

**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

**ERIN WASTEWATER SERVICING
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY**

**PART OF LOTS 22- 25, CONCESSION 7,
PART OF LOTS 23-26, CONCESSION 8,
PART OF LOTS 11-18, CONCESSION 9,
AND PART OF LOTS 12-17, CONCESSION 10
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF ERIN)
TOWN OF ERIN
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

Ainley Group
2 County Court Blvd., 4th Floor
Brampton, ON L6W 3W8

ASI File: 16EA-008

August 2017 (Revised December 2017)



**CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES**

EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT

**ERIN WASTEWATER SERVICING
MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY**

**Part of Lots 22, 23 and 25, Concession 7, Part of Lots 23-26, Concession 8, Part of Lots 11-18,
Concession 9, and Part Of Lots 12-17, Concession 10
(Former Township of Erin), Town of Erin
County Of Wellington, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Ainley Group to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Wastewater Servicing Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in the Town of Erin. This project involves the proposed installation of a sewage collection system, forcemains, sanitary pumping stations, and a wastewater treatment plant south of Erin Village. The sewer network is not designed to depart the existing road right-of-ways.

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the Erin and Hillsburgh study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by Lauren Archer, Cultural Heritage Assistant, under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, both of ASI. The following report has been prepared following a desktop review of archival resources, historical mapping, and fieldwork investigations, and provides an overview of the existing conditions within the study area.

Water and wastewater improvements may have a variety of impacts upon cultural heritage resources. The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed that the study area has a rural land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 13 cultural heritage resources are located within the Erin WW study area. No significant impacts to the cultural heritage resources are anticipated to result from the proposed undertaking. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources;
2. Once a preferred alternative or detail designs of the proposed work are available, a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area should be undertaken; and,



-
3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Senior Project Manager:</i>	Annie Veilleux, MA <i>Cultural Heritage Specialist / Manager - Cultural Heritage Division</i>
<i>Project Manager:</i>	Lauren Archer, B.A. Hons., <i>Cultural Heritage Specialist / Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division</i>
<i>Fieldwork:</i>	John Sleath, MA <i>Archaeologist / Cultural Heritage Associate - Cultural Heritage Division</i>
<i>Project Coordinator:</i>	Sarah Jagelewski, Hon. BA <i>Archaeologist / Assistant Manager - Environmental Assessment Division</i>
<i>Project Administration:</i>	Carol Bella, Hon. BA <i>Archaeologist / Executive Assistant - Operations Division</i>
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Lauren Archer
<i>Graphics:</i>	Adam Burwell, MSc <i>Archaeologist / Geomatics Specialist</i>
<i>Report Reviewer:</i>	Annie Veilleux



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	3
2.1 Legislation and Policy Context	3
2.2 Regional and/or Municipal Policies	7
2.3 Data Collection	8
3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT	10
3.1 Background Historical Summary	10
3.1.1 Physiography and Natural Heritage	10
3.1.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement	11
3.1.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement	13
3.1.4 Review of Historical Mapping	15
3.2 Existing Conditions	24
3.2.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories	24
3.2.2 Field Review	25
3.2.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources	29
3.3 Screening for Potential Impacts	33
3.3.1 Potential Impacts of the Preferred Design Concept on Cultural Heritage Resources	33
4.0 CONCLUSIONS	35
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	35
6.0 REFERENCES	37
7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY	42
8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING	54

List of Tables

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within or adjacent to the Study Area	15
Table 2: Existing heritage inventories consulted	24
Table 3: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within and/or adjacent to the study area	29
Table 4: Potential Impacts of the Proposed Undertaking	34

List of Plates

Plate 1: Residential Main Street, Village of Erin.	26
Plate 2: Residential Main Street, Village of Erin.	26
Plate 3: Residential side street, Village of Erin.....	26
Plate 4: Residential side street, Village of Erin.	26
Plate 5: Erin Agricultural Society, Village of Erin	27
Plate 6: Commercial Main Street, Village of Erin	27
Plate 7: The Founding of Erin Plaque	27
Plate 8: Commercial Main Street, Village of Erin	27
Plate 9: Credit River, Village of Erin	27
Plate 10: Hillsburgh Dam and Pond, Village of Hillsburgh	27
Plate 11: Commercial Main Street, Village of Hillsburgh	28
Plate 12: Main Street, Village of Hillsburgh.....	28
Plate 13: Main Street, Village of Hillsburgh.....	28
Plate 14: God's Acre Pioneer Cemetery, Village of Hillsburgh	28



Plate 15: Residential Hillsburgh, Village of Hillsburgh	28
Plate 16: Erin Trails Network, including former Credit Valley Rail Trail	28

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the study area	1
Figure 2: Location of the study area, Village of Erin	2
Figure 3: Location of the study area, Village of Hillsburgh.....	2
Figure 4: The Erin study area overlaid on the 1861 Tremaine's Map of the County of Wellington	18
Figure 5: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on the 1861 Tremaine's Map of the County of Wellington	18
Figure 6: The Erin study area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington	19
Figure 7: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington.....	19
Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1906 Map of the Village of Erin.	20
Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1906 Map of the Village of Hillsburgh.	20
Figure 10: The Erin study area overlaid on the 1937 topographic map of Orangeville	21
Figure 11: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on the 1937 topographic map of Orangeville.....	21
Figure 12: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Erin	22
Figure 13: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Hillsburgh	22
Figure 14: The Erin study area overlaid on a 2003 aerial photo.....	23
Figure 15: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on a 2003 aerial photo.	23
Figure 16: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources in the Erin WW study area, Village of Erin	54
Figure 17: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources in the Erin WW study area, Village of Hillsburgh	55



1.0 INTRODUCTION

ASI was contracted by Ainley Group to conduct a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment as part of the Wastewater Servicing Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in the Town of Erin. This project involves the proposed installation of a sewage collection system, forcemains, sanitary pumping stations, and a wastewater treatment plant south of Erin Village. The sewer network is not designed to depart the existing road right-of-ways (Figure 1-3).

The purpose of this report is to present an inventory of cultural heritage resources, identify existing conditions of the Town of Erin and Hillsburgh study area, identify impacts to cultural heritage resources, and propose appropriate mitigation measures. This research was conducted by Lauren Archer, Cultural Heritage Assistant, under the senior project management of Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division, both of ASI.

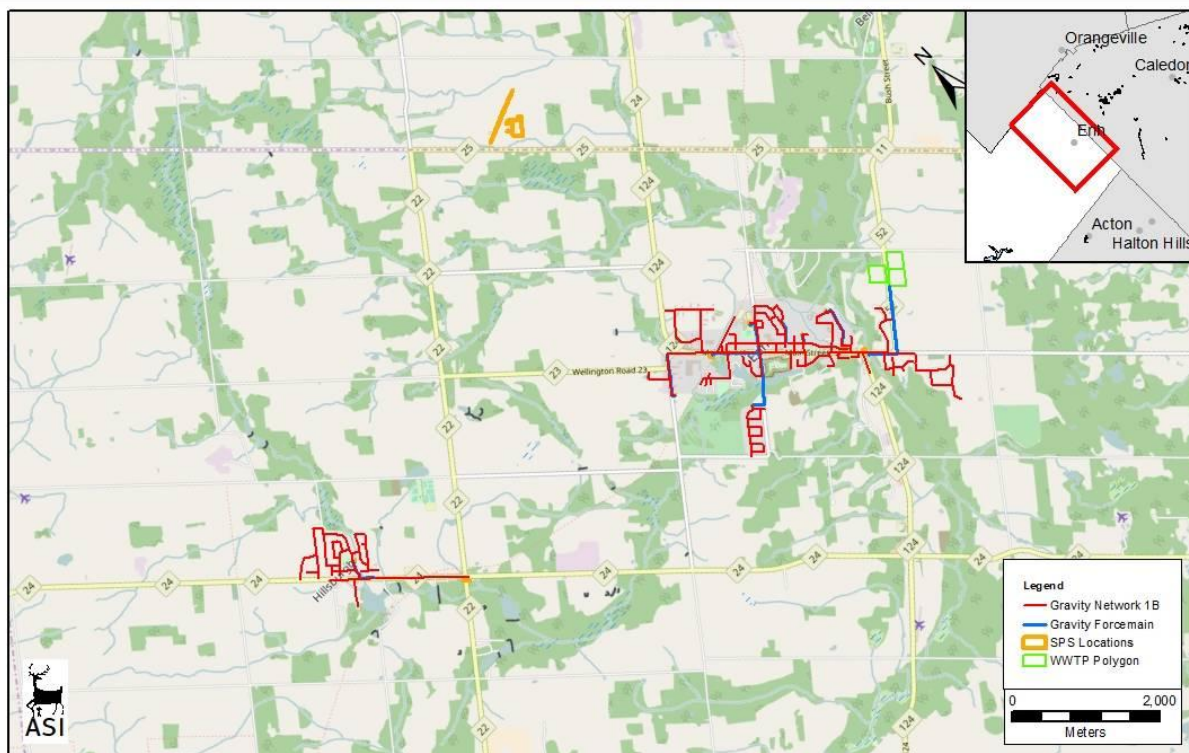


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Base Map:©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike
License (CC-BY-SA)

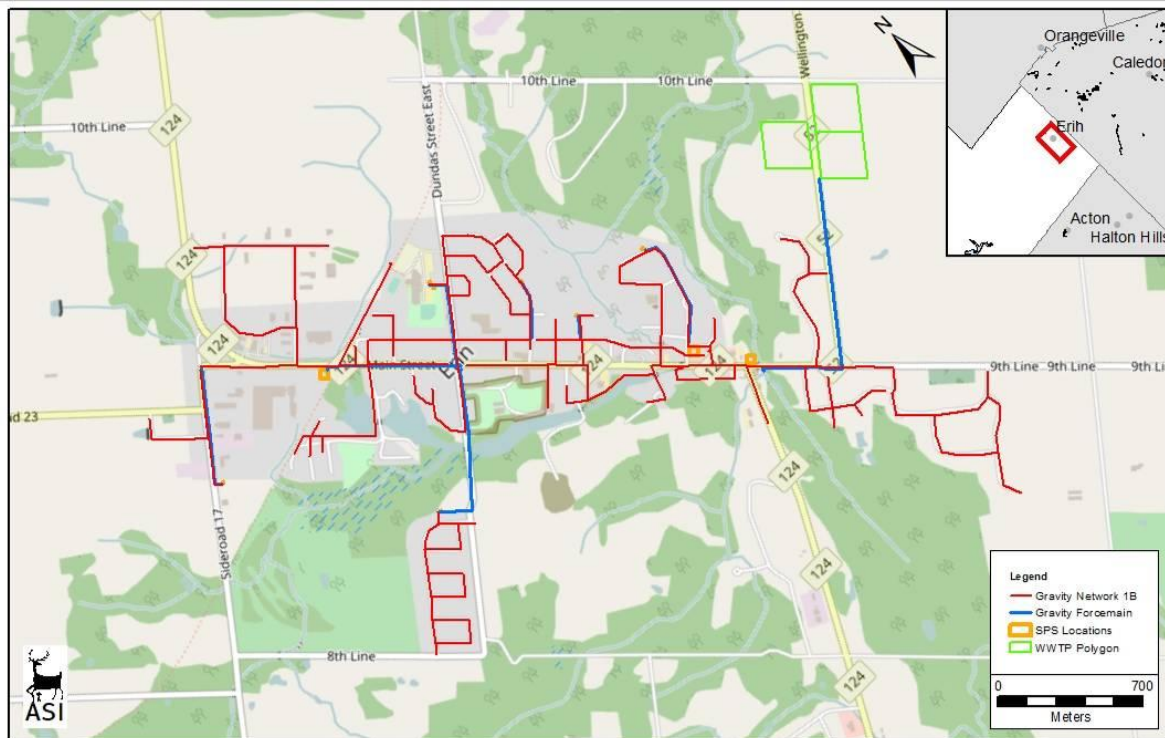


Figure 2: Location of the study area, Village of Erin

Base Map:©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike
License (CC-BY-SA)

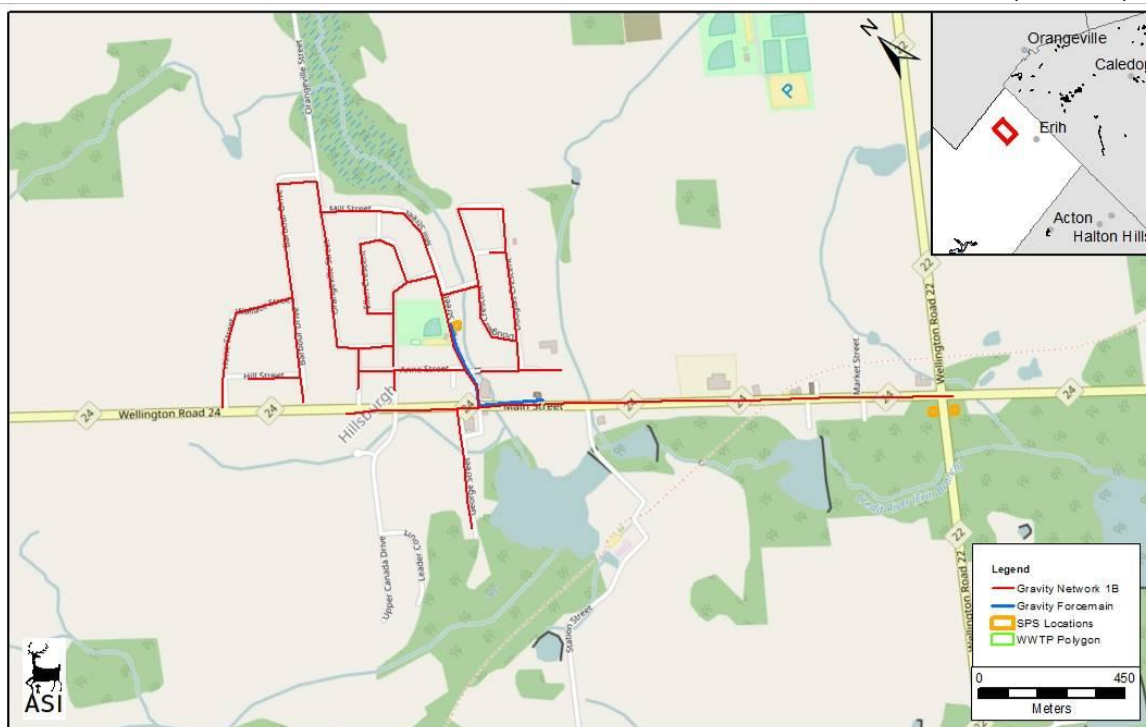


Figure 3: Location of the study area, Village of Hillsburgh

Base Map:©OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike
License (CC-BY-SA)

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

2.1 Legislation and Policy Context

This cultural heritage assessment considers cultural heritage resources in the context of improvements to specified areas, pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This assessment addresses above ground cultural heritage resources over 40 years old. Use of a 40 year old threshold is a guiding principle when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources (Ministry of Transportation 2006; Ministry of Transportation 2007; Ontario Realty Corporation 2007). While identification of a resource that is 40 years old or older does not confer outright heritage significance, this threshold provides a means to collect information about resources that may retain heritage value. Similarly, if a resource is slightly younger than 40 years old, this does not preclude the resource from retaining heritage value.

For the purposes of this assessment, the term cultural heritage resources was used to describe both cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual built heritage resources and other related features that together form farm complexes, roadsides and nucleated settlements. Built heritage resources are typically individual buildings or structures that may be associated with a variety of human activities, such as historical settlement and patterns of architectural development.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. Under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) environment is defined in Subsection 1(c) to include:

- cultural conditions that influence the life of man or a community, and;
- any building, structure, machine, or other device or thing made by man.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is charged under Section 2 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* with the responsibility to determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario and has published two guidelines to assist in assessing cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment: *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (1992), and *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1981). Accordingly, both guidelines have been utilized in this assessment process.

The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (Section 1.0) states the following:

When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with the works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with movable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.

In addition, environment may be interpreted to include the combination and interrelationships of human artifacts with all other aspects of the physical environment, as well as with the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of the people and communities in Ontario. The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* distinguish between two basic ways of visually experiencing this heritage in the environment, namely as cultural heritage landscapes and as cultural features.

Within this document, cultural heritage landscapes are defined as the following (Section 1.0):



The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now is a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole. Urban cultural landscapes are sometimes given special names such as townscape or streetscapes that describe various scales of perception from the general scene to the particular view. Cultural landscapes in the countryside are viewed in or adjacent to natural undisturbed landscapes, or waterscapes, and include such land uses as agriculture, mining, forestry, recreation, and transportation. Like urban cultural landscapes, they too may be perceived at various scales: as a large area of homogeneous character; or as an intermediate sized area of homogeneous character or a collection of settings such as a group of farms; or as a discrete example of specific landscape character such as a single farm, or an individual village or hamlet.

A cultural feature is defined as the following (Section 1.0):

...an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater, such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport has also published *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (MTC April 2010a; Standards and Guidelines hereafter). These Standards and Guidelines apply to properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board or Cabinet directive. Prescribed public bodies include:

- Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
- Hydro One Inc.
- Liquor Control Board of Ontario
- McMichael Canadian Art Collection
- Metrolinx
- The Niagara Parks Commission.
- Ontario Heritage Trust
- Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation
- Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
- Ontario Power Generation Inc.
- Ontario Realty Corporation
- Royal Botanical Gardens
- Toronto Area Transit Operating Authority
- St. Lawrence Parks Commission

The Standards and Guidelines provide a series of definitions considered during the course of the assessment:

A provincial heritage property is defined as the following (14):



Provincial heritage property means real property, including buildings and structures on the property, that has cultural heritage value or interest and that is owned by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body; or that is occupied by a ministry or a prescribed public body if the terms of the occupancy agreement are such that the ministry or public body is entitled to make the alterations to the property that may be required under these heritage standards and guidelines.

A provincial heritage property of provincial significance is defined as the following (14):

Provincial heritage property that has been evaluated using the criteria found in *Ontario Heritage Act* O.Reg. 10/06 and has been found to have cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.

A built heritage resource is defined as the following (13):

...one or more significant buildings (including fixtures or equipment located in or forming part of a building), structures, earthworks, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history and identified as being important to a community. For the purposes of these Standards and Guidelines, “structures” does not include roadways in the provincial highway network and in-use electrical or telecommunications transmission towers.

A cultural heritage landscape is defined as the following (13):

...a defined geographical area that human activity has modified and that has cultural heritage value. Such an area involves one or more groupings of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites, and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form distinct from that of its constituent elements or parts. Heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets, and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trails, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value are some examples.

Additionally, the *Planning Act* (1990) and related *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)*, which was updated in 2014, make a number of provisions relating to heritage conservation. One of the general purposes of the *Planning Act* is to integrate matters of provincial interest in provincial and municipal planning decisions. In order to inform all those involved in planning activities of the scope of these matters of provincial interest, Section 2 of the *Planning Act* provides an extensive listing. These matters of provincial interest shall be regarded when certain authorities, including the council of a municipality, carry out their responsibilities under the *Act*. One of these provincial interests is directly concerned with:

2.(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest

Part 4.7 of the *PPS* states that:

The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.



Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.

Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.

In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

Those policies of particular relevance for the conservation of heritage features are contained in Section 2-Wise Use and Management of Resources, wherein Subsection 2.6 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources, makes the following provisions:

2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.

A number of definitions that have specific meanings for use in a policy context accompany the policy statement. These definitions include built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

A *built heritage resource* is defined as: “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community” (PPS 2014).

A *cultural heritage landscape* is defined as “a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association” (PPS 2014). Examples may include, but are not limited to farmscapes, historic settlements, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, railways, and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

In addition, significance is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, resources of significance are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS 2014).

Criteria for determining significance for the resources are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (PPS 2014).

Accordingly, the foregoing guidelines and relevant policy statement were used to guide the scope and methodology of the cultural heritage assessment.



2.2 Regional and/or Municipal Policies

Section 3.3 Cultural Heritage Resources of the Town of Erin Official Plan (2015) identified policies for the identification and management of cultural heritage resources.

3.3.2 Objectives Town of Erin Official Plan identifies key objectives, including:

The Town of Erin has the following objectives related to heritage resources:

- a) *To encourage the protection of those heritage resources which contribute in a significant way, to the identity and character of the Town;*
- b) *To encourage the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of buildings, structures, areas or sites in Erin which are considered to be of significant architectural, historical or archaeological value; and*
- c) *To encourage new development, redevelopment and public works to be sensitive to, and in harmony with, Erin's heritage resources.*

3.3.3 Identifying Heritage Resources guides the identification of cultural heritage resources, including:

Heritage resources in the Town of Erin include, but are not necessarily restricted to:

- a) *A property or area of historic value or interest, possessing one of the following attributes:*
 - i) *an example of the Town's past social, cultural, political, technological or physical development;*
 - ii) *a representative example of the work of an outstanding local, national or international personality;*
 - iii) *a property associated with a person who has made a significant contribution to the social, cultural, political, economic, technological or physical development of the Town, County, Province or Country;*
 - iv) *a property which dates from an early period in the Town's development.*
- b) *A property or area of architectural value or interest, possessing one of the following attributes:*
 - i) *a representative example of a method of construction which was used during a certain time period or is rarely used today;*
 - ii) *a representative example of an architectural style, design or period of building;*
 - iii) *an important Town landmark;*
 - iv) *a work of substantial engineering merit;*
 - v) *a property which makes an important contribution to the urban composition or streetscape of which it forms a part.* Page 16 – Town of Erin Official Plan
- c) *A property or area recognized by the Province as being archaeologically significant.*
- d) *An area in which the presence of properties collectively represent a certain aspect of the development or cultural landscape of the Town, or which collectively are considered significant to the community as a result of their location or setting.*

These policies will be considered when identifying Cultural Heritage Resources (CHRs) in the Town of Erin.



2.3 Data Collection

In the course of the cultural heritage assessment, all potentially affected cultural heritage resources are subject to inventory. Short form names are usually applied to each resource type, (e.g. barn, residence). Generally, when conducting a preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources, three stages of research and data collection are undertaken to appropriately establish the potential for and existence of cultural heritage resources in a particular geographic area.

Background historical research, which includes consultation of primary and secondary source research and historical mapping, is undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in a study area. This stage in the data collection process enables the researcher to determine the presence of sensitive heritage areas that correspond to nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement and development patterns. To augment data collected during this stage of the research process, federal, provincial, and municipal databases and/or agencies are consulted to obtain information about specific properties that have been previously identified and/or designated as retaining cultural heritage value. Typically, resources identified during these stages of the research process are reflective of particular architectural styles, associated with an important person, place, or event, and contribute to the contextual facets of a particular place, neighbourhood, or intersection.

A field review is then undertaken to confirm the location and condition of previously identified cultural heritage resources. The field review is also used to identify cultural heritage resources that have not been previously identified on federal, provincial, or municipal databases.

Several investigative criteria are utilised during the field review to appropriately identify new cultural heritage resources. These investigative criteria are derived from provincial guidelines, definitions, and past experience. During the course of the environmental assessment, a built structure or landscape is identified as a cultural heritage resource if it is considered to be 40 years or older, and if the resource satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

Design/Physical Value:

- It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- It displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- The site and/or structure retains original stylistic features and has not been irreversibly altered so as to destroy its integrity.
- It demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.

Historical/Associative Value:

- It has a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to: the Town of Erin; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of the history of the: the Town of Erin; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to: the Town of Erin; the Province of Ontario; or Canada.
- It represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.



- It demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.
- It has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.
- It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.

Contextual Value:

- It is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.
- It is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings.
- It is a landmark.
- It illustrates a significant phase in the development of the community or a major change or turning point in the community's history.
- The landscape contains a structure other than a building (fencing, culvert, public art, statue, etc.) that is associated with the history or daily life of that area or region.
- There is evidence of previous historic and/or existing agricultural practices (e.g. terracing, deforestation, complex water canalization, apple orchards, vineyards, etc.).
- It is of aesthetic, visual or contextual important to the province.

If a resource meets one of these criteria it will be identified as a cultural heritage resource and is subject to further research where appropriate and when feasible. Typically, detailed archival research, permission to enter lands containing heritage resources, and consultation is required to determine the specific heritage significance of the identified cultural heritage resource.

When identifying cultural heritage landscapes, the following categories are typically utilized for the purposes of the classification during the field review:

Farm complexes:	comprise two or more buildings, one of which must be a farmhouse or barn, and may include a tree-lined drive, tree windbreaks, fences, domestic gardens and small orchards.
Roadscapes:	generally two-lanes in width with absence of shoulders or narrow shoulders only, ditches, tree lines, bridges, culverts and other associated features.
Waterscapes:	waterway features that contribute to the overall character of the cultural heritage landscape, usually in relation to their influence on historic development and settlement patterns.
Railscapes:	active or inactive railway lines or railway rights of way and associated features.
Historical settlements:	groupings of two or more structures with a commonly applied name.
Streetscapes:	generally consists of a paved road found in a more urban setting, and may include a series of houses that would have been built in the same time period.
Historical agricultural	



landscapes: generally comprises a historically rooted settlement and farming pattern that reflects a recognizable arrangement of fields within a lot and may have associated agricultural outbuildings, structures, and vegetative elements such as tree rows.

Cemeteries: land used for the burial of human remains.

Results of the desktop data collection and field review are contained in Sections 4.0, while Sections 5.0 and 6.0 contain conclusions and recommendations with respect to potential impacts of the undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage resource location mapping is provided in Section 7.0.

3.0 BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

This section provides a brief summary of historical research and a description of identified above ground cultural heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking.

3.1 Background Historical Summary

A review of available primary and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview of the study area, including a general description of physiography, Indigenous land use, and Euro-Canadian settlement

3.1.1 Physiography and Natural Heritage

The Study Area is situated within spillways and kame moraines of the Hillsburgh Sandhills and Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic regions. Spillways are typically broad troughs floored wholly or in part by gravel beds and are typically vegetated by cedar swamps in the lowest beds (Chapman and Putnam 1984:15). 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 characterised by rough topography, sandy materials and a flat-bottomed swampy valley intersection the moraine. Fine sand is the prevalent soil type (Chapman and Putnam 1984:135-136).

The Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137-139) centres upon the City of Guelph and Guelph Township and occupies roughly 830 square kilometres. Within the Guelph Drumlin Field, there are approximately 300 drumlins of varying sizes. For the most part these hills are of the broad oval type with slopes less steep than those of the Peterborough drumlins and are not as closely grouped as those in some other areas. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous, and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation that can be found exposed below the Niagara Escarpment. Spillways are the former glacial meltwater channels. They are often found in association with moraines but in opposition are entrenched rather than elevated landforms. They are often, though not always, occupied by stream courses, the fact of which raises the debate of their glacial origin.

The Study Area contains the West Credit River subwatershed, forming part of the headwaters of the Credit River. It covers approximately 105 square kilometres in the Towns of Erin of Caledon, draining from north-west of Hillsburgh to the Forks of the Credit, 68% of which is agricultural land, 15% is



woodlands, 14% is wetland, and 3% is urban within Hillsburgh, the Village of Erin, and Belfountain (County of Wellington 1998).

3.1.2 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. During the Early Iroquoian phase (AD 1000-1300), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By the second quarter of the first millennium BP, during the Middle Iroquoian phase (AD 1300-1450), this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). In the Late Iroquoian phase (AD 1450-1649) this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By AD 1600, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonkian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

¹ The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and



After the dispersal, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario, including Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Ganestiquiagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River. Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The west branch of the Carrying Place followed the Humber River valley northward over the drainage divide, skirting the west end of the Oak Ridges Moraine, to the East Branch of the Holland River. Another trail followed the Don River watershed.

When the Senecas established Teiaiagon at the mouth of the Humber, they were in command of the traffic across the peninsula to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Later, Mississauga and earliest European presence along the north shore, was therefore also largely defined by the area's strategic importance for accessing and controlling long established economic networks. Prior to the arrival of the Seneca, these economic networks would have been used by indigenous groups for thousands of years. While the trail played an important part during the fur trade, people would also travel the trail in order to exploit the resources available to them across south-central Ontario, including the various spawning runs, such as the salmon coming up from Lake Ontario or herring or lake trout in Lake Simcoe.

Due, in large part, to increased military pressure from the French upon their homelands south of Lake Ontario, the Haudenosaunee abandoned their north shore frontier settlements by the late 1680s, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area, as they continued to claim the north shore as part of their traditional hunting territory. The territory was immediately occupied or re-occupied by Anishinaabek groups, including the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, who, in the early seventeenth century, occupied the vast area extending from the east shore of Georgian Bay, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northeast shore of Lake Superior and into the upper peninsula of Michigan. Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming. Their movement southward also brought them into conflict with the Haudenosaunee.

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

In 1805, the Mississaugas were granted one mile (approximately 1.6 km) on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1818, the majority of the Mississauga Tract was acquired by the Crown excluding the lands tracts flanking the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, the remainder of Mississauga land was surrendered except approximately 81

Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.



hectares (ha) along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18). In 1825-26 the Credit Indian Village was established as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga 2009a; Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation 2014). By 1840 the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans begun to relocate the settlement. In 1847 the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford. In 1848 a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Rev. William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississague Tract had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel (Ambrose 1982) and for resource extraction.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

3.1.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Erin Township, County of Wellington in part of Lots 22, 23 and 25, Concession 7, part of Lots 23-26, Concession 8, part of Lots 11-18, Concession 9, and part Of Lots 12-17, Concession 10.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (Archaeological Services Inc. 2006).

Erin Township

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 and Mika 1977).

Village of Erin

A small community developed around 1828-29 with a series of mills on the Credit River, later rebuilt by Daniel McMillan (Brown 2017). In 1839 a post-office was established at “McMillan’s Mills”, and within a year village lots had been laid out. By 1851 the population was approximately 300 and had a distillery, a tannery, and carding, oatmeal and grist-mills. In 1879 the population had reached 750 and a branch of the Credit Valley Railway (CVR) was completed through Erin to Toronto. In the Village of Erin, as elsewhere, mills anchored growth and the settlement soon expanded to include more houses and two more mills that were built in 1838 and 1840. The first store was opened in 1836 by a Miss Caldwell, and William Cornock soon followed with the village’s first dry goods store, a distillery and a post office. Churches, schools, inns, hardware stores and other amenities soon followed. Originally called McMillan’s Mill after its founding family, in 1851 the village, population 300, was re-named Erin. The village was legally incorporated in 1879 and the first meeting of council took place in 1881 (County of Wellington 1998).

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 2017a). 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 n.d.). 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 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 n.d.). The Hillsburgh Pioneer/God’s Acre Cemetery was founded by the How family on Lot 24, Concession 7, and William How was buried there in 1854, among other early settlers (Town of Erin n.d.). The cemetery was not used after 1900 (Town of Erin 2017b).

Credit Valley Railway

The Credit Valley Railway was constructed between 1877 and 1879 to improve trade opportunities in southern Ontario (Town of Caledon 2009). The project was backed by George Laidlaw and was intended to connect Toronto with Orangeville via Streetsville. Construction began in 1874 and over several subsequent years several branches were added to the proposed line. The first section of track from Parkdale (Toronto) to Milton was opened in 1877. In 1873, survey work was completed and track was first laid in 1876. Construction on the railway reached the Forks of the Credit by 1879 with a station at the northern end of the longest curved timber trestle of the time, which spanned 1,146 feet through the river



valley at a height of 85 feet (Town of Caledon 2009:7.30). The line was completed in 1881 but nearly bankrupted the company. It was established in direct competition with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway in the hopes of stimulating trade and economic opportunities in the outlying areas. In 1883 the line was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway (Heritage Mississauga 2009b; Town of Caledon 2009). All trains were discontinued and the tracks were torn up in 1988, and the easement became the Elora-Cataract Trailway in 1993, a 47 kilometre long multi-use path, owned and managed by the Credit Valley and Grand River Conservation Authorities, which follows the former railroad easement, connecting Elora, Belwood, Orton, Hillsburgh, Erin, and Forks of the Credit Provincial Park (Town of Erin 2017c; Elora Cataract Trailway 2017).

3.1.4 Review of Historical Mapping

The 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington* (Leslie and Wheelock 1861) and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of Erin* were examined to determine the presence of historical features within the study area during the nineteenth century (Figures 4-7).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Historically, the study area is located in the former Township of Erin, Wellington County. Details of historical property owners and features in the study area in the mid and late-nineteenth-century are listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within or adjacent to the Study Area

1861				1877	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
7	22	Howe & Brothers	None	Wm Howe	Saw mill
	23	Howe & Brothers	None	Wm Howe	House
	24	Gooderham & Worts	Saw mill Grist mill Store/Post Office Town lots	Gooderham & Worts	Town lots CVR
	25	Hiram Hill	Inn Town lots	Gooderham & Worts J. Collins	Town lots House
8	23	Geo. Henshaw	School house Town lots	M. Henshaw	Town lots, house, CVR



		1861		1877	
Con #	Lot #	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)	Property Owner(s)	Historical Feature(s)
9	24	Robert Nodwell	None	R. Nodwell	None
	25	Jno Green	Town lots	J. Green	Town lots
		Jas. B. Boustead	Inn	J. Kirk	None
	26	Geo. Berry	None	A. Taylor	Town lots
	11	Jno McLarin	None	J. McLaren	None
	12	Wm Clark	None	J. McLaren	House
	13	Crozier	None	H. Crozier	House
		Chas McMillan	Town lots		
	14	Chas McMillan	Town lots Mill pond Inn	A. Thompson	Town lots, mill pond
10	15	Hugh McMillan Thos. Brown	None Town lots mill pond	D. Medley W. Hull	House Mill pond
	16	The Late Daniel McMillan	None	R. Johnston R. Medley D. McMillan J. McArthur S Irwine E White	None None None None House House, CVR
	17	Edward White	None	J. McMillan	House
	18	Jno McMillan			
	12	Mrs. Milloy Wm. Clark Wm Price	None None None	H. Malloy W. Hunter J.H. Mr. Gamble	None House None House
	13	John Shingler Hiram Shingler	Town lots None	J. Shingler W. Wilson	Town lots None
	14	None	Inn (2), grist mill, town lots	W. Cornack	Town lots
		Wm Cornack S. L. Shotter	None None		
	15	None	Town lots	A. McLellan	Town lots
		Late D. McMillan	None		
	16	Dun McMillan	None	D. McMillan	House, CVR
	17	Jno. R. Thompson	None	J. R. Thompson A. Thompson	House House

According to the 1861 map, the villages of Hillsburgh and Erin were both established. Hillsburgh is depicted as having two inns, a store and post office, a saw and grist mill, and a school house, while Erin is shown to have three inns and a grist mill. The Study Area is illustrated within the historical centre of the villages adjacent to the West Credit River, with historical transportation routes in Hillsburgh including what are now Main, Orangeville, Barker, Church, and Ann Streets; while in Erin these include what are now Main, Dundas, Daniel, English, William, Spring, Centre and Church Streets, Church Boulevard, and Country Road 124. The 1877, shows both town centres had grown, and the Credit Valley Railway ran through both Hillsburgh and Erin. Three mill ponds are illustrated in Erin.

In addition to nineteenth-century mapping, historical topographic mapping and aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined (Figures 8-15). This report presents maps and aerial photographs



from 1906, 1937, 1954, and 2004. These do not represent the full range of maps consulted for the purpose of this study but were judged to cover the full range of land uses that occurred in the area during this period.

The 1906 Map of the County of Wellington, Villages of Hillsburg and Erin (Lloyd 1906) (Figures 8-9), the 1937 National Topographic Series, Orangeville Sheet (Department of National Defence 1937) (Figures 10-11), and the 1954 aerial photo of the Town of Erin (University of Toronto 1954) (Figures 12-13) were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area. The 1906 maps show that the Study Area is located within the historic centre of the villages of Erin and Hillsburgh. In Erin, historical transportation routes are shown, including the Canadian Pacific Railway and Main, Mill, Guelph, and Belfountain Streets, as well as the Credit River, mills ponds, parks, and numerous town lots. In Hillsburgh, the CPR, mills ponds, a church, and numerous town lots are also shown, as well as historical transportation routes such as Gravel Road (now Trafalgar Road North), Orangeville Street, and what is now Highway 22.

By 1937, numerous structures are shown within the Study Area along the main streets, as well as a few residential neighbourhoods on both sides of the road. Two farmsteads are shown in the area of the proposed WWTP sites. Both Erin and Hillsburgh have a grist mill, a school, a post office, and a church. Erin also has a race track, while there is a cemetery shown in Hillsburgh.

The 1954 aerial photo of the Town of Erin shows little development of the Study Area into the mid-twentieth century within the villages of Erin and Hillsburgh, surrounded by a rural agricultural landscape along the CPR and West Credit River.

A review of available Google satellite imagery in the village of Erin shows that the residential subdivision on Armstrong Street, Treelong Crescent and Leenders Lane was constructed in 2004, and commercial/industrial development intensified on Erin Park Drive, Erinville Drive, and Thompson Crescent since 2004. Imagery of the village of Hillsburgh shows that the Study Area has remained relatively unchanged since 2004. (Figures 14-15)



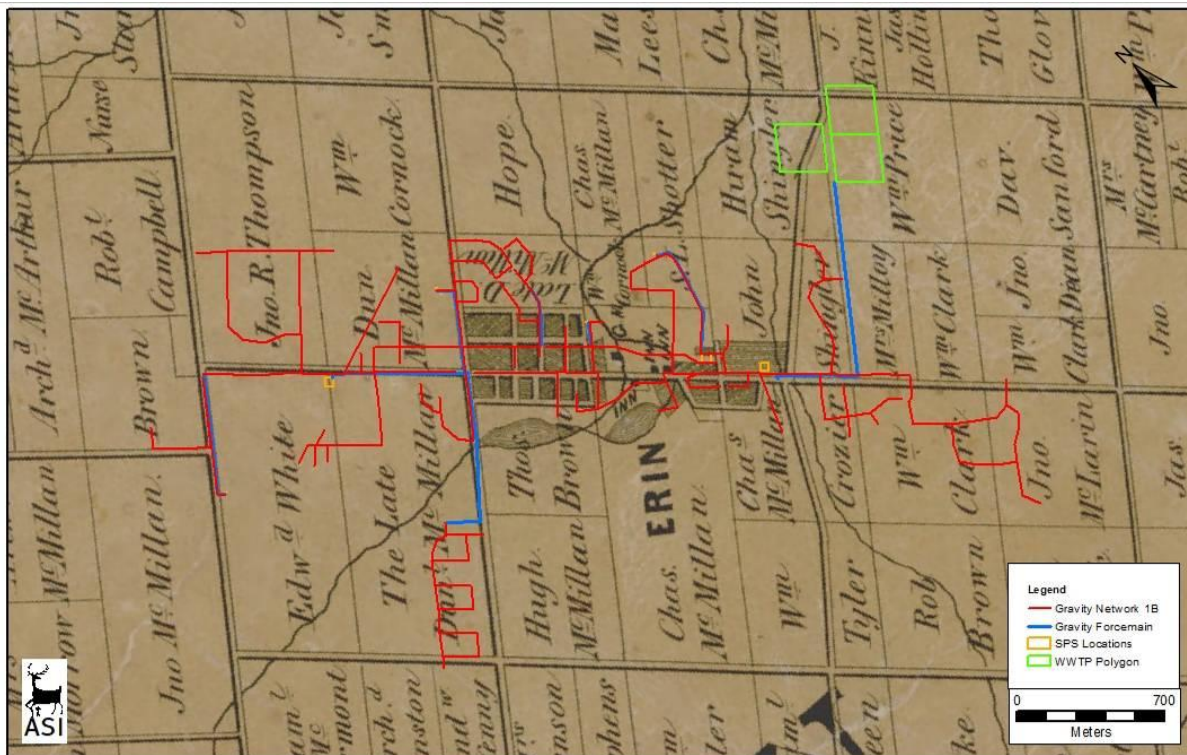


Figure 4: The Erin study area overlaid on the 1861 Tremain's Map of the County of Wellington
Base Map: Tremain 1861

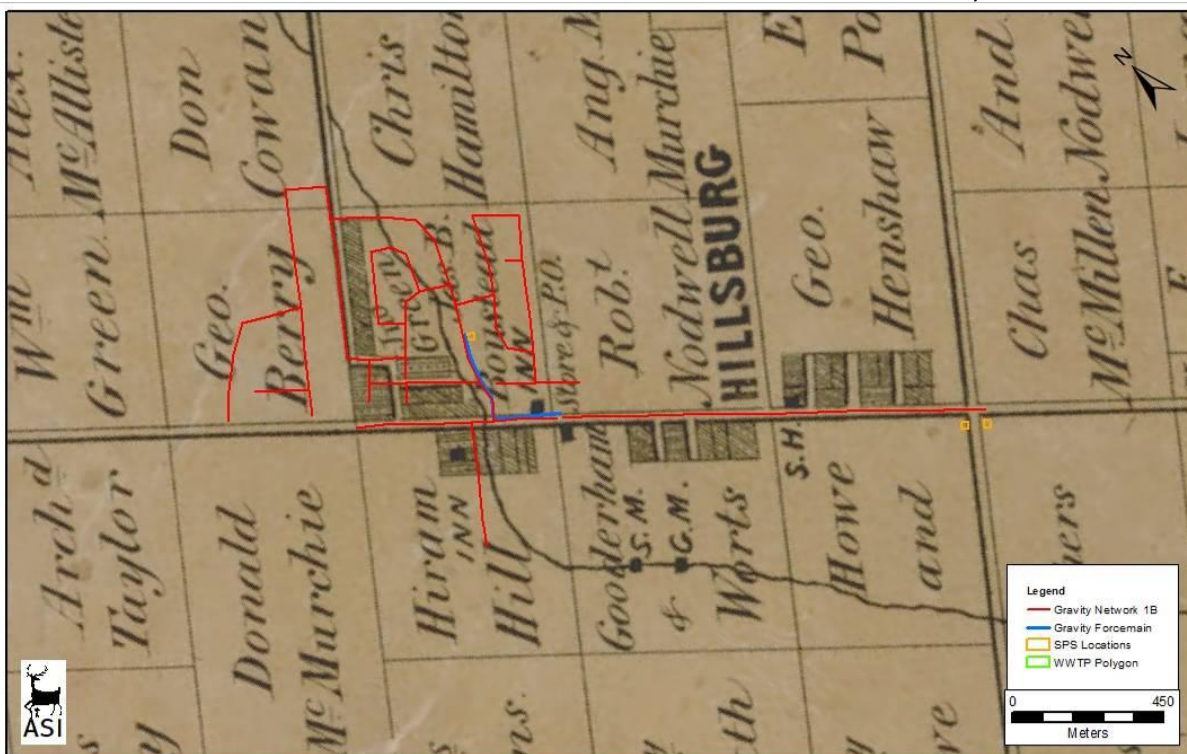


Figure 5: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on the 1861 Tremain's Map of the County of Wellington
Base Map: Tremain 1861



Figure 6: The Erin study area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington
Base Map: Miles and Co. 1881

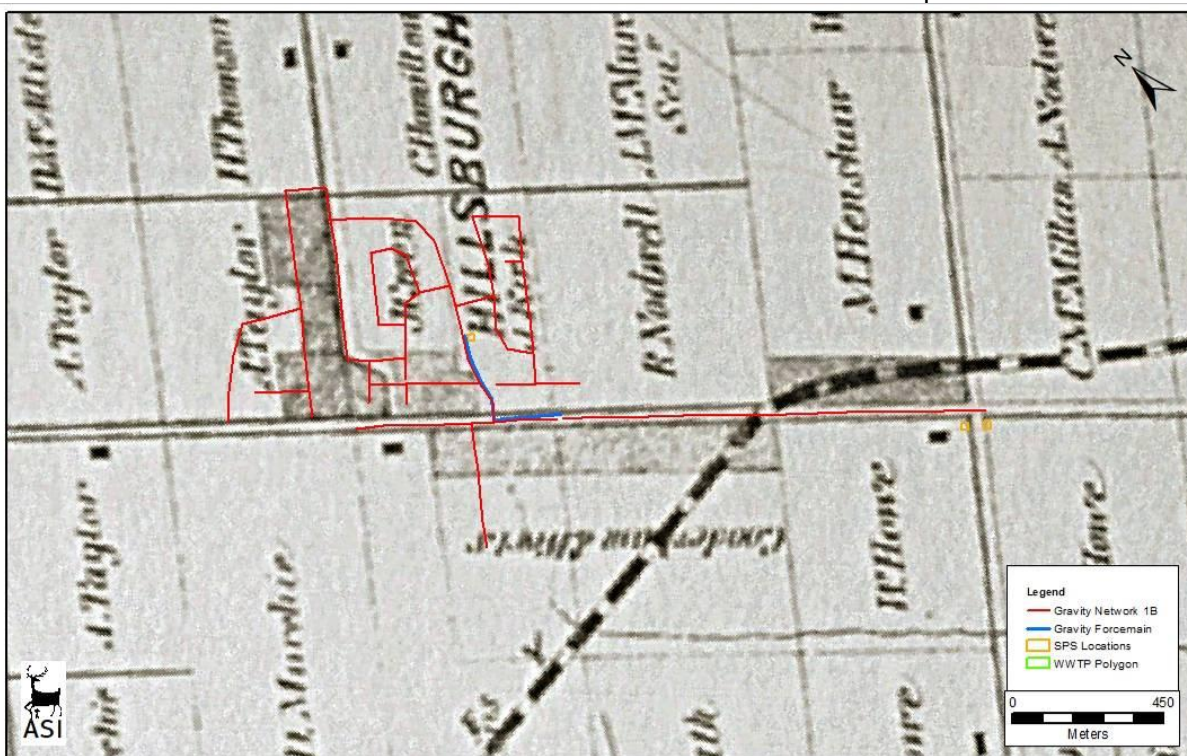


Figure 7: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on the 1881 Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington
Base Map: Miles and Co. 1881

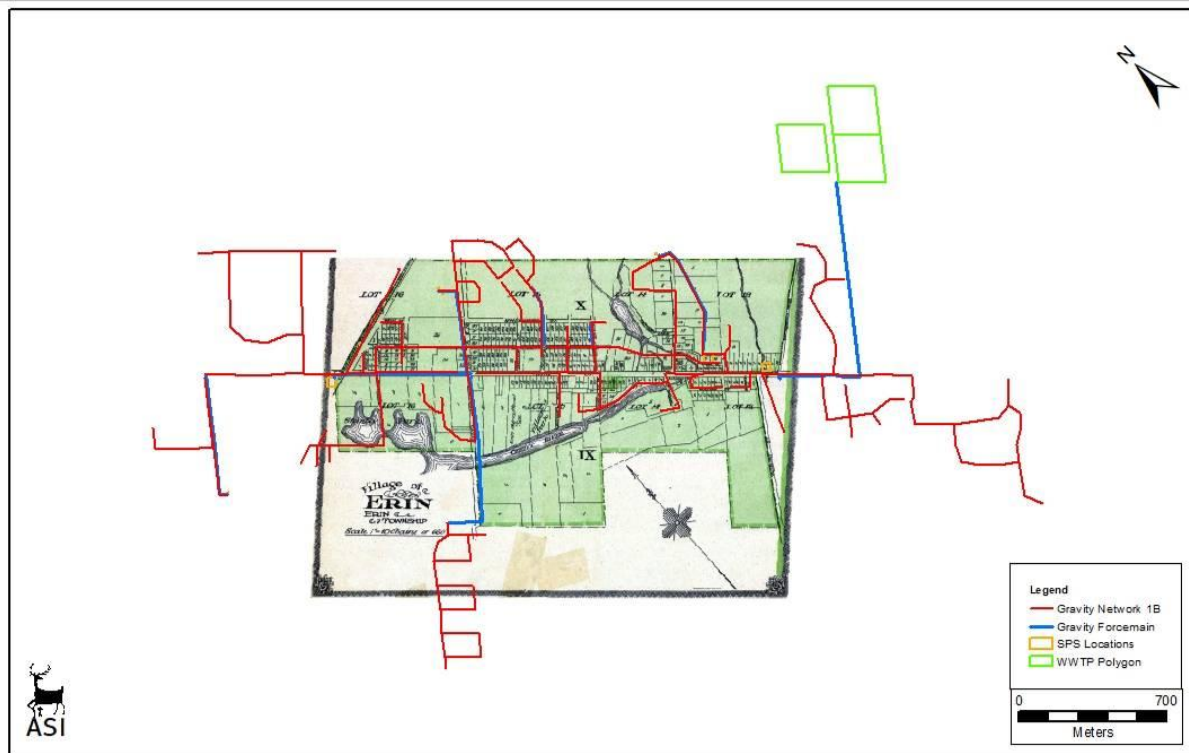


Figure 8: The study area overlaid on the 1906 Map of the Village of Erin.

Base Map: Lloyd 1906

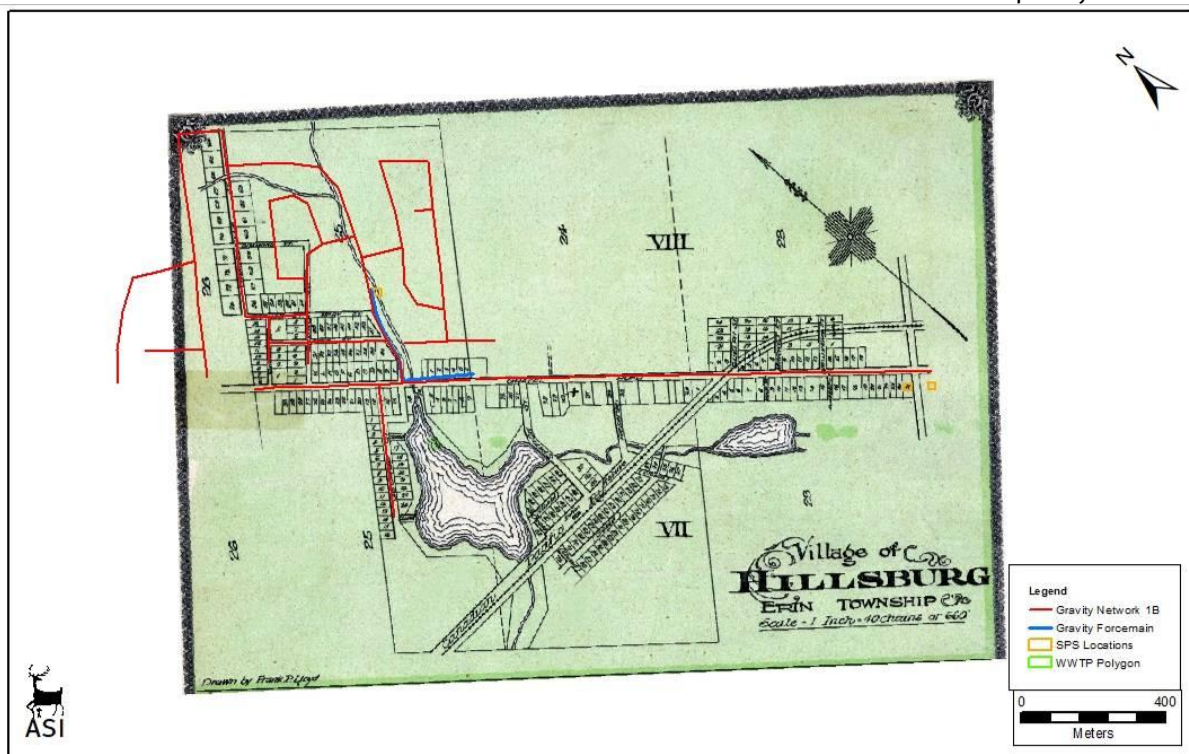


Figure 9: The study area overlaid on the 1906 Map of the Village of Hillsburgh.

Base Map: Lloyd 1906

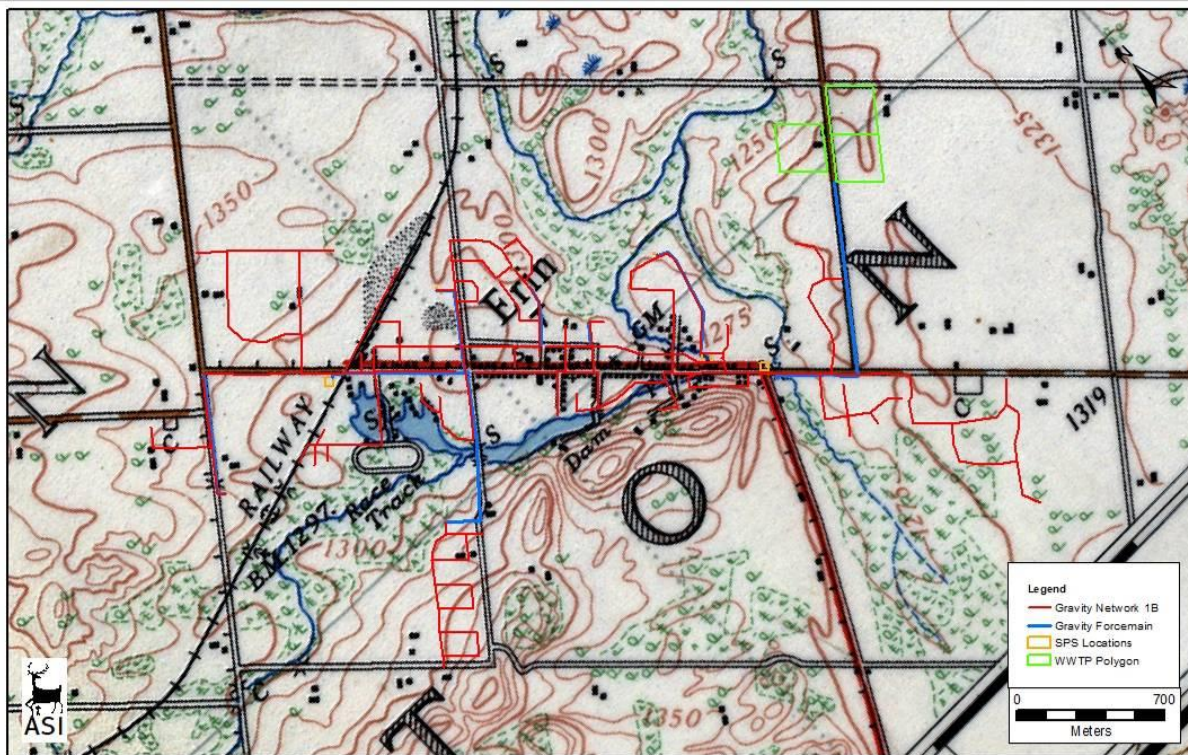


Figure 10: The Erin study area overlaid on the 1937 topographic map of Orangeville
Base Map: Department of National Defence 1937

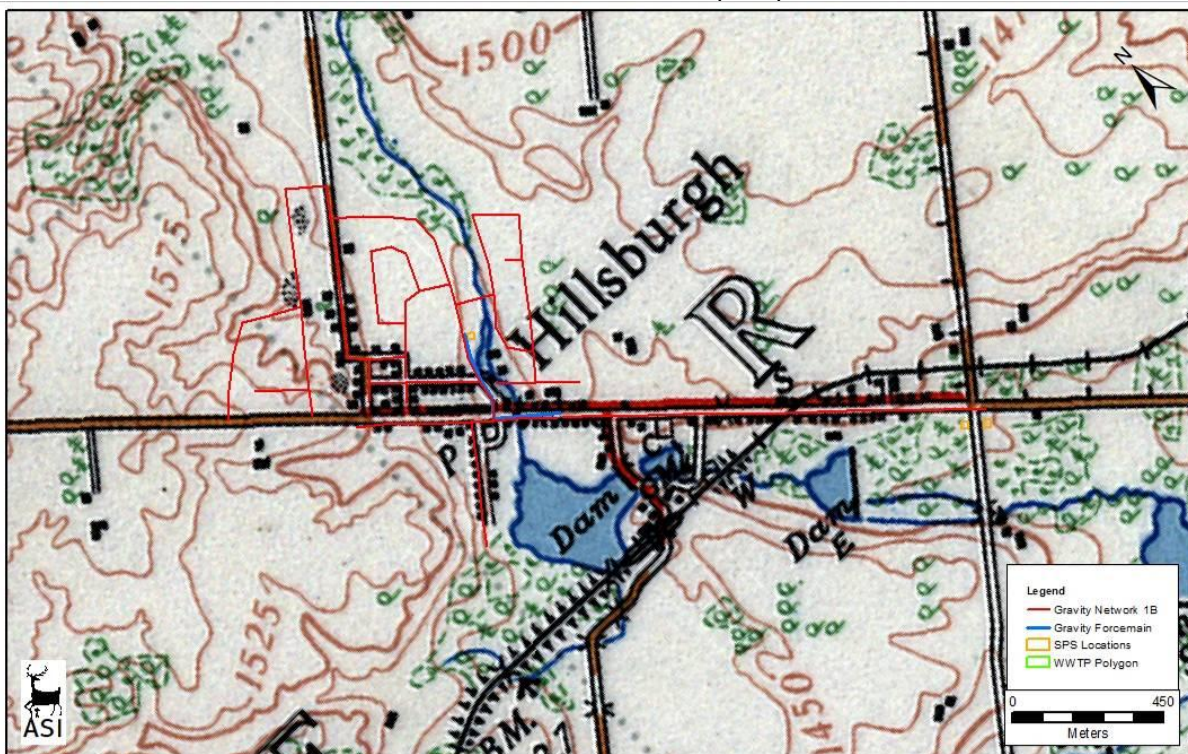


Figure 11: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on the 1937 topographic map of Orangeville
Base Map: Department of National Defence 1937



Figure 12: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Erin
Base Map: Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. 1954



Figure 13: The study area overlaid on the 1954 aerial photograph of Hillsburgh
Base Map: Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. 1954

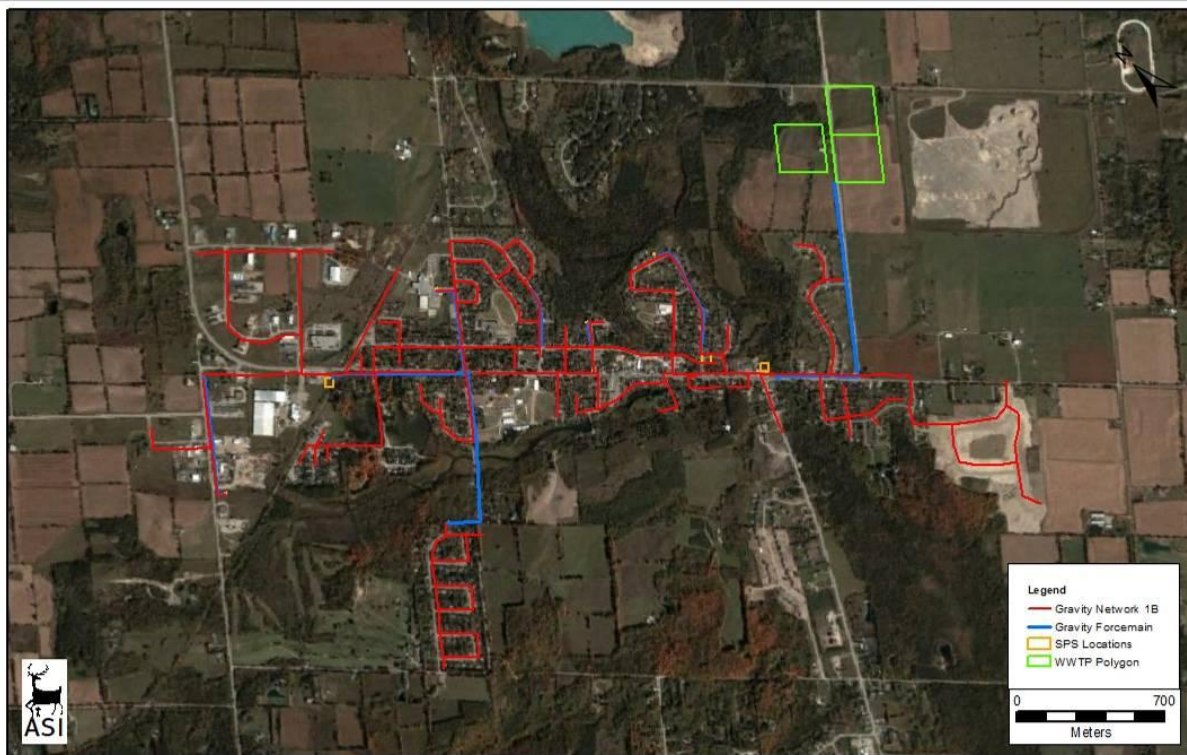


Figure 14: The Erin study area overlaid on a 2004 aerial photo.

Base Map: Google Earth, 2004



Figure 15: The Hillsburgh study area overlaid on a 2004 aerial photo.

Base Map: Google Earth, 2004

3.2 Existing Conditions

3.2.1 Review of Existing Heritage Inventories

In order to make an identification of existing cultural heritage resources within the study area, a number of resources were consulted (MTCS 2016). Table 2 lists the resources consulted.

Table 2: Existing heritage inventories consulted

Inventory Reviewed	Description	URL	Date Reviewed
Town of Erin's Heritage Register	Includes an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> and an inventory of listed properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest to the city	n/a	June 2017
Inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements	An online inventory of easement agreements curated by the Ontario Heritage Trust	http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties	June 2017
Ontario Heritage Trust's <i>Ontario Heritage Plaque Guide</i> and <i>Ontario's Historical Plaques</i> website	Two online, searchable databases of Ontario Heritage Plaques	http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide and www.ontarioplaques.com	June 2017
Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services <i>Inventory of known cemeteries/burial sites</i>	An online, searchable database of cemeteries and crematoriums	https://www.consumerbeware.mgs.gov.on.ca/esearch/cemeterySearch.do?eformsId=0	June 2017
Canadian Heritage River System	A national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage	http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/	June 2017
Parks Canada's <i>Canada's Historic Places</i> website	This searchable register provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels	http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx	June 2017
Parks Canada's <i>Directory of Federal Heritage Designations</i>	A searchable on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses	http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx	June 2017



Table 2: Existing heritage inventories consulted

Inventory Reviewed	Description	URL	Date Reviewed
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites	An online interactive map that identifies UNESCO world heritage sites	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/	June 2017

Based on the review of available municipal, provincial, and federal data, there are 250 previously identified listed built heritage resources within and/or adjacent to the study area. These resources together form cultural heritage landscapes resources, which will be identified and defined as a part of field review and analysis.

3.2.2 Field Review

A field review of the study area was undertaken by John Sleath of ASI, on 19 July 2017 to document the existing conditions of the study area. The field review was preceded by a review of available, current and historical, aerial photographs and maps (including online sources such as Bing and Google maps). These large-scale maps were reviewed for any potential cultural heritage resources which may be extant in the study area. The existing conditions of the study area are described below, and in Plates 1-16. Identified cultural heritage resources are discussed in Section 3.2.3 and are mapped in Section 8.0 of this report.

The Study Area in Hillsburgh follows Trafalgar Road North through the historic village centre, roughly between Wellington Road 22 and Howe Street. The Study Area in Erin follows Main Street/Ninth Line, roughly between Wellington Road 52 and Sideroad 17. Both villages have nineteenth- and twentieth-century residential developments to the east and west of the main streets, small public parks, commercial developments, schools and churches. The WWTP sites are within active agricultural fields southwest of Tenth Line on either side of Wellington Road 52. Development along Sideroad 17, Erin Park Drive, Thompson Crescent, and Erinville Drive is predominantly commercial. Small creeks and ponds are dotted along both sides of Trafalgar Road North in the village of Hillsburgh, and drain into the village of Erin along the west side of Main Street. The former CPR alignment is now the Elora-Cataract Trailway, connecting both villages.

The Main Street Commercial Core of the Village of Erin consists of a traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century commercial streetscape, including construction at the lot lines, wide sidewalks, streetlamps, and 1-3 storey commercial buildings, including boomtown front, Italianate, Victorian commercial, Edwardian, and Romanesque-influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, buildings. (Plates 6 and 8)

The Historic Residential areas of the Town of Erin consists of traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century residential homes, and streetscape, including buildings set back from the lot lines, with large front and side yards, and 1-3 storey residential buildings, including Victorian, Ontario Gothic, Edwardian, Dutch Revival, and Italianate -influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, residential buildings. (Plates 1-4)

The Historic Residential areas of Hillsburgh consist of traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century residential homes, and streetscape, including buildings set back from the lot lines, with large front and side yards, and 1-3 storey residential buildings, including Victorian, Ontario Gothic, Edwardian, Dutch



Revival, and Italianate -influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, residential buildings. (Plate 15)

Main Street Hillsburgh consists of a mix of commercial and residential structures, consistent with small rural settlements. Hillsburgh consists of a traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century commercial and residential streetscape, including mixed uses, construction at the lot lines, wide sidewalks, streetlamps, and 1-3 storey commercial and residential buildings, including Second Empire, boomtown front, Dutch Revival, Victorian, Ontario Gothic, and Edwardian architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, buildings.(Plates 11-13)



Plate 1: Residential Main Street, Village of Erin.



Plate 2: Residential Main Street, Village of Erin.



Plate 3: Residential side street, Village of Erin.



Plate 4: Residential side street, Village of Erin.



Plate 5: Erin Agricultural Society, Village of Erin



Plate 6: Commercial Main Street, Village of Erin



Plate 7: The Founding of Erin Plaque



Plate 8: Commercial Main Street, Village of Erin



Plate 9: Credit River, Village of Erin



Plate 10: Hillsburgh Dam and Pond, Village of Hillsburgh



Plate 11: Commercial Main Street, Village of Hillsburgh



Plate 12: Main Street, Village of Hillsburgh



Plate 13: Main Street, Village of Hillsburgh



Plate 14: God's Acre Pioneer Cemetery, Village of Hillsburgh



Plate 15: Residential Hillsburgh, Village of Hillsburgh



Plate 16: Erin Trails Network, including former Credit Valley Rail Trail

3.2.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the results of the background research and field review, thirteen cultural heritage resources (CHR) were identified within and/or adjacent to the Erin WW study area. The cultural heritage resources are both cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) and built heritage resources (BHRs) (Table 3). A detailed inventory of these cultural heritage resources within the study area and contributing listed properties is presented in Section 7.0 and mapping of these features are provided in Section 8.0 of this report. (Figures 17-18)

Table 3: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within and/or adjacent to the study area

	Location/Name	Recognition	Description/Comments
CHL 1	Erin Main Street Historic Commercial Core	Identified during field review.	The Main Street Commercial Core of the Town of Erin consists of a traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century commercial streetscape, including construction at the lot lines, wide sidewalks, streetlamps, and 1-3 storey commercial buildings, including boomtown front, Italianate, Victorian commercial, Edwardian, and Romanesque-influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, buildings.
CHL 2	Hillsburgh Historic Main Street	Identified during field review.	Main Street Hillsburgh consists of a mix of commercial and residential structures, consistent with small rural settlements. Hillsburgh consists of a traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century commercial and residential streetscape, including mixed uses, construction at the lot lines, wide sidewalks, streetlamps, and 1-3 storey commercial and residential buildings, including Second Empire, boomtown front, Dutch Revival, Victorian, Ontario Gothic, and Edwardian architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, buildings.
CHL 3	Historic Residential Erin	Identified during field review.	The Historic Residential areas of the Town of Erin consists of traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century residential homes, and streetscape, including buildings set back from the lot lines, with large front and side yards, and 1-3 storey residential buildings, including Victorian, Ontario Gothic, Edwardian, Dutch Revival, and Italianate - influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, residential buildings.

Table 3: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within and/or adjacent to the study area

	Location/Name	Recognition	Description/Comments
CHL 4	Historic Residential Hillsburgh	Identified during field review.	The Historic Residential areas Hillsburgh consist of traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century residential homes, and streetscape, including buildings set back from the lot lines, with large front and side yards, and 1-3 storey residential buildings, including Victorian, Ontario Gothic, Edwardian, Dutch Revival, and Italianate - influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, residential buildings.
CHL 5	190 Main St - Erin Agricultural Society	Identified during field review.	The Erin Agricultural Society lands consist of a collection of agricultural buildings, including a fair building, and several barns, and an open field used for the annual fall fair. A metal fence and gate provides access to the fairgrounds. Outbuildings are clad in green metal siding with silver metal roofs. The original fair building burned to the ground in 1994. Erin Agricultural Society has been active at this site since 1850, originally funded by a government initiative to spread agricultural knowledge and technologies. The property is now used to promote and teach about the agricultural lifestyle.
BHR 1	12 Erinville Drive	Listed	The subject residence is a 1915-1920s Edwardian style two storey red brick farmhouse with a side addition and second storey balcony. A stone farm outbuilding is also present on the property. Formerly found within a nineteenth century agricultural context, these buildings are now located within an industrial area, to the north of the historic settlement area of Erin.
BHR 2	15 Wesley Street	Listed	Built circa 1900, this two storey, hipped roof, red brick Edwardian farmhouse includes a second storey porch and a dormer in the roof. A side verandah and a porch is also visible. Formerly found within a nineteenth century agricultural context, this building is now located within a twentieth century subdivision, to the south of the historic settlement area of Erin.
CHL 6	Stanley Park Gates	Designated Part IV	The Stanley Park Gates and Arch include fieldstones used were carefully fitted together and the integrity of the structure was ensured by an application of tooled, V-joint mortar between the fieldstone. The fieldstones are arranged so that the different colours of the stones are evenly distributed across the gate structure while incorporating different sizes of stones.

Table 3: Summary of built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) within and/or adjacent to the study area

	Location/Name	Recognition	Description/Comments
CHL 7	Former Railway	Identified during field review.	The Elora Cataract Trailway, formerly a part of the Credit Valley Railway, is part of the Trans-Canada trail. It runs through Hillsburgh and Erin and connects to the old Canadian Pacific rail line. Originally the route of the Credit Valley Railway, with its mainline between Toronto and Orangeville constructed in 1879, with a branchline from Cataract Junction to Fergus built in the same year.
CHL 8	64 Trafalgar Rd., Hillsburgh	Listed	An early nineteenth century pioneer cemetery, which has been converted into a single concrete monument, with headstones displayed in the centre of the cemetery. God's Acre Cemetery, now known as Hillsburgh Cemetery contains burials dating back to 1831. This cemetery has not been used since 1900. The cemetery was neglected until 1954, then 'restored' with all of the original headstones uncovered from the grass and embedded together at the front of the cemetery in a single, solid block of concrete.
CHL 9	Hillsburgh Pond and Dam – South of Hillsburgh	Identified during field review.	This property features an irregular parcel shape that encompasses the Hillsburgh Pond, the Hillsburgh Dam. The property is located within Lots 24 and 25, Concession VII. The property was once part of a larger parcel of land associated with Gooderham and Worts and the Awrey brothers, and was linked to milling from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries.
CHL 10	Credit River	Identified during field review.	The Credit River is a river in southern Ontario which flows from headwaters above the Niagara Escarpment near Orangeville and Caledon East to empty into Lake Ontario at Port Credit, Mississauga. It drains an area of 1,000 square kilometers. The Credit River connects the Historic Settlement Areas of Hillsburgh and Erin.
BHR 3	Station Road Bridge - Station Road over the Hillsburgh Pond	Listed	The Station Road Bridge is located at the eastern terminus of the dam and consists of a single span, rigid frame structure with concrete railings. The bridge was built in 1917, in part by local stonemasons, Charles and William Smith.

Four of the identified cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs 1-4) include a collection of listed individual buildings, that together with other cultural landscape features, form distinct areas of cultural heritage value. The identified listed buildings within these CHLs have been provided for reference (Table 4), however, these do not represent every significant or contributing property within the CHL, only those that have been previously identified by the Town of Erin.

Table 4: Summary of listed property addresses with CHL boundaries.

Name	Listed Addresses with Boundary
-------------	---------------------------------------



Table 4: Summary of listed property addresses with CHL boundaries.

	Name	Listed Addresses with Boundary
CHL 1	Erin Main Street Historic Commercial Core	102 Main St, 103 Main St, 104 Main St, 105 Main St, 110 Main St, 115 Main St, 116 Main St, 120 Main St, 122 Main St, 128 Main St, 132 Main St, 155 Main St, 156 Main St, 157 Main St, 158 Main St, 159 Main St, 160 Main St, 161 Main St, 162 Main St, 164 Main St, 166 Main St, 168 Main St, 169 Main St, 170 Main St, 171 Main St, 172 Main St, 173 Main St, 174 Main St, 175 Main St, 176 Main St, 177 Main St, 178 Main St, 180 Main St, 182 Main St, 57 Main St, 58 Main St, 60 Main St, 61 Main St, 64 Main St, 67 Main St, 68 Main St, 72 Main St, 74 Main St, 76 Main St, 81 Main St, 86 Main St, 87 Main St, 88 Main St, 92 Main St, 98 Main St, 105 Main St, 109 Main St, 110 Main St, 111 Main St, 113 Main St, 114 Main St, 116 Main St, 117 Main St, 120 Main St, 121 Main St, 123 Main St, 125 Main St, 130 Main St, 132 Main St, 52 Main St, 56 Main St, 58 Main St, 60 Main St, 63 Main St, 63A Main St, 64 Main St, 68 Main St, 70 Main St, 72 Main St, 74 Main St, 76 Main St, 77 Main St, 78 Main St, 79 Main St, 80 Main St, 81 Main St, 82 Main St, 83 Main St, 86 Main St, 87 Main St, 88 Main St, 89 Main St, 92 Main St, 93 Main St, 98 Main St
CHL 2	Hillsburgh Historic Main Street	1 George St, 1 Wellington St, 100 Main St, 107 Main St, 112 Main St, 118 Main St, 119 Main St, 119 Main St, 133 Main St, 14 Wellington St, 15 Wellington St, 2 Church St, 3 Church St, 3 Market St, 3 Station St, 3 Wellington St, 4 Church St, 4 Mill St, 42 Main St, 44 Main St, 50 Main St, 75 Main St, 85 Main St, 90 Main St, 94 Main St, 95 Main St, 96 Main St, 97-100 Main St
CHL 3	Historic Residential Erin	1 Pine St, 1 Scotch St, 1 Spring St, 2 Spring St, 1 Union St, 1 Wellington County Road 124, 102 Main St, 103 Main St, 104 Main St, 105 Main St, 105 Main St, 109 Main St, 11 Church Blvd, 11 Spring St, 110 Main St, 110 Main St, 111 Main St, 113 Main St, 114 Main St, 115 Main St, 116 Main St, 116 Main St, 117 Main St, 12 Charles Lane, 12 Spring St, 120 Main St, 120 Main St, 121 Main St, 122 Main St, 123 Main St, 125 Main St, 128 Main St, 130 Main St, 132 Main St, 132 Main St, 155 Main St, 156 Main St, 157 Main St, 158 Main St, 159 Main St, 160 Main St, 161 Main St, 162 Main St, 163 Daniel St, 164 Daniel St, 164 Main St, 166 Main St, 168 Daniel St, 168 Main St, 169 Main St, 17 Main St, 170 Daniel St, 170 Main St, 171 Main St, 172 Main St, 173 Main St, 174 Main St, 175 Main St, 176 Main St, 177 Main St, 178 Main St, 180 Main St, 182 Main St, 192 Main St, 194 Main St, 196 Main St, 198 Main St, 199 Main St, 2 Centre St, 2 Ross St, 2 Spring St, 2 Union St, 202 Main St, 204 Main St, 205 Main St, 206 Main St, 207 Main St, 208 Main St, 21 Main St, 210 Main St, 211 Main St, 212 Main St, 213 Main St, 214 Main St, 215 Main St, 216 Main St, 217 Main St, 218 Main St, 219 Main St, 221 Daniel St, 225 Main St, 226 Main St, 23 Main St, 231 Daniel St, 237 Main St, 241 Main St, 243 Main St, 245 Main St, 246 Main St, 25 Dundas St W, 251 Main St, 253 Main St, 27 Main St, 29 Main St, 3 Centre St, 3 Church Blvd, 3 Dundas St E, 3 Spring St, 3 Union St, 30 Main St, 30 Main St, 32 Main St, 34 Main St, 34 Main St, 35 Main St, 36 Main St, 4 Centre St, 4 Dundas St E, 4 Lorne St, 4 Spring St, 40 Main St, 46 Main St, 48 Main St, 5 Charles St, 5 Church Blvd, 5 Spring St, 51 Main St, 52 Main St, 55 Main St, 56 Main St, 57 Main St, 58 Main St, 58 Main St, 58.5 Main St, 6 Centre St, 6 Charles St, 6 Spring St, 60 Main St, 60 Main St, 61 Main St, 63 Main St, 63A Main St, 64 Main St, 64 Main St, 67 Main St, 68 Main St, 68 Main St, 7 Church Blvd, 7 Spring St, 70 Main St, 72 Main St, 72 Main St, 74 Main St, 74 Main St, 76 Main St, 76 Main St, 77 Main St, 78 Main St, 79 Main St, 8 Centre St, 80 Main St, 81 Main St, 81 Main St, 82 Main St, 83 Main St, 86 Main St, 86 Main St, 87 Main St, 87 Main St, 88 Main St, 88 Main St, 89 Main St, 9 Church Blvd, 92 Main St, 92 Main St, 95.5 Main St, 98 Main St, 98 Main St
CHL 4	Historic Residential Hillsburgh	1 Ann St, 1 George St, 1 Spruce St, 10 Ann St, 10 Church St, 10 George St, 10 Orangeville St, 100 Main St, 107 Main St, 112 Main St, 118 Main St, 119 Main St, 119 Main St, 12 Ann St, 12 Church St, 13 Ann St, 13 George St, 133 Main St, 14 Ann St, 14 Church St, 15 Ann St, 16 Mill St, 17 George St, 17 Mill St, 18 Ann St, 18 Mill St, 19 George St, 2 Church St, 20 Ann St, 20 Mill St, 21 George St, 3 Ann St, 3 Church St, 3 George St, 4 Ann St, 4 Church St, 4 George St, 4 Mill St, 4 Queen St, 42989 George St, 5 Barker St, 5 Church St, 5 George St, 5 Orangeville St, 6 Ann St, 6 Church St, 6 George St, 6 Orangeville St, 7 Ann St, 7 Church St, 7 George St, 75 Main St, 8 Ann St, 8 Church St, 8 Orangeville St, 8 Queen St, 85 Main St, 9 Ann St, 9 Barker St, 90 Main, St, 94 Main St, 95 Main St, 97-100 Main St



3.3 Screening for Potential Impacts

To assess the potential impacts of the undertaking, identified cultural heritage resources are considered against a range of possible impacts as outlined in the document entitled *Check Sheet for Environmental Assessments: Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MTC 2010b) which include:

- Destruction, removal or relocation of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature (III.1).
- Alteration which means a change in any manner and includes restoration, renovation, repair or disturbance (III.2).
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the exposure or visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden (III.3).
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship (III.4).
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built or natural heritage feature (III.5).
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces (III.6).
- Soil disturbance such as a change in grade, or an alteration of the drainage pattern, or excavation, etc (III.7)

A number of additional factors are also considered when evaluating potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources. These are outlined in a document set out by the Ministry of Culture and Communications (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) and the Ministry of the Environment entitled *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992) and include:

- Magnitude: the amount of physical alteration or destruction which can be expected;
- Severity: the irreversibility or reversibility of an impact;
- Duration: the length of time an adverse impact persists;
- Frequency: the number of times an impact can be expected;
- Range: the spatial distribution, widespread or site specific, of an adverse impact; and
- Diversity: the number of different kinds of activities to affect a heritage resource.

For the purposes of evaluating potential impacts of development and site alteration, MTC (2010b) defines “adjacent” as: “contiguous properties as well as properties that are separated from a heritage property by narrow strip of land used as a public or private road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park, and/or easement or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.”

Where any above-ground cultural heritage resources are identified, which may be affected by direct or indirect impacts, appropriate mitigation measures should be developed. This may include completing a heritage impact assessment or documentation report, or employing suitable measures such as landscaping, buffering or other forms of mitigation, where appropriate. In this regard, provincial guidelines should be consulted for advice and further heritage assessment work should be undertaken as necessary.

3.3.1 Potential Impacts of the Preferred Design Concept on Cultural Heritage Resources



The proposed undertaking for the Erin WW study area consists of proposed installation of a gravity sewer system, gravity forcemains, sanitary pumping stations, and a wastewater treatment plant in the Villages of Erin and Hillsburgh. The sewer network is not designed to depart the existing road right-of-ways.

Mapping in Section 8.0 shows the study area in relation to identified cultural heritage resources. Table 5 lists potential impacts to identified cultural heritage resources.

Table 5: Potential Impacts of the Proposed Undertaking

Resource	Potential Impact(s)
CHL 1	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 2	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 3	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 4	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 5	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
BHR 1	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
BHR 2	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 6	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 7	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 8	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 9	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.



Resource	Potential Impact(s)
	disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
CHL 10	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.
BHR 3	The proposed alterations will not result in the destruction, removal, relocation or alteration of the subject resource. The proposed work will not result in shadows, isolation of a heritage attribute, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views, change in land use or soil disturbance of significant magnitude or severity.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of background historical research and a review of secondary source material, including historical mapping, revealed a study area with a rural historical settlement area land use history dating back to the early nineteenth century. A review of federal registers and municipal and provincial inventories revealed that there are 250 previously identified listed built heritage resources of cultural heritage value within or adjacent to the Erin WW study area, which have been organized into 10 cultural heritage landscapes and three built heritage resources

Key Findings

- A field review of the study area confirmed that there are 13 cultural heritage resources consisting 10 cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) and three built heritage resources within and immediately adjacent to the study area.
- The identified cultural heritage resources are historically, architecturally, and contextually associated with the nineteenth and twentieth century land use and settlement patterns of the Township of Erin.
- No significant impacts to the one identified cultural heritage resource are anticipated as a result of the proposed undertaking.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, data collection, and field review conducted for the study area determined that 13 cultural heritage resources are located within the Erin WW study area. No significant impacts to the cultural heritage resources are anticipated to result from the proposed undertaking. Based on the results of the assessment, the following recommendations have been developed:

1. Staging and construction activities should be suitably planned and undertaken to avoid impacts to identified cultural heritage resources;
2. Once a preferred alternative or detail designs of the proposed work are available, a confirmation of impacts of the undertaking on cultural heritage resources identified within and/or adjacent to the study area should be undertaken; and,



3. Should future work require an expansion of the study area then a qualified heritage consultant should be contacted in order to confirm the impacts of the proposed work on potential heritage resources.



6.0 REFERENCES

- Armstrong, F. H.
1985 Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology. Dundurn Press, Toronto.
- ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.)
2014 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Study and Property Inspection)
Hillsburgh Dam Bridge Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Study Part of Lot 24,
Concession 7, Former Township of Erin Town of Erin, County of Wellington, Ontario. [P392-
0117-2014].
- Birch, J., and R. F. Williamson
2013 The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community. Rowman
& Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Latham.
- Brown, A.
2017 Ontario's Historical Plaques: The Founding of Erin.
<http://ontarioplaques.com/Plaques/Plaque_Wellington04.html>.
- Brown, J.
1995 On Mortuary Analysis – with Special Reference to the Saxe-Binford Research Program. In
Regional Approaches to Mortuary Analysis, edited by L. A. Beck, pp. 3–23. Plenum Press, New
York.
- Brown, A.
n.d. Ontario's Historical Plaques. <<http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>>
- Canadian Heritage River System
2017 The Rivers. <<http://chrs.ca/the-rivers/>>
- Chapman, L. J. and F. Putnam
1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- County of Wellington
1998 West Credit Subwatershed Study Characterization Report.
- Crossby, P. A.
1873 Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America. John Lovell, Montreal.
- Department of National Defence
1937 Orangeville Sheet. National Topographic Series.
- Dodd, C. F., D. R. Poulton, P. A. Lennox, D. G. Smith, and G. A. Warrick
1990 The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D.
1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 321–360. Occasional Publication of the London
Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.



- Edwards, T.W.D., and P. Fritz
1988 Stable-Isotope Palaeoclimate Records from Southern Ontario, Canada: Comparison of Results from Marl and Wood. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences* 25: 1397–1406.
- Ellis, C. J., and D. B. Deller
1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 37–64. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.
- Ellis, C. J., I. T. Kenyon, and M. W. Spence
1990 The Archaic. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 65–124. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.
- Ellis, C. J., P. A. Timmins, and H. Martelle
2009 At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent.*, edited by T. D. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier, pp. 787–837. State University of New York Press, Albany, New York.
- Elora Cataract Trailway
2017 About Us. <<http://trailway.org/about-us/>>.
- Erin Centennial Committee
1967 Erin Centennial History 1842-1967.
- Ferris, N.
2013 Place, Space, and Dwelling in the Late Woodland. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, pp. 99–111. McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Gould, A.
1981 History of the Mississauga Indians. Appendix to the Maracle Site Report.
- H. Parsell & Co.
1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo & Wellington Counties, Ontario 1881-1877. Walker & Miles.
- Heritage Mississauga
2009a Port Credit. <<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Port-Credit>>.
- 2009b Railways in Mississauga. <<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/page/Railways-inMississauga>>.
- 2012 Heritage Guide: Mississauga.
<<<http://www.heritagemississauga.com/assets/Heritage%20Guide%20-%20Final%20-%202012.pdf>>>.
- Johnston, D.
2004 Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal in Cultural Context. Unpublished



paper prepared for the Ipperwash Commission of Inquiry.

Karrow, P.F., and B.G. Warner

1990 The Geological and Biological Environment for Human Occupation in Southern Ontario. In The Archaeology of Ontario to A.D. 1650, pp. 5–36. Occasional Publications 5. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, London.

Leslie, G., and C. J. Wheelock

1861 Map of the County of Wellington, Canada West. Orangeville.

Lloyd, F.P.

1906 Atlas of Wellington County. Historical Atlas Publishing Co.

McMillan, C. J.

1974 Early History of the Township of Erin. Boston Mills Press, Cheltenham.

Métis National Council

n.d. The Métis Nation.

n.d. Métis Historic Timeline. <<http://www.metisnation.org/culture-heritage/m%C3%A9tis-timeline/>>.

Mika, N., and H. Mika

1977 Places In Ontario: Their Name Origins and History, Part I, A-E. Vol. 2. Encyclopedia of Ontario. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville.

Ministry of Consumer Services

1990 *Cemeteries Act*

2002 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*

Ministry of Culture, Ontario

2005 *Ontario Heritage Act*

Ministry of Culture and Communications, Ontario

1992 *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments*

Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Ontario

1981 *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments*

Ministry of Environment, Ontario

2006 *Environmental Assessment Act*

Ministry of Government and Consumer Services

2006 Search for a Cemetery or Crematorium.

<<https://www.consumerbeware.mgs.gov.on.ca/eseach/cemeterySearch.do?eformsId=0>>

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ontario

2005 *Ontario Planning Act*

2014 *Provincial Policy Statement*



Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Ontario (MTC)

- 2005 *Ontario Heritage Act.*
- 2006 *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit*
- 2010a *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties.*
- 2010b *Check Sheet for Environmental Assessments: Screening for Impacts to Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)

- 2005 *Ontario Heritage Act.*
- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Cultural Programs Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.
- 2016 *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist*

Ministry of Transportation

- 2002 *Environmental Reference for Highway Design*
- 2006 *Cultural Heritage – Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: Technical Requirements for Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Protection/Mitigation.*
- 2007 *Environmental Guide for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*

Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation

- 2014 History. Accessed June 1, 2016 from <<http://www.newcreditfirstnation.com/our-culture.html>>.

Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS)

- 2017 OGS Cemeteries. <<http://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?grd=3186>>

Ontario Geological Survey

- 2010 Surficial geology of Southern Ontario.

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

- n.d.-a Easement Properties. <<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/property-types/easement-properties>>
- n.d.-b Plaque Database. <<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>>

OpenStreetMap

- n.d. *Open data* licensed under the Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL). <<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>>

Parks Canada

- 2017a The Register. <<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx>>
- 2017b Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. <http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx>

Rayburn, A.

- 1997 Place Names of Ontario. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Scott, W.B.

- 1997 Ontario Place Names: The Historical, Offbeat or Humorous Origins of More Than 1,000 Communities. Lone Pine Publishing, Edmonton.



Smith, W.H.

1846 Smith's Canadian Gazetteer, Comprising Statistical and General Information Respecting All Parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

Spence, M. W., R. H. Pihl, and C. Murphy

1990 Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.

Stone, L.M., and D. Chaput

1978 History of the Upper Great Lakes. In Handbook of North American Indians, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 602–609. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Town of Caledon

2009 Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory Report.

Town of Erin

n.d. Hillsburg(h) Heritage Walking Trail.

n.d. Downtown Erin Heritage Walking Trail.

2017a History of Erin. <<http://www.erin.ca/living-here/history-erin>>.

2017b Cemeteries within the Town of Erin. <<http://www.erin.ca/living-here/cemeteries>>.

2017c Trails. <<http://www.erin.ca/living-here/trails>>.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

2017 The List. <<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>>

University of Toronto

1954 Digital Aerial Photographs, Southern Ontario 1954, Hunting Survey Corporation.
<http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/data/on/AP_1954/index.html>.

Williamson, R. F.

1990 The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 291–320. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.

Winearls, J.

1991 Mapping Upper Canada 1780-1867. An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps. University of Toronto, Toronto.



Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre



1985 Mississaugas of New Credit Reserve: Community Profile.



<<<http://www.casbrant.ca/files/upload/Mississaugas%20of%20the%20New2.pdf>>>.





7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY



Resource	Type	Address or Location	Recognition	Description	Photos
CHL 1	Historic Settlement Centre	Erin Main Street Historic Commercial Core	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: The Main Street Commercial Core of the Town of Erin consists of a traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century commercial streetscape, including construction at the lot lines, wide sidewalks, streetlamps, and 1-3 storey commercial buildings, including boomtown front, Italianate, Victorian commercial, Edwardian, and Romanesque-influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, buildings.</p> <p>History: A small community developed around 1828-29 with a series of mills on the Credit River, later rebuilt by Daniel McMillan. In 1839 a post-office was established at "McMillan's Mills", and within a year village lots had been laid out. By 1851 the population was approximately 300 and had a distillery, a tannery, and carding, oatmeal and grist-mills.</p> <p>Context: The area consists of Main Street from East Church Street to Union Street</p>	 


CHL 2	Historic Settlement Centre	Hillsburgh Historic Main Street	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: Main Street Hillsburgh consists of a mix of commercial and residential structures, consistent with small rural settlements. Hillsburgh consists of a traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century commercial and residential streetscape, including mixed uses, construction at the lot lines, wide sidewalks, streetlamps, and 1-3 storey commercial and residential buildings, including Second Empire, boomtown front, Dutch Revival, Victorian, Ontario Gothic, and Edwardian architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, buildings.</p> <p>History: 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. The village was not founded until the 1840s, when a tavern and sawmill were constructed by Hiram and Nazareth Hill. 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,</p>	 

				<p>saw mill, and a cooperage.</p> <p>Context: The area consists of the entirety of Main Street, including a mix of residential and commercial uses, from Wellington 22 to Howe Street.</p>	
CHL 3	Historic Settlement Centre	Historic Residential Erin	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: The Historic Residential areas of the Town of Erin consists of traditional rural Ontario nineteenth century residential homes, and streetscape, including buildings set back from the lot lines, with large front and side yards, and 1-3 storey residential buildings, including Victorian, Ontario Gothic, Edwardian, Dutch Revival, and Italianate-influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, residential buildings.</p> <p>History: A small community developed around 1828-29 with a series of mills on the Credit River, later rebuilt by Daniel McMillan. In 1839 a post-office was established at "McMillan's Mills", and within a year village lots had been laid out. By 1851 the population was approximately 300 and had a distillery, a tannery, and carding, oatmeal and grist-mills.</p> <p>Context: The area consists of</p>	 



				areas on Main Street outside of the Main Street Commercial Core, and off of Main Street within the Historically settled streets of May, Ross, Lorne, Pine, Daniel, Dundas, English, Scotch, Spring, East Church/Church, Centre, Charles, Water, William and March.	
CHL 4	Historic Settlement Centre	Historic Residential Hillsburgh	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: The Historic Residential areas Hillsburgh consist of traditional rural Ontario 19th century residential homes, and streetscape, including buildings set back from the lot lines, with large front and side yards, and 1-3 storey residential buildings, including Victorian, Ontario Gothic, Edwardian, Dutch Revival, and Italianate - influenced architectural styles, as well as a mixture of contemporary, but compatible, residential buildings.</p> <p>History: 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. The village was not founded until the 1840s, when a tavern and sawmill were constructed by Hiram and</p>	




				<p>Nazareth Hill. 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.</p> <p>Context: The area consists of the historically settled side roads off of Main Street including George Street to the South and Barker, Queen, Church, Ann, Barker, Mill, and Spruce Streets to the north.</p>	
CHL 5	Recreational	190 Main St - Erin Agricultural Society	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: The Erin Agricultural Society lands consist of a collection of agricultural buildings, including a fair building, and several barns, and an open field used for the annual fall fair. A metal fence and gate provides access to the fairgrounds. Outbuildings are clad in green metal siding with silver metal roofs. The original fair building burned to the ground in 1994.</p> <p>History: Erin Agricultural Society has been active at this site since 1850, originally funded by a government initiative to spread agricultural knowledge and technologies. The property is now used to promote and teach about the agricultural lifestyle.</p> <p>Context: The Erin Agricultural</p>	



				Society is found at the centre of the historic settlement area of Erin, and maintains a strong relationship with the local community.	
BHR 1	Residential	12 Erinville Drive	Listed	<p>Design: The subject residence is a 1915-1920s Edwardian style two storey red brick farmhouse with a side addition and second storey balcony. A stone farm outbuilding is also present on the property.</p> <p>History: In the 1861 mapping, the subject property is owned by Jno. R. Thompson. In the 1881 mapping, the property is owned by A. Thompson. No structure is located at the subject location in either map. A structure appears on the 1937 NTS map.</p> <p>Context: Formerly found within a nineteenth century agricultural context, these buildings are now located within an industrial area, to the north of the historic settlement area of Erin.</p>	 


BHR 2	Residential	15 Wesley Street	Listed	<p>Design: Built circa 1900, this two storey, hipped roof, red brick Edwardian farmhouse includes a second storey porch and a dormer in the roof. A side verandah and a porch is also visible.</p> <p>History: The property is identified as being owned by the late Daniel McMillan in the 1861 mapping, and by R. Medley in the 1881 mapping. No residence appears on the site at this time. The subject structure appears in the 1937 NTS mapping.</p> <p>Context: Formerly found within a nineteenth century agricultural context, this building is now located within a twentieth century subdivision, to the south of the historic settlement area of Erin.</p>	
CHL 6	Recreational	Stanley Park Gates	Designated Part IV	<p>Design: The Stanley Park Gates and Arch are representative of early twentieth century design and construction methods. The fieldstones used were carefully fitted together and the integrity of the structure was ensured by an application of tooled, V-joint mortar between the fieldstone. The fieldstones are arranged so that the different colours of the stones are evenly distributed across the gate structure while incorporating different sizes of stones.</p>	

				<p>History: The Stanley Park Gates and Arch were first constructed as the entrance to Stanley Park. As a result of the opening of the Credit Valley Railway in the 1880's, Stanley Park was established in anticipation of a flood of tourists from Toronto arriving by train. In the early twentieth century, the park served as a popular destination for picnics and sporting events. After the First World War, the gates and arch were commissioned to greet visitors arriving by car, and were made wide enough for a car to fit through the entrance. The gates reflect the work of local stone and concrete masons, Harry Sanders and Charles Smith. The two were hired by the owner of the park to build the gates</p> <p>Context: The Stanley Park Gates and Arch serve as a landmark and are linked to the character and history of the community. They are located within the Historic Settlement Area of Erin.</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

CHL 7	Recreational – Former Railway	Former Railway	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: The Elora Cataract Trailway, formerly a part of the Credit Valley Railway, is part of the Trans-Canada trail. It runs through Hillsburgh and Erin and connects to the old Canadian Pacific rail line.</p> <p>History: Originally the route of the Credit Valley Railway, with its mainline between Toronto and Orangeville constructed in 1879, with a branchline from Cataract Junction to Fergus built in the same year. It was incorporated into the Ontario & Quebec railway in 1883, and leased for 999 years to the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884. The line was abandoned in 1984 and purchased by the Grand River and Credit Valley Conservation Authorities in 1993.</p> <p>Context: This rail train is a part of a broader Erin Trails network, and connects to the Trans-Canada trail.</p>	 
-------	----------------------------------	----------------	---------------------------------------	---	--

CHL 8	Cemetery	64 Trafalgar Rd., Hillsburgh	Listed	<p>Design: An early nineteenth century pioneer cemetery, which has been converted into a single concrete monument, with headstones displayed in the centre of the cemetery.</p> <p>History: God's Acre Cemetery, now known as Hillsburgh Cemetery contains burials dating back to 1831. This cemetery has not been used since 1900. The cemetery was neglected until 1954, then 'restored' with all of the original headstones uncovered from the grass and embedded together at the front of the cemetery in a single, solid block of concrete.</p> <p>Context: Located within the Historic Settlement Area of Hillsburgh, along Main Street.</p>	 
CHL 9	Watercourse	Hillsburgh Pond and Dam – South of Hillsburgh	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: This property features an irregular parcel shape that encompasses the Hillsburgh Pond, the Hillsburgh Dam.</p> <p>History: The property is located within Lots 24 and 25, Concession VII. The property was once part of a larger parcel of land associated with Gooderham and Worts and the Awrey brothers, and was linked to milling from the mid-nineteenth</p>	

				<p>to the early twentieth centuries. The Hillsburgh Pond and Dam were created by Gooderham and Worts sometime between 1846 and 1851. The property was severed by the Awrey Brothers in 1902 upon sale to the Caledon Mountain Trout Club.</p> <p>Context: The dam located south of the Historic Settlement Area of Hillsburgh, and is oriented generally north-south and features the paved, Station Street right-of-way along its crest, scrub vegetation along the slopes leading to Hillsburgh and Ainsworth Ponds, and guiderails constructed of steel and wood.</p>	
CHL 10	Watercourse	Credit River	Identified during field review.	<p>Design: The Credit River is a river in southern Ontario which flows from headwaters above the Niagara Escarpment near Orangeville and Caledon East to empty into Lake Ontario at Port Credit, Mississauga. It drains an area of 1,000 square kilometers.</p> <p>History: The river became known as Missinnihe, or "trusting creek" to the Mississaugas First Nation who met annually with white traders there. French fur traders supplied goods to the native people in advance against furs which would be delivered the following spring. It was known as the Rivière au Cr�dit.</p>	

				Context: The Credit River connects the Historic Settlement Areas of Hillsburgh and Erin.	
BHR 3	Bridge	Station Road Bridge - Station Road over the Hillsburgh Pond	Listed	<p>Design: The Station Road Bridge is located at the eastern terminus of the dam and consists of a single span, rigid frame structure with concrete railings.</p> <p>History: The bridge was built in 1917, in part by local stonemasons, Charles and William Smith.</p> <p>Context: Located along Station Road, to the south of the Historic Settlement Area of Hillsburgh, along the Hillsburgh Dam and Pond.</p>	

8.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE LOCATION MAPPING

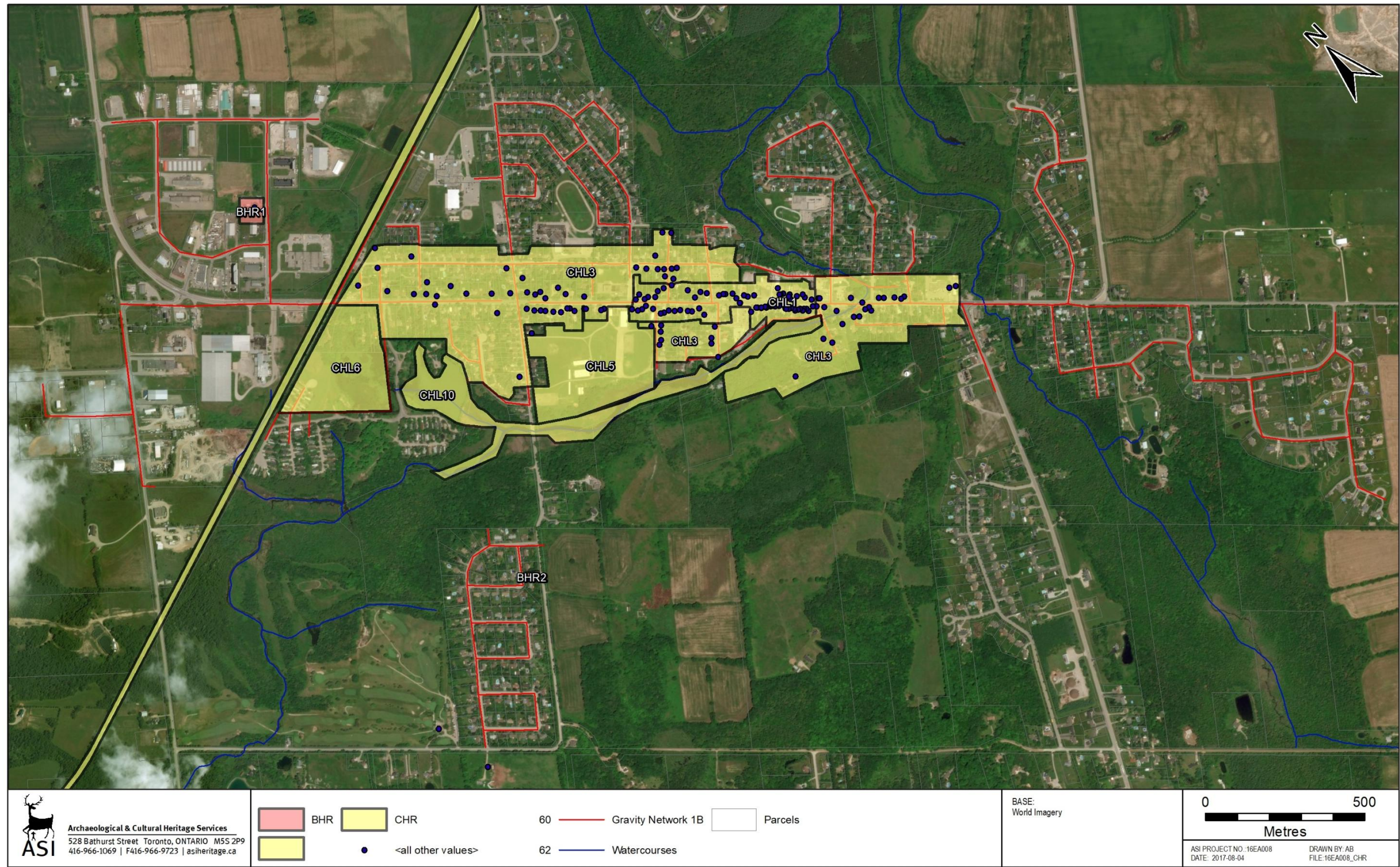


Figure 16: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources in the Erin WW study area, Village of Erin



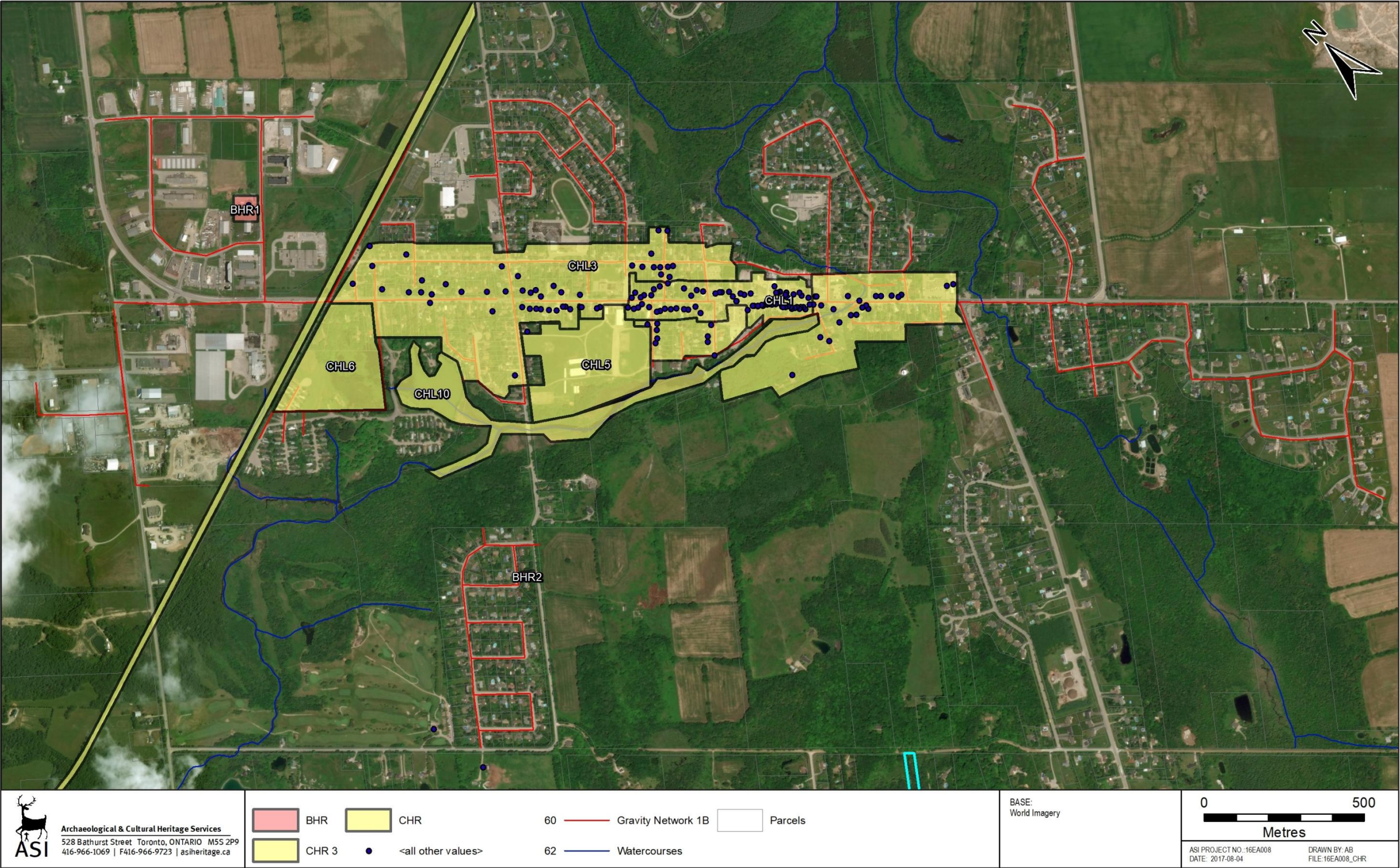


Figure 17: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources in the Erin WW study area, Village of Hillsburgh

