



October 20, 2023



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, Part of Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, Formerly in the Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now the Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

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ORIGINAL REPORT



Executive Summary

Seguin Archaeological Services (SAS) was contracted by Ross Robins of 2708620 Ontario Inc. (the Proponent), to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on property located at property at 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, Part of Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, formerly in the Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now the Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1), now the ‘Study Area’.

This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed construction of a new horse barn, house, and tractor storage shed, at 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, ON. The study area measures 1.75 hectares (4.32 acres). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area was comprised of active pasture lands, used to feed the proponents animals. The boundaries of the Study Area correspond to the limits provided by the client at the outset of the assessment.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet the condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted, during the pre-approval phase of the development, under archaeological consulting license P1018 issued to Matthew Seguin by the MCM’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment.

The subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by SAS on May 11th and 12th, and September 29th 2023, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This investigation consisted of a typical test pitting survey of the field verges, at 5-meter intervals, and a pedestrian survey of agricultural field. The pedestrian survey produced one pre-contact Aboriginal findspot; Location 1. No archaeological resources were documented during the Test pitting survey.



Location 1 was a single Onondaga chert biface fragment. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey around the findspot, as well as an intensified test pit survey in the verge near the findspot, no other archaeological materials were identified.

Given the isolated nature of the artifact, Location 1 does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The CHVI of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended.

Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of the discovery of deeply buried cultural materials or features.

However, the Study Area is a limited portion of the legal boundary and the remainder of the property, outside of the Study Area, has not been subject to archaeological assessment and may still retain archaeological potential. Further assessment would be required if any future development applications are proposed for areas outside of the study area assessed in this report. The property boundaries, the area assessed (Study Area) and the area still requiring assessment can be seen in Figure 5.

The MCM is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with, and in compliance with, the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as well as the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



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Acknowledgments

Thank you to the generous contributions and support of the Ross Robins of 2708620 Ontario Inc., without whom this study and its report would not have been made possible



1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Seguin Archaeological Services (SAS) was contracted by Ross Robins (the Proponent), to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on the property located at 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, Part of Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, formerly in the Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now the Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed construction of a new residential house, and associated farm buildings, at 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln Ontario. The study area measures 1.75 hectares (4.32 acres). The boundaries of the Study Area correspond to the limits provided by the client at the outset of the assessment. At the time of the assessment, the Study Area was comprised of active pasture lands, used to feed the proponents animals.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted, during the pre-approval phase of the development, under archaeological consulting license P1018 issued to Matthew Seguin by the MCM’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area and then to provide specific direction regarding the protection, management and/or recovery of any resources which may be present. The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study, as outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (MCM) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

SAS archaeologists employed the following research strategies to meet these objectives:

- A detailed documentary review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land-use history, including pertinent historic maps; and



- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of a Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether, or not, any of those resources might be archaeological sites that retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), and then to provide specific direction regarding the protection, management and/or recovery of said resources. The objectives of Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Early Euro-Canadian records suggest that the people living in the area were the Attawandarons, or Neutrals. The French called them Neutrals because they remained neutral during the conflicts between the Iroquois and the Huron. In 1626, when Father La Roche Daillon, a French Jesuit missionary, travelled through Neutral territory to 28 different villages, he spent three months in the region attempting to conclude a trading alliance with the Neutral Confederacy. These negotiations ultimately failed due to opposition from Huron allies (White 1978:409). By 1638, the Neutral had expanded east to the Niagara River in response to a void left by the Wenro migrating to Huronia and the Erie migrating southwest. By the early 1640s, the Neutrals were engaged in large-scale warfare with the Assistaeronons to the west while maintaining a neutral stance between the Huron and the League of Five Nations Iroquois. European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the late 1640s, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of the Neutral by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By the early 1650s the Neutral Confederacy was destroyed and its surviving members either moved west out of Ontario or were absorbed into the League of Five Nations living to the west and south of their former homelands (Trigger 1994:57).

While the region appears to have been at least relatively unpopulated by permanent settlements in the latter half of the seventeenth century, much of southern Ontario used as a hunting territory by the Iroquois. However, Ojibway groups previously thought to have settled



along the northern shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior gradually migrated into southern Ontario, and by 1707 had settled in the Niagara region (Rogers 1978:761).

By 1784, the British government signed Treaty No. 3 and had purchased over a million hectares of land between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie from the Mississauga, this became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase (Surtees 1994:102). The Study Area enters the Euro-Canadian historic records beginning with Treaty No. 3, which was...

... made with the Mississa[ug]a Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.

Morris 1943:17-18

The British government, by 1784, had already purchased over a million hectares of land between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie from the Mississauga, this area became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase (Surtees 1994:102). The Mississauga eventually relocated to the Grand River at New Credit in 1847.

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Tanner 1987; Weaver 1978). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.



1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area is located in the Geographical Township of Grimsby, Former County of Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

In July 1788, the government of the Province of Québec began creating new districts, hoping to better serve and administer at the local level. The first new divisions were the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the province was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Lincoln County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of Lincoln County in the Niagara District (Archives of Ontario 2009). In 1845, after years of increasing settlement that began after the War of 1812, the southern portion of Lincoln County was severed to form Welland County (the two counties would be amalgamated once again in 1970 to form the Regional Municipality of Niagara).

Settlement began in the region 1784, the first settlers in the area were United Empire Loyalists who had been forced to leave the United States. The Town of Grimsby was originally known as The Forty because of its location at the mouth of Forty Creek, it was renamed to Grimsby in 1816 after a city by the same name in Lincolnshire England. The Great Western Railway constructed line through Grimsby, connecting Windsor to Niagara, in 1854. By 1876 Grimsby incorporated into a village, had a population of 600, with five churches, three doctors, a high school, a public school and numerous businesses (Mika and Mika 1981).

Smithville was first settled by Richard Griffin and his family in 1787. The area where they first settled, on the Twenty Mile Creek in Grimsby Township, became the settlement first known as Griffintown, but later renamed after Mrs. Griffin, whose maiden name was Mary Smith. By 1849, Smithville had reached a population of about 150, and had been granted a post office with twice-weekly delivery. The settlement had a grist mill, a saw mill, a carding machine and cloth factory, four stores, one machine shop, one tannery, two blacksmiths, two tailors and two shoemakers (Raue 2018).



The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland (Historical Atlas), demonstrates the extent to which Grimsby Township had been settled by 1876 (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for virtually every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an ever-increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front onto early roads. According to the Historical Atlas map of Grimsby Township, Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, was subdivided into many parcels. The southern half of the lot, where the Study Area is located, appears to be attributed to J.W. Lounsbury. There is an orchard and an unknown structure visible on the historic mapping for this parcel, but outside of the Study Area.

Although there is significant and detailed information available about the landowners on the current Historical Atlas map of Grimsby Township, it should be recognized 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 about the level of detail provided on the maps, while nonsubscribers were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases, and structures or features of interest that were within scope, may not have been depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).



1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area occupies the residential lot at 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, Ontario. The Study Area measures 1.75 hectares (4.32 acres). At the time of the assessment, the Study Area was comprised of active pasture lands, used to feed the proponents animals.

Most of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain, a 3,500 square kilometre area of parallel clay belts deposited during the time of glacial Lake Warren. According to Chapman and Putnam

...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.

Chapman and Putnam 1984:156

The study area consists of Haldimand clay loam, a mainly lacustrine heavy clay. It is considered an imperfectly draining and slowly permeable soil, and has a medium to high water-holding capacity and is good for general farming, dairying with pasture, hay, wheat, oats barley corn being the main crops They have been rated Class 3D for common field crops, and are capable when appropriate precautions are taken (Kingston and Presant 1989).

The closest source of potable water is North Creek, which runs immediately West and East of the Study Area.



1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter-gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Grimsby Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Grimsby Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Work

To compile an inventory of previously identified archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) (Government of Ontario n.d.) which is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south, and each Borden



Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is within Borden Block AgGv.

According to the ASDB, there are no registered sites within 1km of the Study Area. To the best of SAS's knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted or within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. SAS applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. The MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into a marsh.

The closest source of potable water is North Creek, which runs immediately West and East of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the primary soils within the Study Area, meanwhile, have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices. The Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high. For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including



places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

As was discussed above, the Historical Atlas maps (Page & Co. 1876; Figure 2) demonstrate the extent to which Grimsby Township had been settled by 1876. Landowners are listed for most of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. The Study Area occupied part of Part of Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, is near historical roads, and Town of Smithville, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). None of the current Study Area, approximately 4.32 acres of active pasture lands actively used to feed farm animals, display visible disturbance. Given all of the above SAS has determined that the Study Area has demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and as a result a Stage 2 test pit survey was determined to be required.



2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on May 11 and 12, and September 29th 2023, under PIF#: P1018-0051-2023, issued to Matthew Seguin (P1018) by the MCM. Weather conditions were hot and sunny with periods of partial cloud during the assessment. Soil conditions and visibility were ideal for conducting the assessment and recovering archaeological material.

The test pitting survey was conducted on May 11th and 12th, the weather conditions at the time of assessment were sunny and hot. The soil was friable and screened easily. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 5%, or 0.2 acres of the Study Area comprised the verges around the field, which were inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical test pit survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 4). All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. A single soil layer (topsoil) was observed. All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

The pedestrian survey was conducted on September 29th 2023, the weather conditions at the time of assessment were hot and sunny and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 95% of the Study Area comprised active agricultural land that was accessible for ploughing. As per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 5 to 8), the field had been ploughed and allowed to weather prior to assessment. The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed area was subject to a typical pedestrian survey at 5m intervals, conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). During the pedestrian survey, when archaeological resources were encountered, survey intervals were intensified to 1m within a 20m radius of the find as per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional test pits were also added to the field verge, although neither resulted in the recovery of additional artifacts. This approach was taken to establish whether or not the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger artifact scatter.

This investigation resulted in the documentation of one isolated findspot: Location 1 in the northern portion of the study area. The artifact from Location 1 was given a single Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') coordinate, digitally mapped, and collected for laboratory analysis. Additionally, two fixed reference landmark UTM coordinates were taken as per



Section 2.1, Standard 4 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). All coordinates were taken using a Bad Elf GNSS Surveyor GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 2m (North American Datum 1983 ('NAD83') and UTM Zone 17T). Laurene (AgGt-319) was registered with the MHSTCI as per Section 7.12 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The results of Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Figure 3.



3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 of the Study Area located at 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, ON. This investigation resulted in the documentation of one pre-contact Aboriginal findspot; Location1. Maps indicating the exact location of the findspot, as well as all UTM coordinates recorded during the Stage 2 assessment, are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. A description of the recovered artifact is provided in Section 3.1; a photo of the artifact is illustrated in Section 9.2. Table 3 illustrates an inventory of the documentary record which was generated by the Stage 2 fieldwork and is provided below.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document Type	Amount	Location	Comments
Page of Field Notes	1 Page	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file
Proponent Mapping	1 Map	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file
Field Map	1 Map	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file
Digital Photographs	171 photos	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 assessment is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in the offices of Seguin Archaeological Services.

3.1 Cultural Material

The findspot recovered during the Stage 2 assessment produced an artifact manufactured from Onondaga chert. Chert type identification was accomplished visually using reference materials located online or in personal collections. No subsurface features or fire cracked rock were observed during the Stage 2 assessment.

Onondaga chert is a dense, non-porous rock with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre. Its colour can be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown, or black; it can also appear mottled (Ellis and Ferris 1990). The Onondaga formation chert is derived from outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River. With primary outcrops also having been reported along the banks of the Grand River. It typically occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds. Onondaga chert is considered to be a high-quality raw material that was frequently utilized by pre-contact people. As a result, it is often found at archaeological sites throughout southern Ontario (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

Outcrops of Onondaga chert are found South and East of the Study Area along the North shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River. The Onondaga chert utilized at the findspot discovered within the Study Area was likely obtained through direct procurement from primary sources through travel-to-source methods.



3.1.1 Location 1

Location 1 was discovered in the northern portion of the agricultural field during the pedestrian survey. The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the documentation of a single biface fragment, manufactured from Onondaga chert. The specimen measures 15.7mm long by 15.4mm wide by 5.5mm thick (Plate 1 and 2).

Table 4: Location 1 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Artifact	Freq.	Chert Type	Notes
1	Biface Fragment	1	Onondaga	L= 15.7mm, W=15.4mm, Th=5.5mm



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

SAS was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed construction of a new residential house, and associated farm buildings, 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, Part of Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, formerly in the Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now the Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The study area measures 1.75 hectares (4.32 acres).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 11th, May 12th, and September 29th, 2023. This investigation consisted of a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural land and a typical test pit survey of the grassy and treed verges of the field areas. The pedestrian survey produced one pre-contact Aboriginal findspot: Location 1.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using a test pit survey at five-metre intervals across all portions of the Study Area considered to have archaeological potential and which were not ploughable. Approximately 5%, or 0.2 acres, of the Study Area, was determined to have retained archaeological potential in this way. This portion of the Study Area includes the verges at the field edge. All soils were screened through a six-millimetre mesh screen. Test pits were a minimum of 30cm in diameter and were excavated a minimum of 5cm into sterile subsoil.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals across all agricultural portions of the Study Area. Approximately 95% of the property is agricultural field. The pedestrian survey produced one pre-contact Aboriginal findspot: Location 1. Location 1 was comprised of a single biface fragment made of Onondaga chert. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20m of the findspot, and additional test pits in the field verge, no other archaeological materials were identified. Figure 3 illustrates the methodologies used to assess the Study Area.

Given the isolated nature of the artifact, Location 1 does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The CHVI of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented.

However, the Study Area is a limited portion of the legal boundary and the remainder of the property, outside of the Study Area, has not been subject to archaeological assessment and may still retain archaeological potential. Further assessment would be required if any future development applications are proposed for areas outside of the study area assessed in



this report. The property boundaries, the area assessed (Study Area) and the area still requiring assessment can be seen in Figure 5.



5.0 Recommendations

Given the isolated nature of the artifact, Location 1 does not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The CHVI of Location 1 is judged to be sufficiently documented.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of the discovery of deeply buried cultural materials or features.

However, the Study Area is a limited portion of the legal boundary and the remainder of the property, outside of the Study Area, has not been subject to archaeological assessment and may still retain archaeological potential. Further assessment would be required if any future development applications are proposed for areas outside of the study area assessed in this report. The property boundaries, the area assessed (Study Area) and the area still requiring assessment can be seen in Figure 5.

The MCM is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with, and in compliance with, the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as well as the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

SAS advises compliance with the following legislation:

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

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

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

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

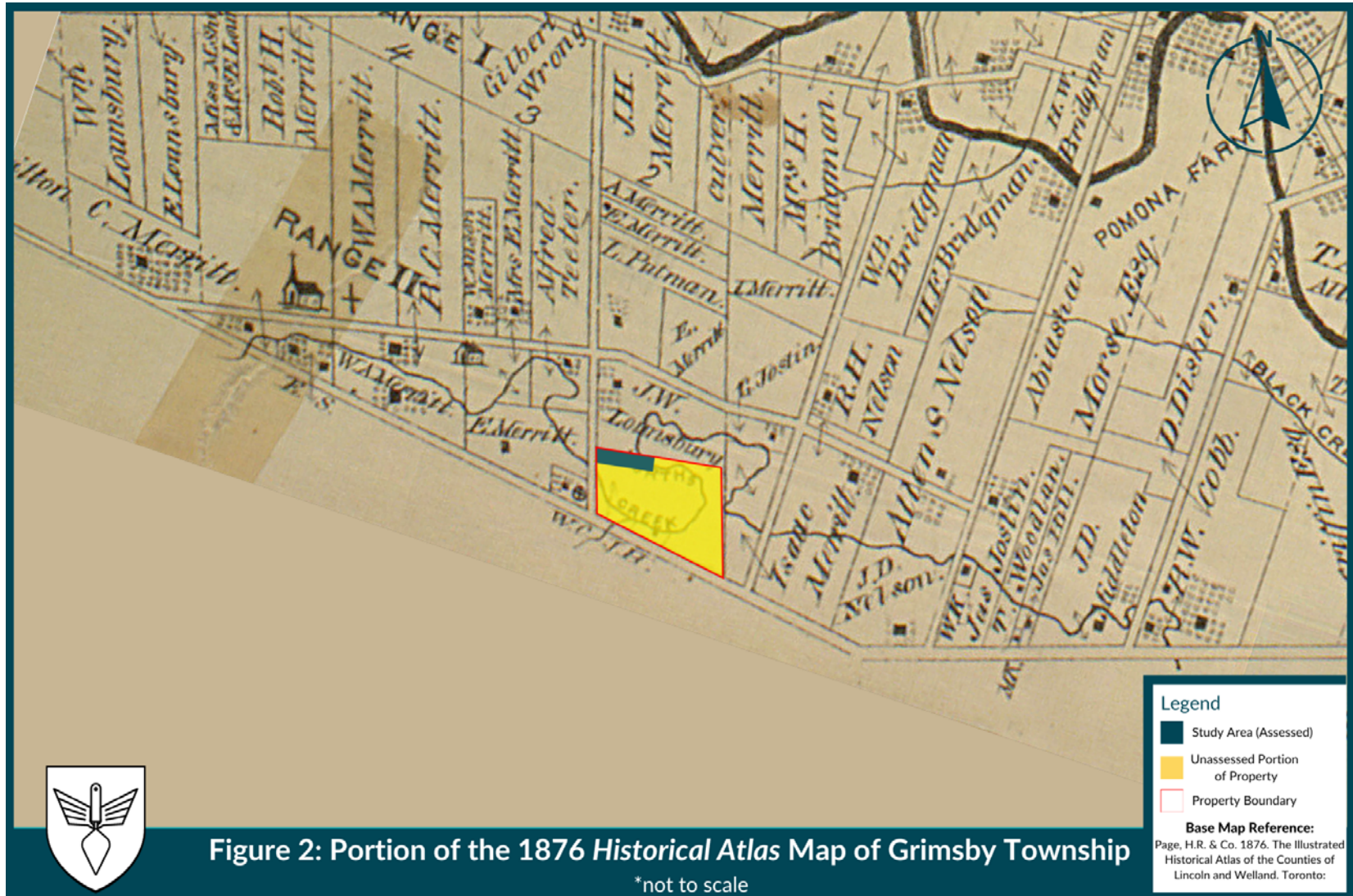


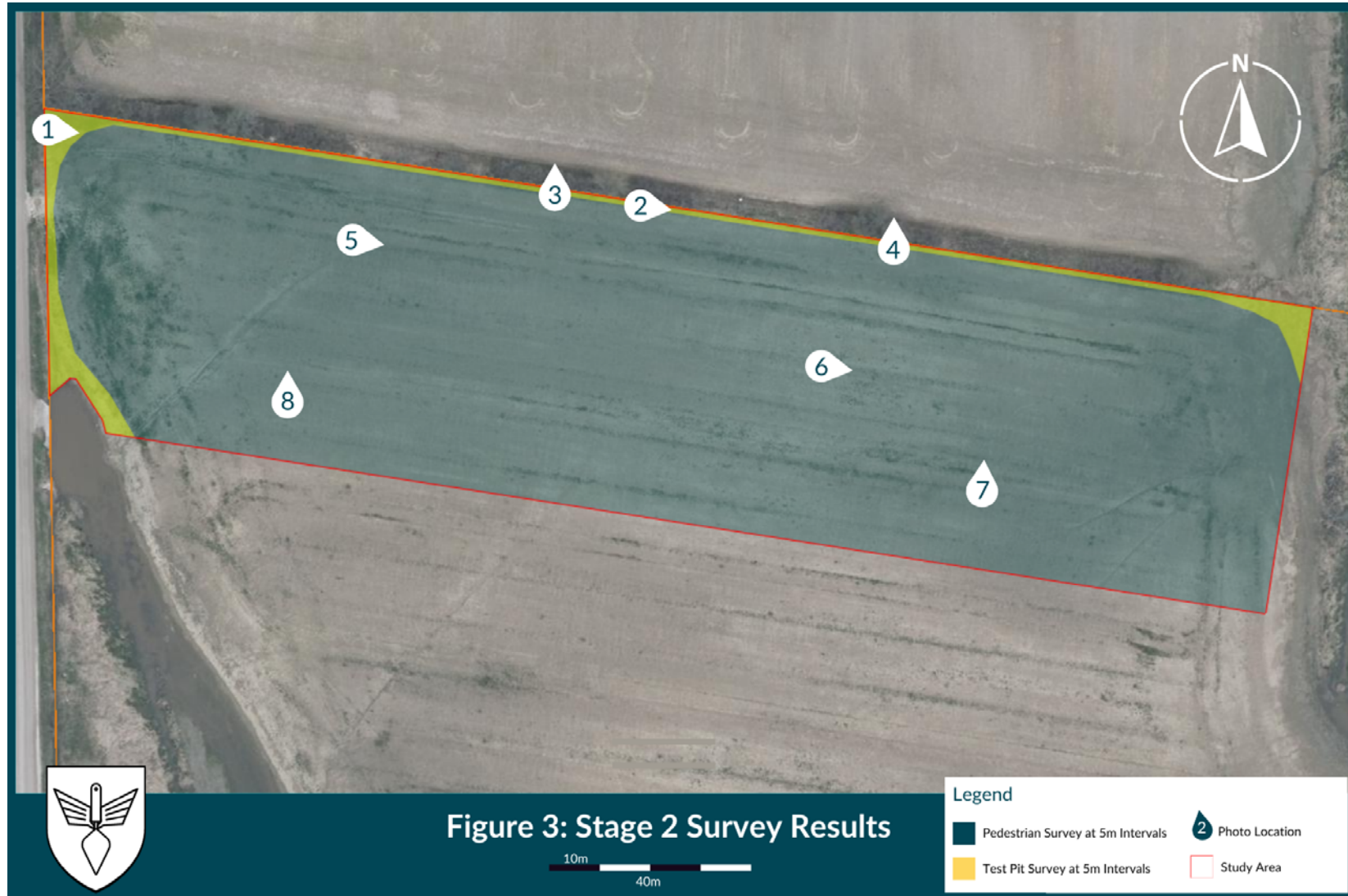
7.0 Bibliography and Sources

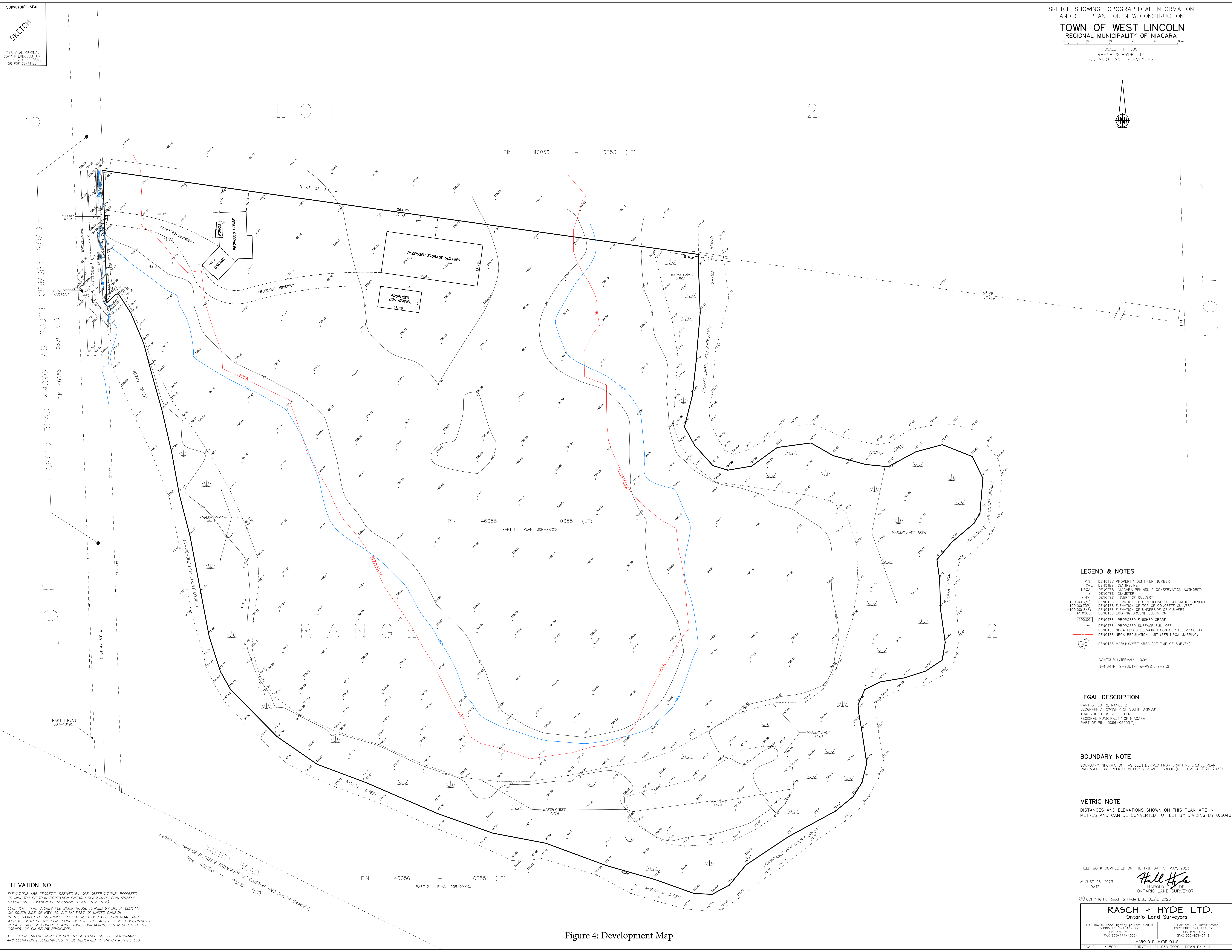
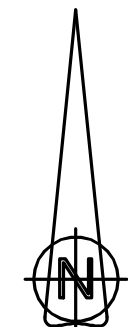
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LEGEND & NOTES

- PIN DENOTES PROPERTY IDENTIFIER NUMBER
- C-L DENOTES CENTRELINE
- NPCA DENOTES NIAGARA PENINSULA CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
- Ø DENOTES DIAMETER
- (IN) DENOTES INVERT OF CULVERT
- (N) DENOTES ELEVATION OF CENTRELINE OF CONCRETE CULVERT
- +100.00(C/L) DENOTES ELEVATION OF TOP OF CONCRETE CULVERT
- +100.00(TO) DENOTES ELEVATION OF UNDERSIDE OF CULVERT
- +100.00(U/S) DENOTES EXISTING GROUND ELEVATION
- 100.00 DENOTES PROPOSED FINISHED GRADE
- DENOTES PROPOSED SURFACE RUN-OFF
- DENOTES NPCA FLOOD ELEVATION CONTOUR (ELEV: 188.81)
- DENOTES NPCA REGULATION LIMIT (PER NPCA MAPPING)
- DENOTES MARSHY/WET AREA (AT TIME OF SURVEY)

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1.00m
N-NORTH; S-SOUTH; W-WEST; E-EAST

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PART OF LOT 2, RANGE 2
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH GRIMSBY
TOWNSHIP OF WEST LINCOLN
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA
PART OF PIN 45056-0355(LT)

BOUNDARY NOTE

BOUNDARY INFORMATION HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM DRAFT REFERENCE PLAN PREPARED FOR APPLICATION FOR NAVIGABLE CREEK (DATED AUGUST 21, 2022)

METRIC NOTE

DISTANCES AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

ELEVATION NOTE

ELEVATIONS ARE GEODESIC, DERIVED BY GPS OBSERVATIONS, REFERRED TO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION, ONTARIO BENCHMARK 00819708344 HAVING AN ELEVATION OF 182.569m (CGD-1928-1918)
LOCATION: TWO STOREY RED BRICK HOUSE (OWNED BY MR. R. ELLIOTT) ON SOUTH SIDE OF HWY 20, 2.7 KM EAST OF UNITED CHURCH IN THE HAMLET OF SWINVILLE, 33.5 M WEST OF PATTERSON ROAD AND 43.0 M SOUTH OF THE CENTRELINE OF HWY 20. TABLE IS SET HORIZONTALLY IN EAST FACE OF CONCRETE AND STONE FOUNDATION, 1.19 M SOUTH OF N.E. CORNER, 24 CM BELOW BROWLINE.
ALL FUTURE GRADE WORK ON SITE TO BE BASED ON SITE BENCHMARK. ANY ELEVATION DISCREPANCIES TO BE REPORTED TO RASCH & HYDE LTD.

FIELD WORK COMPLETED ON THE 17th DAY OF MAY, 2023.

AUGUST 28, 2023
DATE
HAROLD D. HYDE
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

© COPYRIGHT, Rasch & Hyde Ltd., O.L.S.'s, 2023

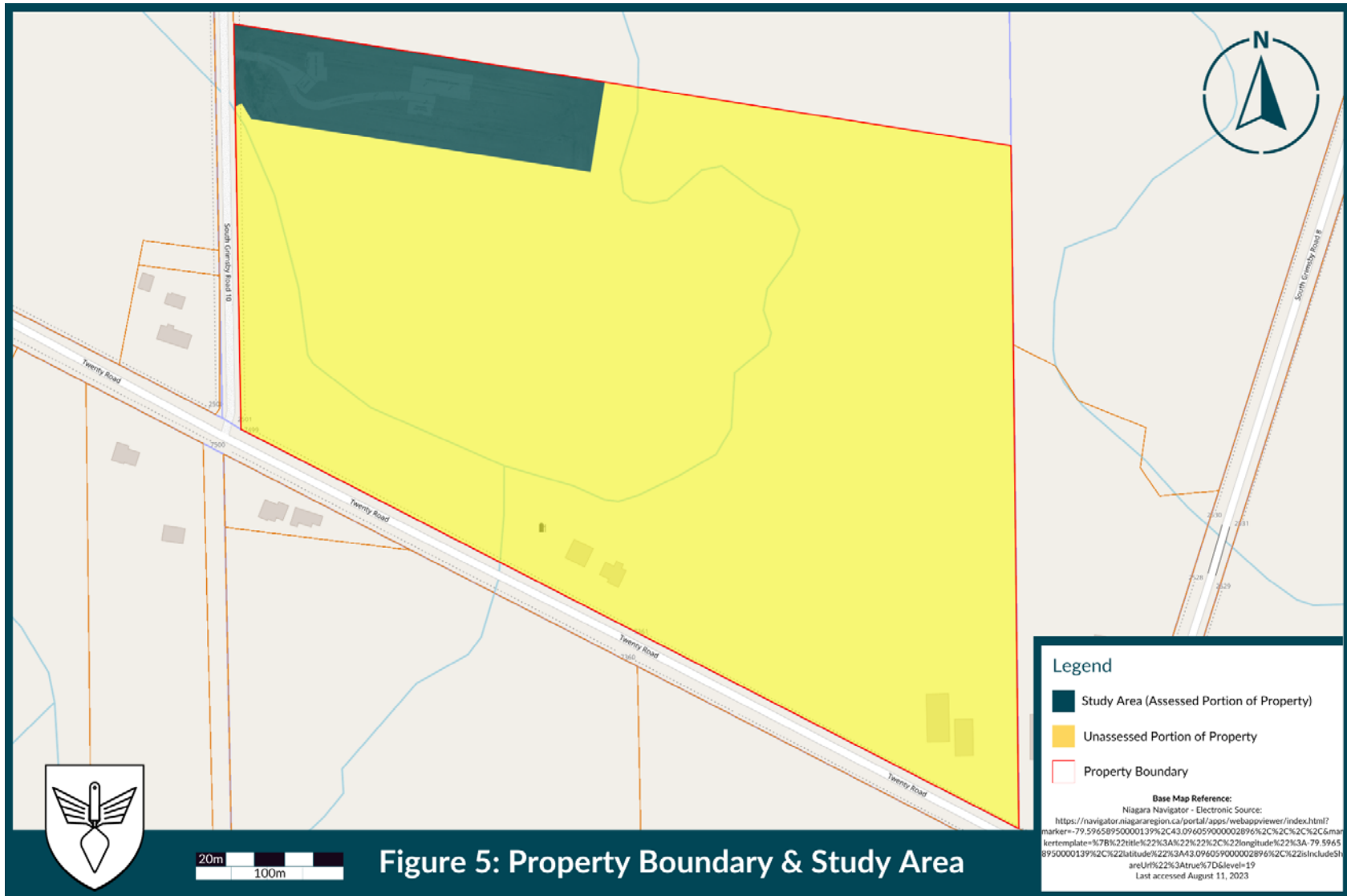
RASCH + HYDE LTD.
Ontario Land Surveyors

P.O. Box 6, 1333 Highway #3 East, Unit 6
SARNIA, ONT. N1A 2H1
905-774-7188
(FAX: 905-774-4000)

P.O. Box 550, 74 Jarvis Street
FORT ERIE, ONT. L2A 9T1
905-871-9737
(FAX: 905-871-9748)

HAROLD D. HYDE O.L.S.
SCALE 1 : 500 SURVEY : 21-060 TOPO DRAWN BY : J.H.

Figure 4: Development Map





9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos



Photo 1: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals,
facing East



Photo 2: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals,
facing East



Photo 3: Typical Test Pit



Photo 4: Typical Test Pit



Photo 5: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, weather conditions, facing west



Photo 6: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, weather conditions, facing west



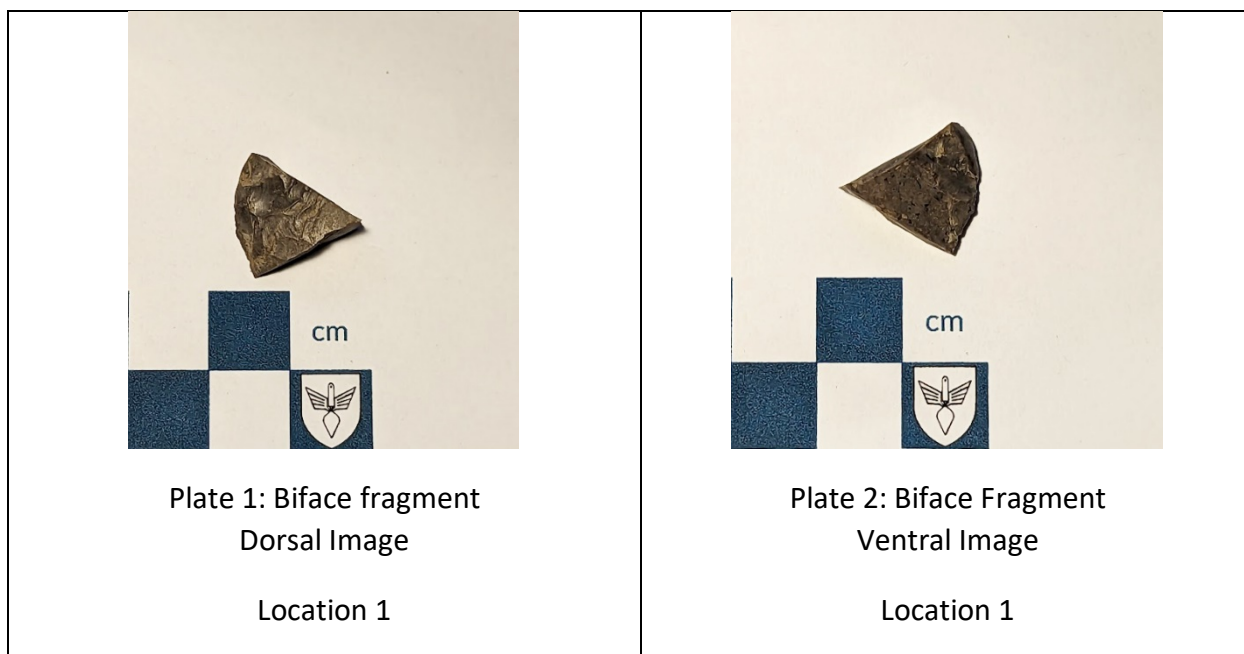
Photo 7: Typical Soil Conditions in the Agricultural Field



Photo 8: Typical Soil Conditions in the Agricultural Field



9.2 Artifact Plates



Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

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Heritage Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
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Nov 2, 2023

Matthew Seguin (P1018)
Seguin Archaeological Services
1047 Main Hamilton ON L8M 1N5

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 7395 Twenty Rd., West Lincoln, Part of Lot 2, West Gore 2nd Range, Formerly in the Township of Grimsby, Lincoln County, now the Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario", Dated Oct 20, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P1018-0051-2023, MCM File Number 0020508

Dear Mr. Seguin:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Ross Robins, Property Owner
Katie Young, Niagara Region

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