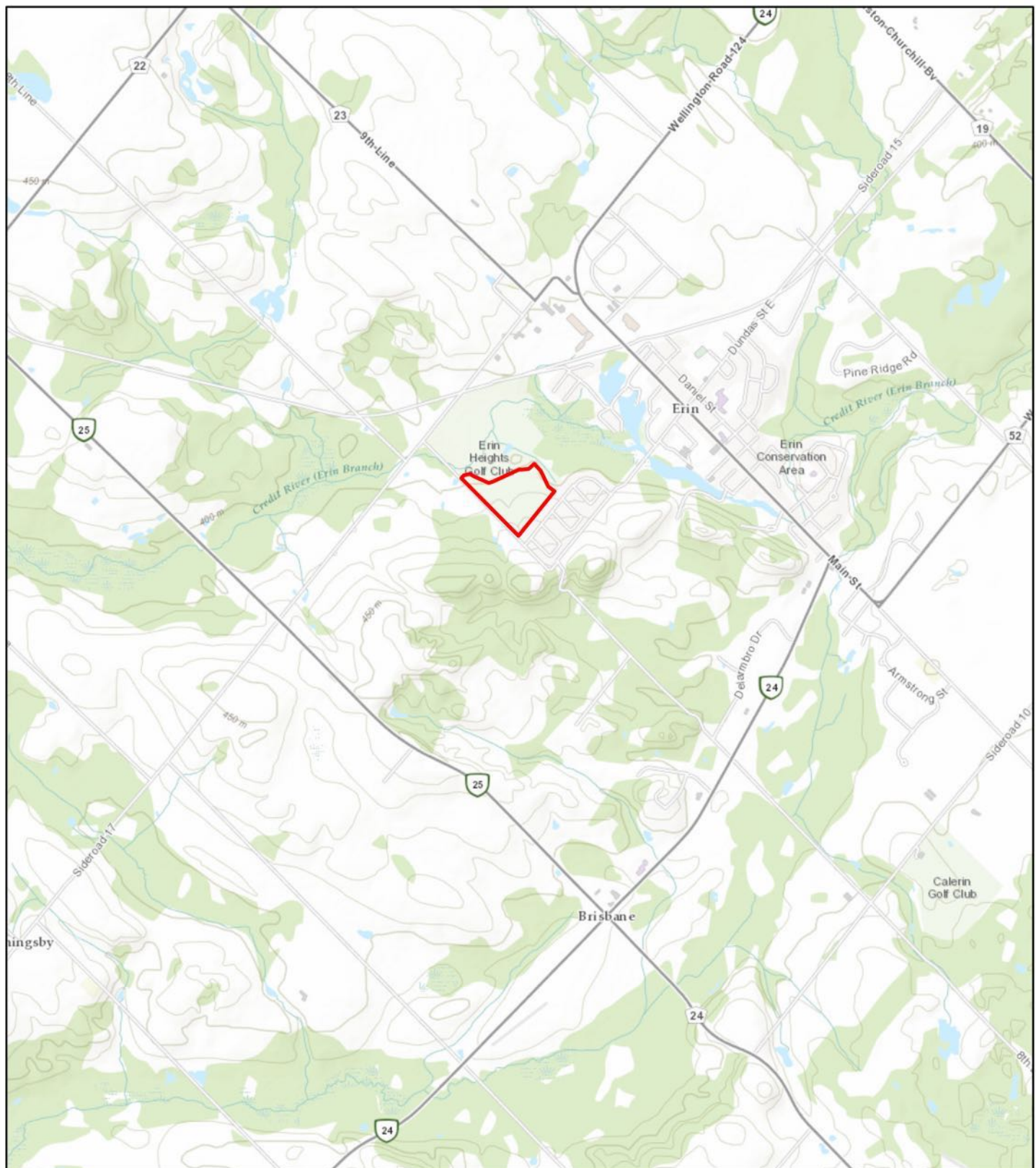


Image 23: Example of disturbed soil conditions.



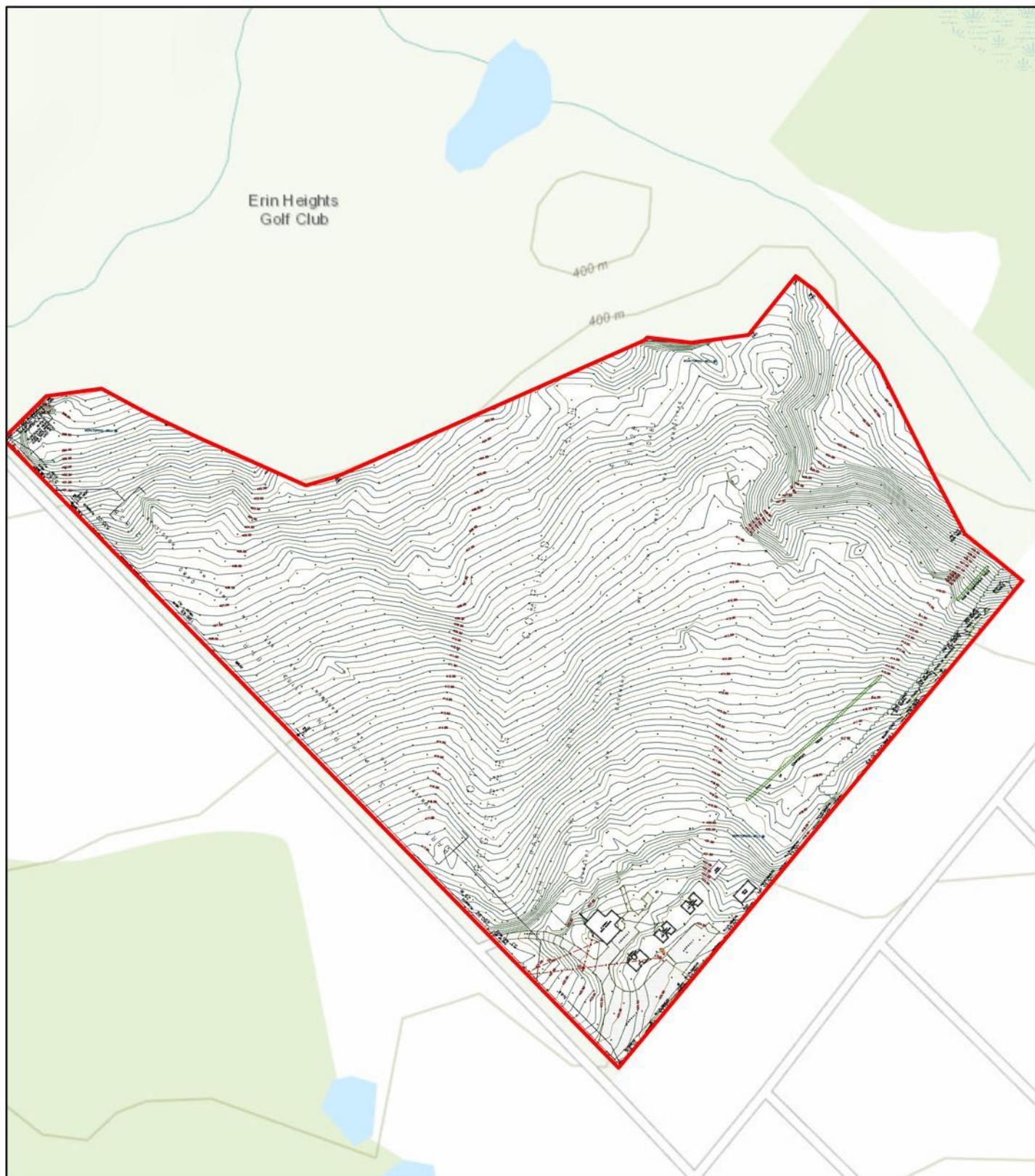
Image 24: Example of disturbed soil conditions.

12. MAPS



Source: City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Meters
0 50 100 150 200

 Study Area

Source: City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Detailed Topographic Survey

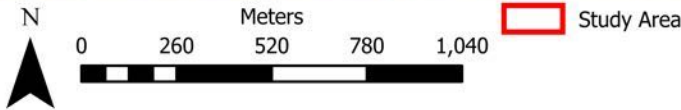
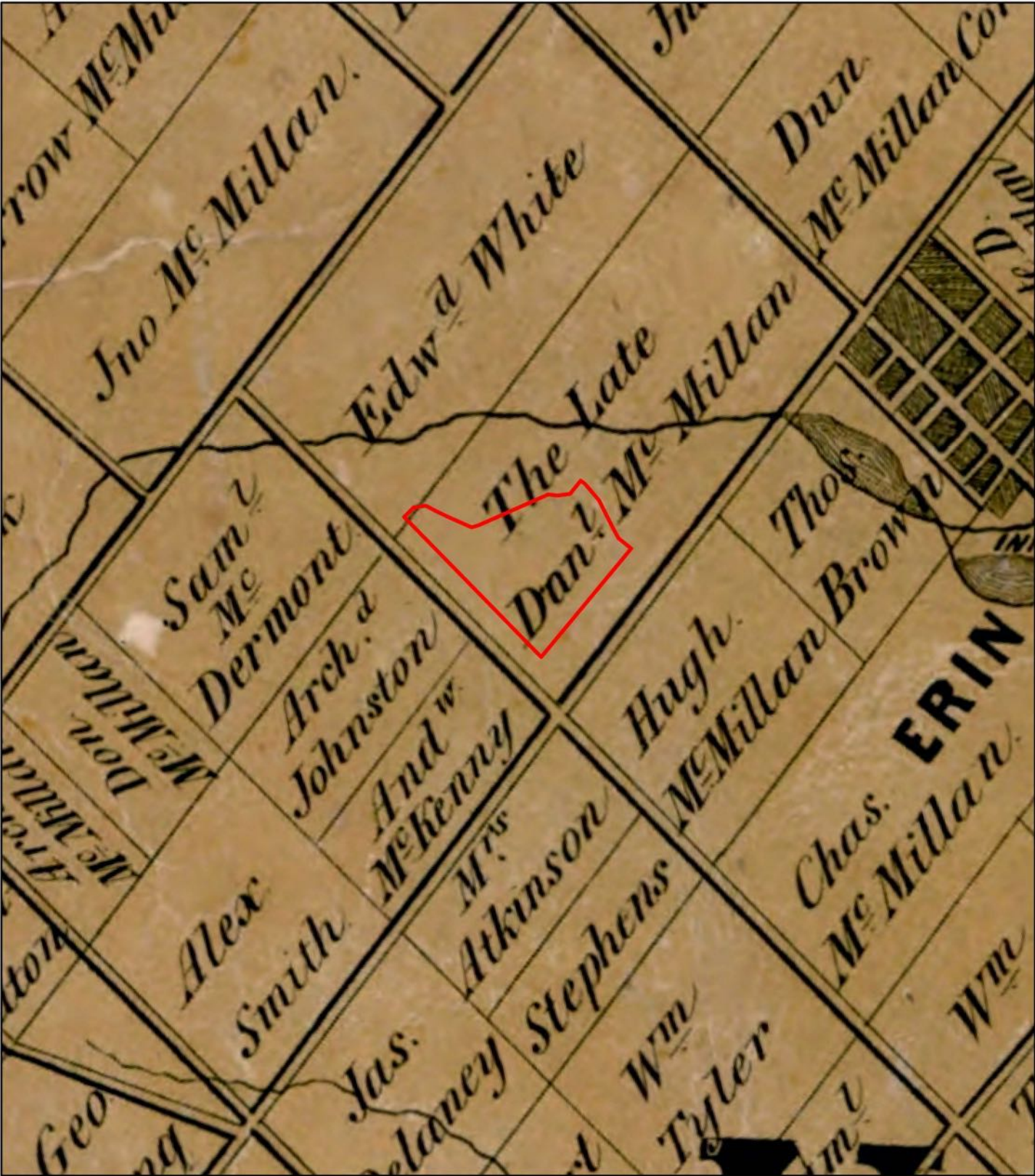


Meters
0 50 100 150 200

 Study Area

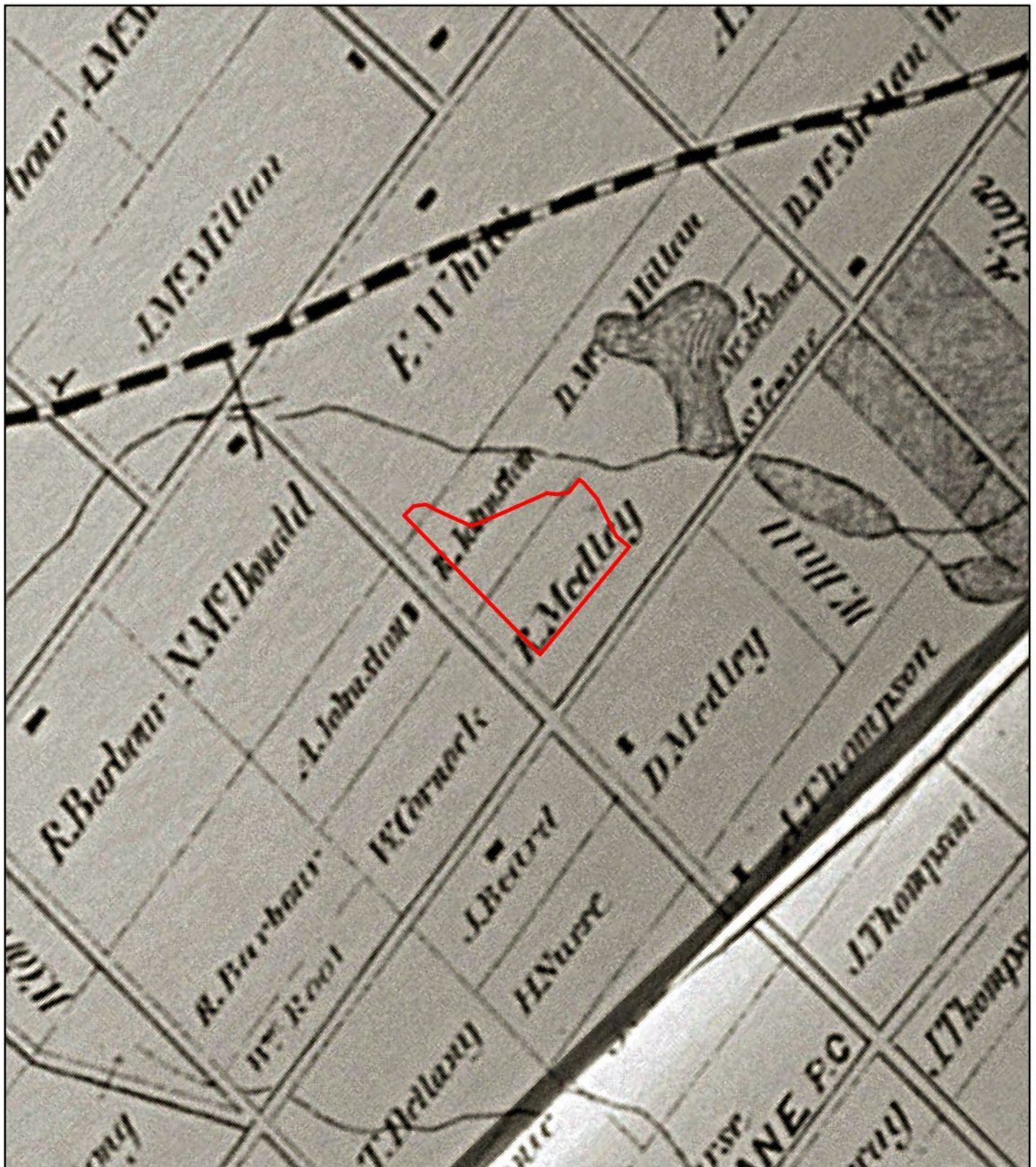
Source: Dufferin, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



Source: Leslie 1861

Map 4: Study Area atop 1861 Map



Source: Walker & Miles 1877

Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Map



Meters
0 50 100 150 200

 Study Area

 Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways etc.

 Archaeological Potential Indeterminate: 5 m Test Pit Survey Recommended

Source: Dufferin, Maxar

Map 6: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



Meters
0 50 100 150 200

Study Area

Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways etc.

5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources

10m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted: Deep Disturbance - No Archaeological Resources

Photo # & Direction

Source: Dufferin, Maxar

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment



Meters
0 50 100 150 200

Study Area

Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways etc.

5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources

10m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted: Deep Disturbance - No Archaeological Resources

Photo # & Direction

Source: Dufferin, Maxar

Map 8: Stage 2 Results of Assessment with Survey Plan

13. REFERENCES

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