

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

5952 Trafalgar Road

Town of Erin, Ontario

Final Report

Prepared for:

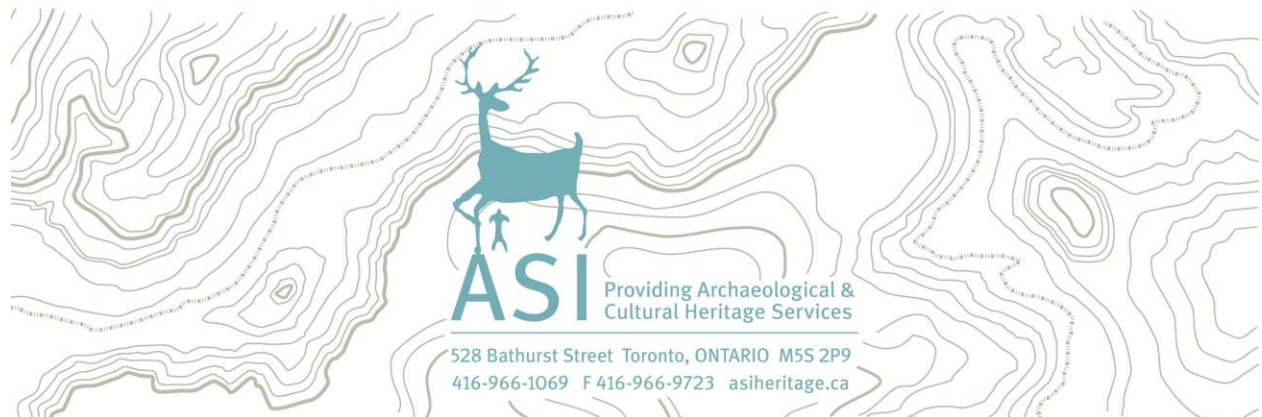
Ainley Group

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Archaeological Services Inc. File: 25CH-007

March 2025 (revised April and June 2025, and January 2026)



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.) was contracted by Ainley Group to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.R.) for the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road in the Town of Erin, Ontario. The C.H.E.R. is being undertaken as part of the Urban Centre Water Servicing Environmental Assessment (E.A.) Addendum. The property consists of a residence, garage, mature treelines, and agricultural fields. The property does not have any known heritage recognition. The property requires a C.H.E.R. to be undertaken as part of the environmental assessment process as the Urban Centre Water Servicing E.A. Addendum Cultural Heritage Report (A.S.I., 2024) identified it as a potential cultural heritage landscape with anticipated direct adverse impacts upon the agricultural fields from the construction of two water storage reservoirs. Five potential reservoir sites were initially chosen but has been shortlisted to two sites on the subject property (Potential Reservoir Site 1 and 2). As such, a C.H.E.R. was recommended during the Environmental Assessment phase to determine if the property has Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (C.H.V.I.). This report satisfied that recommendation.

This C.H.E.R. includes an evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of the property as determined by the criteria in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This evaluation determined that the property does not have design and physical, historical and associative, and contextual value.

The following recommendations are proposed:

- This C.H.E.R. should be submitted by the proponent to heritage planning staff at the Town of Erin, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other interested stakeholders for review.



Report Accessibility Features

This report has been formatted to meet the Information and Communications Standards under the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005* (A.O.D.A.). Features of this report which enhance accessibility include: headings, font size and colour, alternative text provided for images, and the use of periods within acronyms. Given this is a technical report, there may be instances where additional accommodation is required in order for readers to access the report's information. If additional accommodation is required, please contact Annie Veilleux, Manager of the Cultural Heritage Division at Archaeological Services Inc., by email at aveilleux@asiheritage.ca or by phone 416-966-1069 ext. 255.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P., Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager - Environmental Assessments, Cultural Heritage Division
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- **Project Manager:** John Sleath, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Field Review:** Michael Wilcox, P.h.D., Historian - Cultural Heritage Division
- **Report Production:** Michael Wilcox
- **Graphics Production:** Robin Latour, B.A., M.Phil., Archaeologist, Geomatics Specialist - Operations Division
- **Report Reviewer(s):** John Sleath and Lindsay Graves

For further information on the Qualified Persons involved in this report see Appendix A.



Glossary

Built Heritage Resource (B.H.R.)

Definition: "...a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 40).

Cultural Heritage Landscape (C.H.L.)

Definition: "...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 Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association"(Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 41).

Significant

Definition: With regard to cultural heritage and archaeology resources, significant means "resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act*" (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024, p. 52).



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1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Ainley Group to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (C.H.E.R.) for the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road in the Town of Erin, Ontario (Figure 1). The C.H.E.R. is being undertaken as part of the Urban Centre Water Servicing Environmental Assessment (E.A.) Addendum. The property consists of a residence, garage, mature treelines, and agricultural fields. The property does not have any known heritage recognition. The property requires a C.H.E.R. to be undertaken as part of the environmental assessment process as the Urban Centre Water Servicing E.A. Addendum Cultural Heritage Report (A.S.I., 2024) identified it as a potential cultural heritage landscape with anticipated direct adverse impacts upon the agricultural fields from the construction of water storage reservoirs. Five potential reservoir sites were initially chosen but has been shortlisted to two sites on the subject property (Potential Reservoir Site 1 and 2) (see Figure 38 in Appendix B). As such, a C.H.E.R. was recommended during the E.A. phase to determine if the property has Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (C.H.V.I.). This report satisfied that recommendation.



Figure 1: Location of the subject property in the Town of Erin. Source: (c) Open Street Map contributors, Creative Commons n.d.

1.1 Project Overview

The Urban Centre Water Servicing E.A. Addendum involves water infrastructure upgrades within the Town of Erin and includes the site selection for a new booster pumping station in the community of Erin and technology selection for water storage and site selection for water storage for the community of Hillsburgh. The potential reservoir sites on the subject property are identified in Figure 38 of Appendix B of this report.

1.2 Legislation and Policy Context

Pursuant to the *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ministry of the Environment 1990), applicable infrastructure projects are subject to heritage assessment and/or evaluation to identify built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and to determine related impacts on identified heritage properties (Ministry of Transportation, 2007). Infrastructure projects have the potential to

impact built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in a variety of ways such as loss or displacement of resources through removal or demolition and the disruption of resources by introducing physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the resources and/or their setting.

The analysis used throughout the cultural heritage evaluation process addresses built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes under other various pieces of legislation and their supporting guidelines. These policies form the broad context which frame this assessment, and are included as relevant to this undertaking based on professional opinion and with regard for best practices:

- *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ministry of the Environment, 1990);
- *Provincial Policy Statement* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2024);
- *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, [as Amended in 2023], 1990); and
- *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006).

1.3 Approach to Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports

The scope of this C.H.E.R. is guided by the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2006).

Generally, C.H.E.R.s include the following components:

- A general description of the history of the subject property as well as detailed historical summaries of property ownership and building(s) development;
- A description of the cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources that are under evaluation in this report;



- Representative photographs of the exterior and interior of a building or structure, and character-defining architectural details;
- A cultural heritage evaluation guided by the *Ontario Heritage Act* criteria;
- A list of heritage attributes, if applicable;
- Historical mapping, photographs; and
- A location plan.

Using background information and data collected during the site visits, the property is evaluated using criteria contained within Ontario Regulation 9/06. The criteria require a full understanding, given the resources available, of the history, design and associations of all cultural heritage resources of the property. The criteria contained within Ontario Regulation 9/06 requires a consideration of the community context.

2.0 Engagement

The following section outlines the consultation that was undertaken to gather and review information about the subject property.

2.1 Relevant Agencies/Stakeholders Engaged and/or Consulted

The following stakeholders were contacted with inquiries regarding the heritage status and for information concerning the subject property and any additional adjacent built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes:

- Planning Department, Town of Erin (email communication 11 February, 26 May 2025). Email correspondence requested further information about the subject property. A response on 28 May 2025 confirmed the subject property and adjacent properties were not included on the Municipal Heritage Register.
- The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (M.C.M.) (email communication 11 and 12 February 2025). Email correspondence



confirmed that there are no properties designated by the Minister and no known Provincial Heritage Properties within or adjacent to the study area.

- The Ontario Heritage Trust (O.H.T.) (email communication 11 and 20 February 2025). A response indicated that there are no O.H.T. conservation easements, plaques, or Trust-owned properties within the study area.
- Karen Wagner, Archivist, Wellington County Museum and Archives (W.C.M.A.) (email communication 3 and 4 March 2025). Email correspondence requested further information about the subject property or its owners. A response provided information on how to navigate the searchable functions on the W.C.M.A. website and noted that the Archives is also a repository for tax assessment rolls, local newspapers, and history books that may yield further information about the subject property.

2.2 Agency Review

The draft report was submitted to the Town of Erin and the M.C.M. for review and comment. Feedback from M.C.M. received 20 January 2026 was incorporated into this report as appropriate. No comments were received from the Town of Erin. The final will be submitted to the Town of Erin and the M.C.M. for their information.

2.3 Community Engagement

Stakeholder consultation was performed as part of the 2020 *Erin Urban Centre Water Servicing Schedule B Class Environmental Assessment* (E.A.) completed by Triton Engineering Services (Triton Engineering Services Limited, 2020).

Consultation included a notice of commencement sent in early 2015 to upper and lower tier municipalities, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, among other government agencies and stakeholders with an interest in the project. An online Public Information Centre (P.I.C.) was also held from January 20 to February 7, 2020, which included a request for



comments. No responses were received relating to built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, or the cultural heritage assessment. A full record of stakeholder consultation can be found in the *Town of Erin Urban Water Servicing Schedule B Class E.A.* (Triton Engineering Services Limited, 2020).

3.0 Description of the Property

The following section provides a description of the subject property.

3.1 Existing Conditions

The property at 5952 Trafalgar Road consists of a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century brick residence, a garage, mixed trees surrounding the residence, open grass areas, two rows of trees adjacent to a gravel driveway, and agricultural fields (Figure 2). More details are provided in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 below.

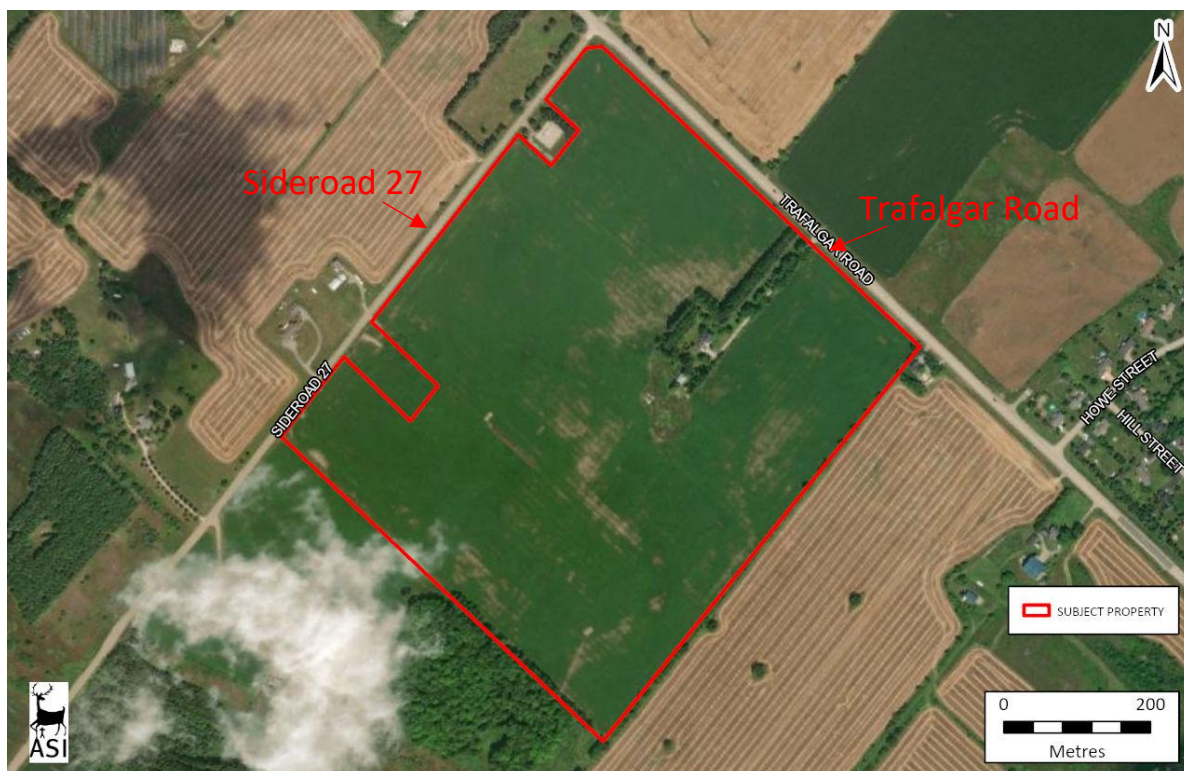


Figure 2: Aerial image of the subject property (Google Maps)

3.2 Heritage Recognitions

The property at 5952 Trafalgar Road is not recognized as a known or potential heritage property by the municipal, provincial, or federal government.

3.3 Adjacent Lands

The property at 5916 Trafalgar Road is identified as a Non-Designated Property on the Erin Heritage Register and is located south of, but adjacent to, the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road. The Huxley Cemetery at the northwest corner of Trafalgar Road and Side Road 27 is also identified as a Non-Designated Property on the Erin Heritage Register and is located on the north side of Side Road 27, north of, but adjacent to, 5952 Trafalgar Road (Town of Erin, 2024).

4.0 Research

This section provides: the results of primary and secondary research; a discussion of historical or associative value; a discussion of physical and design value; a discussion of contextual value; and results of comparative analysis.

4.1 List of Key Sources and Site Visit Information

The following section describes the sources consulted and research activities undertaken for this report.

4.1.1 Key Sources

Background historical research, which includes consulting primary and secondary source documents, photos, and historic mapping, was undertaken to identify early settlement patterns and broad agents or themes of change in the subject property. In addition, online historical research was undertaken through the websites of the following libraries and archives to build upon information gleaned from other primary and secondary materials:

- Library and Archives Canada;



- Archives of Ontario;
- Wellington County Library, Hillsburgh Branch; and
- Wellington County Museum and Archives.

Available federal, provincial, and municipal heritage inventories and databases were also consulted to obtain information about the property. These included:

- The Town of Erin Heritage Register (Town of Erin, 2024);
- The *Ontario Heritage Act Register* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.b);
- The *Places of Worship Inventory* (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.c);
- The inventory of Ontario Heritage Trust easements (Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.a);
- The Ontario Heritage Trust's *An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario*: a PDF of Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques and their locations (Ontario Heritage Trust, 2023);
- Parks Canada's *Directory of Federal Heritage Designations*, an on-line database that identifies National Historic Sites, National Historic Events, National Historic People, Heritage Railway Stations, Federal Heritage Buildings, and Heritage Lighthouses (Parks Canada, n.d.b); and
- Parks Canada's *Historic Places* website, an on-line register that provides information on historic places recognized for their heritage value at all government levels (Parks Canada, n.d.a).

Previous consultant reports associated with known and potential built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources within and/or adjacent and/or in the vicinity of the subject property in the Town of Erin, Ontario included the following:

- Urban Centre Water Servicing E.A. Addendum - Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions (A.S.I., 2024); and
- Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5916 Trafalgar Road North (A.S.I., 2021).

A full list of references consulted can be found in Section 7.0 of this document.



4.1.2 Site Visit

A site visit to the subject property was conducted on 19 February 2025 by Michael Wilcox of Archaeological Services Inc (A.S.I.). The site visit included photographic documentation of the property and surrounding area. No interior access to any structures was requested, so views were limited to the exterior of the residence, garage, and other landscape features.

4.2 Discussion of Historical or Associative Value

Historically, the study area was located within the Township of Erin north of the Village of Hillsburgh.

4.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (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 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., 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 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is interpreted by archaeologists to be indicative of increased social organization and the investment of labour into social infrastructure (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).



Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), larger settlement sites focused on horticulture begin to dominate the archaeological record. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., archaeological research focusing on these horticultural societies note that this episodic community dispersal was no longer practised and these populations now occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of these First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. Other First Nation communities continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest available resources across landscapes they returned to seasonally/annually.



By 1600 C.E., the Confederation of Nations were encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries in Simcoe County. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists.

By the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to their dispersal from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabe Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabe Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations. Peace was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Haudenosaunee delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabe Nations. This agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe nations is referred to as the Dish with One Spoon.

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 of the Credit as the owners of the lands

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 nations - the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and 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.



between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The arrival of European trade goods in the sixteenth century, Europeans themselves in the seventeenth century, and increasing settlement efforts in the eighteenth century all significantly impacted traditional ways of life in Southern Ontario. Over time, war and disease contributed to death, dispersion, and displacement of many Indigenous peoples across the region. The Euro-Canadian population grew in both numbers and power through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and treaties between colonial administrators and First Nations representatives began to be negotiated.

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

4.2.2 Township of Erin

The land within Erin Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, and the first Euro-Canadian 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; Erin Centennial Committee, 1967; McMillan, 1974; Rayburn, 1997; Smith, 1846).

The first school in the township was opened at the village of Ballinafad in 1825 and church services were held there until 1842, when a Methodist church was built. Also 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 & Mika, 1977). The first post office in the Township was the Ballinafad Post Office which opened in 1832 (Town of Erin, n.d.).

The population of Erin Township grew rapidly and had reached 981 by 1835 and, by 1850, had increased to 3035 (Mika & Mika, 1977). Erin Township was initially part of the District of Wellington. In 1850 and 1851, it fell under the jurisdiction of the Waterloo County Council and then, in 1852, Erin Township was governed by the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey. Erin Township became part of the County of Wellington when the County was formed in 1854 (Mika & Mika, 1977). The swift growth and development of the Township is due in large part to the many milling operations established along the Credit River, including a milling operation in Hillsburgh operated by Toronto distillers Gooderham and Worts (Town of Erin, n.d.).

The Credit Valley Railway was completed through the Township, linking Cataract and Elora, in 1879. Two passenger trains in each direction operated on the line daily and, by 1881, freight was being carried on the line as well. Hillsburgh potatoes began to be shipped on the line to Toronto and soon became well known world-wide. At their height, 3,000 bags of Hillsburgh potatoes were shipped on the evening train. With the growing popularity of personal automobiles for travel and commercial trucking in the early twentieth century, passenger service on the line was discontinued in 1958 and the line through the Township was abandoned in 1987. Erin Village amalgamated with the Township of Erin in 1998 to create the Town of Erin, which in 2021 had a population of nearly 12,000 (Boles, 2019; Statistics Canada, 2021; Town of Erin, n.d.).

4.2.3 Village of Hillsburgh

The first settler in this region was Nathaniel Rozell, who, in 1820, 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 (Erin Centennial Committee, 1967; McMillan, 1974). The village was not founded until the 1840s,



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

Hillsburgh incorporated as a Police Village in 1899. In the early twentieth century, Hillsburgh potatoes became well known around the world, shipping as many as 3,000 bags per day; they remain an important local industry supplying potato chip plants and private customers (Gray, n.d.). Over the course of the twentieth century, the village was a hub for the agricultural population that surrounded it. The village had many milling operations, a post office, a Town Hall, newspaper, and other amenities and shops typical of a small rural village, such as hotels, school, bank, tailor shop, butcher shop, barber, drug store, tannery, harness shop, carriage works, blacksmith shops, and a livery. A furniture factory became a leading industry in the community in the latter half of the twentieth century (Gray, n.d.). Hillsburgh amalgamated with the Township of Erin in 1998 and is now part of the Town of Erin.

4.2.4 Historical Chronology and Setting of the Subject Property

The following provides a brief overview of the historical chronology of the subject property. It includes a history of the people who lived on or owned the



property, as provided in available sources, as well as a mapping review. It is based on a variety of primary and secondary source materials, including maps, abstract indexes, and census returns.

The crown patent for the subject property, located on Lot 27, Concession 7 of the former Township of Erin, was allocated to Samuel Ryckman in June 1822. Ryckman was a land surveyor who was responsible for laying out both Eramosa and Nassagaweya Townships (Erin Centennial Committee, 1967). He likely acquired a vast landholding and quickly sold the property, then 200 acres, to Daniel O'Reilly in October 1822. O'Reilly sold the property to James Campbell in 1827, and in 1834, he sold it to John Campbell, who then sold it to James McLaren in 1838 (O.L.R.A., n.d.). No information was uncovered about these people, and it is not known if they ever resided on the subject property.

McLaren divided the property into two halves in 1861, selling the northeasterly half (100 acres) to Archibald Taylor that same year (O.L.R.A., n.d.). Taylor was born in 1831 on the Isle of Islay, Argyll and Bute, Scotland. Many immigrants from this area of Scotland came to settle along the 5th to 9th concessions of Erin Township, so it is likely that Taylor knew others in the vicinity (Gray, n.d.). The 1861 Tremaine Map (Figure 3) depicts Archibald Taylor as the owner of Lot 27, Concession 7. While no residence (or structure of any kind) is depicted on the property, this should not be understood to mean that no structures were extant at this time; rather, no structures appear on any rural properties on this map except schools, inns, and mills. Taylor and his family did indeed reside on the property at this time. The 1861 census notes that Archibald Taylor (listed as Tailer) was a 27-year-old farmer, born in Scotland, and married to 25-year-old Janet (listed as Jennet) Tailer, who was also born in Scotland. Both were members of the Free Church. A 17-year-old servant named John Stanley, a 74-year-old labourer named Archibald Tailer Senior, and a 14-year-old servant named Mary McDonald also resided with them in a single-storey log house on the property (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

The 1867 Wellington County Directory and Gazetteer notes that Taylor was residing on the subject property (Irwin and Burnham, 1867). The 1871 census



notes that Archibald Taylor was a 38-year-old storekeeper, still married to Janet, and now with four children aged 2 to 9. All family members now identified as Baptists. A 23-year-old clerk named John Carmichael also resided with them. Although listed as a storekeeper, it seems plausible that Archibald Taylor also farmed the 150 acres of land he owned on Lot 27, Concession 7, because 130 acres was deemed “improved”, 25 acres in pasture, and 3 acres in gardens and orchards. Additionally, he owned a house, two barns or stables, a carriage or sleigh, two cars, wagons, or sleds, and a horse rake. The farm yielded wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and hay. Taylor also owned two horses over three years old, two colts or fillies, two milch cows, 11 other horned cattle, 10 sheep, and 16 pigs. The family produced 450 pounds of butter, 120 pounds of wool, and 40 cords of firewood (Library and Archives Canada, 1871).

Archibald and Janet Taylor sold the property to Andrew McLaren in 1873; they may have remained tenants until they bought it back from him in 1876, or they may have moved into the village, as they purchased Lot DD in Hillsburgh in April 1874, and continued to own that property until 1891 (O.L.R.A., n.d.; Wellington County Museum and Archives, n.d.). Janet Taylor died in 1888 while Archibald died in 1900, and both are buried at the Huxley Cemetery in Hillsburgh (Find A Grave, 2017a).

The 1877 Historical Atlas (Figure 4) depicts a residence on the subject property, still owned by Taylor, adjacent to Trafalgar Road. This suggests that the extant residence on the property was built at a later date, as it is located at the end of a long driveway, well west of the roadway. No other built features are shown on the map. Taylor also owned what appear to be rural-agricultural properties to the east and southeast of the subject property. When combined with the fact that he also owned a residence in the village of Hillsburgh, it suggests that he had some degree of wealth.

In 1878, the Taylors sold the subject property to Peter Awrey for \$3,000. However, Awrey sold the property to John Hurd the following year (O.L.R.A., n.d.). The 1881 census identifies Hurd as a widowed farmer, aged 62, residing on the subject property with three of his four sons: John Jr., William, and Thomas,



all of whom were also listed as farmers. All the Hurds were of English background and members of the Church of England (Library and Archives Canada, 1881). John Hurd died in 1881 and left the property to his four sons. Thomas and George Hurd quit claimed on the property in 1889, and William sold his share to John Hurd Jr. that same year. As of April 1891, when the census was undertaken, John (1851-1927) and his wife Harriet (1859-1937) continued to reside on the subject property, living in a one-storey wood house with their infant daughter Dora and a 16-year-old labourer named James Sprout (Library and Archives Canada, 1891). The Hurds remained the owners until July 1891 when they sold the subject property to Daniel McMillan (O.L.R.A., n.d.).

Prior to his move to the subject property, the 1891 census identifies McMillan as a 52-year-old farmer of Scottish background who was married to 47-year-old Elizabeth, and with four children between the ages of 13 and 21 (Library and Archives Canada, 1891). Daniel McMillan (1839-1913) married Elizabeth Tolton (1844-1917) in 1869. They lived elsewhere in Wellington County prior to their arrival on the subject property. The 1901 census lists Daniel McMillan as the occupant of the subject property, listed as 100 acres, residing with his wife and with two daughters, one of whom was a teacher, in a brick residence with 12 rooms (Library and Archives Canada, 1901). The 1906 Historical Atlas (Figure 5) depicts McMillan as the owner of the 100-acre property, and with a residence at the end of a long straight driveway extending west from Trafalgar Road. Given the location on the map combined with the architectural style of the house coinciding with this period, this is very likely the extant residence on the subject property, suggesting it was built under McMillan's ownership between 1891 and 1901.

According to the Erin Centennial History, a white brick hotel in Brisbane – south of Hillsburgh – burnt down around the turn of the century. Several large panelled doors remained undamaged in the fire, and were used by McMillan in his house (Erin Centennial Committee, 1967).

Daniel and Elizabeth McMillan's farm property had many different types of livestock. In anticipation of selling the property, in October 1906, McMillan held



an auction sale for his pedigreed stock, various implements, and other farm-related items. According to the *Orangeville Banner*, the stock included “several valuable pedigreed Shorthorns, some bulls, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry and a number of farm implements” (Orangeville Banner, 1906).

McMillan and his wife sold the property to Richard Harkness in 1906 for \$7,000 (O.L.R.A., n.d.). An Orangeville newspaper called *The Sun* remarked on the sale, noting that the “farm is a good one and the residence on it one of the finest in the township” (The Sun, 1906). At some point thereafter, the Harkness’ named the property Caribou Farm (Orangeville Banner, 1920). In September 1907, the house was “the scene of a very happy event” in the form of a wedding for Richard and Elizabeth Harkness’ daughter Mildred (Orangeville Banner, 1907). In October 1920, a second wedding occurred at the farm when Letitia Harkness married Albert McBride (Orangeville Banner, 1920).

The 1911 census identifies Richard Harkness as a 59-year-old farmer, married to 54-year-old Elizabeth, and with one son and two daughters residing with them (Library and Archives Canada, 1911). The 1921 census continues to note that Richard was a farmer, married to Elizabeth, and the owner of a brick house with six rooms. A 21-year-old “hired hand” with the surname Barbour resided with them (Libraries and Archives Canada, 1921).

Richard Harkness (1851-1928) was born in Caledon Township but moved to Erin Township after his marriage to Elizabeth Lang (1857-1946) in 1878. They were members of the United Church, and Richard was a known Liberal in politics. Upon his death, the *Orangeville Banner* recounted that he was “a well-known resident of Hillsburgh” who died shortly after celebrating 50 years of marriage (Orangeville Banner, 1928). The couple are buried in Huxley Cemetery in Hillsburgh (Find A Grave, 2017b).

Harkness and his wife sold the property to their son James R. Harkness in 1921 for \$9,000 (O.L.R.A., n.d.). According to the 1931 census, James Harkness was a 51-year-old farmer, married to Annie Harkness, a home maker, and the couple had one 17-year-old son. All were of Irish background and members of the



United Church (Library and Archives Canada, 1931). They resided in a brick house, which is the one still extant on the subject property. The 1937 topographic map (Figure 6) depicts the property in a rural-agricultural context northwest of the village of Hillsburgh. The property features a long driveway with trees on the north side, culminating in a residence with a large barn in behind (to the west). The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 7) continues to depict the subject property in a rural-agricultural context. A long tree-lined driveway connects Trafalgar Road to the residence, which has a barn (and possibly a silo) to the west and which is surrounded by distinct fields.

James Harkness ultimately sold the property to Edward R. Barbour in 1959 for \$20,000 (O.L.R.A., n.d.). Based on newspaper reports from the 1960s, it appears that Barbour resided in Toronto where he worked for James Richardson and Sons Brokers but used the house and property for weekend visits.

Barbour sold the property to Donald and Shirley Smith in 1969. In 1979, Ontario Hydro installed a small facility on the south side of Sideroad 27, which is the more northern of the two jut outs on the north boundary of the subject property. The Smiths sold the property to Bruno Will in 1980 (O.L.R.A., n.d.). Will, an immigrant from Germany and a physician, took over the farm. He managed both a medical practice in Erin Township and the “cow-calf and feed crop farm” he resided on (The Globe and Mail, 2019). The 1994 topographic map (Figure 8) shows the farm in a rural-agricultural setting on the outskirts of Hillsburgh. A barn and silo are depicted to the west of the residence. Will likely remained the owner until at least the mid-1990s (O.L.R.A., n.d.).



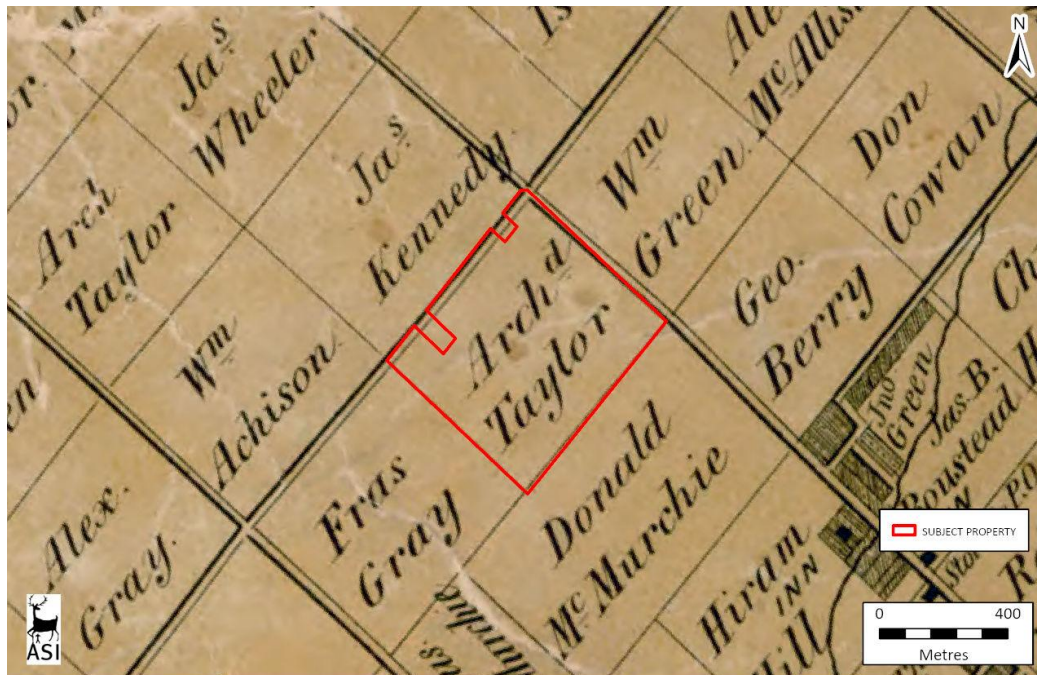


Figure 3: The location of the subject property overlaid on the 1861 Tremaine's *Map of the County of Wellington* (Tremaine, 1861)

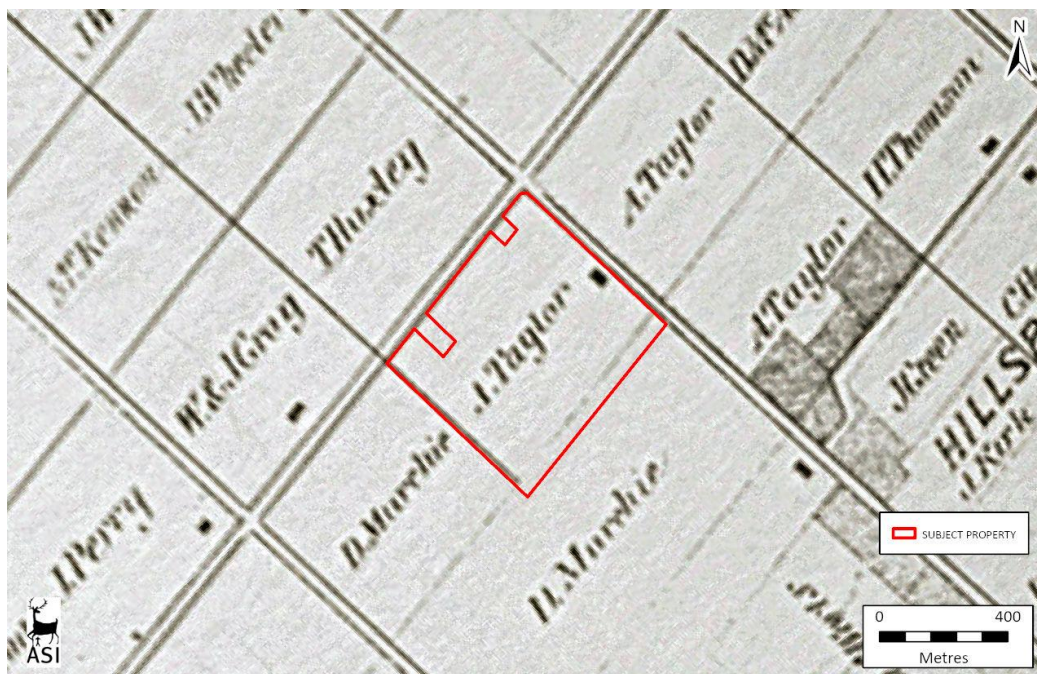


Figure 4: The location of the subject property overlaid on the 1877 Illustrated *Historical Atlas of the Counties of Waterloo and Wellington* (Walker and Miles, 1877)

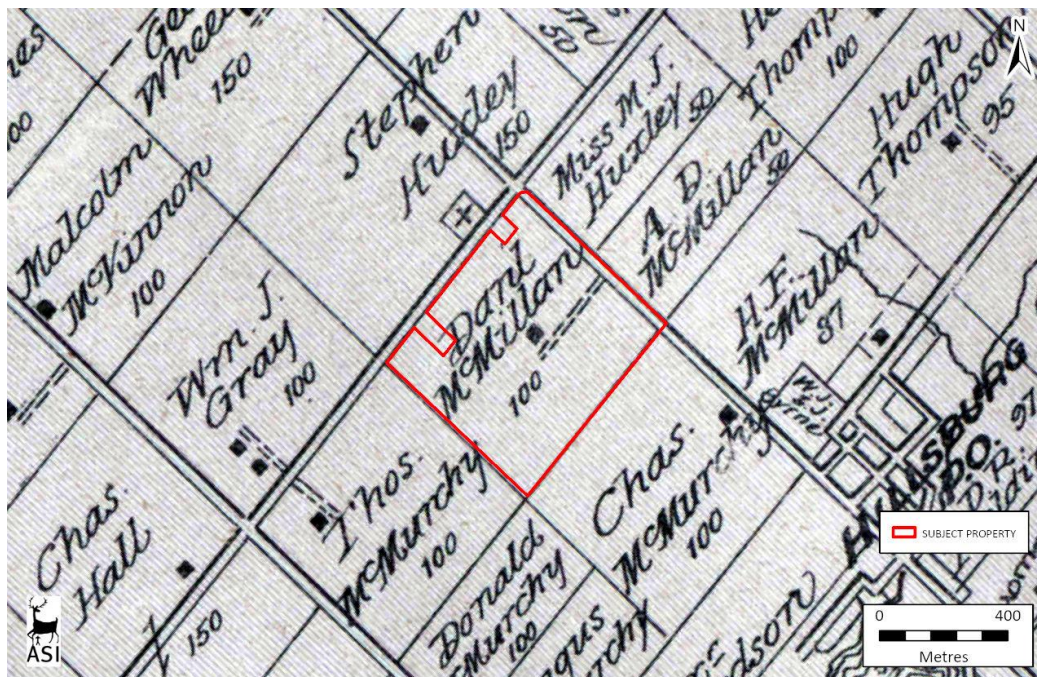


Figure 5: The location of the subject property overlaid on the 1906 Historical Atlas of Wellington County (Historical Atlas Publishing Co., 1906)



Figure 6: The location of the subject property overlaid on a 1937 topographic map (Department of National Defence, 1937)



Figure 7: The location of the subject property overlaid on a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954)

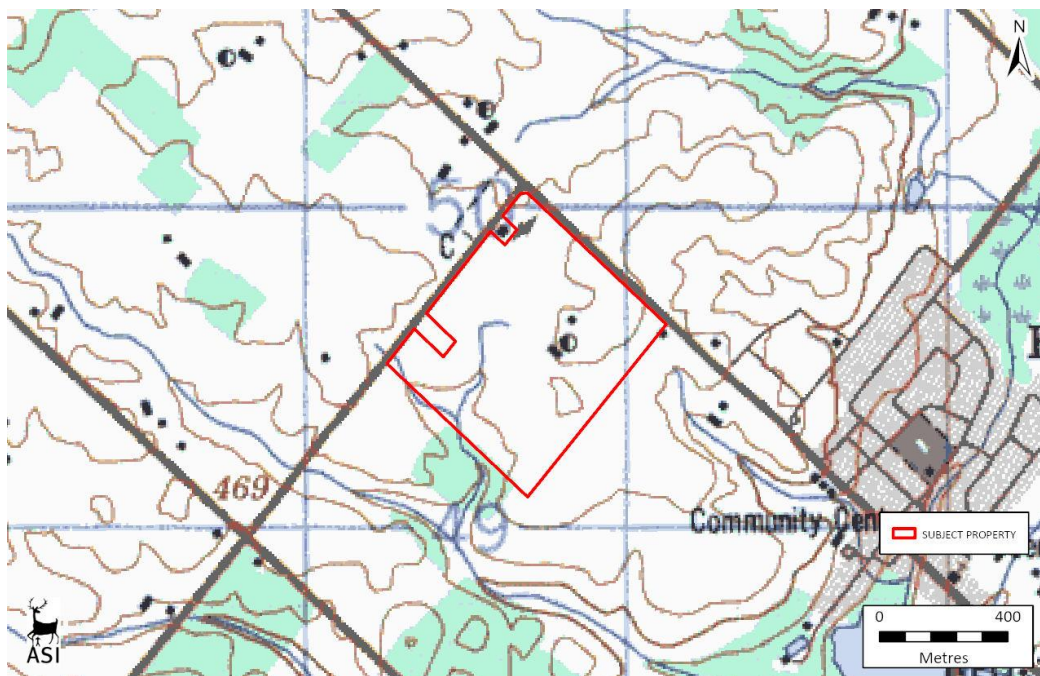


Figure 8: The location of the subject property overlaid on a 1994 topographic map, Orangeville sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1994).

4.3 Discussion of Physical and Design Value

The following discusses the physical and design value of the subject property.

4.3.1 Physical Characteristics

The property at 5952 Trafalgar Road consists of a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century brick residence, a garage, mixed trees surrounding the residence, open grass areas, two rows of trees adjacent to a gravel driveway, and agricultural fields.

Residence

The original portion of the residence on the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road was constructed between 1891 and 1901 and a board and batten wing and garage extension were added on the rear (west) side of the house at an unknown date. The original residence is a two-and-a-half storey brick structure built in a vernacular adaptation of the Italianate architectural style. This portion of the house is rectangular in shape and is constructed of red brick with what may be limestone quoins accentuating the corners. The house appears to be sitting atop either a stone block or concrete block foundation. It features a front gabled roof with new vinyl siding on the top storey of the east elevation. There are two chimneys: the first is located on the south elevation and features original brick below the roof line and newer brick above the roofline; the second is on the west elevation and appears to be a later addition, with two different sets of brick below and above the roofline, both of which are distinct from the original brick of the residence. Another chimney was likely located in the middle of the western elevation but was likely decommissioned and the portion above the roofline removed at the same time as when the rear addition was added, as the chimney has been overlaid with board and batten that matches the rear wing and garage.

There are two original entrances on the south elevation: one below the balcony toward the east end, which features a transom, and which is likely a modern replacement; and another toward the west end, with an arched concrete or



limestone voussoir. Another door, which also appears to be a modern replacement, allows access from the second floor to the exterior balcony, which is located at the southeast corner of the residence. The balcony features decorative wood trim work, painted blue as well as a wood balustrade. There are a variety of different window shapes and sizes around the house, with concrete or limestone voussoirs on top and sills below. All windows appear to be located in their original locations on the first and second storeys, as well as on the peaked half-storey of the western gabled end. However, most windows are one-over-one and appear to be modern replacements.² One window on the east elevation features a rounded arch with an arched concrete or limestone voussoir with a keystone and appears to be located between the first and second stories. The window on the half storey of the eastern gabled end appears to be new and possibly replaced a former smaller window in this location. The rear addition of the house features a board and batten porch and two-car garage. This addition provides access to a wood deck on the north elevation (Figure 9 to Figure 16).

Garage

The garage on the subject property, which likely dates to the 1990s, is rectangular in shape and is made with vinyl or aluminum siding. It features a side gable roof, a common door and two large garage-style doors on the south elevation, and two windows on the east elevation (Figure 17).

Property

The entrance driveway is a long, straight gravel path lined with mature trees on both sides. The driveway is oriented east-west and terminates at the garage past the parking area southwest of the residence. Besides the treelines lining the driveway, there is a secondary treeline with coniferous trees running parallel with the driveway to the north. This treeline then extends in a rectangular

² More information about the windows and doors could be determined via access to the interior during a site visit.

manner around the residence, acting as a windbreak and a physical boundary between the residence/yard and the surrounding agricultural fields. The yard immediately surrounding the residence features mixed vegetation, trees, and open areas, as well as a parking area. The vast majority of the property consists of agricultural fields on rolling topography (Figure 18 to Figure 28).

4.3.2 Building Evolution and Alterations

The original two-and-a-half storey brick residence was constructed between 1891 and 1901. A board and batten wing and garage extension were added on the rear (west) side of the house at an unknown date. Other alterations include the addition of one-over-one windows on the first and second storeys, a new gable window in the east elevation, modern doors, and new vinyl siding in the gable on the east elevation.

4.3.3 Building Style

The residence on the subject property is a vernacular adaptation of the Italianate architectural style. The Italianate style's origins lie in the rural Italian architecture of the Renaissance and urban palazzos of that era. It was introduced to Canada through publications like *The Canada Farmer* (1865) and dates to the 1860-1900 period in Ontario. In general, it is a highly decorated style, with features like windows exaggerated by repetitive, ornate detailing. In terms of form, Italianate houses often feature one-to-two storey massing with low-pitched hipped roofs, and square or L-shaped plans. In terms of the materials of construction, Italianate houses generally feature a stone foundation, brick or wood frame construction, and stucco, brick, stone, or clapboard exterior finish. In terms of detailing, features associated with the Italianate style include tall, narrow, round-headed windows with ornate window hoods, pedimented projecting frontispieces, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, ornate cornice brackets, deep projecting eaves, dichromatic effects around windows and at corners, tall chimneys, and bay windows.

The residence on the subject property includes some of the common characteristics of the Italianate style, including brick construction, dichromatic effects, and tall chimneys.

4.3.4 Existing Conditions Photographs



Figure 9: South elevation (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 10: East elevation (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 11: North elevation (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 12: West elevation (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 13: Entrance and balcony on south elevation, looking north (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 14: Quoining at the corner of the north and east elevations (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 15: Lintel and sill on the east elevation (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 16: Addition on west elevation, looking north (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 17: Garage to the west of the residence, looking northwest (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 18: Driveway, looking west from Trafalgar Road (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 19: Treelined driveway between residence and garage, looking east (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 20: Treelines adjacent to the driveway, looking east from the east side of the residence (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 21: Trees and low-lying vegetation in front of the residence, looking northwest (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 22: Treeline north of the residence, looking northwest (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 23: Mature trees west of the residence, looking west (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 24: Looking southwest from Trafalgar Road to trees in front of and surrounding the residence on the subject property (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 25: Looking southwest from the western end of the driveway (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 26: Looking southeast from the western end of the driveway (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 27: Looking south from Sideroad 27 to treeline lining the driveway of the subject property (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 28: Looking southeast from northwest corner of the subject property (A.S.I., 2025)

4.4 Discussion of Contextual Value

The following section discusses the contextual value of the subject property.

4.4.1 Setting and Character of the Property and Surroundings

The area surrounding the subject property is generally rural and agricultural in character. To the east and north are farmlands and rural-residential properties on rolling topography; to the west is a mix of forested lands and agricultural fields; and to the south is formerly agricultural fields now being prepared for a residential subdivision. In terms of specific markers on the landscape surrounding the subject property, there is the Huxley Cemetery at the northwest corner of Trafalgar Road and Sideroad 27 and a hydro facility on the south side of Sideroad 27 west of Trafalgar Road (Figure 29 to Figure 34).



Figure 29: Looking south along Trafalgar Road from driveway of subject property (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 30: Looking north along Trafalgar Road from driveway of subject property (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 31: Looking east from driveway of subject property (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 32: Looking south from Sideroad 27 to fence along western boundary of the subject property (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 33: Huxley Cemetery north of the subject property, looking northeast from Sideroad 27 (A.S.I., 2025)



Figure 34: Electrical facility surrounded by trees on south side of Sideroad 27 (A.S.I., 2025)

4.4.2 Community Landmark

The subject property is not considered to be a landmark within the local context. The residence on the property is screened by trees and vegetation, making it largely unseeable to passing motorists and/or other users along Trafalgar Road and/or Sideroad 27. Further, the agricultural fields on the property are indistinguishable from other farmscapes in the vicinity. Finally, it is not considered to be a landmark as it has not been flagged on any heritage inventories.

4.5 Comparative Analysis

An analysis of the Town of Erin's Heritage Register (Town of Erin, 2024) was conducted to identify comparable buildings and properties for the purposes of establishing a comparative context for evaluating 5952 Trafalgar Road. Note that there are Italianate houses in the nearby community of Hillsburgh (including 12 Orangeville Street, 63A Trafalgar Road, and 132 Trafalgar Road) which have been listed or have notices of the intention to designate. These were not chosen because they are located in a village setting. Instead, three rural-

agricultural properties with Italianate residences have been chosen for comparative purposes.

4.5.1 5192 Third Line

The residence at 5192 Third Line, identified as a non-designated (Listed) property on the Erin Heritage Register, is an Italianate farmhouse built circa 1900 (Figure 35). It is a two-and-a-half storey stone residence with a hipped roof and features decorative limestone quoining, lintels, and sills, double brackets on a wide eave, a belvedere, as well as “very ornate woodwork surrounding the balcony”. The residence features matching fenestration on the first and second stories, as well as a large chimney (Town of Erin, 2024). The residence is surrounded by mature trees, an old wood barn, open spaces, treelines, and agricultural fields.



Figure 35: The residence at 5192 Third Line (Google Streetview, 2021)

4.5.2 9467 Erin-Garafraxa Townline

The residence at 9467 Erin-Garafraxa Townline, identified as a non-designated (Listed) property on the Erin Heritage Register, is an Italianate farmhouse built in 1890 (Figure 36). It is a two-storey red brick residence and features decorative quoining, voussoirs, and brackets on a wide eave. A large verandah is located on the front elevation. The residence features matching fenestration on the first and second storeys, as well as a large brick chimney (Town of Erin, 2024). The residence is surrounded by mature trees, several outbuildings, and agricultural fields. The property is the location of the Elliott Tree Farm and the Maple Syrup Museum of Ontario.



Figure 36: The residence at 9467 Erin-Garafraxa Townline (Town of Erin, 2024)

4.5.3 5276 Wellington Road 125

The residence at 5276 Wellington Road 125, identified as a non-designated (Listed) property on the Erin Heritage Register, is an Italianate farmhouse built in 1890 (Figure 37). It is a two-storey red brick residence with a hipped roof and features quoining, fretwork, and lintels with keystones, as well as decorative brackets on a wide eave. A large verandah spans part of the west (front) and south elevations. An old wood barn is located behind the residence and is surrounded by trees and agricultural fields. According to the Heritage Register, it is a “nice example” of the Italianate style and features “plenty of accents” (Town of Erin, 2024).



Figure 37: The residence at 5276 Wellington Road 125 (Google Streetview, 2019)

4.5.4 Summary

Built between 1891 and 1901, the residence on the subject property at 5952 Trafalgar Road was erected during the same time period as the comparative residential dwellings. The three comparative examples present an understanding of typical building practices for Italianate residences in the Town of Erin during the late nineteenth century. While the residence on the subject

property features some elements of the Italianate style, it is not a fine example in the local context. It lacks many of the emblematic features of the Italianate style, such as ornate detailing, a low-pitched hipped roof, tall and narrow round-headed windows with decorative window hoods, pedimented projecting frontispieces, and deep projecting eaves with brackets.

5.0 Heritage Evaluation

The evaluation of the subject property at 5952 Trafalgar Road using the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 is presented in the following section. The following evaluation has been prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values in the Town of Erin.

5.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

The following is an evaluation of the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road using Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The residence on the subject property, constructed between 1891 and 1901, is a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century vernacular Italianate farmhouse in the Town of Erin. Its general form, massing, and materials reflect some of the characteristics of the Italianate architectural style, as does the dichromatic effect of the red brick and limestone quoining, the double corner balcony, and the tall chimneys. However, the lack of decorative details stands in stark contrast with the residences exhibited in other Italianate examples in the Town of Erin, including tall, narrow, round-headed windows with ornate window hoods, pedimented projecting frontispieces, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, ornate cornice brackets, and deep



projecting eaves. When combined with the rear addition to the residence, it is not a finely executed representative example, nor an early, rare, or unique example, of the Italianate style in the local context. In terms of the property more broadly as an expression of an agricultural landscape or complex, it is not representative of a nineteenth-century farm in the Town of Erin as there are no barns, outbuildings, or circulation routes.

2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The construction of the residence is typical of its period of construction and the detailing is comparatively weaker than other Italianate residences in rural-agricultural settings in the Town of Erin.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The residence on the subject property does not retain any elements or features that exhibit a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The property at 5952 Trafalgar Road has an association with Archibald Taylor, John Hurd, John Hurd Junior, Daniel McMillan, Richard Harkness, and James Harkness, all of whom owned the property for significant periods of time in the nineteenth and twentieth century. However, the significance of all these men could not be substantively evidenced. While they all seemed to



be productive local farmers and one census return notes that Taylor was a merchant, this does not necessarily demonstrate that their contributions in these contexts were significant in a way atypical of the period. Additionally, while McMillan erected and resided at the residence on the subject property, he is not known to have been a prominent member of the community.

5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:
 - The subject property is not known to meet this criterion at this time.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - While the residence on the property was erected under the ownership of Daniel McMillan, the architect(s), builder(s), and designer(s) of the residence are not known. Moreover, Italianate style residences were commonly constructed in Erin Township and across Ontario in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. It is therefore likely that the subject property did not have an architect to design the residence.
7. The property has contextual value because it because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The subject property is located north of the village of Hillsburgh on the west side of Trafalgar Road. While it is a nineteenth-century thoroughfare, its rural-agricultural character associated with nineteenth-century settlement patterns is no longer



evident. Besides the residence, there are no nineteenth-century barns or outbuildings, and no historic circulation networks. Furthermore, the property is now adjacent to a large suburban residential development.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The subject property is located at the northern edge of a new suburban residential development, and rural-residential and rural-agricultural properties are located in the surrounding vicinity. While some of the immediate surroundings of the property are rural in nature, the subject property itself does not contain significant elements that physically, functionally, visually, or historically link it to its surroundings. Though there are elements of the property that are typical of a large rural property, such as the residence, agricultural fields, and treelines, these elements alone do not significantly link the property to the surrounding area.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark:
 - The subject property does not meet this criterion.
 - The subject property is not considered to be a landmark within the local context as the residence is screened by trees and vegetation, making it largely unseeable to passing motorists and/or other users along Trafalgar Road and/or Sideroad 27. Further, the agricultural fields on the property are indistinguishable from other farmscapes in the vicinity.

Based on available information, it has been determined that the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road does not meet the criteria contained in Ontario Regulation 9/06.



6.0 Conclusions and Next Steps

This evaluation was prepared in consideration of data regarding the design, historical/associative, and contextual values within the Town of Erin. This evaluation determined that the property at 5952 Trafalgar Road does not meet the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. Therefore, the property does not have cultural heritage value or interest.

The following recommendations are proposed:

1. This C.H.E.R. should be submitted by the proponent to heritage planning staff at the Town of Erin, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other interested stakeholders for review.

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Appendix A: Qualified Persons Involved in the Project

Lindsay Graves, M.A., C.A.H.P.

Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist, Manager – Environmental Assessments - Cultural Heritage Division

The Senior Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **Lindsay Graves** (M.A., Heritage Conservation), Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist and Manager – Environmental Assessments for the Cultural Heritage Division. She was responsible for: overall project scoping and approach; development and confirmation of technical findings and study recommendations; application of relevant standards, guidelines and regulations; and implementation of quality control procedures. Lindsay is academically trained in the fields of heritage conservation, cultural anthropology, archaeology, and collections management and has over 15 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage resource management. This work has focused on the assessment, evaluation, and protection of above ground cultural heritage resources. Lindsay has extensive experience undertaking archival research, heritage survey work, heritage evaluation and heritage impact assessment. She has also contributed to cultural heritage landscape studies and heritage conservation plans, led heritage commemoration and interpretive programs, and worked collaboratively with multidisciplinary teams to sensitively plan interventions at historic sites/places. In addition, she is a leader in the completion of heritage studies required to fulfill Class Environmental Assessment processes and has served as Project Manager for over 100 heritage assessments during her time at A.S.I. Lindsay is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals.

John Sleath, M.A.

Cultural Heritage Specialist, Project Manager - Cultural Heritage Division

The Project Manager for this Cultural Heritage Report is **John Sleath** (M.A.), who is a Cultural Heritage Specialist and Project Manager within the Cultural Heritage



Division with A.S.I. He was responsible for the day-to-day management activities, including scoping of research activities and site surveys and drafting of study findings and recommendations. John has worked in a variety of contexts within the field of cultural heritage resource management for the past 15 years, as an archaeologist and as a cultural heritage professional. In 2015 John began working in the Cultural Heritage Division researching and preparing a multitude of cultural heritage assessment reports and for which he was responsible for a variety of tasks including: completing archival research, investigating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, report preparation, historical map regression, and municipal consultation. Since 2018 John has been a project manager responsible for a variety of tasks required for successful project completion. This work has allowed John to engage with stakeholders from the public and private sector, as well as representatives from local municipal planning departments, museums, and Indigenous nations. John has conducted heritage assessments across Ontario, with a focus on transit and rail corridor infrastructure including bridges and culverts.

Michael Wilcox, P.h.D.

Historian - Cultural Heritage Division

The report writer for this report is **Michael Wilcox** (P.h.D., History), who is a historian within the Cultural Heritage Division. He was responsible for preparing and contributing to background historical research, reviewing existing heritage inventories, and technical reporting for this project. His current responsibilities focus on identifying and researching historical documents as well as background research, assessment, and evaluation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. He has over a decade of combined academic and workplace experience in conducting historical research and crafting reports, presentations, articles, films, and lectures on a wide range of Canadian history topics.



Appendix B: Preliminary Plans for Potential Reservoir Sites



Figure 38: Potential Reservoir Sites (Ainley Group, 2024)

