Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Silver Creek Solar Park
Geographic Township of Malahide
Elgin County, Ontario

Submitted to

Ortech Power
804 Southdown Road,
Mississauga, ON, L5J 2Y4

and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture

Prepared by

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Acknowledgements

TMHC would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals:

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Project Summary

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed new solar park located in Malahide Township, southeast of the hamlet of Candyville, Ontario. The assessment demonstrated that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required. This report describes the results of the Stage 2 work. The assessment was conducted as part of an environmental review for the project under the *Environmental Protection Act, Renewable Energy Approvals Process* (Ontario Reg. 359.09). The purpose of our work was to determine if there are significant heritage resources within the subject lands that may be impacted by the proposed construction of the solar generating facility.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey was carried out in the spring of 2010. A five metre transect interval was employed. The survey of the subject property resulted in the discovery of archaeological material in 15 locations. Locations 1, 2, 4-8, 10, and 12, are diffuse lithic scatters or isolated findspots and are not recommended for further archaeological assessment. Locations 3, 9, 11, and 13-15, are of potential archaeological significance. Based on Ministry of Tourism and Culture guidelines and precedents, Locations 3, 9, 11, and 13-15 are recommended for Stage 3 investigations to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological sites.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the information presented in this report and issue comment. This correspondence should be forwarded to Ortech Power (Scott Manser, smanser@ortech.ca) and copied to Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Silver Creek Solar Park
Geographic Township of Malahide
Elgin County, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed new solar park located in Malahide Township, southeast of the hamlet of Candyville, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment demonstrated that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required. This report describes the results of the Stage 2 work. The assessment was conducted as part of an environmental review for the project under the *Environmental Protection Act, Renewable Energy Approvals Process* (Ontario Reg. 359.09). The purpose of our work was to determine if there are significant heritage resources within the subject lands that may be impacted by the proposed construction.

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 9th and 12th under cool weather conditions that ranged from a mix of sun and clouds to overcast. There were no conditions encountered that prohibited the recognition and recovery of archaeological material. All archaeological consulting activities were performed under the Professional Archaeological License of Mr. Arthur Figura (P083) and in accordance with the *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCTR 1993). Permission to enter the property and collect artifacts for the purpose of the assessment was given by Ortech Power on behalf of the landowner. The artifacts collected during the Stage 2 work will be housed at the corporate office of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. until such time as arrangements can be made for their transfer to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (London) or another appropriate curatorial facility.

2.0 PURPOSE

The *Ontario Heritage Act* makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* which states:

> "*development* and *site alteration* shall only be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* if the *significant archaeological resources* have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where *significant archaeological resources* must be preserved on site, only *development* and *site alteration* which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted." (emphasis in the original)

The *Environmental Protection Act* provides for the protection and conservation of the natural environment. Ontario Reg. 359.09 requires proponents of renewable energy projects to consider whether the project will have an impact to an archaeological resource at the project location through completing an archaeological assessment of the affected lands. The purpose of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is to determine if there are cultural resources on a property for which a change in land use is pending. In accordance with *Provincial Policy Statement* 2.6, if potentially significant sites are found during a Stage 2 assessment, a site specific Stage 3 assessment is normally recommended to determine the significance of the sites.

3.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

3.1 Project Description, Study Area and Previous Investigations

The proponent wishes to construct a solar farm southeast of the hamlet of Candyville on part of Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3, Malahide Township in Elgin County (Figure 1). The project will see the construction of solar panels across the property, which is currently used for agricultural purposes. The subject property (Figures 1 and 2) is located north of Vienna Line and east of Imperial Road (Highway 73). Based on a preliminary layout provided by ORTECH Power, the boundaries of the project area were modified from the Stage 1 assessment to exclude an existing house and associated outbuildings and a narrow field in the southeast corner of the property (Figures 1-4).

In the fall of 2009, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was hired by Ortech Power to carry out a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the project area. This work determined that the property showed potential for the discovery of archaeological resources (TMHC 2010). In the winter of 2010, TMHC was contracted by Ortech Power to complete the Stage 2 field survey. Our work commenced in the early spring of 2010. This report describes the results of the 2010 Stage 2 work.

3.2 Methods

The subject property consists of agricultural fields. They were ploughed and allowed to weather under heavy rains prior to survey. The surface visibility was excellent, and the lands were investigated using a pedestrian survey conducted at an interval of five metres (Figures 3 and 5-10). When artifacts were identified the survey interval was reduced to one metre intervals and the area around the find was intensively examined. Site locations were recorded using GPS and plotted on an aerial photo. One highly disturbed area covered by an old barn foundation/floor was not assessed (Figure 9).

3.3 Results

The Stage 2 investigation identified 15 locations of interest within the subject property (Figure 4). The field conditions, assessment methods and results for each location are provided below.

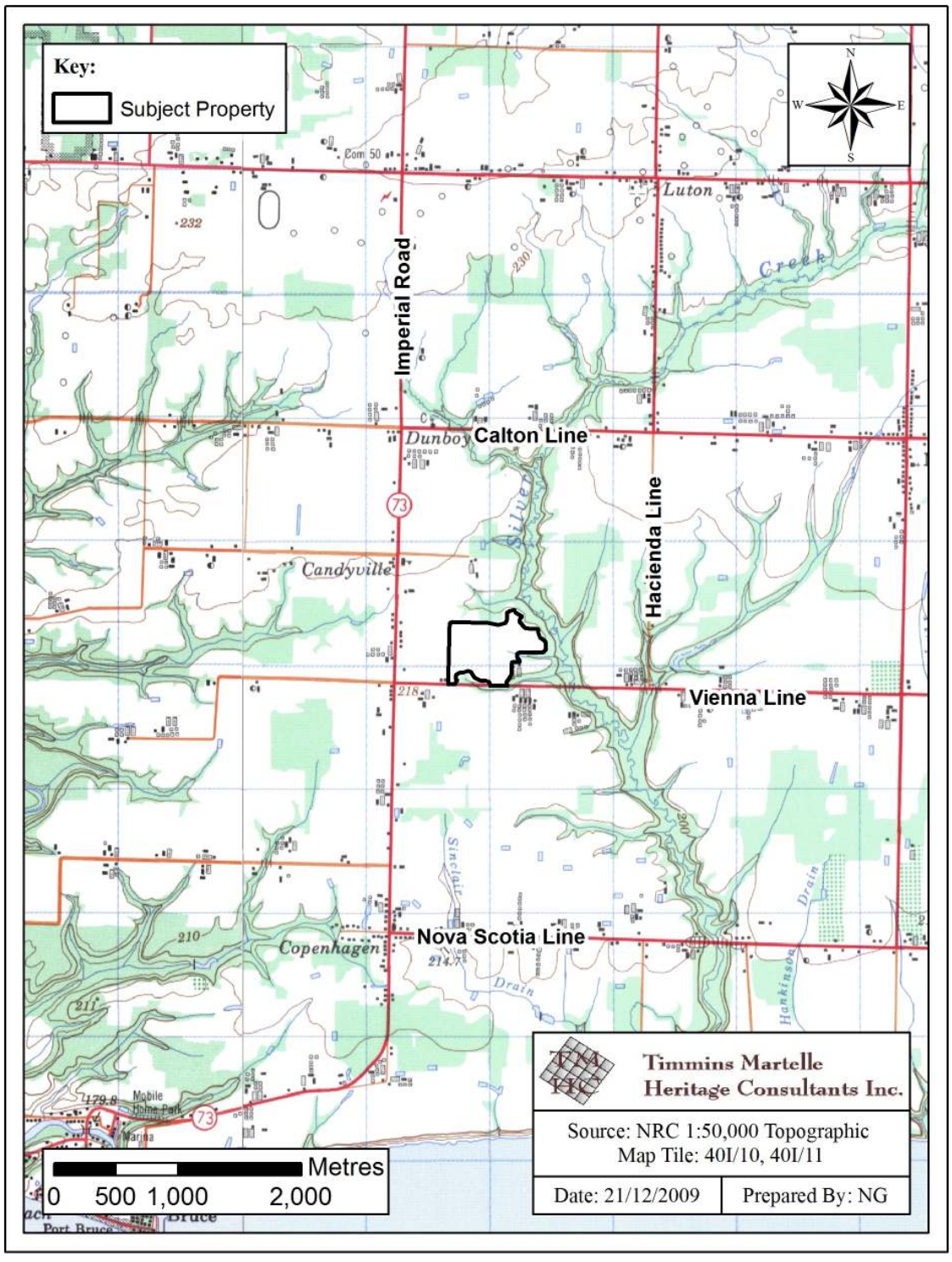

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property near Candyville, ON

Figure 2: Aerial Photograph of the Subject Property near Candyville, ON

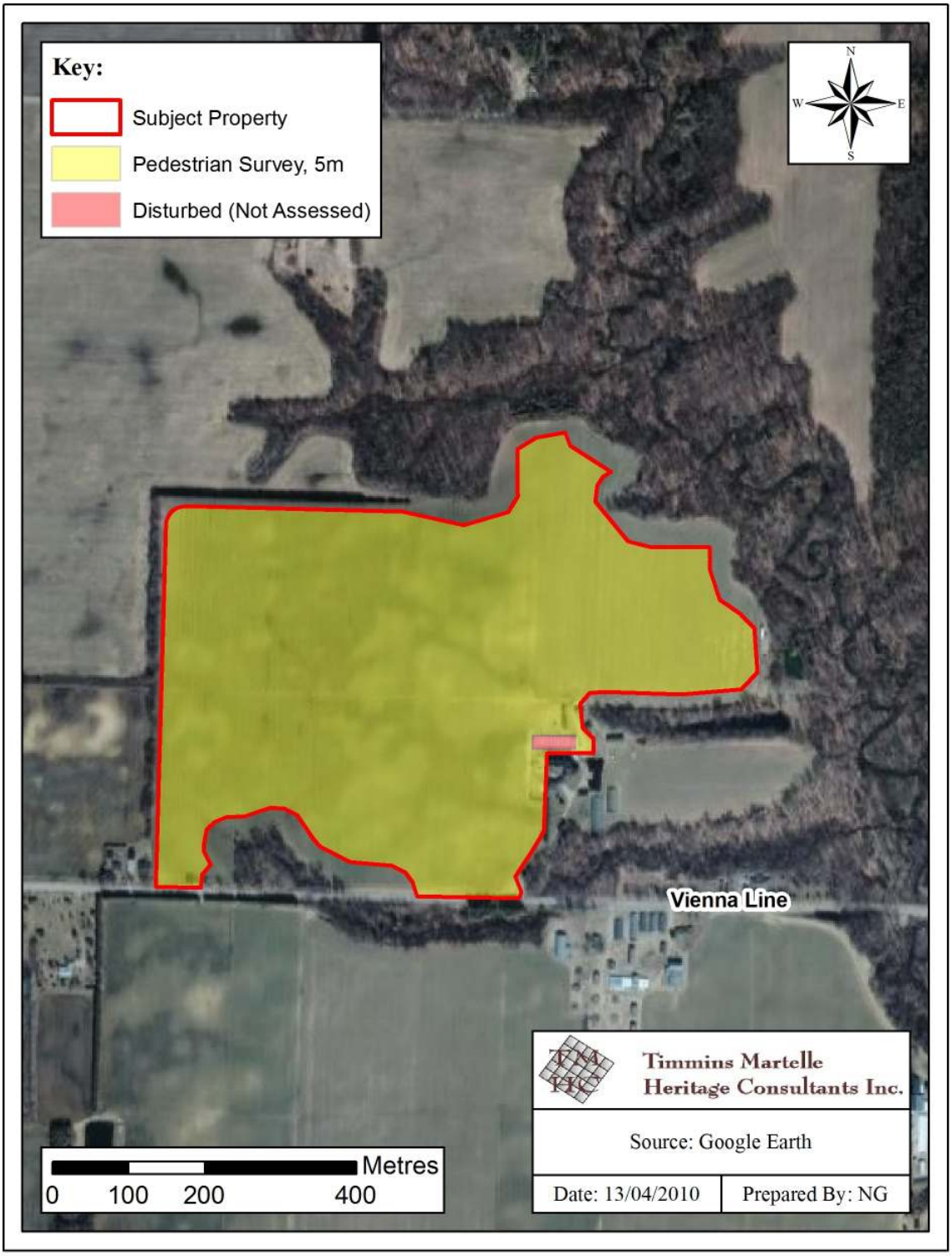

Figure 3: Aerial Photograph Indicating the Survey Methods Used

Map Removed for Public Circulation

Figure 4: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

3.3.1 Location 1

Location 1 is a small lithic scatter found south of the [redacted]. Five flakes and a projectile point midsection were observed over an area measuring 32 metres (north-south) by 10 metres (east-west), an area that straddles the project boundary (Figure 4).

A sample of three flakes and the projectile point was collected. The three flakes are of Onondaga chert and include two flake fragments and a secondary biface reduction flake. The projectile point is a midsection fragment made of a Selkirk chert. It has a maximum length, width and thickness of 25.0 mm, 27.4 mm, and 5.2 mm, respectively. Because both the tip and base are missing we are not able to define a temporal or cultural association for this point.

Given the small number of surface artifacts present and the very diffuse nature of their distribution, we conclude that Stage 3 testing is not required.

3.3.2 Location 2

Location 2 is a small lithic scatter located about [redacted] (Figure 4). Four flakes were observed in the field, covering an area measuring 12 metres (north-south) by 8 metres (east-west). A sample of three flakes was collected. The flakes are all Onondaga chert and include one primary flake from a secondary source cobble and two flake fragments.

Given the small amount of material present, Stage 3 testing is not recommended for this location.

3.3.3 Location 3

Location 3 is a small lithic scatter near [redacted] (Figure 4). Fifteen flakes were observed in the field, covering an area of 40 metres (north-south) by 31 metres (east-west). Ten flakes were collected, including one utilized flake. Eight of the flakes are Onondaga chert, one is Kettle Point chert and the utilized flake is Onondaga. The nine unmodified flakes include three primary flakes, two secondary (biface thinning) flakes and three fragments. The utilized flake has a maximum length of 38.6 mm, a width of 27.2 mm and a thickness of 9.0 mm.

Given the relatively dense clustering of material on this small site, and the presence of a utilized flake, Stage 3 testing is recommended.

Figure 5: Overview of Property (looking northeast from southwest corner)

Figure 6: Overview of Property (looking southwest from northeast corner)

Figure 7: Pedestrian Survey of West Half of Property (looking north)

Figure 8: Pedestrian Survey of East Half of Property (looking northwest)

Figure 9: Disturbed Area of Barn Foundation/Floor

Figure 10: Surface Conditions of East Half of Property

3.3.4 Location 4

Location 4 is a small lithic scatter located [redacted] (Figure 4). Three flakes were observed in the field covering an area of 12 metres (north-south) by five metres (east-west). A sample of two flakes was collected, including one of Onondaga chert and one of an unknown chert type. The flake on the unknown chert type has been utilized on one lateral edge and has a maximum length, width and thickness of 31.8 mm, 26.3 mm, and 7.0 mm, respectively.

Given the small amount of material present, Stage 3 testing is not recommended for Location 4.

3.3.5 Location 5

Location 5 is a small lithic scatter located [redacted] (Figure 4). Two flakes were observed in the field four metres apart, and one was collected. It is a utilized primary flake of Onondaga chert with use wear in several locations on both lateral edges. It measures of 36.0 mm long, 24.4 mm wide, and is 4.7 mm thick.

Given the small amount of material present, Stage 3 testing is not required on Location 5.

3.3.6 Location 6

Location 6 is an isolated findspot located [redacted] (Figure 4). One utilized flake of Onondaga chert was found in this location. It is a large primary flake with lateral dorsal and distal dorsal use wear, and has a maximum length, width and thickness of 37.4 mm, 21.0 mm, and 13.6 mm, respectively.

Given that no other archaeological material was observed upon intensification of survey in the area, Stage 3 testing is not recommended for Location 6.

3.3.7 Location 7

Location 7 is an isolated findspot located [redacted] (Figure 4). One flake of Onondaga chert was recovered. Given that no other archaeological material was observed upon intensification of survey in the area, Stage 3 testing is not required for Location 7.

3.3.8 Location 8

Location 8 is an isolated findspot located [redacted] (Figure 4). One utilized flake of Onondaga chert was found. It is a large primary flake with use wear on both lateral edges, and has a maximum length of 48.8 mm, width of 35.2 mm, and thickness of 9.0 mm.

Given that no other archaeological material was observed upon survey intensification in the area, Stage 3 testing is not required for Location 8.

3.3.9 Location 9

Location 9 is a large, diffuse lithic scatter on a gently rolling [redacted] (Figure 4). At the time of survey 103 artifacts were visible on the surface, covering an area of 203 metres (north-south) by 114 metres (east-west). The artifact scatter extends to the [redacted].

A sample of 21 artifacts was collected consisting of eight flakes of Onondaga chert, one flake of Selkirk chert, four burnt flakes, one notched flake of Onondaga chert, two utilized flakes of Onondaga chert, two utilized flakes of Selkirk chert, two biface fragments of Onondaga chert, and one projectile point fragment.

The point fragment is the base of thin, well made triangular Late Woodland point measuring 30.3 mm wide at the base and 4.6 mm thick (Cat. 1). The material is a homogenous light grey chert that has not been identified. One of the bifaces is a corner fragment from a rectanguloid form (Cat. 2) measuring 6.9 mm thick. The other bifaces is an ovate base of Onondaga chert measuring 30.8 mm wide and 6.9 mm thick (Cat. 3). ,

Metric measurements and use wear details of the utilized and notched flakes are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Location 9, Utilized and Notched Flakes

Artifact	*Cat. #*	*L*	*W*	*T*	*Wear Location*
Notched Flake	5	41	25.6	10.5	Lateral ventral & dorsal
Utilized flake	6	46.4	37.3	22.2	Lateral dorsal
Utilized flake	7	41.8	23.8	10.2	Lateral ventral & distal dorsal
Utilized flake	8	30.5	23.6	6.7	Lateral dorsal & distal dorsal
Utilized flake	9	25.3	19.4	4.4	Lateral dorsal & distal dorsal

The presence of a Late Woodland projectile point indicates use of the site between ca. 900 and 1550 A.D., however, given the size of the site, other occupations may have occurred as well. Given the density of artifacts and the extent of the site, Stage 3 investigations are required for Location 9.

3.3.10 Location 10

Location 10 is a sparse lithic scatter located [redacted] (Figure 4). Four flakes were observed in the field covering an area of 32 metres (north-south) by 22 metres (east-west). Three flakes were collected including two flakes of Onondaga chert and one burnt utilized flake of an unknown chert type. The utilized flake has lateral dorsal use wear and is 18.1 mm long, 17.9 mm wide, and 3.9 mm thick.

Given the small size of the artifact cluster and the small amount of material present, Stage 3 testing is not recommended for Location 10.

3.3.11 Location 11

Location 11 is a lithic scatter located just north of the [redacted] (Figure 4). At the time of survey 61 artifacts were visible on the surface, covering an area measuring approximately 41 metres (north-south) by 49 metres (east-west). The site appears to extend beyond the [redacted].

Thirteen items were collected, including nine flakes of Onondaga chert, one flake of Selkirk chert, one flake of Kettle Point chert, two pieces of clam shell, and one biface fragment made of Onondaga chert. The biface fragment is a thick tip section and measures 28.5 mm wide and 9.4 mm thick.

Given the size and density of the artifact cluster, Location 11 is a potentially significant precontact camp and a Stage 3 investigation is recommended.

3.3.12 Location 12

Location 12 is a small lithic scatter located on [redacted] (Figure 4), [redacted]. Three flakes were observed in the field covering an area measuring six metres (north-south) by six metres (east-west). Two flakes of Onondaga chert were collected. One of the flakes is utilized and displays lateral dorsal use wear. It has a maximum length, width and thickness of 28.1 mm, 23.2 mm, and 3.0 mm, respectively. Given the small amount of material present, Stage 3 testing is not required for Location 12.

3.3.13 Location 13

Location 13 is a small lithic scatter on gently rolling terrain located [redacted] (Figure 4). Eight flakes were observed in the field covering an area measuring approximately 12 metres (north-south) by seven metres (east-west). Four flakes were collected, including two of Onondaga chert, one of Kettle Point chert, and one utilized flake of Onondaga chert. The utilized flake displays distal dorsal use wear and measures 19.2 mm long, 17.9 mm wide and is 2.7 mm thick.

Given the density the artifact cluster, the presence of a utilized flake, and the proximity to Location 14 described below, Stage 3 testing is recommended for Location 13.

3.3.14 Location 14

Location 14 is a lithic scatter on gently rolling terrain located [redacted] (Figure 4). Seven artifacts were observed in the field covering an area of 15 metres (north-south) by seven metres (east-west), and a sample of four artifacts was collected. Two are flakes of Onondaga chert and one is a burnt flake of unknown chert type. The fourth artifact is a uniface of Onondaga chert with retouch on one lateral dorsal edge and use wear on the other lateral edge. It was likely used as a scraper. This artifact has a maximum length, width and thickness of 27.9 mm, 19.6 mm, and 7.8 mm, respectively.

Given the density and size of the artifact cluster at Location 14, the presence of a uniface, and the proximity to Location 13, a Stage 3 investigation is recommended to ascertain its significance.

3.3.15 Location 15

Location 15 is a large, dense lithic scatter on a large, flat area of slightly higher elevation than the surrounding terrain, located [redacted] (Figure 4). At the time of survey 223 artifacts were visible on the surface, covering an area measuring 127 metres (north-south) by 93 metres (east-west).

A sample of 37 artifacts were collected, including 13 flakes of Onondaga chert, one flake of Selkirk chert, four burnt flake of unknown chert type, four utilized flakes of Onondaga chert, two retouched flakes of Onondaga chert, three scrapers of Onondaga chert, five biface fragments of Onondaga chert, one biface of Selkirk chert, one biface of Kettle Point chert, two projectile points of Kettle Point chert and one projectile point of Onondaga chert.

One of the projectile points (Cat. 1) is stemmed and has a basal concavity. It has a maximum length, width and thickness of 27.1 mm, 22.1 mm, and 4.1 mm, respectively. This projectile point is similar to the Stanley Stemmed style which is associated with the Early Middle Archaic period, which dates ca. 8,000 to 5,500 years before present. (Ellis 1987; Ellis *et al*. 1991; Justice 1995; MIA n.d.). Early Middle Archaic sites are uncommon in this region and of high archaeological significance.

The second projectile point (Cat. 2) is triangular with a slightly concave base and has a maximum length, width and thickness of 24.0 mm, 17.1 mm, and 3.3 mm, respectively. This projectile point style is most similar to the Daniels Triangular type, which is associated with the Neutral Confederacy between 1500 and 1650 A.D. (Fox 1981).

The third projectile point is a well made tip and blade of a triangular form that has been reworked to form a concave notch along one lateral edge (Cat. 4). The extant portion measures 38 mm long, 22 mm wide and 4 mm thick. While it is difficult to type this artifact without the base, it is most similar to the Meadowood type dating ca. 900 – B.C. (Fox 1980).

Attribute data for the remaining lithic tools collected from Location 15 is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Location 15, Lithic Tool Data

Artifact	*Cat. #*	*Material*	*L*	*W*	*T*	*Comments*
Biface	3	Selkirk	40	36	10.9	
Biface	5	Onondaga	-	-	4.6	Possible point fragment
Biface	6	Onondaga	34.5	-	7.6	
Biface	7	Onondaga	-	42.3	18.5	
Biface	8	Onondaga	41.2	25	6.7	
Scraper	9	Onondaga	43.8	39.7	11.4	Side scraper
Scraper	10	Onondaga	27.3	19.4	2.5	
Biface	11	Onondaga	-	-	3.7	
Scraper	12	Onondaga	15.8	23	6.8	
Utilized flake	13	Onondaga	23.4	14	4.4	Lateral dorsal & distal use wear
Scraper	14	Onondaga	50.1	36.6	17	Side scraper
Retouched flake	15	Onondaga	21.3	22.4	4.7	Lateral dorsal wear
Retouched flake	16	Onondaga	39	22.4	7.4	Lateral dorsal/ventral retouch
Utilized flake	17	Onondaga	28	14.5	6.5	Distal ventral wear
Utilized flake	18	Onondaga	20	14.6	1.8	Lateral ventral wear
Utilized flake	19	Onondaga	27.7	17.3	6.5	Distal dorsal wear

In summary, Location 15 is a large precontact camp with evidence of use in the Middle Archaic period (6000 – 3500 B.C.), Late Woodland period (1550 – 1650 A.D.) and possibly the Early Woodland period (900 – 500 B.C.) as well. Given the nature and density of the artifact cluster, as well as the presence of diagnostic projectile points and a variety of other stone tools, Location 15 is considered archaeologically significant. A Stage 3 investigation is recommended.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously conducted for a proposed new solar park located on Lots 12 and 13, Concession 3, Malahide Township in Elgin County. This assessment demonstrated that the subject property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources. Accordingly, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out. The property was subject to a pedestrian survey under good conditions during the spring of 2010. Our findings and recommendations resulting from the Stage 2 assessment are summarized below.

1) Fifteen locations of archaeological interest were recorded within the subject property.

2) Based on the Ministry to Tourism and Culture's guidelines, Locations 1, 2, 4-8, 10, and 12 are considered to be of limited archaeological significance and are not recommended for further investigation.

3) Based on the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's guidelines, Locations 3, 9, 11, and 13-15 are considered to be of potential archaeological significance and are recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The Stage 3 fieldwork should consist of the mapping of all surface artifacts using a total station or transit during conditions of good surface visibility. This should be followed by the hand excavation of one-metre units across the site areas.

Since typical archaeological assessment methods cannot always detect deeply buried archaeological deposits, if these are found at any point during construction, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture should be notified immediately at (519) 675-6898. Upon the discovery of human remains during construction, the proponent should immediately contact a representative of Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants, the Ministry of Culture as well as the Registrar of Cemetreies, Michael D'Mello, in the Cemetreies Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services (416) 326-8404.

Table 3: Summary of Archaeological Site Recommendations

Location	Artifacts	Stage 3 Required
1	lithic scatter; projectile point fragment	no
2	lithic scatter	no
3	lithic scatter, utilized flake	yes
4	lithic scatter, utilized flake	no
5	lithic scatter, utilized flake	no
6	utilized flake	no
7	flake	no
8	utilized flake	no
9	lithic scatter, bifaces, utilized flake	yes
10	lithic scatter, utilized flake	no
11	lithic scatter, biface	yes
12	lithic scatter, utilized flake	no
13	lithic scatter, utilized flake	yes
14	lithic scatter, uniface	yes
15	lithic scatter, projectile points, bifaces, scrapers	yes

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the information presented in this report and issue comment. This correspondence should be forwarded to Scott Manser of Ortech Power (smanser@ortech.ca) and copied to Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

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Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC)
2010 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Silver Creek Solar Park, Geographic Township of Malahide, Elgin County, Ontario.* Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.

Appendix A: Stage 2 Artifact Catalogues and Images

Location 1

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	projectile point	1	midsection; Selkirk
2	surface	chipping detritus	3	Onondaga
		Total	**4**	

Location 1 Artifacts (top row: flakes; bottom row: projectile point midsection)

Location 2

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	chipping detritus	3	Onondaga
		Total	**3**	

Location 2 Artifacts (sample of flakes)

Location 3

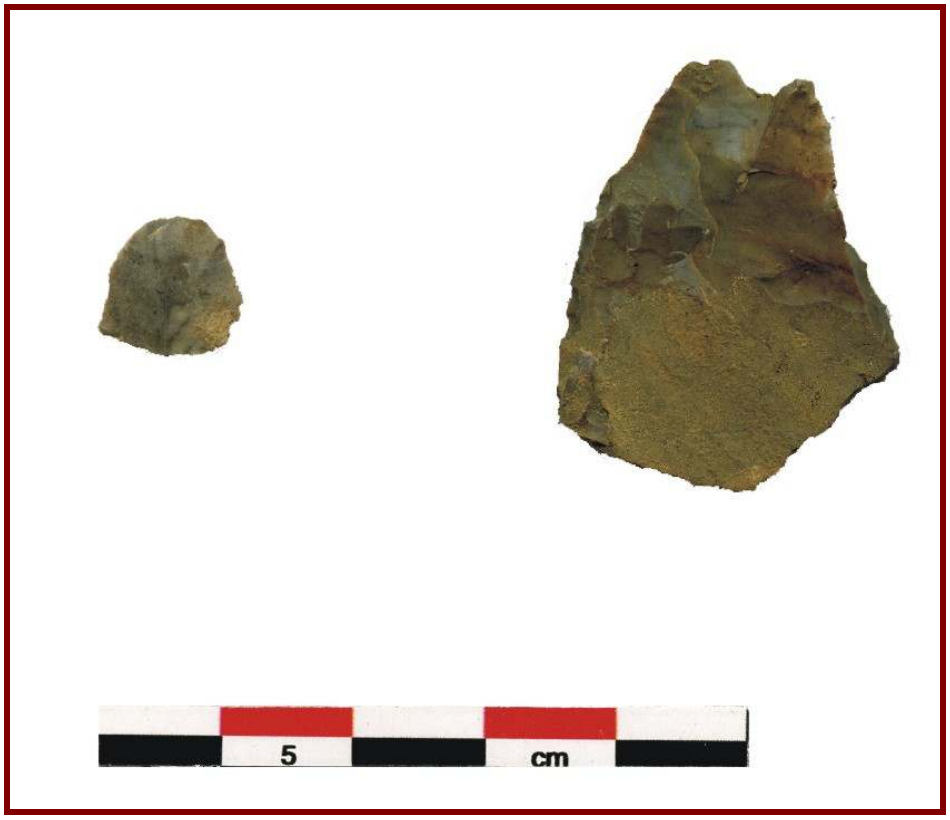
Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
2	surface	chipping detritus	9	1 Kettle Point; 8 Onondaga
		Total	**10**	

Location 3 Artifacts (top row: sample of flakes; bottom row: utilized flake)

Location 4

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	unknown
2	surface	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga
		Total	**2**	

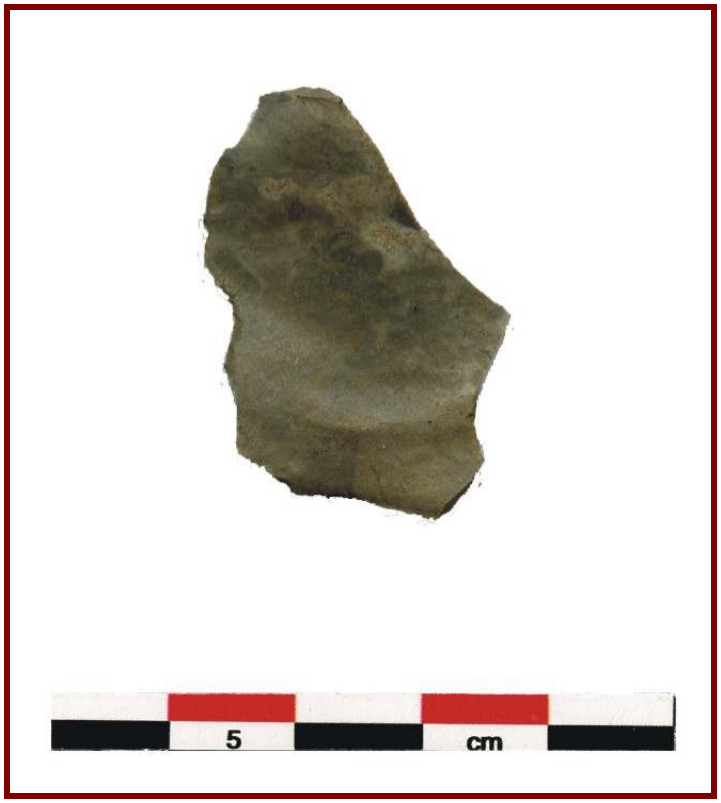
Location 4 Artifacts (left to right: flake, utilized flake)



Location 5

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
		Total	**1**	

Location 5 Artifact (utilized flake)



Location 6

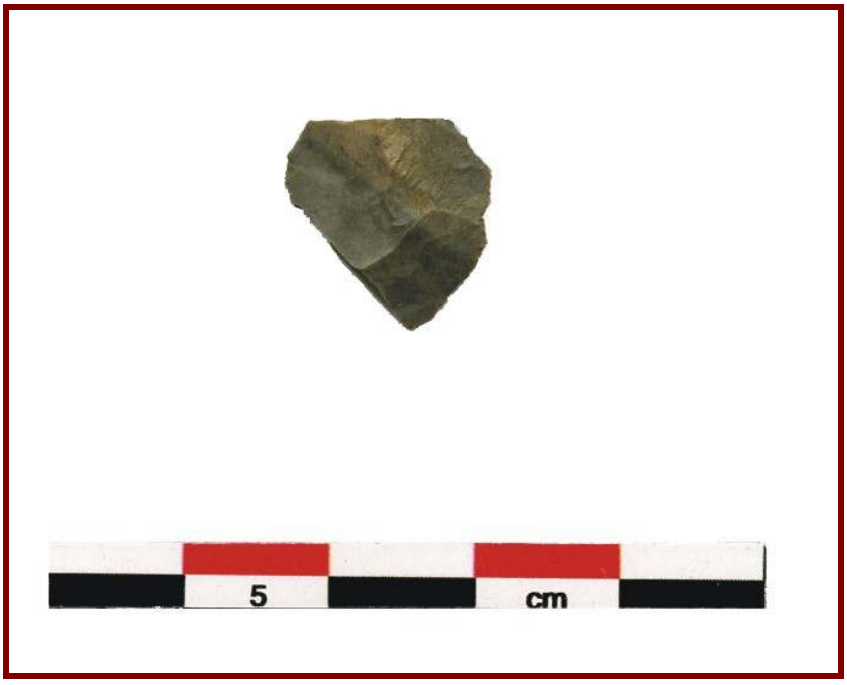
Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
		Total	**1**	

Location 6 Artifact (utilized flake)

Location 7

Cat.	Level	Artifacts	n	Comments
1	surface	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga
		Total	**1**	

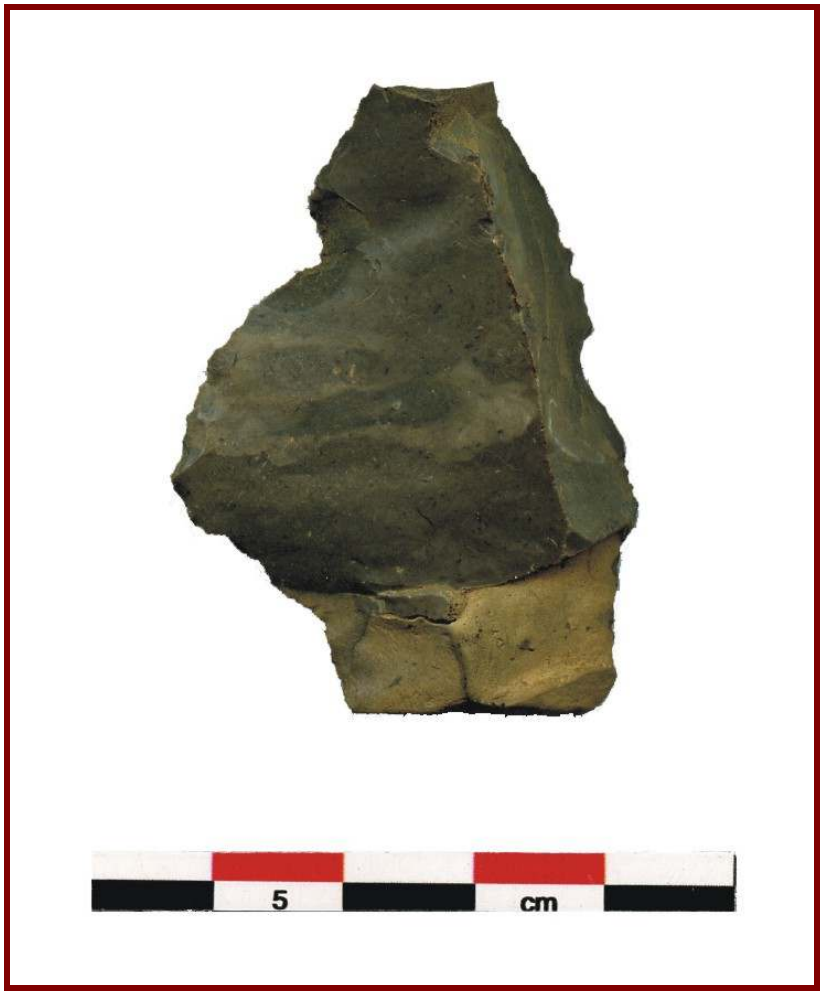
Location 7 Artifact (flake)



Location 8

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
		Total	**1**	

Location 8 Artifact (utilized flake)



Location 9

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	Projectile point	1	unknown; Late Woodland triangular base
2	surface	biface	1	Onondaga; base?
3	surface	biface	1	Onondaga; end fragment
4	surface	chipping detritus	13	1 Selkirk; 4 burnt; 8 Onondaga
5	surface	notched flake	1	Onondaga
6	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
7	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
8	surface	utilized flake	1	Selkirk
9	surface	utilized flake	1	Selkirk
		Total	**21**	

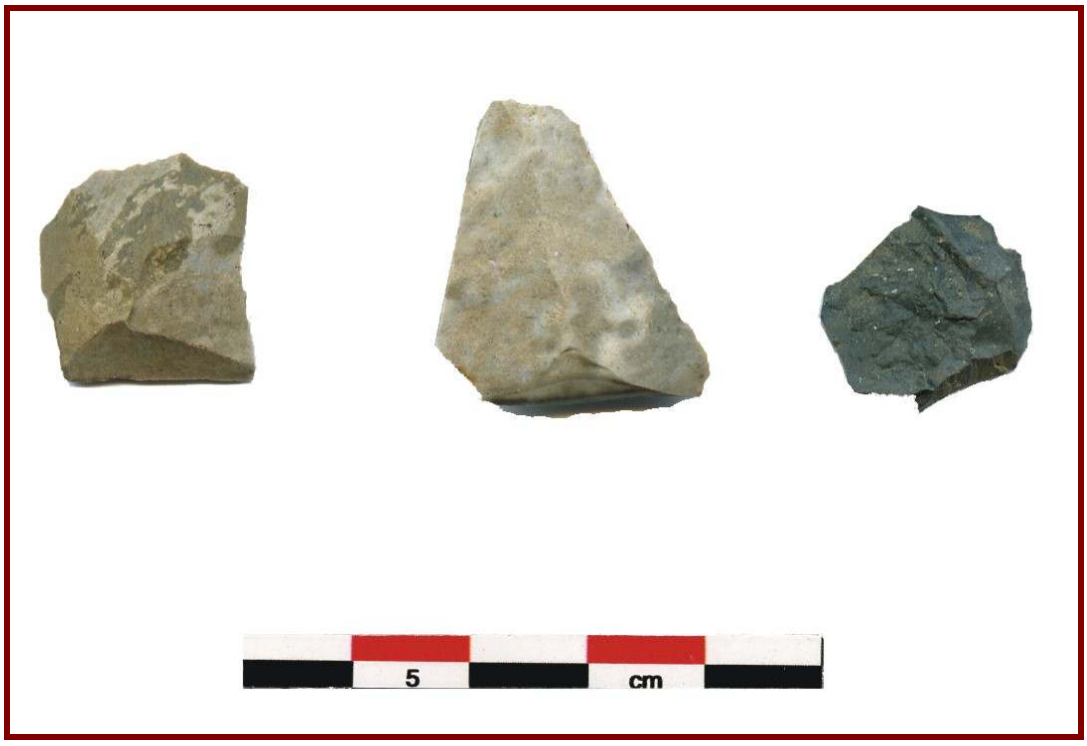
Location 9 Artifacts (top row left to right: utilized flakes Cat. 8, 9, 6; bottom row left to right: utilized flake Cat. 7 and notched flake)

Location 9 Projectile Point (left, Cat. 1), Bifaces (middle, right, Cat. 2, 3)

Location 10

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	fragment; burnt
2	surface	chipping detritus	2	Onondaga
		Total	**3**	

Location 10 Artifacts (left to right: flakes, utilized flake)



Location 11

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	biface	1	Onondaga
2	surface	chipping detritus	11	1 Kettle Point; 1 Selkirk; 9 Onondaga
3	surface	shell	2	
		Total	**14**	

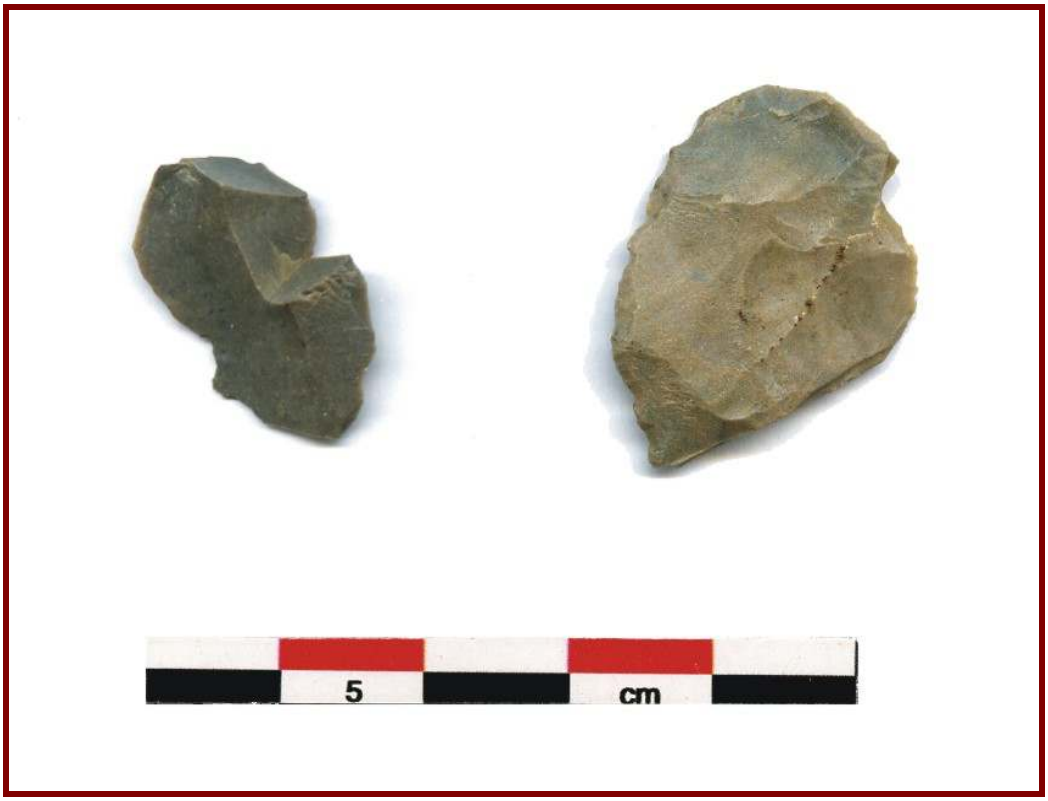
Location 11 Sample of Flakes

Location 11 Shell and Biface Fragment (left to right)

Location 12

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
2	surface	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga
		Total	**2**	

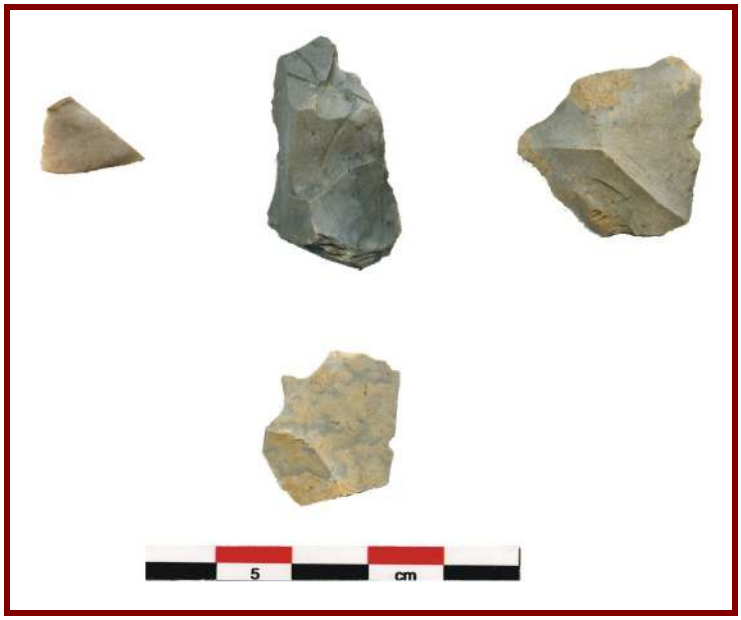
Location 12 Artifacts (left to right: flake, utilized flake)



Location 13

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
2	surface	chipping detritus	3	1 Kettle Point; 2 Onondaga
		Total	**4**	

Location 13 Artifacts (top row: flakes; bottom row: utilized flake)



Location 14

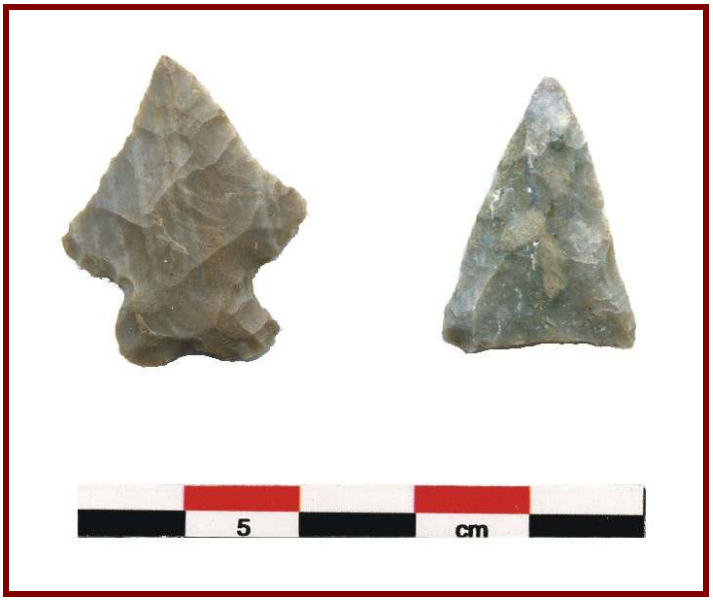
Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	uniface	1	Onondaga
2	surface	chipping detritus	3	1 burnt; 2 Onondaga
		Total	**4**	

Location 14 Artifacts (top row: flakes; bottom row: uniface)

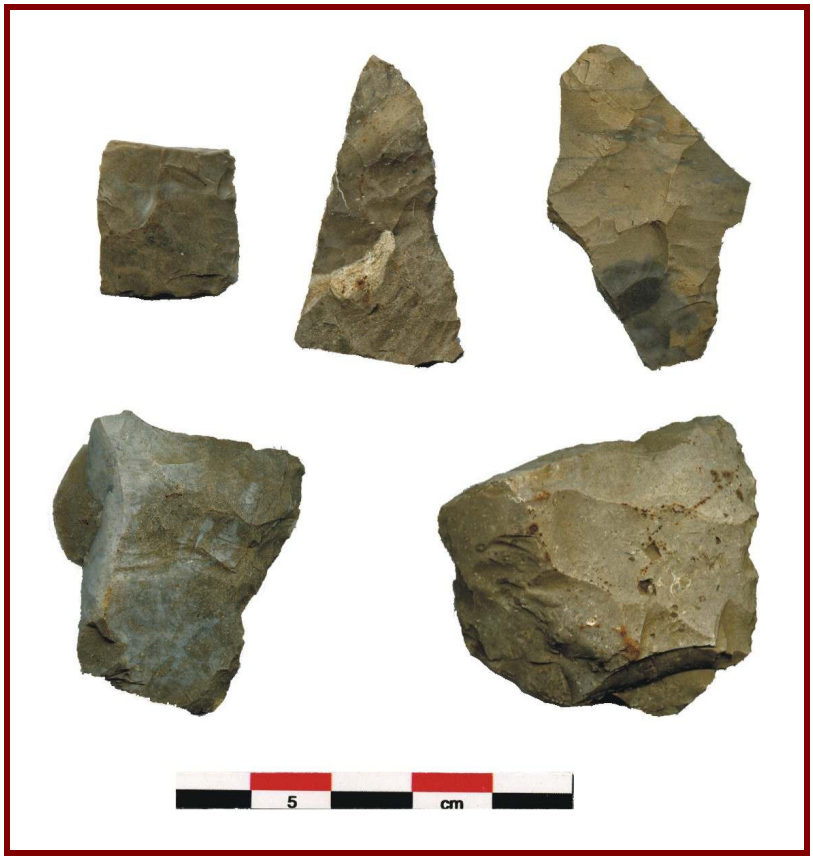
Location 15

Cat.	Level	Artifact	n	Comments
1	surface	projectile point	1	complete; Kettle Point; side notched; basal concavity; Stanley Stemmed Point
2	surface	projectile point	1	complete; triangular; Kettle Point; Late Woodland
3	surface	biface	1	Selkirk
4	surface	biface	1	Onondaga; tip
5	surface	biface	1	Onondaga; corner fragment
6	surface	biface	1	Onondaga
7	surface	biface	1	Onondaga
8	surface	biface	1	Onondaga
9	surface	scraper	1	Onondaga
10	surface	scraper	1	Onondaga; thin
11	surface	biface	1	Onondaga
12	surface	scraper	1	fragment; Onondaga
13	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
14	surface	side scraper	1	Onondaga
15	surface	retouched flake	1	Onondaga
16	surface	retouched flake	1	Onondaga
17	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
18	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
19	surface	utilized flake	1	Onondaga
20	surface	chipping detritus	18	1 Selkirk; 4 burnt; 13 Onondaga
		Total	**37**	

Location 15 Projectile Points (left to right: Cat. 1, 2)



Location 15 Projectile Point (top row, centre, Cat. 4)
Bifaces (top row, left, right: Cat. 5, 8; bottom row: Cat. 6, 3)



Location 15 Scrapers (left to right: Cat. 9, 10, 12)

Location 15 Utilized Flakes (top row left to right: Cat. 13, 17; bottom row left to right: Cat. 18, 19)

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

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Ontario

January 31, 2011

Arthur Figura
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants
584 Oxford Street East
London, ON
N5Y 3J1

RE: Review and Acceptance into the Provincial Register of Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, *"Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Silver Creek Solar Park, Geographic Township of Malahide, Elgin County, Ontario,"* Dated April 2010, Received July 19, 2010, MCL Project Information Form Number P083-016-2010, MCL RIMS Number 34EA004

Dear Arthur

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Provincial register of archaeological reports. The report indicates that 15 archaeological sites, Locations 1 to 15, were found on the subject property and it is recommended that 6 of these, Locations 3, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15, be considered significant enough to warrant Stage 3 investigations and Locations 1, 2, 4 to 8, 10 and 12 be considered sufficiently documented. This Ministry concurs with the recommendation that the provincial interest in the archaeological sites identified as Locations 1, 2, 4 to 8, 10 and 12 has been addressed.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ian Hember
Archaeology Review Officer
c. Archaeological Licensing Office