STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF FIVE COTTAGE LOTS LOCATED ON DUNLOP LAKE BETWEEN BOYCHUK ROAD AND PINE POND ROAD MUNICIPALITY OF ELLIOT LAKE

ORIGINAL REPORT

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ASI File: 14TS-072 & 14TS-169

4 December, 2014

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STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF FIVE COTTAGE LOTS LOCATED ON DUNLOP LAKE BETWEEN BOYCHUK ROAD AND PINE POND ROAD MUNICIPALITY OF ELLIOT LAKE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the City of Elliott Lake to conduct Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of the proposed Five Cottage Lots located on Dunlop Lake between Boychuk Road and Pine Pond Road in the Municipality of Elliot Lake. The total size of the subject property is 7.58 hectares.

The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property and nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The assessment also included a field survey conducted by means of a test pit survey at five metre intervals, in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by the City of Elliott Lake to conduct Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the proposed five cottage lots located on Dunlop Lake between Boychuk Road and Pine Pond Road in the Municipality of Elliot Lake (Figure 1). The total size of the subject property is 7.58 hectares.

These assessments were conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Mr. Martin Cooper and project direction of Mr. Cooper (MTCS PIF# P380-0005-2014 & P380-0006-2014). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for pre-development approvals as required by the *Ontario Planning Act*. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)*.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 assessment was granted on June 17, 2014 and on October 22, 2014 for the Stage 2 assessment, both by the proponent.

1.2 Historical Context

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment involves research to describe the known and potential archaeological resources within the vicinity of a subject property. The background research for such an assessment incorporates a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and nineteenth and twentieth-century development for the subject property. Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the subject property and to assess its archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Aboriginal Cultural-Historical Overview

For over ten millennia, temporary encampments and semi-permanent villages of various sizes were established along the river valleys and lake shores of northern Ontario. The Aboriginal occupants of these sites left no written record of their lives. However, their legacy includes the oral histories and traditions passed on to their descendants and the archaeological traces of their settlements. There tends to be little widespread awareness of the depth of this pre-contact settlement history or general knowledge of the societies that inhabited Ontario prior to the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement. The terms used to describe the temporal periods were developed during the last century to recognize key shifts in environmental adaptation, subsistence strategies or technologies.

The chronological ordering of this review of the study area's pre-contact history is made with respect to three temporal referents: B.C. - before Christ; A.D. - Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord); and B.P. - before present (1950).

The Paleo-Indian Period (c. 11,000-8,000 B.P.)

In the Great Lakes region, Early Paleo-Indian groups were present between 11,000 and 10,000 B.P. Evidence concerning these people is very limited since populations were not large and since little of the sparse material culture of these nomadic hunters has survived the millennia. Virtually all that remains are the tools and by-products of their sophisticated flaked stone tool industry. Characteristic Lakehead Complex tools include large lanceolate projectile points, bifacial leaf-shaped and semi-lunate knives, and a variety of unifacial scrapers and gravers. During this period, there was a marked preference for lithic raw materials derived directly from bedrock outcrops, rather than from secondary sources such as glacial till. Paleo-Indian populations in northwestern Ontario obtained jasper taconite tool stone from one of several sources located in the region. Jasper taconite is a very distinctive flint-like material that has a maroon colour with variegated bands of reddish brown.

Given the tundra- or taiga-like environment that prevailed during this period, and the locations of their hunting camps, it has generally been postulated that the Paleo-Indian subsistence economy focused on the hunting of large Pleistocene mammals such as mastodon, moose, elk and especially caribou. Of particular interest in this regard is the frequent location of the larger Paleo-Indian sites adjacent to the strandlines of large pro- and post-glacial lakes. This settlement pattern has been attributed to the strategic placement of camps, representing larger population aggregates, in order to intercept migrating caribou herds. This traditional view of Paleo-Indian subsistence practices is currently being modified, as it is becoming more apparent that smaller game and fish were also important dietary contributors.

Whether the Paleo-Indians were dependent on the constantly moving herds or on less communal species, these subsistence strategies would have necessitated that social groups remain relatively small and egalitarian. These highly mobile bands probably moved in seasonal patterns throughout very large territories.

The Archaic Period (c. 8,000 - 3,000 B.P.)

Very few confirmed Early or Middle Archaic sites have been recorded in the Canadian Shield. However, in the area to the south there are numerous finds of projectile points that are diagnostic of this period. It was during this period that present day plant and animal communities were becoming established.

Archaeological data relevant to the Late Archaic period, however, are rather more abundant. By this stage, almost every lake and river system in northern Ontario had been occupied or traveled across.

The Late Archaic artifact assemblage and subsistence and settlement patterns were relatively uniform for a long period of time over a large area. Sites normally occur as small, thin scatters of flakes, and occasionally, include a hearth feature. Given the length of time encompassed by this cultural period and the typically small size and short term occupation of its sites, most Archaic sites manifest themselves as ephemeral lithic scatters which lack diagnostic artifacts.

During the Archaic period, people developed an adaptation to the environment that involved the use of many diverse animal and plant resources. Exploitation of these resources required being in specific places at certain times of the year (e.g., fish spawning areas, moose yards, berry patches, beaver ponds). This resulted in a set pattern of repetitive seasonal movements through a territory. Fishing became a more important part of the subsistence base, and the widespread use of bark canoes probably developed in this period. The annual subsistence cycle involved interior fall and winter microband hunting camps that were

situated in areas known to be frequented by large game, and larger spring and summer macroband settlements, which were located near river mouths and lakeshores in order to exploit rich aquatic resources.

Archaic artifact assemblages are characterized by the presence of biface and uniface blades, stemmed and side-notched projectile points, large and variable slate and greywacke choppers, a relatively high proportion of a variety of scrapers, knives, stone axes, as well as groundstone gouges and tetrahedral adzes. Large axes, socketed spear points, pendants and chisels cold-hammered from copper obtained from Lake Superior sources are also frequently reported on Archaic sites.

These copper artifacts were manufactured from native copper that was either mined from massive deposits found in the Lake Superior basin or from pure nuggets or float copper found in glacial deposits and stream beds. The copper was heated to anneal or soften it and then cold hammered to the desired shape. There is no evidence that copper was smelted or poured into molds in pre-contact North America. Copper artifacts from the Lake Superior area are found throughout the Great Lakes area having been an important long distance trade item.

The materials used to manufacture tools and artifacts in the Archaic period include copper, quartzite, quartz and various types of cherts including Gordon Lake and variegated cherts. Quartzite was used extensively at the beginning of the Archaic phase, however, the end of the era was marked by a reduced usage of the material, probably due to the discovery of new raw materials.

The Early Woodland Period (c. 3,000-1,500 B.P.)

The Early Woodland period is poorly represented in the Shield area and until recently was subsumed in Ontario under a "catch-all" referred to as Initial Woodland. However, it appears that artifacts related to the Meadowood Phase of the lower Great Lakes Early Woodland period do appear in the Shield area.

The Early Woodland period differed little from the previous Late Archaic period with respect to settlement-subsistence pursuits, with the exception of the introduction of ceramics into Ontario, it was also a period of increasing social or community identity. In southern Ontario, this latter attribute is especially evident in changes to, and elaboration of, mortuary ceremonialism.

Early Woodland cemeteries contain evidence of ritual behaviour such as the application of large quantities of symbolically important red ochre to human remains. In addition, they often contain grave offerings of art indicative of prevailing social and spiritual perspectives. Much of this art is fabricated from exotic raw materials such as native copper from the western end of Lake Superior, and as in the case of certain ground slate objects, it displays a considerable investment of time and artistic skill. Moreover, the nature and variety of these exotic grave goods suggests that members of the community outside of the immediate family of the deceased were contributing mortuary offerings. Thus, social integration during the Early Woodland period appears to have increased and expanded relative to earlier times.

The Middle Woodland Period (c. 1,500 - 1,000 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland period is manifested across northern Ontario and in northern Minnesota by a set of sites with similar artifact assemblages. These sites extend from Quebec to Minnesota and, with regional variations, exhibit similar artifact inventories, subsistence, and settlement pattern

Remains from these sites show a strong riverine and lake adaptation. The subsistence strategies during this period involved, like the Archaic period, a wide range of faunal and floral resources. Seasonal gatherings of people for subsistence and social purposes began to occur during this period, resulting in the appearance of large settlements at prime fishing locations. A burial mound, for example, occurs in the Killarney area northeast of Georgian Bay, and later mounds are known from the Rainy River area of northwestern Ontario, indicating a strongly developed mortuary practice influenced by the Hopewell groups of the Ohio valley. The grave offerings associated with these burials continued to place an emphasis upon the exotic origin of raw materials. These developments suggest that changes first evidenced in the preceding Early Woodland period continued to develop and be expanded upon.

In northern Ontario, this period saw the addition of pottery and net-sinkers to the artifact assemblage. The artifact assemblage is also characterized by distinctive side-notched projectile points, small blade knives, great numbers of scrapers, bone harpoons, and use of native copper. The pottery is finely made, thin, ware with numerous rows of a variety of stamped patterns decorating the shoulders, necks, and/or collars of the conically shaped vessels.

The Late Woodland Period (c. 1,000 B.P.- contact)

This is the period prior to the arrival of Europeans and their trade goods. Before the European arrival, however, extensive exchange systems had already developed between the Nipissing, Odawa, Ojibway and Cree of northcentral and northeastern Ontario and the Huron-Wendat and other Iroquoian speaking groups to the south. The Nipissing, in particular appear to have played an important role in this trade in the upper Great Lakes.

Sites from this period appear to be more numerous than the previous periods and the pattern of large seasonal settlements appears to have remained well established from the Middle Woodland period.

In northern Ontario, three ceramic traditions predominate during the Late Woodland period. Blackduck ceramics are generally characterized by a variety of cord-wrapped object impressions over the whole pot while Selkirk decorations consist of fabric impressions on the body of the vessel and a variety of decorations between the shoulder and the lip, consisting of cord-wrapped object impressions, incised impressions, punctates and bosses. In the southern Canadian Shield, castellations and distinctive decorative motifs on the vessel rims indicate Iroquoian influence.

In addition to these ceramics, the Late Woodland artifact assemblage is characterized by small triangular and side-notched projectile points, use of relatively unmodified greywacke flake or spall tools, flat slate knives, and, towards the end of the period, clay smoking pipes.

During the Late Woodland phase, Hudson Bay Lowland chert was commonly used to manufacture tools, especially scrapers. Typical artifact assemblages from this phase include chert knives, scrapers and ceramics.

The Contact Period (c. A.D. 1600 - 1900)

A number of Aboriginal groups occupied the Canadian Shield in the northeastern and northcentral region of Ontario at the time of European contact. These include Ojibwa, Nipissing, Algonquin, Odawa, and Cree nations. Sites for these nations were typically larger seasonal settlements that reflected the

movement of a group through a territory in order to exploit specific resources at particular times of the year. Given the limited agricultural resources in the area, most settlements were seasonal and subsistence based (Hanks 1988). While most of the known sites for the pre-contact period are seasonal in nature, there is evidence that some sites may have grown in scale and density to resemble the large villages found in southern Ontario around the time of European contact.

Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Nipissing, Odawa, Ojibwa, and Cree of northcentral and northeastern Ontario had developed extensive exchange systems with the Huron and other Iroquoian groups to the south (Cooper 2003). The Nipissing, in particular, played an important role in trade networks that developed in the upper Great Lakes region. The Nipissing continued to have a strong role after the arrival of Europeans as they acted as intermediaries between Europeans and other Aboriginal groups during the fur trade. Despite their role as intermediaries, the Nipissing were eventually dispersed from the area by the Five Nations Iroquois from New York State. The Nipissing relocated to the area of Lake Nipigon but later returned to re-occupy the Lake Nipissing region.

By the seventeenth century, the French, under Champlain, had penetrated into the upper Great Lakes region (Hanks 1988). Jesuits priests established missions between Lake Simcoe and the Bruce Peninsula, and later on the eastern shore of Manitoulin Island. During this period, the presence of European goods in Aboriginal sites increased.

The eighteenth century is marked by the predominance of European goods on Aboriginal sites and the appearance of Euro-Canadian sites in the area that were related to domestic and fur trade activities (Cooper 2003).

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Land Use

The subject property is located in the Geographic Township of Bouck in Algoma District (Figure 2). Although Algoma District was not officially established until the nineteenth century, settlement and exploration of the area dates back nearly two centuries to c. 1632 when Etienne Brule sent by Samuel de Champlain on an expedition, reported back to the Governor of New France the mineral wealth of the area (Figure 3). Jean Talon, the Governor, took possession of much of the area now known as Algoma District. Known later in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for its mineral and lumber wealth, Algoma was originally described by the seventeenth-century fur trader and explorer Radisson as “prime beaver country” (Mika 1977:39). As a result the Algoma area was one of the earliest to be mapped accurately. This area remained part of New France/Quebec until nearly the end of the eighteenth century in 1791 it becomes part Upper Canada (later Canada West and, finally, Ontario). When Algoma was established as a District in 1858 only one other district was established in what is now known as Ontario: Nipissing District located in Northeastern Ontario. Algoma District originally covered much of the northwest and the area north of Lake Superior. Shortly after Confederation the western boundaries of Ontario were expanded westward and remained so until c. the mid 1890s. The western boundaries were solidified with some land granted back to Manitoba. The subsequent creation of Districts including: Thunder Bay (1871), Manitoulin (1888) and Sudbury (1894) cut into the once-vast lands of Algoma.

According to Mika and Mika (1977:239), Bouck Township, originally named Township 150, was re-named after William H. Bouck in 1974, a corporate mining lawyer.

The *S & G* stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are

considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

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

Due to the paucity of information available for settlement in northern Ontario, no relevant historic map was identified in the course of the background research.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites in the subject property and to assess its archaeological potential.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the CcHp Borden block.

While no sites have been registered within the subject property limits, one site has previously been registered within a one km radius (Table 1). The Dunlop Lake site (CcHp-1) was identified on a small sand spit located at the confluence of Serpent River and Dunlop Lake. The site was researched by Ken Walde and no further information was provided by the OASD.

Table 1: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
CcHp-1	Dunlop Lake	Unknown	Unknown	Ken Walde

1.3.2 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Precambrian Shield, where the terrain consists largely of rock ridges and shallow till. Soils are generally shallow, stoney, sandy, and acidic. Bogs, marshes, beaver ponds, and wetlands occupy the hollows interspersed between the rock ridges. The Shield was heavily scoured during glaciation, leaving outcropped rock hills and knobs, and deposits of ground material in the depressions. The coarser texture materials tend to be more acidic and the finer texture materials tend to be more basic, imperfectly drained, and organic.

1.3.4 Review of Archaeological Potential

Modelling archaeological potential involves reconstructing natural and social environments of the past, reconstructing the life ways of various cultural groups that occupied these past environments, then examining relationships between the life ways and the environment in order to predict the locations that may have been the focus of past human activity. By identifying the relationship between known sites and past environments, it is possible to select the factors that influenced site selection. However, while site selection may have been influenced by a few important variables, it was a complex decision-making process. Furthermore, given the lack of detailed archaeological research in the vicinity of the study area, modelling site potential for the study area can only be accomplished at a general, deductive level through reference to land-use patterns documented elsewhere in the boreal forest (e.g. Centre for Archaeological Resource Prediction 1994: Volumes 1 and 2).

The MTCS's *S & G* (MTCS 2011:17) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

However, in the Precambrian Shield in general there is an over-abundance of water as attested to by the extensive wetlands and small streams and lakes that surround the study area. Therefore, distance from water alone is not a useful predictive index. One must take into account other environmental features in addition to potable water to predict the location of sites. In order to develop a model that is relevant to the boreal nature of the Canadian Shield in the study area it is necessary to examine the existing Aboriginal site data base as well as ethnographic or historic descriptions of native land use.

Lakes and large rivers are probably the most important foci of Aboriginal settlement. Generally, lakes over 25 ha are likely to be suitable for extended occupation, as the presence of a reliable fishery is a necessary prerequisite to settlement. While the general shoreline of a lake has potential for sites, certain shoreline features serve to enhance that potential: These include points of land, islands, river mouths and

narrows, as well as secondary features such as rapids, falls, portages, and river mouths or confluences along rivers that drain to or from lakes greater than 25 ha.

Wetland areas within reasonable proximity to the primary features noted above may have the potential for sites related to hunting and plant collecting. Camps associated with wetlands would be located on well drained locations adjacent to the wetland or on ridges that extend into wetland areas. Throughout the region, extensive areas of low-lying meadows and increasingly wetter, muckier soils are present. Vegetation associated with low-lying wet areas, such as reed canary grass, cattails, and sedges are also present (Kaiser 1988).

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, for Aboriginal populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Aboriginal peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential (MTCS 2011:18).

In the case of the study area, the most critical factor affecting archaeological site potential is the proximity to Dunlop Lake. Therefore, depending on the degree of previous land disturbance, it may be concluded that there is potential for the recovery of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological material within the study area.

1.3.5 Subject Property Description

The Stage 1 field inspection was undertaken on September 16, 2014 and the Stage 2 field assessment was completed on November 3, 2014 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Martin Cooper (P380). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figures 4 & 5).

The subject property is a total of 7.58 hectares of land subdivided into five cottage lots and roads providing access to Pine Pond Road and Boychuk Road (Figures 4 & 5). The property currently consists of wooded lands.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the MTCS 2011 *S & G*.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review of the property which resulted in the majority of the subject property being deemed having no archaeological potential due to excessive sloping

terrain (Plate 1). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (iii) of the 2011 *S & G*, slopes greater than 20% are considered to have no or low potential. These sloped portions account for approximately 95% of the subject property.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

All remaining areas were subject to test pit survey at five metres intervals. According to 2.1.5 Alternative Strategies for Special Survey Conditions: Test Pit Survey in Northern Ontario and on the Canadian Shield Terrain, Standard 2 of the 2011 *S & G*, areas less than 50 metres from features of high archaeological potential, such as Dunlop Lake, are required to be test pitted at five metre intervals. Areas within 50-150 metres from high potential features are required to be test pitted at 10 metre intervals. Lands more than 150 metres are outside the area of archaeological potential, unless other site locational factors are present.

Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all topsoil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled. The test pit survey was completed at five metre intervals.

Approximately 5% of the property was subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals (Figures 4 & 5; Plates 2-4). These were three distinct areas of relatively flat terrain located within cottage lots 1 and 2 (Figures 4 & 5).

Table 2: Areas Subject to Test Pit Survey

Area	Cottage Lot(s)	Dimension
Area 1	1	20 by 15 m
Area 2	1 and 2	10 by 10 m
Area 3	2	40 by 50 m

Intact soil profiles were found throughout these areas, consisting of approximately 10-15 cm of dark brown sandy loam over grey-brown subsoil over bedrock (Figures 4 & 5; Plate 5).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

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 MTCS, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the City of Elliott Lake to conduct Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of the proposed Five Cottage Lots located on Dunlop Lake between Boychuk Road and Pine Pond Road in the Municipality of Elliot Lake (Figure 1). The total size of the subject property is 7.58 hectares.

The Stage 1 background assessment determined that no sites had been registered within the limits; however, one site has been registered within a one km radius of the subject property. A review of the general physiography of the subject property and historic mapping suggested that the subject property encompasses an area that exhibits potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources due to the proximity of Dunlop Lake.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey employed at five metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

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 should be immediately notified.

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment 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.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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 regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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

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8.0 IMAGES

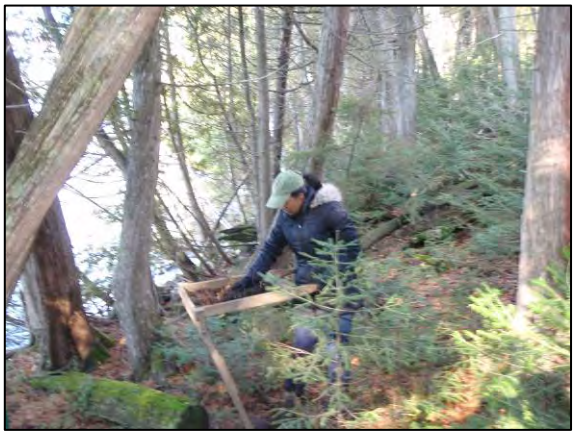


Plate 1: Photo showing sloping behind the screener.

Plate 2: Area 1 subject to test pit survey.

Plate 4: Area 2 subject to test pit survey.

Plate 3: Area 3 subject to test pit survey.

Plate 5: Typical profile of test pit encountered.

9.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.

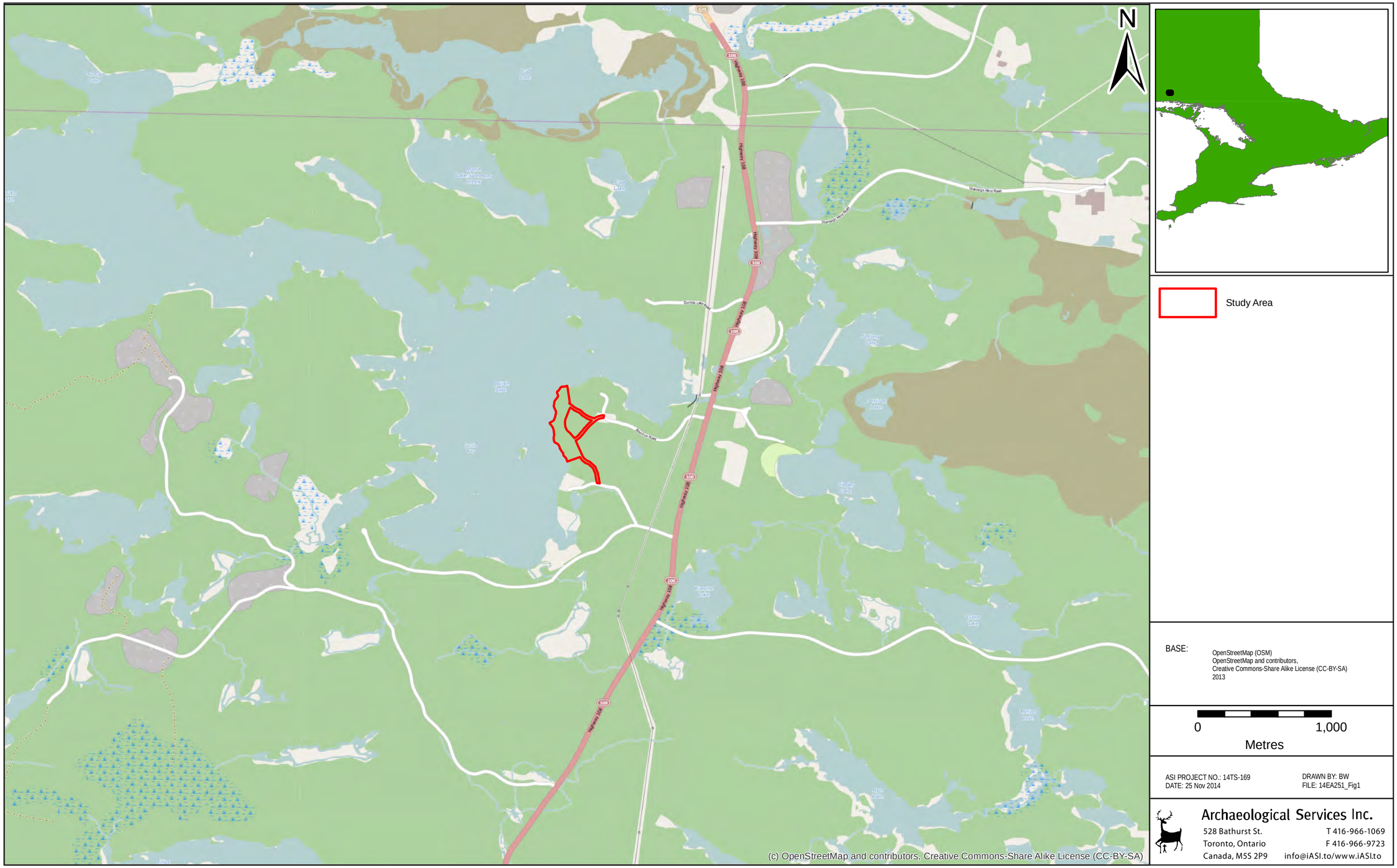
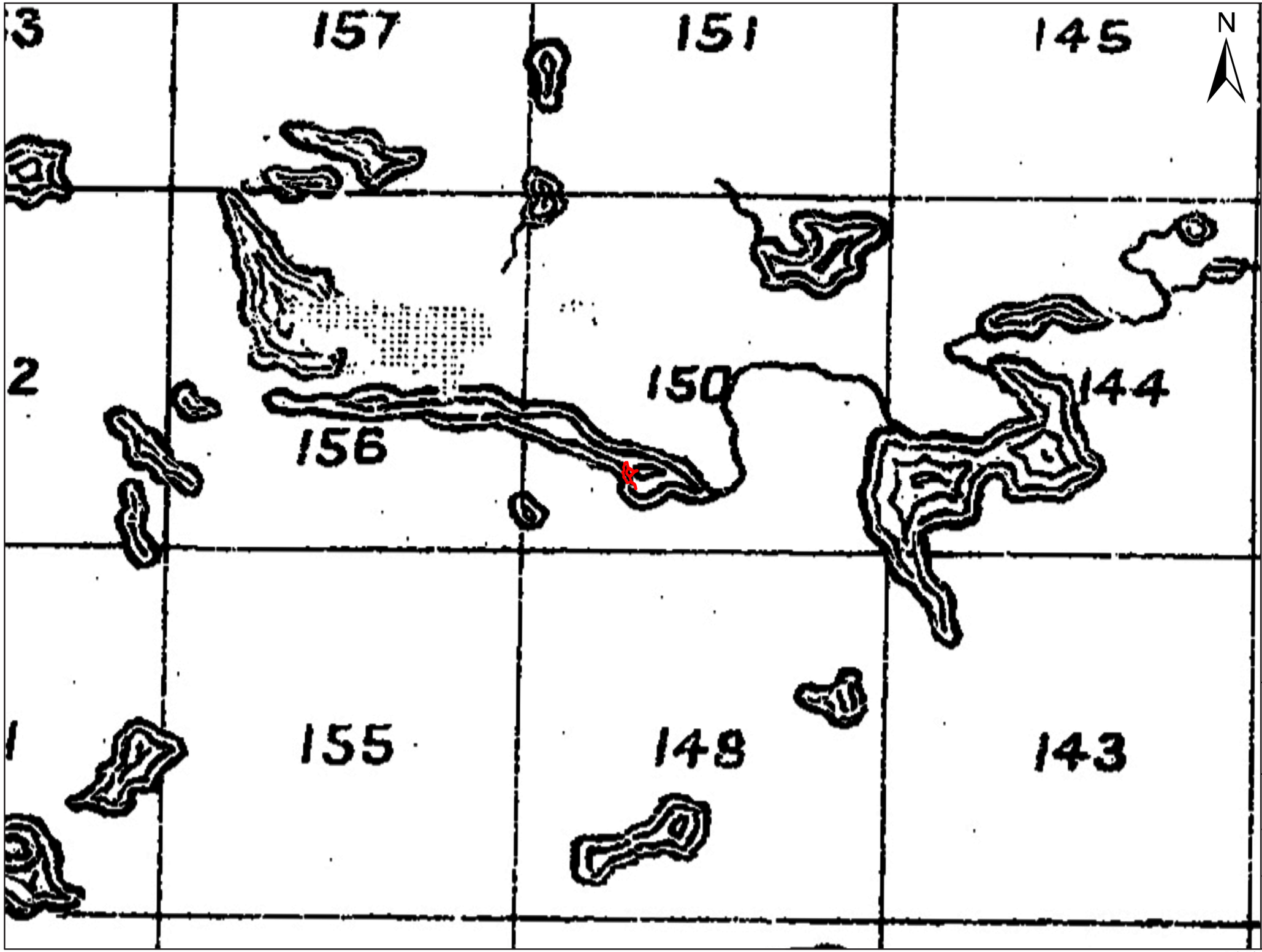
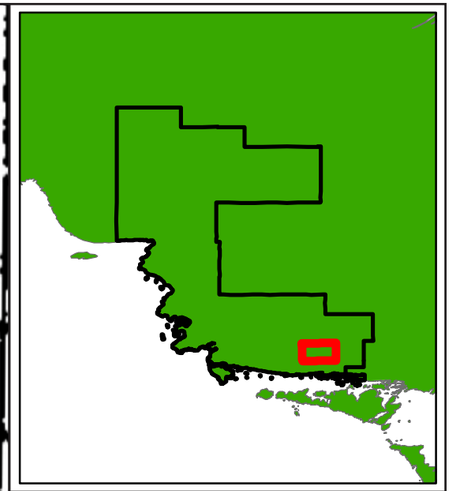


Figure 1: Location of Study Area





Study Area

BASE:

Algoma
1901

0 5,000
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-169
DATE: 02 Dec 2014

DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 14TS169_FigX_1901

Archaeological Services Inc.
528 Bathurst St. T 416-966-1069
Toronto, Ontario F 416-966-9723
Canada, M5S 2P9 info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to

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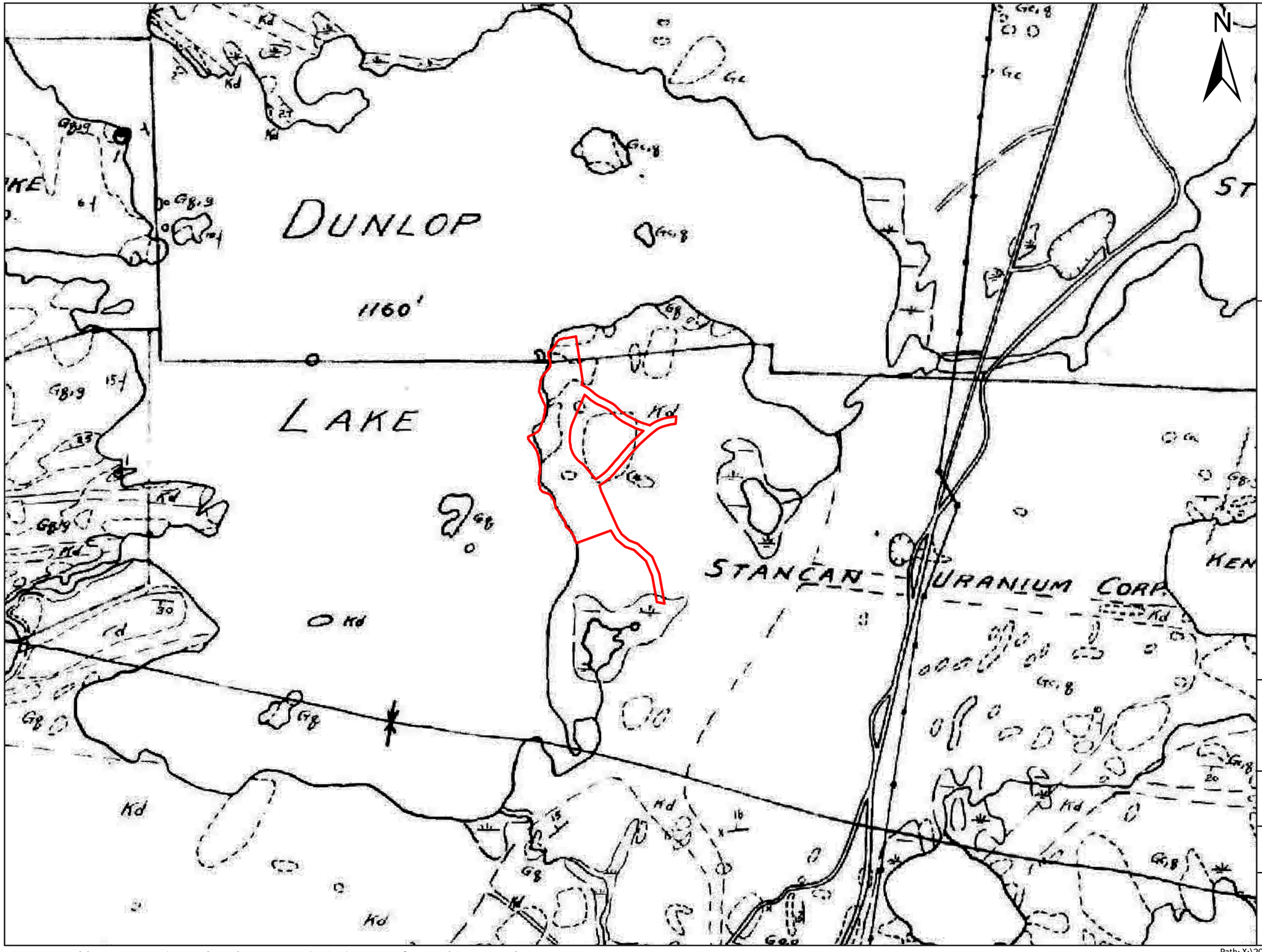
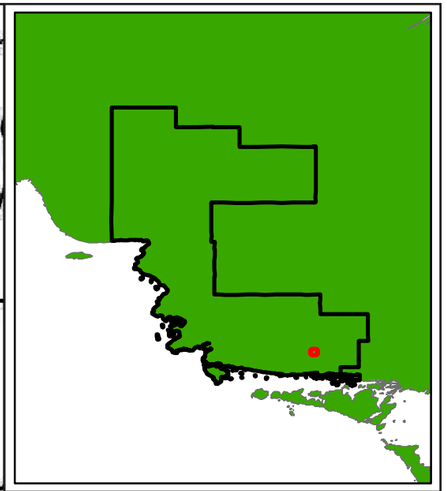
Figure 2: Subject property located on the 1901 historic mapping





Study Area

BASE:

Township 149 and 150
Prov of Ontario
Department of Mines
1956

0 500

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 14TS-169
DATE: 02 Dec 2014

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FILE: 14TS169_FigX_1956

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Figure 3: Subject property located on the 1956 geological survey of Township 149 and 150

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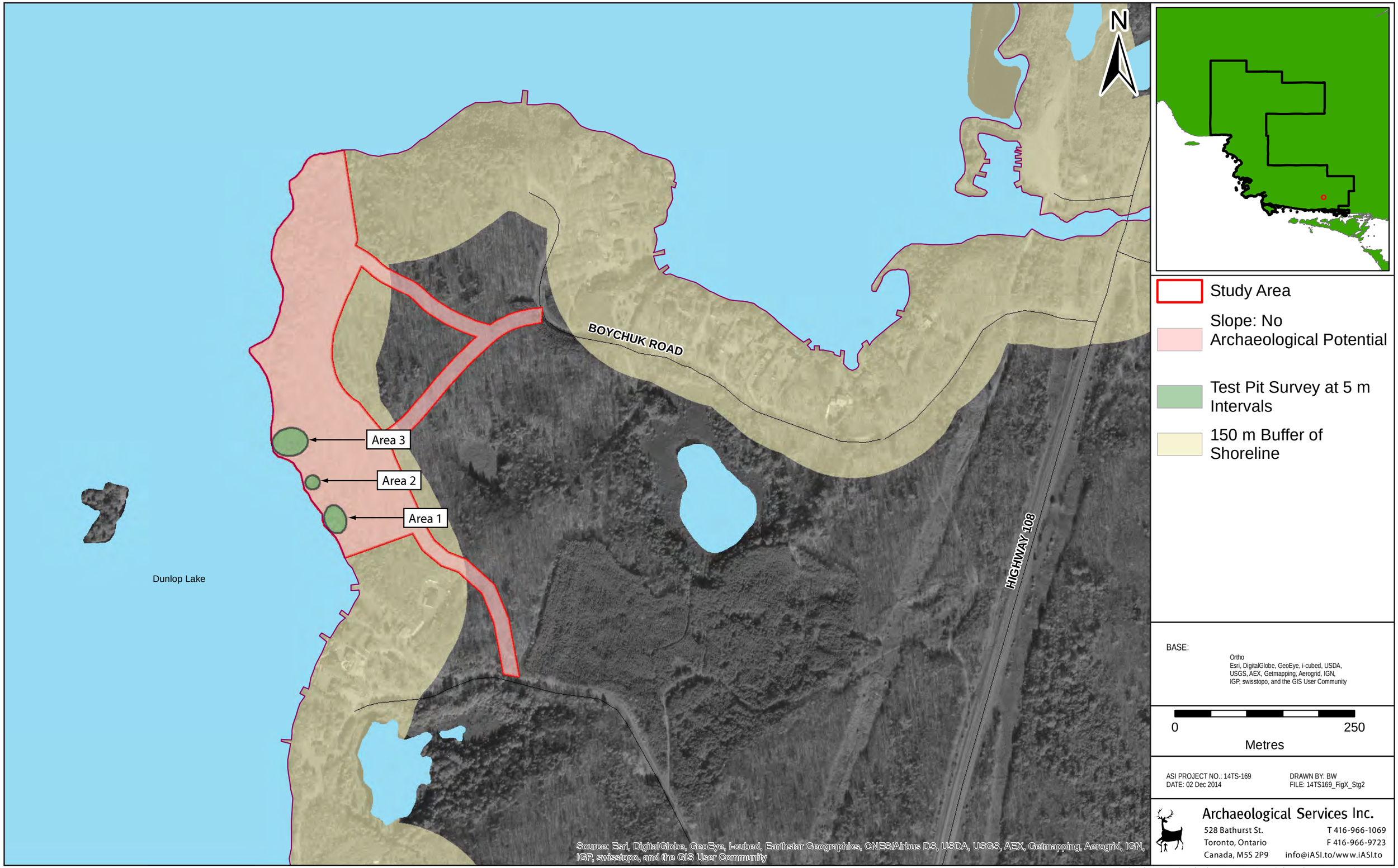

Figure 4: Stage 2 archaeological assessment results

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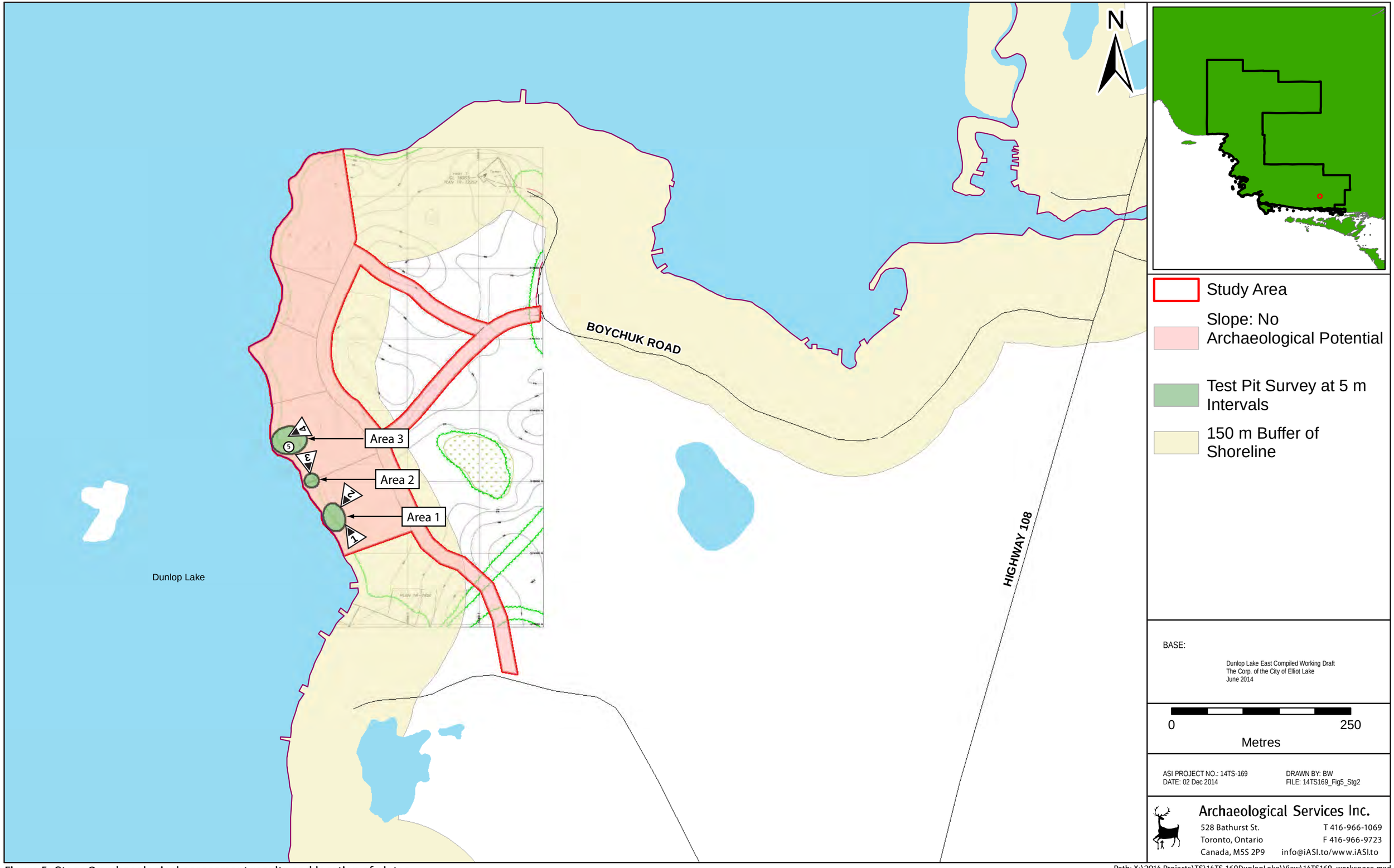

Figure 5: Stage 2 archaeological assessment results and location of plates

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