

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19, Part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, Part of Lot 12, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

Argo Humber Station Limited

4900 Palladium Way, Suite 105

Burlington, ON

L7M 0W7

Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Argo Humber Station Limited to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19, part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, part of Lot 12, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property encompasses approximately four hectares.

The previous Stage 1 assessments, completed in 2014 and 2020, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. Based on this research, it was determined that the entirety of the subject property retained the potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 31, 2022, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals. During the assessment, one Indigenous findspot (P1) and one historical Euro-Canadian site, the Copeland Site (ALGw-206), were identified.

Indigenous findspot P1 does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest required for Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment, therefore no further archaeological assessment of this location is recommended.

The Copeland site (ALGw-206) exhibits evidence of cultural heritage value or interest requiring further archaeological assessment. As such, it is recommended that the site be subject to comprehensive Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager:** Robb Bhardwaj, Master of Arts (P449), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Director:** Robb Bhardwaj
- **Project Administrator:** Lauren Vince, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R1235), Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Planning Assessment Division
- **Field Director:** Poorya Kashani, Doctor of Philosophy (P1133), Associate Archaeologist, Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
- **Field Archaeologists:** Robert Skrepnek, Honours Bachelor of Arts; Leah Gukathasan
- **Artifact Processing:** Kaitlyn McMullen, Honours Bachelor of Arts, Archaeologist, Analyst, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
- **Historical Artifact Analysis:** Janis Mitchell, Master of Philosophy (R1143), Archaeologist, Analyst, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
- **Lithic Analysis:** Deborah Steiss, Master of Arts (P049), Senior Associate
- **Artifact Photography:** Deborah Steiss; Janis Mitchell
- **Land Use History:** Michael Wilcox, Doctor of Philosophy, Cultural Heritage Technician, Technical Writer and Researcher, Cultural Heritage Division
- **Report Preparation:** Poorya Kashani; Dana Millson, Doctor of Philosophy, Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division
- **Graphics:** Andrew Clish, Bachelor of Environmental Study, (P046), Senior Field Director, Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
- **Report Reviewers:** Robb Bhardwaj; Jennifer Ley; Eva MacDonald, Master of Science (P125), Senior Archaeologist, Manager, Historical Archaeology, Mitigation Division



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Humber Station Limited to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19, part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, part of Lot 12, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately four hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449), under Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0559-2021. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision application, as required by the Town of Caledon and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on August 19, 2021. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to completing the assessment.

In 2014, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study, comprising approximately 347 hectares, under Project Information Form P049-0691-2014 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2014). The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 2, 2015. The current subject property was located within Option 3 of this large study.

In 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, comprising



approximately 185 hectares, under Project Information Form P449-0438-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc, 2020). This report included areas not previously reported on and expanded the previous 2014 research. The report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 4, 2020. The current subject property is located within the northeast portion of this assessment area. A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment has been excerpted from the original Stage 1 research.

1.2 Historical Context

The previous Stage 1 assessments reviewed the general development history of the subject property and historical mapping sources to determine its archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc, 2014; 2020). Historically, the subject property was located in the south corner of Lot 12, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel. The subject property currently comprises a largely rural landscape west of the urban boundary of the community of Bolton.

1.2.1 Land-Use History

Development of Lot 12, Concession 5

The Crown patent for the 100 acres on the southwest half of Lot 12, Concession 5 was granted to Albert Finch in 1824 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). He has been described as “the earliest settler in the area” though he was a large landowner and it is unknown if he resided on the subject property (Bull, no date; Gorman, 2016). He was appointed the Constable for Albion Township in 1820 and served again from 1837-46 (Bull, no date; Lynch, 1874).

At some point between 1824 and 1830, the land came into the possession of a Mr. Sergeant, who sold the 100-acre property to William Copeland¹ in 1830

¹ Early entries in the Abstract/Parcel Register Book spell the surname as Coupland while later entries use Copeland. The 1861 census uses Coapland. The surname Copeland will be used throughout this land use history for the sake of consistency, and because that is how it was spelt on the 1859 Tremaine Map.



(Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). Copeland likely lived on the subject property until his death in 1868; his name appears as the occupant of Lot 12 in directories from 1837 (Walton, 1837), from 1846 (Brown, 1846), and from 1866 (Mitchell and Company, 1866), as well as on the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 2), and in the 1861 census (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

William Copeland divided his 100-acre property into two 50-acre lots in 1845, when he sold the northwest half to his son James Copeland while he retained the southwest half for himself (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). The 1851 census (Library and Archives Canada, 1851) identifies Copeland – spelt Caplen in the entry form – as a farmer of English origin who was an Anglican. He was married to a woman named Hanna and together, they had a son named James, also listed as a farmer. The family lived in a single-storey log house. Unfortunately, there are no surviving records of the corresponding Agricultural Census for Albion Township for 1851.

The 1861 census (Library and Archives Canada, 1861) identifies Copeland as a 65-year-old yeoman of English background, and Anglican in religion. He is listed as a widow, and it seems most likely that his wife died the previous year, since the census notes that there was one death in 1860 from “Dropsey”, which was the term then in use referring to the swelling of soft tissues caused by the accumulation of fluid. Copeland’s son James did not live with him at this time. Instead, Copeland is listed as living with a 23-year-old single woman named Mary Jane Sackwood in a single storey frame residence. This suggests that the log house in which he formerly lived was abandoned between 1851 and 1861. The corresponding agricultural census identifies Copeland as owning 50 acres, with 40 acres under cultivation (33 in crops, six in pasture, one in orchards or gardens, and 10 “under wood or wild”). The farm produced wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, and hay.

In 1862, the 65-year-old William married 21-year-old Mary McKinnon. It is unknown if the couple had any children. The 1866 Tax Assessment notes that William Copeland was a freeholding farmer, aged 67, who owned 50 acres (Township of Albion, 1866). The 1867 Tax Assessment notes that Copeland, now



68, had 40 of his 50 acres cleared, that only two people lived in the residence, presumably him and his wife Mary, and that the farm had four cattle, six hogs, two horses, and one dog (Township of Albion, 1867). The 1868 Tax Assessment notes that Copeland remained the owner, though all information about the property was listed in the subsequent entry, next to the name Henry Copeland, which was presumably another son.² The property now had 44 of the 50 acres cleared, and the number of people in the family included four, as well as three cattle, two hogs, two horses, and one dog (Township of Albion, 1868).

William Copeland died 21 December 1868 and he was buried at Providence Cemetery (Find A Grave, 2014). His will left the 50 acres on the southwest corner of Lot 12 to his wife Mary Copeland *et alia* (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). She continued to own the property for several decades. The 1871 census (Library and Archives Canada, 1871) identifies the occupant of Lot 12 as the 50-year-old tenant farmer William Oliver, his wife Mary, and their six children. Mary Copeland is identified as a widow living in the same household, though it is unclear what her relationship was with the Oliver family. Other schedules on the 1871 census provide more details about the family and the property. They possessed three carriages, waggon, and/or sleds, two ploughs or cultivators, and one fanning mill. Forty-five acres of the 50-acre property were improved, and the farm produced wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, and carrots, as well as hay and apples. Furthermore, the property had three horses over three years old, one colt, three milch cows, seven other horned cattle, five sheep, 10 pigs, and the family was able to produce butter, cheese, and wool.

The 1875 Tax Assessment identifies the 37-year-old farmer George Lawrence as the “occupant or other taxable party” on the subject property. While it was still owned by Mrs. Copeland, it is unclear if she resided on the property at this time. There were three persons listed in the Lawrence family, along with three cattle, four sheep, four hogs, and three horses (Township of Albion, 1875).

² It is unclear if Henry Copeland resided on the subject property at this time. Directories from 1888 and 1915 note that he was living on Lot 16, Concession 3, Albion Township.



The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Figure 3) illustrates the subject property within a parcel owned by Mrs. Mary Copeland. A house with an orchard in the rear is depicted. However, as mentioned above, it is likely that this was occupied by George Lawrence and family or a subsequent tenant, and perhaps Mary Copeland as well. The 1881 census (Library and Archives Canada, 1881) identifies Mary Copeland as a widow, living with a farmer named John McClelland. However, it does not specify the location of their property. It remains unknown who, if anyone, resided on the subject property in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. While the 1888 directory (Union Publishing Company, 1888) lists a George Elliott Jr. as an occupant of Lot 12, it does not specify which part of the lot. However, it is known that members of the Elliott family resided on the east half of Lot 12 on land that would later become Humber Grove (Gorman, 2016).

Mary Copeland ultimately sold the property to John A. Proctor in 1898. Proctor sold the land the following year to Thomas McDougall (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). However, it is unlikely that McDougall ever resided on the property, as the 1888, 1911, and 1915 directories all have him living on the nearby Lot 11 of Concession 4 (Union Publishing Company, 1888, 1911; Vernon, 1915). Instead, McDougall probably used the subject property for agricultural purposes. In 1905, McDougall sold a small part of the property to the Canadian Pacific Railway who soon thereafter built a railway – then part of the Sudbury Kleinburg Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway – on a north-south axis through the property (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). The railway later became part of the Toronto, Muskoka, and Sudbury Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The subject property is now found on the west side of the railway and on the east side of Humber Station Road.

McDougall owned and likely farmed on the property between 1899 and 1937. Throughout that time, the subject property remained in a rural-agricultural context. The 1914 topographical map (Figure 4) shows little in the way of landscape features, though it does show the railway line. Most importantly, it no longer shows a residence on the subject property. McDougall purchased the 50 acres on the northwest corner of Lot 12 in 1920. However, he sold that property to Euphemia L. Speirs in 1935. McDougall transferred the 50 acres on the



southwest portion of the property to Thomas Crickmore in 1937 through a lease of property agreement (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). McDougall died later in 1937.

In 1943, Crickmore and his wife granted the 50 acres to Alfred Henderson (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). It is likely that Henderson and his wife continued to farm the subject property or rented out the property to a local farmer. Under their ownership, the property remained rural and agricultural. The 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 5) shows the property with clear boundary delineations on the west side (Humber Station Road), the south side (a separate agricultural field), and the east side (the railway track). The surrounding landscape is entirely agricultural.

In 1966, Alfred Henderson and his wife sold the 50 acres on the southwest corner to Horst L. Dunkel. At this time, there were no structures on the property (Spartan Air Services Limited, 1967). Dunkel then proceeded to subdivide the 50-acre property into several smaller properties. He sold the subject property, now listed at 10.2 acres, to Umberto Rotondo, Emilio Sirizzotti, and Criscenzo Sirizzotti (1/3 interest each) as a partnership property in 1966 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). In 1971, Rotondo and the Sirizzottis sold the property to Michele and Isa Giardiello and Alfredo and Jolanda Lanzillotti. However, only three years later, they sold the property to Basilio Sinopoli and Raffael Caparrotta. In 1977, Sinopoli and Caparrotta sold the property to Santo and Ada Gelmo as joint tenants and Gaetano and Rosaria Carbone as joint tenants. The Gelmos then purchased the Carbone share in 1980. Then, later that year, the Gelmos sold the property to Giuseppe DiLeo and Clementina DiLeo as joint tenants (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). The couple was still living there until at least the early 2000s.

1.2.1 Review of Historic Map Sources

The 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Figure 2) depicts the subject property within the southwestern portion of Lot 12 and William Copeland is identified as the owner (Tremaine, 1859). While there are no structures, watercourses, or settlement features depicted within the boundaries of the subject property, the historically important concession road of present-day Humber Station Road abuts the southwest property boundary.



The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope, 1877) indicates the subject property was under the ownership of Mrs. Mary Copeland, who inherited the property in 1868 (Figure 3). A house and an orchard are depicted in the south of the subject property, fronting Humber Station Road to the southwest.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features, such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. The 1914 *Bolton Topographic Map* (Figure 4) depicts the subject property just above the 875-foot (267-metre) elevation contour on the northeast side of Humber Station Road (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914). A Canadian Pacific Railway line, linking Toronto to Sudbury and Parry Sound bounds the northeast boundary of the subject property.

1.2.2 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further assess the previous land use of the subject property, available aerial photography from 1954 (University of Toronto 1954) was reviewed (Figure 5). The 1954 photo shows the subject property occupying an agricultural field within a rural landscape. Although no structures or settlement features are visible within the subject property limits, Humber Station Road aligns with the southwest limit of the property and a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway bounds the subject property to the northeast. A tributary of the Humber River West Branch is approximately 200 metres south of the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Eight sites within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property have been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (the Ministry, 2022). A detailed summary of the sites is summarized in Table 1. The nearest site, the Westlake site (ALGw-32), is a Paleo campsite located approximately 365 metres north of the subject property.



Table 1: Sites Located Within One Kilometre of the Subject Property

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
ALGw-25	Belly	Pre-Contact		Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 1992
ALGw-32	Westlake	Paleo	Campsite	Royal Ontario Museum, 1988
ALGw-38		Pre-Contact	Findspot	Museum of Indian Archaeology, 1989
ALGw-69		Early Archaic	Findspot	Archeoworks, 2002
ALGw-194	Lougheed	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2018
ALGw-196	Nattress	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2018
ALGw-201		Early Archaic	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2021



Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
ALGw-202		Early Archaic	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2021
ALGw-207		Late Archaic	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2022

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that five archaeological assessments are known to have been completed on or within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2014, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study, comprising approximately 347 hectares, under Project Information Form P049-0691-2014 (Archaeological Services Inc, 2014). The large study included background research for two future development options, along with three “rounding out areas”. The current subject property was located in the Option 3 lands, all of which were found to retain archaeological potential and were recommended for a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment ahead of development.

In 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment, comprising approximately 185 hectares, under Project Information Form P449-0438-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc, 2020a). This report included areas not previously reported on and expanded the previous 2014 research. The current subject property is located in the northeast corner of this study area. The assessment determined that approximately 97% of the area, including the entire subject property, had archaeological potential and would require a Stage 2 assessment ahead of future development.



In 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment associated with the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study, under Project Information Form P1030-0059-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020b). The current subject property is in the north of the large 8311.1-hectare study area. It was determined that 91.4% of the study area, including the entire subject property, retained archaeological potential and would require a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

In 2021, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Caledon Growth Related Roads Detailed Design in the Town of Caledon, which involved a rural road reconstruction of Humber Station Road, the corridor that bounds the current subject property along its southwest limit (Archaeological Services Inc., 2021a; Project Information Form P383-0238-2020). It was determined that there remains no further cultural heritage value or interest within the right-of-way of Humber Station Road; however, undisturbed lands beyond this boundary within the current subject property do contain archaeological potential and require a Stage 2 archaeological investigation.

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on Parcels 11 and 12 of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2022; Project Information Form P449-0458-2020). The study area was situated southwest of the current subject property. The Stage 2 assessment consisted of a pedestrian survey, during which one Indigenous findspot and one Indigenous site (AlGw-207) were identified. Neither the findspot nor site AlGw-207 were determined to retain cultural heritage value or interest and were deemed free of further archaeological concern.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 172-174), which is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations



below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till.

The entirety of the subject property is located within the West Humber River subwatershed (Figure 1) (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). A tributary of the West Branch of the Humber River, identified as Lindsay Creek, flows approximately 230 metres south of the subject property.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately four hectares and is comprised of predominately agricultural lands; a house and outbuilding have recently been demolished (Figure 6). It is bounded by Humber Station Road to the southwest, the residential lot of 14275 Humber Station Road to the northwest, the Canadian Pacific Bolton Freight Line to the northeast, and an agricultural field to the southeast.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 31, 2022, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Poorya Kashani (R1133) and was carried out in accordance with the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 3% of the subject



property was identified as having no potential for the presence of archaeological resources (Figure 7).

Approximately one percent of the subject property had been identified as having no archaeological potential due to previous ground disturbance (Image 1). The area of past disturbance consists of a paved driveway in the west of the subject property. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standards 2a.iii, this area was not subject to the Stage 2 field survey.

Approximately 2% of the subject property is comprised of an area that is permanently low and wet, located at the east corner of the subject property (Images 2-3). According to the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i, areas identified as permanently low and wet are considered to have low to no archaeological potential and no further survey is required.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 2% of the subject property consists of a former lawn area west of the paved driveway. In accordance with the procedures outlined in the Standards, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, these areas of closed surface visibility were subject to a test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals (Figure 7). All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five centimetres into subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Images 4). All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all disturbances where possible. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.

Intact soils were encountered comprising approximately 25-30 centimetres of dark gray (10YR 4/2) clay loam topsoil, overlying yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) clay subsoil (Image 5).

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

Approximately 95% of the subject property is active agricultural land and was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals (Images 6-7). In



accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the Standards, the field was ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at over 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of clay loam.

When archaeological material was found, survey transects were decreased to one-metre intervals over a 20-metre radius around all surface artifacts to determine whether they were isolated finds or part of a larger scatter (Image 8; Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1).

3.0 Record of Finds

During the course of the Stage 2 field assessment, one isolated Indigenous findspot and one Euro-Canadian site were documented during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed field. All artifacts observed during the survey were collected according to provenience. The Euro-Canadian historical site has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the Copeland site (ALGw-206). The isolated Indigenous findspot (P1) does not meet the requirements for registry as outlined by the Standards.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the Standards, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.



Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, and GPS Logs.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in Archaeological Services Inc. project folder 21PL-246; Geographic Positioning System and digital information stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Research, Analysis and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	Digital files stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON, M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7-centimetre x 20.32-centimetre plastic bags and further separated into 5.08-centimetre x 7.62-centimetre plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30-centimetre, depth 38-centimetre, height 25 centimetre). Artifact assemblage stored in one box labeled: 21PL-246, Dileo Lands Macville Stage 2



Geographic Positioning System coordinates for all surface artifacts were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984. No correction was used for the coordinates, and conditions (such as clear skies or tree cover) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and Geographic Positioning System coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation associated with this project.

3.2 Indigenous Location

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from an isolated find by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact (for example, a projectile point). Whenever artifacts were encountered, a unique field designation (P-number) was assigned.

3.2.1 Findspot P1

Findspot P1 was encountered in the northeast of the subject property (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). The artifact from findspot P1 consists of a primary thinning flake of Onondaga chert displaying evidence of use-wear and retouch on the lateral and distal edges (Image 9). No other Indigenous artifacts were encountered.

3.3 Historical Location

An historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (> 20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made and by the type of decoration and/or motif they feature.



provides a summary of the date ranges of nineteenth-century artifacts in Ontario.



Table 3: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
	Creamware		Ironstone introduced		
Edge	Blue and Green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All Blue or Early Palette	Late Palette	Late Palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns	Many colours; over glaze

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut popular in 1880's	Wire
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of Flow
Yellowware	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks: Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in cline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two- piece open mold, and	Cup mould, two- piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Cup mould, two- piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought three-piece mold	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Glass Bottles: Finish					“Crown” finish; threaded lips common
Other					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods.

3.3.1 The Copeland Site (AlGw-206)

The Copeland site (AlGw-206) was documented in the northeast portion of the subject property and measures approximately 32 metres north to south by 30 metres east to west (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1).

The overall site scatter comprised 140 artifacts, of which 58 were collected and analyzed; the artifacts left in the field consisted largely of undecorated glass and drainage tile fragments. The historical artifact assemblage consists of a varied assortment of domestic and architectural artifacts representative of a mid-nineteenth century occupation.

A modified *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize the artifacts recovered from the site. The category of “organic” was added to account for faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. Five classes are represented in the sample: architectural, indeterminate, kitchen/food-related, organic, and personal artifacts (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Detailed historical artifact catalogues can be found in Appendix A. A sample of the recovered artifacts is displayed in Section 8.0 (Images 10-12).

Table 4: Copeland Site (AlGw-206) Historical Artifacts by Functional Class

Artifact Type	Collected Class Totals
Nail, machine-cut	2
Window glass	2
<i>Architectural Class Total</i>	4
Table glass	1
Kitchenware	4
Tableware	28
Teaware	16
<i>Kitchen/Food Class Total</i>	49



Table 4: Copeland Site (ALGw-206) Historical Artifacts by Functional Class

Artifact Type	Collected Class Totals
Faunal, Mammal	1
<i>Organic Class Total</i>	<i>1</i>
Smoking pipe	1
<i>Personal Artifacts Class Total</i>	<i>1</i>
Container, Unidentified	3
<i>Indeterminate Class Total</i>	<i>3</i>
Retained Artifact Totals	58

The kitchen/food-related class (Images 10-11) artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. The sample is dominated by the ceramics (n=48) (**Error! Reference source not found.**), which includes tableware (n=28), kitchenware (n=4), and teaware (n=16) (Appendix A). The remaining artifact (n=1) in the kitchen/food-related class is a pressed table glass fragment that is solarized (Appendix A).

Table 5: Copeland Site (ALGw-206) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware and Motif

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Collected Ceramic Totals
Coarse Red Earthenware, Glazed	2
Coarse Red Earthenware, Salt-glazed	2
<i>Coarse Red Earthenware Total</i>	<i>4</i>
Ironstone, Edgware unmoulded (blue)	2
Ironstone, Transfer Print, Flow (blue)	1



Table 5: Copeland Site (AlGw-206) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware and Motif

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Collected Ceramic Totals
Ironstone, Transfer Print, General (blue)	2
Ironstone, Transfer Print, General (Teal)	1
Ironstone, Undecorated	6
<i>Ironstone Total</i>	12
Refined White Earthenware, Edgeware, General (blue)	1
Refined White Earthenware, Edgeware, Evenly-scalloped (blue)	1
Refined White Earthenware, Factory Slip	1
Refined White Earthenware, Hand Painted, Late Palette	1
Refined White Earthenware, Transfer Print, Chinese motif	1
Refined White Earthenware, Transfer Print, General (blue)	1
Refined White Earthenware, Unidentified	1
<i>Refined White Earthenware Total</i>	7



Table 5: Copeland Site (AlGw-206) Ceramic Artifacts by Ware and Motif

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Collected Ceramic Totals
English Bone China, Transfer Print, Chinese motif	21
English Bone China, Transfer Print, General (blue)	2
<i>English Bone China Total</i>	23
Transfer Print, General (blue)	2
<i>Unidentifiable Total</i>	2
Ceramic Artifact Totals	48

Ceramics are a useful tool for dating archaeological sites because of the historical progression of types in industrial-era ceramic production. Refined white earthenware (R.W.E.) came into common use in Ontario by 1835 (Kenyon, 1995), replacing the earlier creamware and pearlware. Decorative motifs present in the R.W.E. assemblage (n=7) include edgeware (general, scalloped blue) (n=2), factory slip (n=1), hand painted (late palette) (n=1), and transfer print (Chinese motif blue and general blue) (n=2).

In the 1840s, ironstone was produced in England as a heavier, cheaper alternative to the influx of hard-paste porcelains from France into the Canadian market (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). Ironstone first appeared in Ontario merchants' records in 1847 and steadily increased in popularity over the next few decades (Kenyon, 1995). Early ironstone vessels were undecorated or featured simple, moulded ribs and panels in the body (Sussman, 1985). Undecorated ironstone is common in the sample (n=6). Transfer print motifs are also present, including general blue (n=2) and general teal (n=1) and flow (n=1) (Image 10). By 1900,



ironstone was one of three ware types commonly used for tablewares in Ontario, along with semi-porcelain and true European or Japanese porcelain (Kenyon, 1995:13) (Image 10).

Twenty-three sherds of English bone china were collected, including sherds with Chinese transfer print motifs. In Ontario, the relative date for English bone china is 1805 to the present.

Less chronologically diagnostic ceramics consist of coarse red earthenware (n = 4) which is a heavy, thickly potted ceramic type that received its name from the clay colour after firing (Image 11). As they are porous, these vessels had to be glazed to make them food safe. The Ontario manufacture of coarse earthenwares began from local clay in the 1790s and continued until the First World War with little change in technology, but was especially common from the 1830s to the 1880s before the stoneware potteries began to dominate the industry (Newlands, 1979:30, 110).

Other functional classes of historical material are also represented in the assemblage (Image 12) (Appendix A). Architectural materials include two machine cut nails (commonly used from 1830 to 1900) (Wells, 1998) and two fragments of window glass. The personal artifacts class is represented by the bowl of a smoking pipe. The faunal class consists of one specimen of mammalian bone. Three fragments of container glass that could not be confidently placed in any of the other classes were categorized as indeterminate.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Argo Humber Station Limited to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 19, part of the Bolton Residential Expansion Study Option 3, part of Lot 12, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property encompasses approximately four hectares.

Archaeological Services Inc. previously completed two Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments which covered the subject property, the Bolton Residential



Expansion Study in 2014 and the Bolton Option 3 Official Plan Amendment in 2020, which updated and expanded the previous research. As a result, the subject property was identified to retain both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on May 31, 2022, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. During the course of the survey, one isolated findspot (P1) and the historical Euro-Canadian Copeland site (ALGw-206) were encountered.

Given the isolated nature of Findspot P1, it is likely the product of random or casual loss rather than indicative of a location of prolonged occupation or activity. As such, it does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest.

The Copeland site (ALGw-206) consists of a sample of 58 artifacts collected from the ploughed surface that range in date from the 1830s to the early twentieth century. These include R.W.E. ceramics with scalloped edge and hand painted motifs popular in the 1830s, through to a fragment of solarized glass that would have been manufactured sometime between the 1870s and the 1910s. The architectural class contains four artifacts, including two machine-cut nails, commonly used from 1830 to 1900, and two shards of window glass, which suggests the presence of a structure.

The land use history indicates that Lot 12, Concession 5 was acquired by William Copeland in 1830, and in 1851, he is recorded as living in a log house with his wife Hanna and their son in the southwest half of the lot. By 1861-62, William Copeland is listed as living in a frame house with his new wife Mary, and it is inferred that the log house listed on the 1851 census was likely abandoned by this time. The frame house is likely the one shown on the 1878 Historical Atlas with a rear orchard under the ownership of Mrs. Mary Copeland. After William's death in 1868, Mary continued to own the property until 1898.

Given the date range of the artifact assemblage, the Copeland site (ALGw-206) appears to correspond with the occupation of a log house and later a frame house on the property. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1c, the



site meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest for post-contact sites as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were recovered.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of Indigenous Findspot P1, it does not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. The Copeland site (AlGw-206) is considered to be an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest. As such, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
 - a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment must commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Geographic Positioning System. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site area be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be recorded, and a surface map produced for the site.
 - b) A series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across the site area at five-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at five-metre intervals throughout the site area, around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.



The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the Copeland site (ALGw-206) and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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 Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport must be immediately notified.

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

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 field work 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 sec. 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 or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of the paved driveway in the west of the subject property, looking southwest towards Humber Station Road.



Image 2: View of permanently low and wet area in the east corner of the subject property, looking southeast.



Image 3: View of the pond and adjacent low/wet area in the east corner of the subject property, looking northeast towards the railway corridor.



Image 4: View of field crew test pitting in the west corner of the subject property, looking east.



Image 5: View of test pit soil profile.



Image 6: View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the west of the subject property, looking southeast.



Image 7: View of soil conditions during pedestrian survey in the centre of the subject property, looking north.



Image 8: View of pedestrian survey at 2.5-metre intervals in the northeast of the subject property, looking northwest.



Image 9: Lithic artifact from Findspot P1



Image 10: Sample of ceramic artifacts from the Copeland site (AlGw-206).

Top row, from left to right: R.W.E. Hand Painted Late Palette (cat. 13), R.W.E. Transfer Print Chinese Motif (cat. 14), R.W.E. Factory Slip – Variegated (cat. 21), R.W.E. Edgware – Evenly Scalloped (cat.16), Ironstone Edgware – Non-impressed (cat. 19). Bottom row, left to right: Ironstone (cat. 26), Ironstone



**Transfer Print - General (cat. 22), Ironstone Transfer Print – Flowware (cat. 24),
Porcelain, English Bone China – Transfer Print Chinese Motif (cat. 1 and 10).**



Image 11: Sample of ceramic artifacts from the Copeland site (AlGw-206).

Left to right: Red Earthenware (coarse) – Glazed (cat. 34), Red Earthenware (coarse) – Glazed (cat. 33), Stoneware Salt-glazed with slip (cat. 32)



Image 12: Sample of non-ceramic artifacts from the Copeland site (AlGw-206).

Top row, left to right: Container – Light aqua, contact moulded (cat. 36), Table Glass, solarized (cat. 39), Window glass, clear (cat. 35), Machine cut nail (cat. 42). Bottom row, left to right: Smoking pipe (cat. 40), Faunal – Mammal (cat. 44).



9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures



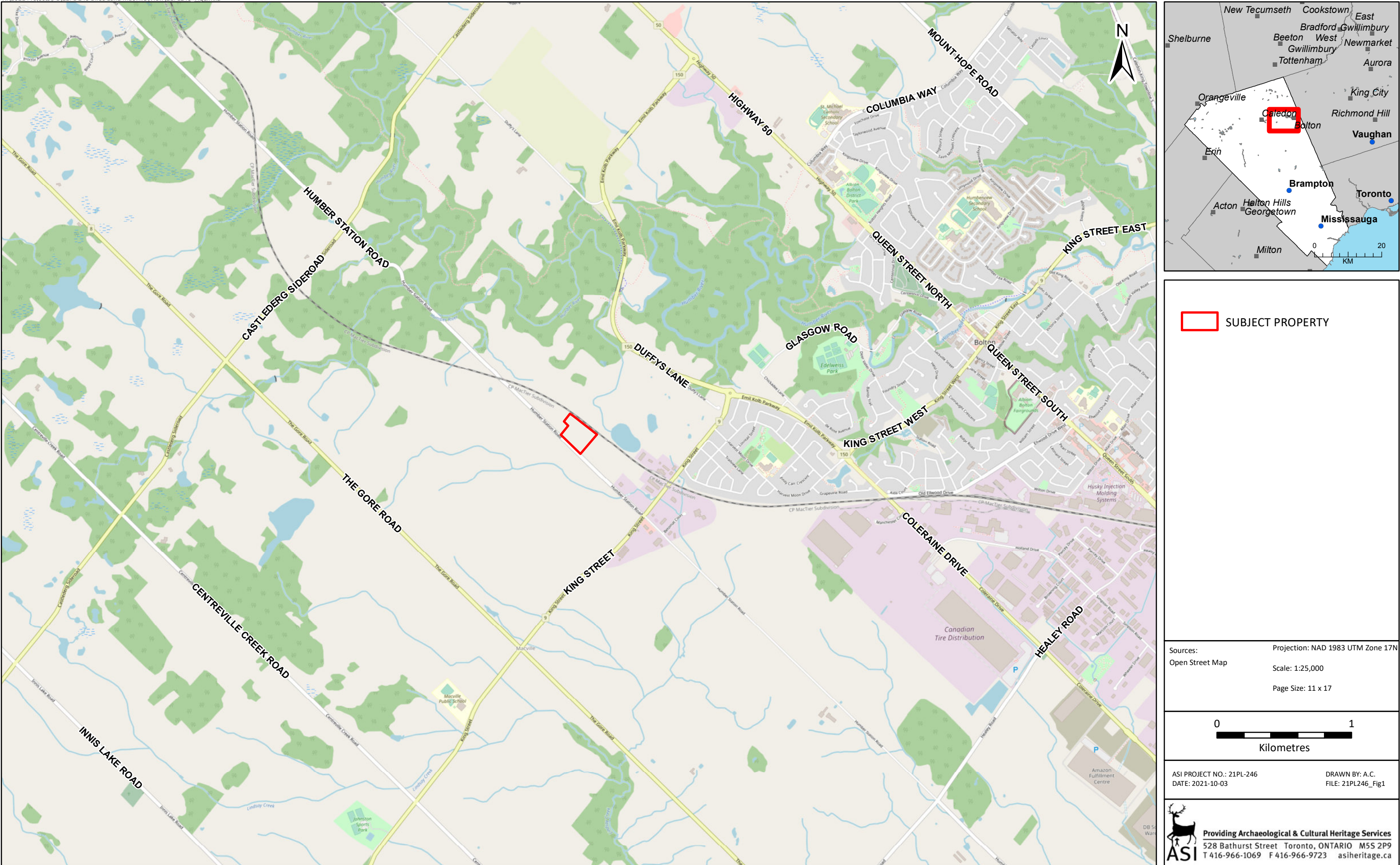


Figure 1: Location of Subject Property

[illegible]

Figure 3: Subject Property located on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel



11/11

SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

A scale bar with a black background and two white rectangular segments. The number '0' is at the left end and '250' is at the right end. Below the bar, the word 'Metres' is written.

ASI PROJECT NO.:21PL-246 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2021-10-03 FILE: 21PL246_Fig2-3



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 400
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 21PL-246 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-06-02 FILE: 21PL246_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1914 Bolton Topographic Map

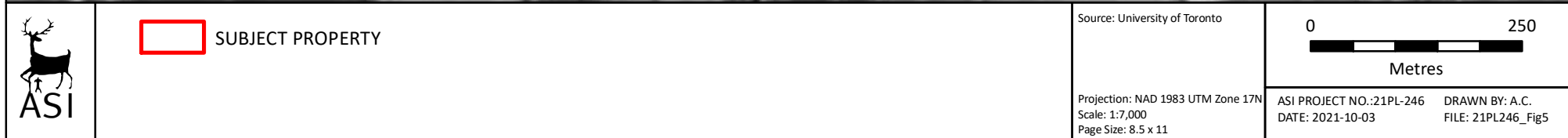
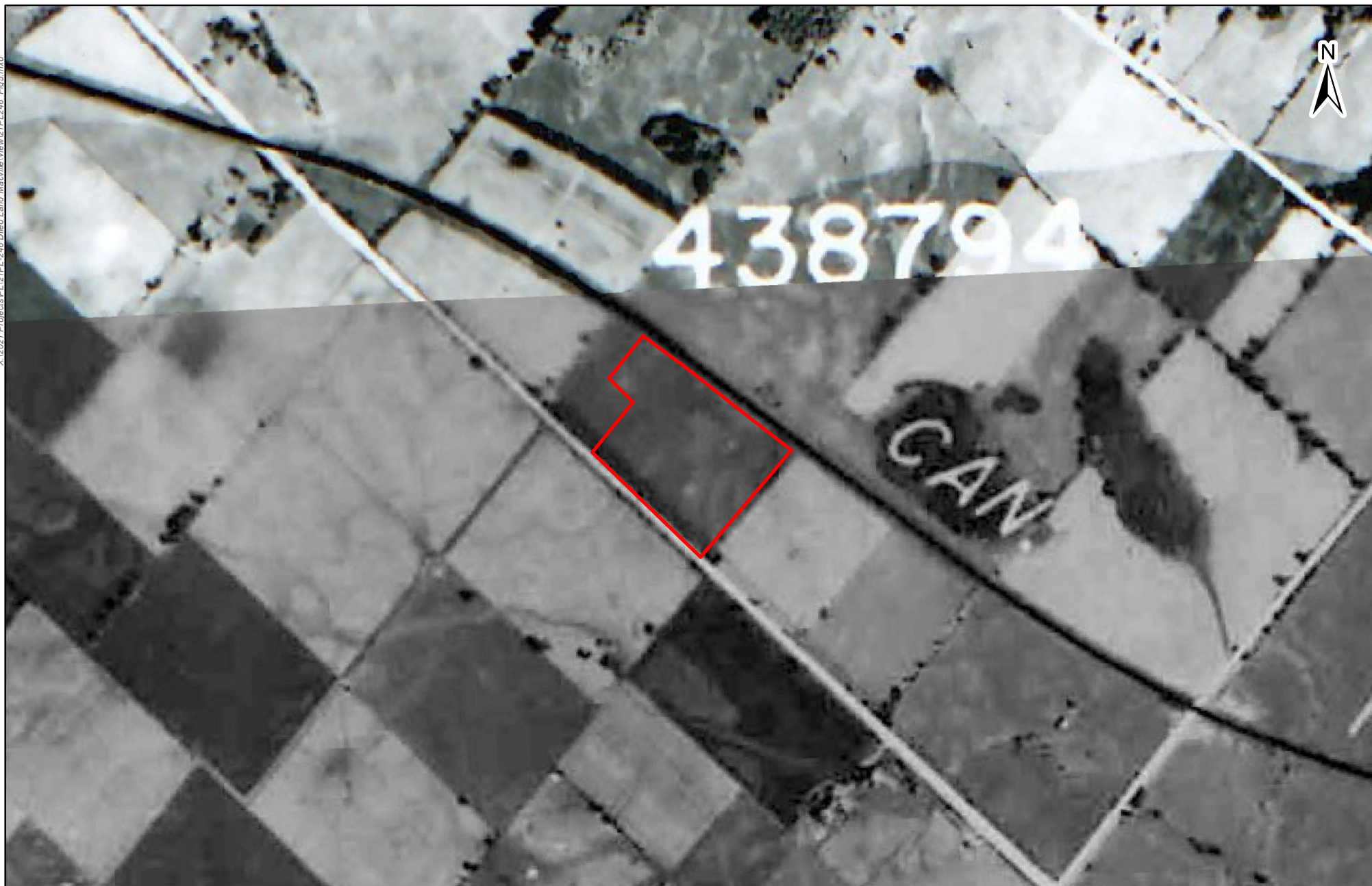


Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 Aerial Photography



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: ESRI and GIS COMMUNITY

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:2,500
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 100



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.:21PL-246 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2021-10-03 FILE: 21PL246_Fig6

Figure 6: Existing Conditions of Subject Property



Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

10.0 Appendix

Appendix A: Stage 2 Catalogue of the Copeland Site (AlGw-206)



Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue - Copeland Site (AIGw-206)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Saucer	Rim is scalloped; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
2	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Rim is scalloped; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
3	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Saucer	Pattern is part of narrative scene; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
4	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Saucer	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
5	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Teacup	Pattern is part of a narrative scene, on interior centre; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
6	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - General	Teacup	Footring is folded. Pattern is on exterior, part of a narrative scene, might be a Chinese Motif; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
7	3	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Teacup	Pattern on exterior is part of a narrative scene. 1 x fragment also has (geometric) pattern on interior; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
8	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
9	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Rim is scalloped; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
10	6	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Pattern(s) are part of central narrative scene(s); Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
11	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Pattern is part of a central narrative scene; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
12	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Porcelain - English Bone China	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Hollowware	Pattern is a central narrative scene, on interior. Medium to large sized vessel; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
13	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Motif is floral; Portion: Body; Colour: Red
14	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Transfer Print - Chinese Motif	Flatware	Portion: Brink; Colour: Blue
15	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
16	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Edgeware - Evenly Scalloped	Plate - General	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
17	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Edgeware - General	Plate - General	Impressed; Portion: Brim; Colour: Blue
18	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Unidentified	Flatware	Blue visible on rim edge, likely Edgeware; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
19	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Edgeware - Unmoulded	Plate - General	Rim is slightly scalloped. Non-impressed; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue - Copeland Site (AIGw-206)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
20	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Edgeware - Unmoulded	Plate - General	Non-impressed. Rim might be scalloped; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
21	1	Surface	Ploughzone	RWE	Factory Slip - Other	Hollowware	Motif is factory slip - marbled surface; Portion: Body; Colours: Brown; Blue
22	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Flow	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
23	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Exfoliated; Portion: Brink; Colour: Blue
24	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Visible pattern is floral; Portion: Body; Colour: Teal
25	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Body is also moulded. Small exfoliated fragment. Likely teaware; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
26	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Exfoliated; Portion: Rim
27	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Exfoliated; Portion: Body
28	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Footring
29	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Body
30	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Unidentifiable	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Small exfoliated fragment; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
31	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Unidentifiable	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Small exfoliated fragment; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
32	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Stoneware - Coarse	Salt-glazed	Hollowware	Vessel is salt-glazed. Exterior also has an iron slip on its upper body, creating a band. Fabric is buff coloured. Motif is 'English Brown' (or in imitation of); Portion: Shoulder; Colours: Light Brown; Brown
33	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Both sides are glazed; Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown
34	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Both sides are glazed a mottled brown; Portion: Body; Colours: Brown; Light Brown
41	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Stoneware - Coarse	Salt-glazed	Hollowware	Exterior is salt-glazed and has an iron slip creating mottling. Interior is not glazed. Fabric is buff coloured. Motif is 'English Brown' (or in imitation of); Portion: Body; Colours: Tan; Brown
Grand Total : 48 artifacts							

Appendix A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue - Copeland Site (AIGw-206)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
35	2	Surface	Ploughzone	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
36	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Fragment is rounded with horizontal embossed text.; Embossing: CH_; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Contact Moulded
37	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Part of a straight-sided and recessed panel with a chamfered edge.; Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Contact Moulded
38	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Part of a rounded base. Resting point is flat, with an inner mould seam. Base heel is not present. Base centre is slightly depressed.; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: 2/3/4 Piece Vertical Body Mould with Separate Base
39	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Table Glass	Glass	Shattered. Likely part of a base and lower body. Indeterminate moulded design visible.; Colour: Solarized; Manufacture: Press Moulding
40	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Part of a plain pipe bowl.
42	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
43	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
44	1	Surface	Ploughzone	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	

Grand Total : 10 artifacts