

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Binbrook Road Intersection (Multiple Lots and Concessions, Glanford and Binbrook Geographical Townships, County of Wentworth) City of Hamilton

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Binbrook Road Intersection Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This project involves intersection improvements to Binbrook Road and to examine the feasibility of reconfiguring the intersection.

The Stage 1 Project Area includes sections of White Church Road East, Trinity Church Road and Binbrook Road and contains a 50-metre buffer beyond the existing road right-of-way.

Stage 1 background research determined 12 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Project Area.

The property inspection determined portion of the Project Area retain archaeological potential and require further archaeological assessment by means of Stage 2 test pit and pedestrian survey before any development. In addition, the modern Glanbrook Cemetery is within the Project Area and must be avoided by project design.



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Project Personnel	2
Table of Contents	3
1.0 Project Context	6
1.1 Development Context	6
1.1.1 Treaties and Traditional Territories	6
1.2 Historical Context	9
1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement	9
1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement	11
1.2.3 Map Review	14
1.2.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review	15
1.3 Archaeological Context	16
1.3.1 Geography	16
1.3.2 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites	18
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments	20
2.0 Property Inspection	20
2.1 Field Methods	20
2.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions	21
3.0 Analysis of Archaeological Potential	21
3.1 Cemetery Analysis	22
3.2 Conclusions	23
4.0 Recommendations	23
5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	24
6.0 Bibliography and Sources	25
7.0 Images	31
8.0 Maps	37
Appendix A: Cemetery Maps	45



List of Images

Image 1: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed, ditch and culvert; test pit survey required.	31
Image 2: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed; test pit survey required.	31
Image 3: Archaeological potential within field; pedestrian survey required.	32
Image 4: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed; test pit survey required.	32
Image 5: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed, ditch and culvert; test pit survey required.	33
Image 6: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed; test pit survey required.	33
Image 7: Archaeological potential within field; pedestrian survey required.	34
Image 8: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed and ditch; test pit survey required.	34
Image 9: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed; test pit and pedestrian survey required.	35
Image 10: Glanbrook Cemetery; must be avoided by project design.	35
Image 11: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed; test pit and pedestrian survey required.	36
Image 12: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed roadbed; test pit survey required.	36

List of Figures

Figure 1: Binbrook Road Intersection - Stage 1 Project Area.....	37
Figure 2: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1859 <i>Map of the County of Wentworth</i>	38
Figure 3: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1875 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth Ontario</i>	39



Figure 4: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1996 topographic map of Hamilton and Grimsby sheet	40
Figure 5: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1954 aerial photography	41
Figure 6: Project Area – Surficial Geology	42
Figure 7: Project Area – Soil Drainage	43
Figure 8: Binbrook Road Intersection – Stage 1 Results	44
Figure 9: Appendix A - Glanbrook Cemetery Site Plan provided by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario	46
Figure 10: Appendix A - Glanbrook Cemetery map provided by cemetery operator	47

1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Binbrook Road Intersection Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This project involves intersection improvements to Binbrook Road and to examine the feasibility of reconfiguring the intersection.

The Stage 1 Project Area consists of a 50-metre buffer beyond the existing road right-of-way of White Church Road East, Trinity Church Road, and Binbrook Road (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990, as amended in 2025) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), currently administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM, 2011).

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. c. E.18, 1990, as amended in 2025) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* process (Municipal Engineers Association, 2023).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and property inspection was granted by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited on July 11, 2025.

1.1.1 Treaties and Traditional Territories

The Project Area is within the 1701 Deed from the Five Nations to the King, Treaty #3, and on the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation.



1.1.1.1. 1701 Deed from the Five Nations to the King, of their Beaver Hunting Ground

In the late seventeenth century, the Haudenosaunee of the Five Nations Confederacy residing in upstate New York and Southern Ontario were dealing with military engagements and encroachment from French forces as well as the movement of the Mississaugas and other Anishinaabeg peoples into the area, all of which contributed to fears among the Confederacy about the loss of their beaver hunting grounds (Williams & Nelson, 1995). To address their concerns, the Confederacy met with the Province of New York's acting colonial governor John Nanfan, as well as a British representative on behalf of the Indian Affairs Department, Robert Livingston, in July 1701. The Confederacy hoped to urge the English into action in their disputes with the French and their Indigenous allies. The British hoped that an alliance with the Haudenosaunee would continue to ensure a strong trading relationship, keep French efforts to control the fur trade in check, and assert British control deeper into North America (Brandao & Starna, 1996; Jamieson, 2013).

Ultimately, the Deed from the Five Nations to the King, sometimes referred to as the Treaty of Fort Albany, the Nanfan Treaty, the Albany Deed, or Livingston's Deed, was signed by representatives of the British Crown and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in 1701 (Williams & Nelson, 1995). The Deed established the Beaver Hunting Grounds as a vast territory spanning much of the lands surrounding the lower Great Lakes, including Southern Ontario, as well as into the Ohio River Valley (Jamieson, 2013).

There has been significant debate about the terms of the agreement. The Six Nations of the Grand River interpret the agreement as a valid treaty that recognized the Confederacy's ownership of and access to the natural resources within the Beaver Hunting Grounds, while also receiving the Crown's support and protection (Jamieson, 2013; Williams & Nelson, 1995). Others, though, note that while the Haudenosaunee fished and hunted in Southern Ontario in the late seventeenth century, these lands were not under their authority at the time and as such, they could not negotiate a formal treaty with the British Crown for this territory (Calverley, 2002; Jennings, 1984; Schmalz, 1984). Research indicates that the British did not formally recognize the agreement, and currently neither



the Canadian government nor the British Crown recognize the 1701 Deed as a treaty.

1.1.1.2. Treaty #3 – The Between the Lakes Purchase

Following the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. Led by Sir Frederick Haldimand who was the governor of Quebec at that time, the Crown was initially planning on providing lands for Loyalist settlers in Quebec and Southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte for Six Nations refugees. This was not suitable for many of the members of Six Nations and a contingent of approximately 1,800 community members, led by Chief Joseph Brant, requested land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River. Brant felt that the location in the Bay of Quinte was too isolated and that his followers could be better served by being closer to the Six Nations communities that chose to remain in the United States in western New York (Surtees, 1984, p. 21).

Recognizing that, under the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the land needed to be purchased prior to settlement, Colonel John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit for lands east of Lake Ontario and north of Lake Erie. On May 22, 1784, the Mississaugas of the Credit agreed to cede approximately 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 hectares) of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 hectares), approximately 550,000 acres (222,577 hectares) was set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people.

However, due to uncertainties with the description of the lands in the original surrender, Treaty 3 was renegotiated on December 7, 1792, to clarify what was ceded. This largely revolved around the northern boundary of the Treaty area and in particular the area set aside for Six Nations settlement along the Grand



River (see Haldimand Tract and Treaty 4). The signees on the side of the British included Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, John Butler, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill, and Davie William Smith. The signees on the side of the Mississauga included Chiefs Wabakayne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaniship and Mottotow (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984).

The original text stipulated that the north-west boundary of the parcel was an imaginary line between Burlington Bay and the Thames River, which is inconsistent with the geography of the area. The boundaries of the parcel were corrected to create a polygon encompassing the Niagara peninsula up to Burlington Bay and then up north to the present-day town of Arthur then south to the present-day town of Woodstock to finally meet Lake Erie at Port Bruce. Treaty 3 lands exclude a corridor along the Grand River set aside for Six Nations (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Native Land Digital, 2018).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Current archaeological evidence indicates humans were present in southern Ontario approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior,



evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest archaeological evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP 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 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 BP 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 BP – 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 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), 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 CE, 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 CE, 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 Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists.

By the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Attawandaron and the 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 between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Project Area is located in the County of Wentworth in the following lots and concessions:



Binbrook Township

- Lot 5, Block 5 Concession 3
- Lot 7, Block 5, Concession 4

Glanford Township

- Lot 16, Concession 5 and 6

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006). Early European settlements occupied similar locations as Indigenous settlements as they were generally accessible by trail or water routes and would have been



in locations with good soil and suitable topography to ensure adequate drainage.

Throughout the period of initial European settlement, Indigenous groups continued to fish, gather, and hunt within their traditional and treaty territories, albeit often with legal and informal restrictions imposed by colonial authorities and settlers. In many cases, Indigenous peoples acted as guides and teachers, passing on their traditional knowledge to settlers, allowing them to sustain themselves in their new homes. Indigenous peoples entered into economic arrangements and partnerships, and often inter-married with settlers. However, pervasive and systemic oppression and marginalization of Indigenous peoples also characterized Euro-Canadian colonization, with thousands being displaced from their lands, denied access to traditional and treaty hunting, fishing, and collecting grounds, and forced to assimilate with Euro-Canadian culture through mandatory attendance at Day and Residential Schools (Ray, 2005; Rogers & Smith, 1994).

1.2.2.1. Binbrook Township

The first township survey was undertaken in 1789, and divided the township into four concessions, each containing five blocks of 1,000 acres each. The first Euro-Canadian settlers occupied their land holdings in the late eighteenth century, and the population grew slowly in the early nineteenth century. The township is said to have been named after a town in Lincolnshire, England. Binbrook was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler's Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War (Mika & Mika, 1977; Rayburn, 1997). In 1805, Boulton noted that this township contained good land but "the settlement of it proceeds rather slowly...from the want of settlers" (Boulton, 1805). In 1820 there were less than 20 families living in the township. However, by the 1840s, the township was described as "well settled" and had a population nearing 1,000 (Smith, 1846). By 1850, the two principal settlements in Binbrook Township had been established: Hall's Corners (Binbrook), near the centre of the township, and Woodburn, in the southeast corner. By 1861, the population had grown to 2,100 and approximately 16,000 acres was under cultivation by township residents (Mitchell & Co., 1865).



Binbrook Township remained a largely rural and agricultural area throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was part of Wentworth County until 1974, when it amalgamated with the adjacent Township of Glanford to create Glanbrook Township in the newly formed Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth (Binbrook Historical Society, 1979). In 2001, the Township of Glanbrook was amalgamated with the old Town of Dundas, City of Stoney Creek, Town of Ancaster, and Town of Flamborough into an expanded City of Hamilton.

1.2.2.2. Glanford Township

The first township survey was undertaken in 1794, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The township is said to have been named after a town called Glanford Brigg in Lincolnshire, England. Glanford was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler's Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. In 1805, Boulton noted that Glanford contained good soil, and only required time to render it a valuable township. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms and "a mixed population" (Armstrong, 1985; Boulton, 1805; Rayburn, 1997; Smith, 1846).

1.2.2.3. Glanbrook Cemetery

Glanbrook Cemetery opened in 2003 and is operated by the City of Hamilton. It is located at 4300 Binbrook Road in Lot 5, Concession 3 of Binbrook Township. This cemetery is within the Project Area along the northside of Binbrook Road.

1.2.3 Map Review

The 1859 *Map of the County of Wentworth*, 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth Ontario*, and topographic maps from 1919 and 1996 (Tremaine, 1859; Page & Smith, 1875; Department of Militia and Defence, 1919; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1996) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Project Area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Figure 2 to Figure 4).



It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases. For instance, they were often financed by subscription limiting the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The use of historical map sources to reconstruct or predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally begins by using common reference points between the various sources. The historical maps are geo-referenced to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on a modern map. The results of this exercise can often be imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources.

The 1859 map (Figure 2) shows the historical transportation routes White Church Road and Trinity Church Road within the Project Area. Built structures such as homesteads and farmsteads are not symbolized on this however it does show that all lots within the Project Area are labelled by landowner.

The 1875 map (Figure 3) shows a farmstead within 100 metres of the Project Area on Lot 16 in Glanford Township, north of White Church Road. Binbrook Road is now illustrated running between Concession 3 and Concession 4 within the east side of the Project Area within Binbrook Township. Another nearby farmstead structure is noted south of Binbrook Road approximately 150 metres away.

The 1996 map (Figure 4) illustrates the s-shaped White Creek Road additions which correspond to its present-day road alignment. Residential buildings line White Church Road and Trinity Church Road and the arena has been constructed north of Binbrook Road. Narrow unlabelled tributaries are illustrated south of the Project Area within 300 metres.

1.2.4 Aerial and Orthoimagery Review

Figure 5 shows historical aerial imagery from 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954). The Project Area was rural, agricultural and undeveloped. One farmstead structure was located within the Project Area, north of White Church



Road. This image reveals that the White Church Road alignment connector was constructed before 1954. This modification allows traffic to bypass the T-shaped intersection with Trinity Church Road.

A review of available Google satellite imagery between 2005 and 2025 shows no significant land alterations within the Project Area during this timeframe.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Project Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MCM through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Project Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.



Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 B.P. (Karrow & Warner, 1990), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

1.3.1.1. Physiography

The Project Area is located within the till moraines of the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

The Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 156–159) is among the largest of the 53 defined physiographic regions in southern Ontario, comprising approximately 3,500 square kilometres (MacDonald, 1980, p. 3). Generally, this region is flat and poorly drained, although it includes several distinctive landforms including dunes, cobble, clay, and sand beaches, limestone pavements, and back-shore wetland basins. Within this part of the Niagara peninsula, a number of environmental sub-regions have been described, including the Niagara Slough Clay Plain, the Fort Erie Clay Plain, the Calcareous Rock Plain (Onondaga Escarpment), the Buried Moraines, the Lake Erie Coast, and the Niagara River Valley (MacDonald, 1980). The distribution and nature of these sub-regions, and the specific environmental features they contain, have influenced land use in the region throughout history and pre-history.



1.3.1.2. Surficial Geology

Figure 6 shows the surficial geology of the Project Area is comprised of massive to well laminated, fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits composed of silt and clay, minor sand and gravel (Ontario Geological Survey, 2010).

1.3.1.3. Soil Types and Drainage

Soil types (Soil Research Institute, 1967) within the Project Area include:

- Binbrook, an imperfectly drained silt loam over clay till and,
- Smithville, a well drained silt loam over clay till (Soil Research Institute, 1967).

Soil drainage is shown in Figure 7.

1.3.1.4. Water Sources

The Project Area is within the Welland River watershed. Unnamed tributaries within this watershed are located within 300 metres of the south side of the Project Area.

1.3.2 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Project Area under review is located in Borden block AgGx.

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, 12 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Project Area (MCM 2025). A summary of the sites is provided below in Table 1.



Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Project Area

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
AgGw-162	Caterini II	Late Archaic	Camp / Campsite	Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2007
AgGw-163	Caterini III	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2007
AgGw-182	Fletcher Historic II	Post-Contact	Homestead	Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2015
AgGx-1120	N/A	Late Woodland	Scatter	TMHC Inc, 2024
AgGx-492	N/A	Late Paleo	Camp / Campsite	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008
AgGx-493	N/A	Middle Archaic / Late Woodland	Camp / Campsite	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008
AgGx-494	N/A	Late Archaic	Camp / Campsite	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008
AgGx-495	N/A	Late Archaic	Hunting	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008
AgGx-496	N/A	Indigenous	Camp / Campsite	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008
AgGx-497	N/A	Not Listed	Not Listed	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008



Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
AgGx-498	N/A	Middle Woodland	Camp / Campsite	Fisher Archaeological Consulting, 2008
AgGx-518	Tisdale	Late Archaic	Camp / Campsite	Detritus, 2018

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Background research revealed there are no previous archaeological assessments that detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Project Area.

2.0 Property Inspection

2.1 Field Methods

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features



that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Allan Jones (R1120), on October 23, 2025, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Project Area. It was a systematic visual inspection from public right-of-ways only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear with good visibility (partly cloudy with seasonal temperatures), per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Field photography is presented in Section 7 (Image 1 to Image 12), and field observations are overlaid onto the existing conditions of the Project Area in Section 8 (Figure 8).

2.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The Project Area has remained largely rural since the nineteenth century. Active farms are present south of Binbrook Road and north of White Church Road East. Residential houses line the southside of White Church Road East and the east side of Trinity Church Road. Glanbrook Cemetery and the Glanbrook Arena are located north of Binbrook Road within the Project Area. Ditches and culverts line White Church Road, Trinity Church Road and Binbrook Road within the Project Area and all the roads are elevated.

3.0 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Project Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites within 300 metres;
- Water sources within 300 metres: primary, secondary, or past water source (unnamed tributaries);
- Well-drained soils within the Project Area (Smithville);
- Early settlements within 100 metres (farmsteads), and



- Early historic transportation routes within 100 metres (White Church Road, Trinity Church Road, Binbrook Road)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Hamilton Cultural Heritage Resources Map (City of Hamilton, 2022) was consulted and two properties within the Project Area are inventoried by the Municipal Heritage Committee under the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

- 5080 White Church Road, residence and farmstead, 1867
- 4251 Binbrook Road, residence and farmstead, no date listed

The property inspection determined that parts of the Project Area, including the heritage properties, exhibit archaeological potential. These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities or other proposed impacts. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Image 3, Image 7, Image 9, and Image 11; Figure 8: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Image 1, Image 2, Image 4 to Image 6, Image 8, Image 9, Image 11, and Image 12; Figure 8: areas highlighted in green).

Part of the Project Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to elevated road beds, previous road realignments, ditches and culverts. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Image 1, Image 2, Image 4 to Image 6, Image 8, Image 9, Image 11, Image 12; Figure 8: areas highlighted in yellow) and do not require further survey.

3.1 Cemetery Analysis

Glanbrook Cemetery is a modern active cemetery operating under licence number CM-2001294. It is owned and operated by the City of Hamilton and was



built in 2003. The cemetery is located at 4350 Binbrook Road which is within the Project Area. The Glanbrook Cemetery's boundaries are defined and well documented. Please see Appendix A for the map and survey provided to ASI by the City of Hamilton and the BAO. Communications regarding Glanbrook Cemetery are within the Supplementary Documentation of this report.

As the cemetery is modern and well documented there is no concern for burials beyond the assigned plots or the municipal parcel lines. Glanbrook Cemetery must be avoided by any project design.

3.2 Conclusions

The property inspection determined archaeological potential within the Project Area which requires further archaeological assessment. The modern Glanbrook Cemetery is within the Project Area and must be avoided by any project designs.

4.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- 1) Parts of the Project Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate (Figure 8). Stage 2 is required prior to any proposed construction activities on these lands;
- 2) The Glanbrook Cemetery is within the Project Area and must be avoided by any project designs.
- 3) The remainder of the Project Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
- 4) Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Project Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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

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

5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- This report is submitted to the Minister 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 with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the



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

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7.0 Images



Image 1: Archaeological potential within heritage property beyond disturbed drainage ditch and culvert; test pit survey required.



Image 2: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed drainage ditch; test pit survey required.



Image 3: Archaeological potential within grass and field; test pit and pedestrian survey required.



Image 4: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed road; test pit survey required.



Image 5: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed drainage ditch and culvert; test pit survey required.



Image 6: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed road; test pit survey required.



Image 7: Archaeological potential within field of Heritage Property; pedestrian survey required.



Image 8: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed drainage ditch; test pit survey required.



Image 9: Archaeological potential; test pit and pedestrian survey required.



Image 10: Glanbrook Cemetery must be avoided by project design.



Image 11: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed drainage ditch; test pit and pedestrian survey required.



Image 12: Archaeological potential beyond disturbed drainage ditch; test pit survey required.

8.0 Maps

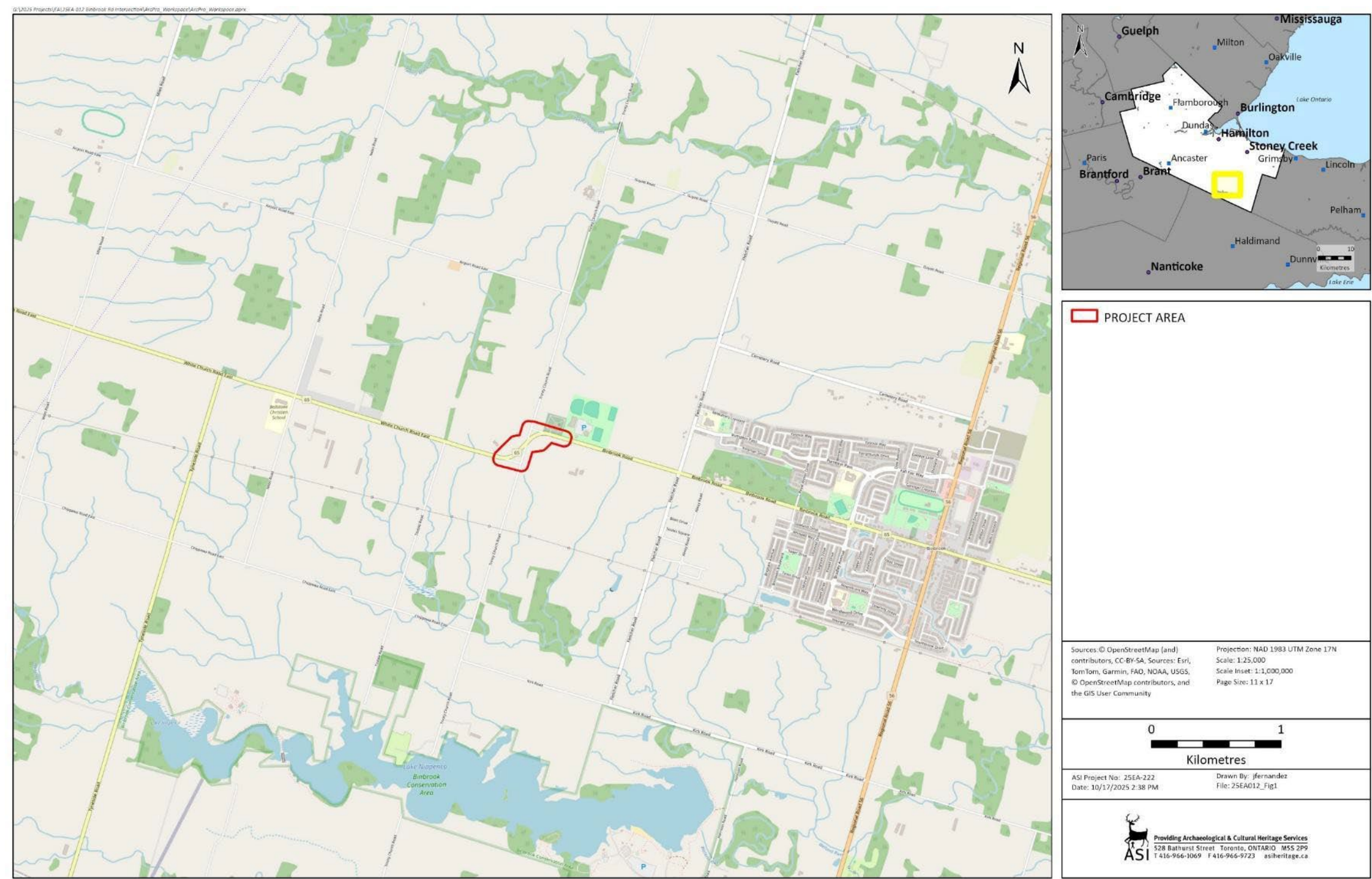


Figure 1: Binbrook Road Intersection - Stage 1 Project Area





Figure 2: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1859 *Map of the County of Wentworth*





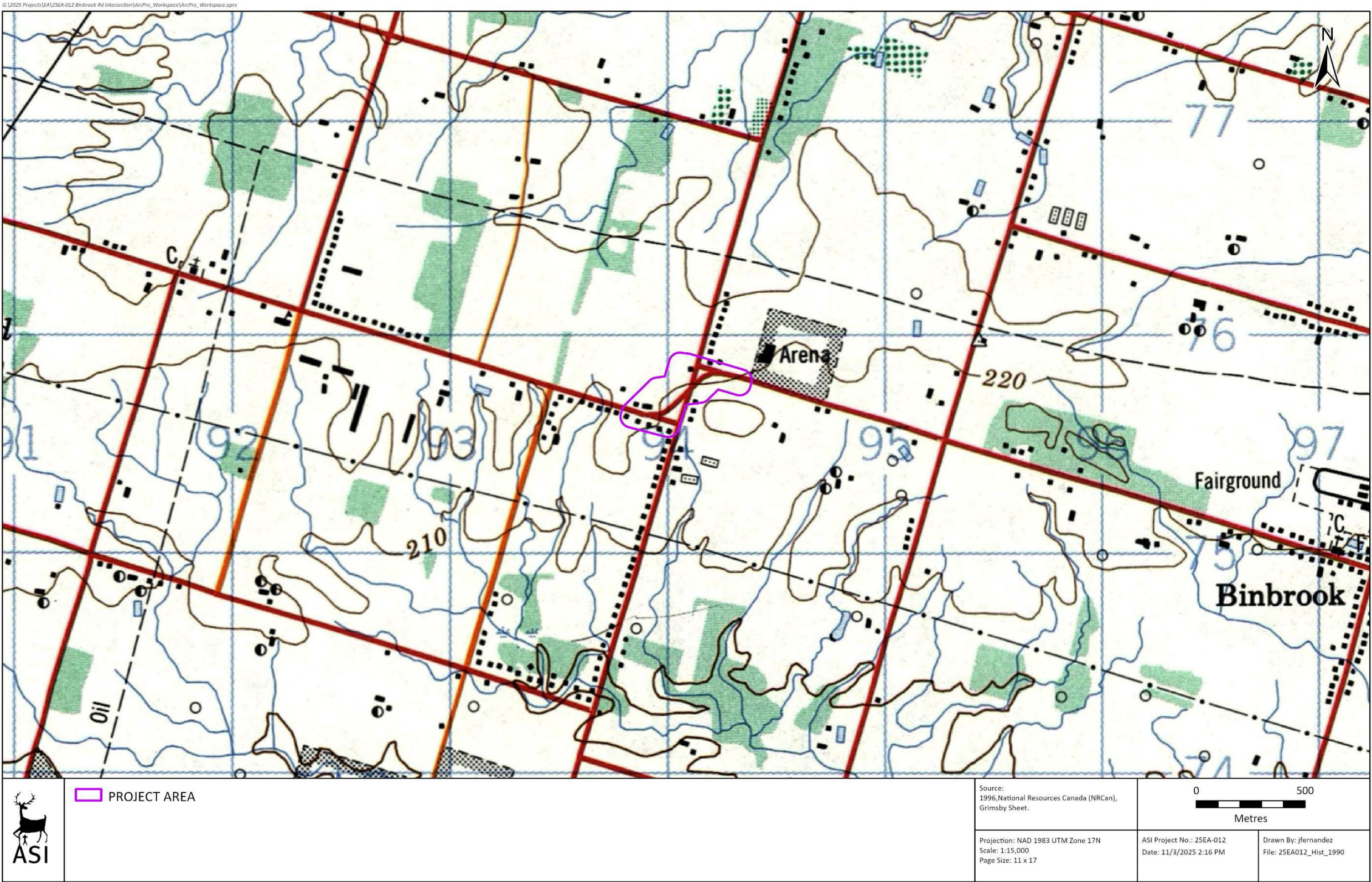


Figure 4: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1996 topographic map of Hamilton and Grimsby sheet



Figure 5: The Project Area (approximate location) overlaid on the 1954 aerial photography





Figure 6: Project Area – Surficial Geology



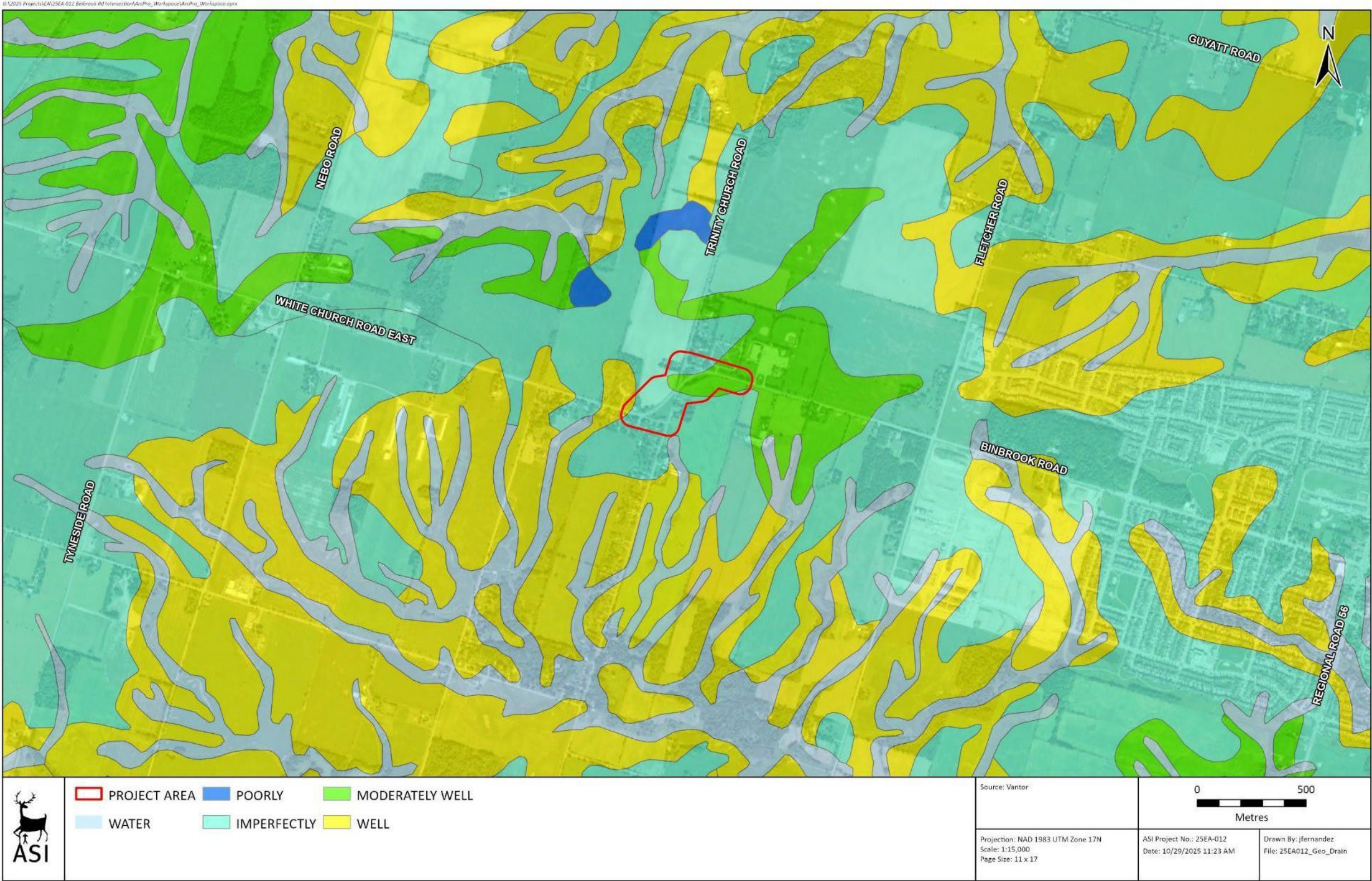


Figure 7: Project Area – Soil Drainage



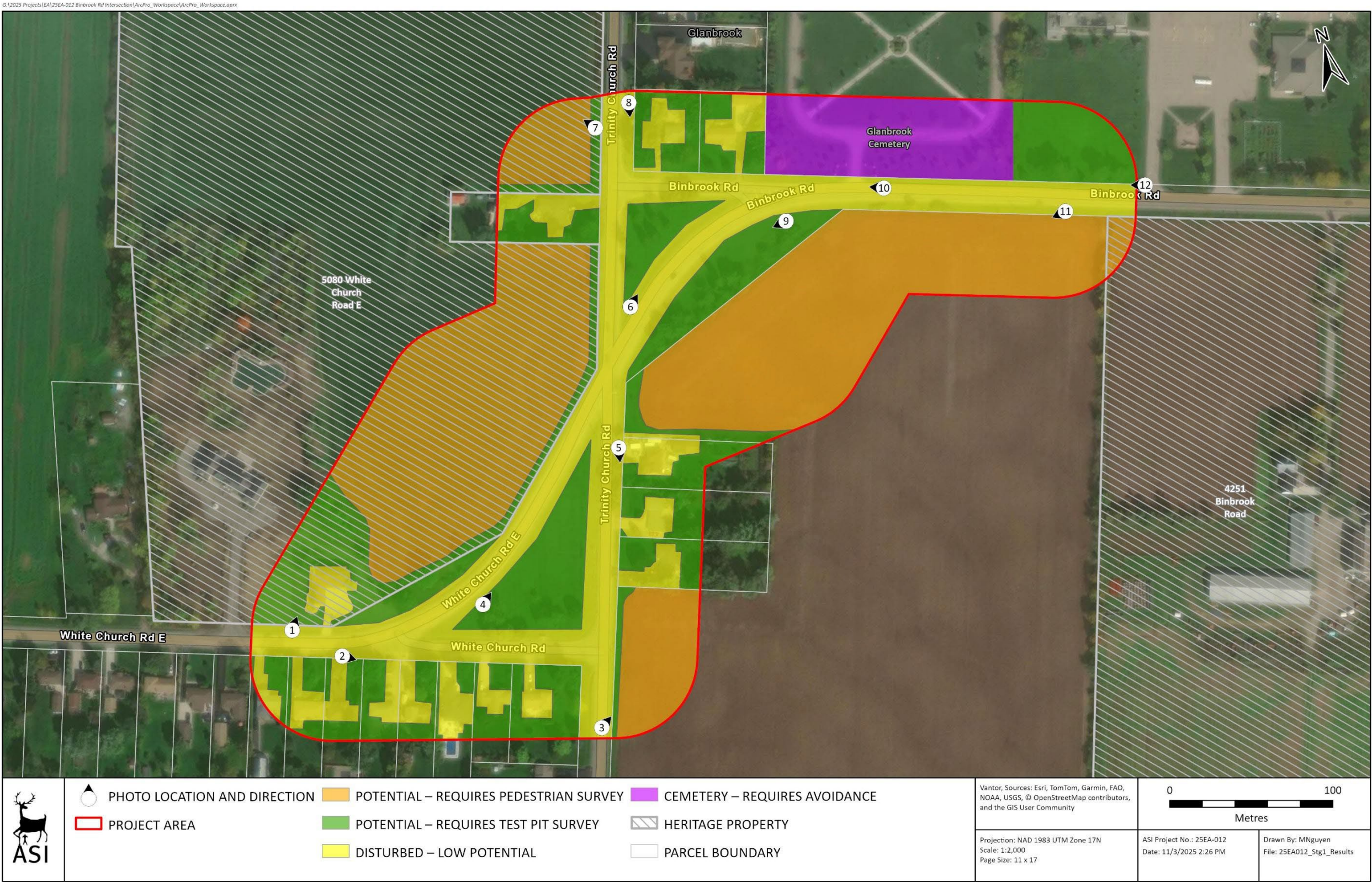


Figure 8: Binbrook Road Intersection – Stage 1 Results



Appendix A: Cemetery Maps



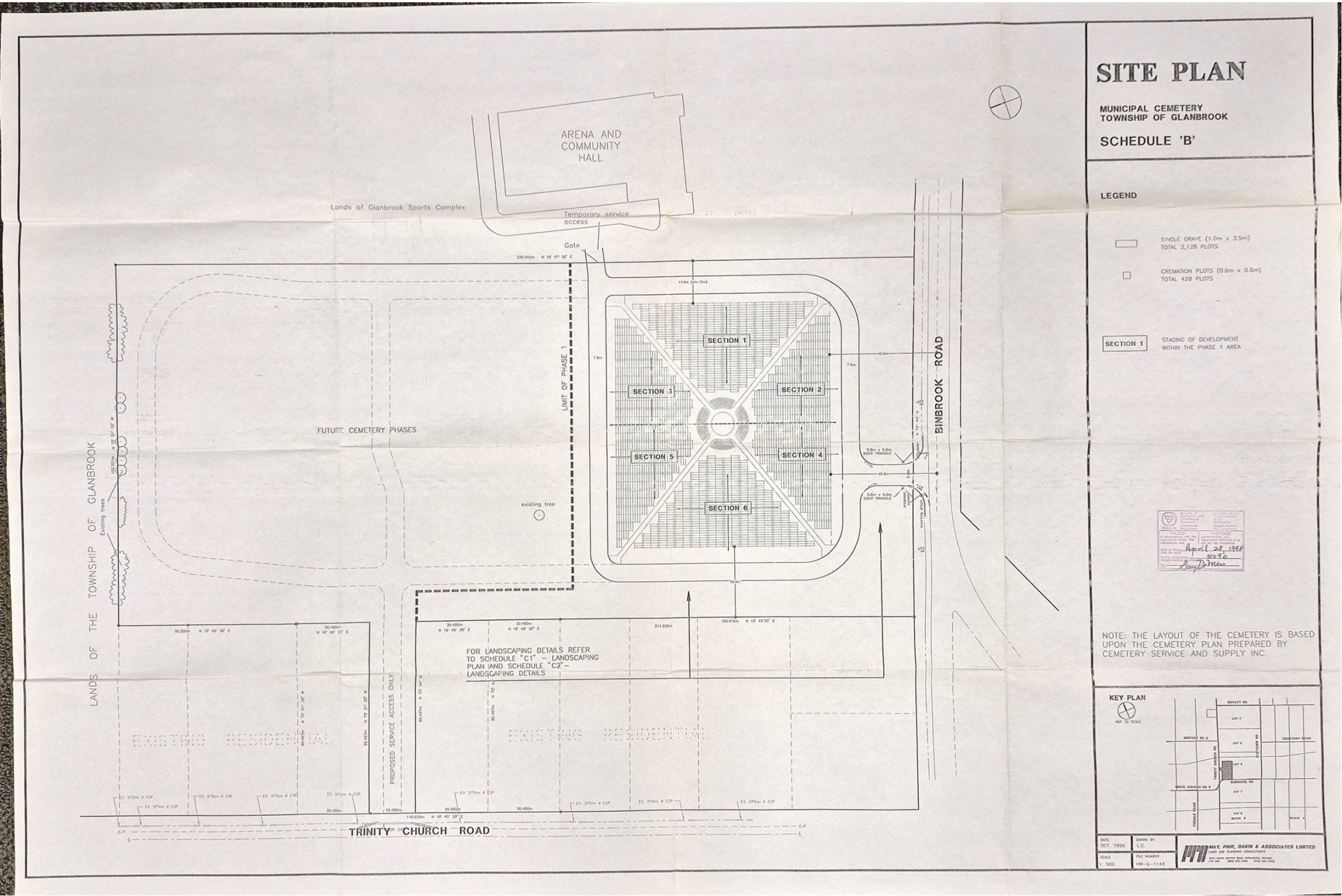


Figure 9: Appendix A - Glanbrook Cemetery Site Plan provided by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario



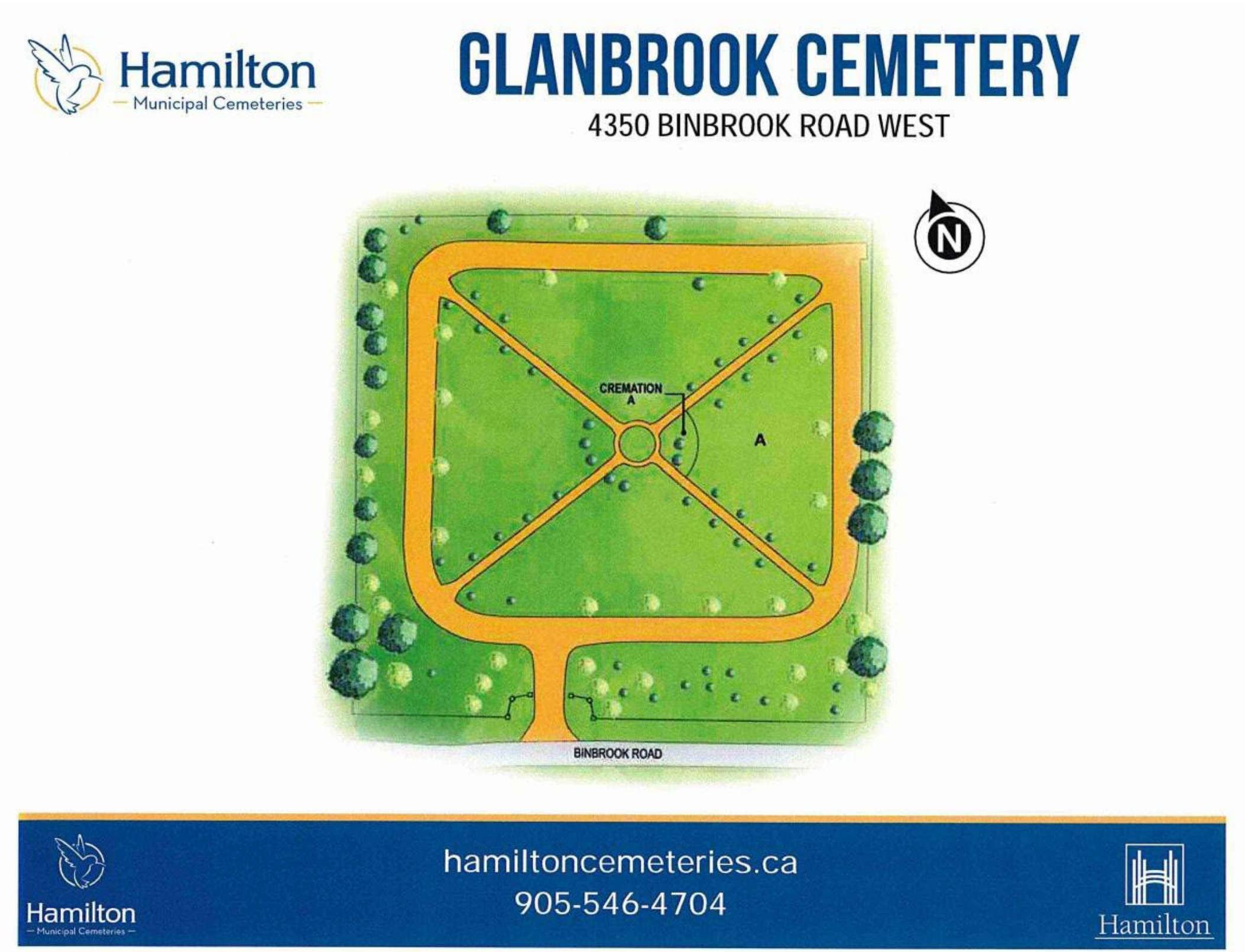


Figure 10: Appendix A - Glanbrook Cemetery map provided by cemetery operator