

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
QUIRKE LAKE PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT
Buckles Township, ON
City of Elliot Lake
District of Algoma
PIF# P041-168-2012**

Submitted to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Horizon Archaeology Inc. was contacted by Elliot Lake Retirement Living to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Quirke Lake development in Buckles Township. This report describes the methodology and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Quirke Lake property which are around the shores of Quirke Lake, in Buckles Township, City of Elliot Lake. This study was conducted under the Archaeological Consulting License P-041 issued to David J.G. Slattery by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken in order to recover and assess the cultural heritage value or interest of any archaeological sites within the project boundaries. All work was conducted in conformity with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

Horizon Archaeology Inc. was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the study area and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork by the owner's representative. The study area was subject to Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was performed in the areas where access was granted. This included a property inspection to observe the topography, current land use, evidence of human activity and to collect any available sources of local information concerning its past. Historical research was conducted between February 13th and 14th, 2013. A review of the available documents, MTCS database, all available local sources and research at the Archives of Ontario and the property inspection identified several archaeological/cultural concerns.

Based upon the information gathered, Horizon Archaeology Inc. is recommending:

1. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required for the entirety of area 10, and parts of Areas 1, 5a, 8, 9, and 11.
2. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be conducted using the test pit survey method as per Section 2.1.5 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists: Alternative strategies for special survey conditions: Test pit Survey in northern Ontario and on Canadian Shield terrain. (2010). Test-pitting should be conducted at 5 m intervals, and each pit will have a 30 centimetre minimum diameter and be excavated to 5 centimetres into subsoil. All of the soil should be screened through a maximum 6 millimetre mesh as per Section 2.1.2.
3. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for those areas which there is low archaeological potential, all of Areas 2, 3, 5b, 6, and 7 and parts of 1, 5a, 8, 9, and 11.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011), are as follows:

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

1.2 Development Context

Horizon Archaeology Inc. was contacted by the proponent, Elliot Lake Retirement Living, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed cottage development on Quirke Lake in the Township of Buckles, City of Elliot Lake, District of Algoma. Prior to the proposed development the subject property formed part of a buffer zone for several uranium mines, also on Quirke Lake, but not subject to archaeological survey.

This archaeological assessment has been triggered by the proposal to develop waterfront retirement living cottages. Section 4.3 of the Official Plan of the City of Elliot Lake calls for the conservation of cultural heritage resources, including, but not limited to, archaeological sites, is to be taken into consideration prior to the undertaking of proposed development (City of Elliot Lake, Official Plan). The archaeological assessment will be done prior to any ground being broken by the developer.

The study area includes the proposed waterfront cottage development areas as well as any proposed road construction or water access points. Permission was granted by the proponent, Elliot Lake Retirement Living to conduct the property inspection. This property inspection took place on between October 17 and November 07 2012.

All records, documentation, field notes and photographs related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the office of Horizon Archaeology Inc. in North Bay until such time as they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCSS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Historical Documentation

Historic research could not be done in the Elliot Lake library because it was located in the mall that collapsed in spring 2012. Historical research was conducted at the Archives of Ontario on

February 13th, and 14th 2013, but there was limited information available at the archives for this region.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact

Based upon the work of Kennedy (1970) and Ellis (1990) occupation of the area would not have been earlier than sometime between 5500-4500 B.P. as glaciers finally retreated and the drainage pattern currently in existence was created. This Shield Archaic culture, traditionally considered to be derived from more western areas (Wright, 1972) is manifested in North Eastern Ontario in the form of small seasonal/nomadic encampments. While contact with more southerly groups undoubtedly did occur, it is difficult to identify clearly imported influences in this area. Hunting and gathering of the available animals, fish and plants provided both food and clothing. The artifact assemblage typically reflects this economy with larger points and scrapers dominating.

Laurel Culture (700 B.C.-A.D. 1000)

Apparently a natural evolution within a northern context, this period is marked by little change in lifestyle (more highly developed hunter/gathering), and is most clearly defined by the introduction of pottery. This introduction is typically considered to have come from the south rather than being an internal development. Significantly larger numbers of Laurel sites have been found in comparison to those of the earlier period noted above. However, given the rather limited amount of research archaeology conducted in northern Ontario, coupled with the over-representation of CRM driven assessment (modern as versus traditional land-use/exploitation driven), caution must be noted. Yet, the tool assemblage does show the development of more specialized items (awls, net weights, points and scrapers of greater stylistic range and size) which appears to suggest that a wider range of food sources were exploited with a greater result (netting rather than simply harpooning fish, for example). The larger and more varied faunal range identified from Laurel as versus Archaic sites adds to this view; albeit age/preservation issues must form a caution. Still, in the main, the evidence suggests the ability to feed larger populations. The widespread and, apparently, fairly rapid development of a ceramic tradition implies a higher level of contact both within the northern zone and between it and the south.

Late Woodland Period (A.D. 800-Contact (17th century)

While essentially an internal evolution, during the Late Woodland Period marked differences can be observed between the cultures of the west and the east within northern Ontario. By the dates traditionally used for the Contact Period (Mid 16th C), defined trade routes, their jurisdiction and a general political/trade relationship had been clearly formed. Little evidence of a similar situation exists along East-West lines. Pottery, the importation of corn and, perhaps, sacred traditions (dog burials, pipes et al.) all appear to have been heavily influenced from the south with the exception of some aspects of western "Black Duck" traditions evidenced, especially in the early phases, in the pottery. Interestingly, the tool assemblage remains somewhat more traditional and probably reflects little change in the economic base of the area. The distinction between Late Woodland and Contact remains open to interpretation in this part of northern

Ontario. While it can be defined by the introduction of trade items, until the establishment of actual trading “posts” in the north, the significance of these items as cultural influences is limited.

1.3.3 Post Contact (1650-1890)

By the time of historic contact, two distinct Algonkian groups inhabited northern Ontario. The Cree generally were to be found in the James Bay drainage system and were more in contact with the traders associated with the Hudson’s Bay Company operations to the north. The Ojibwa appear to have been resident in the area of this project and continued their traditional North-South orientation in terms of trade. The Ojibway presence in this area is corroborated as Elliot lake lies within the area covered by treaty number 61, Robinson-Huron for the Ojibways signed on September 9th 1850, as shown on the 1930 Department of Surveys map *Combined Plan of the Main Indian Treaties and Purchases in the Province of Ontario* (Archives of Ontario, 1930).

1.3.4 Study Area Specific History

The name “Elliot Lake” is first recorded on a 1910 Dominion map, but Elliot Lake was not established as a community until 45 years later in 1955 after the discovery of a huge ore body of uranium in 1953. Previous to the boom caused by the uranium find the history of the area is characterized by fur trading and extensive logging operations which lasted up until 1950. Tourist outfitters catering to the hunting and fishing industries have also been active in the area since the turn of the 20th century. The area in which the city of Elliot Lake and Quirke Lake are located in is in the territory of the Ojibway Nation and pictographs have been found on Quirke Lake. (City of Elliot Lake, 2011)

Past land use for the proposed development falls within the buffer zone for the decommissioned uranium mines of the area, but no part of the project area was ever mined itself. Maps found for this area are too large of a scale to discern the property area to gain any further insights about the property area specifically. In the vicinity of the project area there were eleven uranium mines in operation, four of which used Quirke Lake as a water source; Consolidated Denison, Can-Met, Stanrock and Spanish American. All four of these mines developed within a 122 meter reservation of Quirke Lake. Consolidated Denison had a mine shaft and crusher within this area and Can-Met, Stanrock and Spanish American all had mines, mills and housing development within this area, while specific locations of these features could not be located in the Archives of Ontario it is certain that none were within the project areas (Archives of Ontario, 1957).

1.3.5 Summary of Historical Contexts

Historical research has shown that the documentation of this region is limited. Development in Elliot Lake and the surrounding townships since 1955, up until the closure of the uranium mines, has almost exclusively revolved around mining. Since the closure of the uranium mines Elliot Lake has become a retirement community and most development beyond the core of the city has ceased.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of Canadian Shield with forest cover. All of the property is located on the waterfront along the shores of Quirke Lake, as well as two islands in the eastern portion of Quirke Lake. Access to most development areas of the project area is via car, boat or on foot. Each area allotted for development was assigned a number so that they could be referenced easily both in writing and verbally and can be seen on **Map 3**. Areas 1 and 11 are accessible by road Panel Mine Road along the north shore of Quirke Lake and Stanrock Road along the south, respectively. Area 2 accessible by foot via the use of a former mine road which ends at the project site. Areas 3 through 10 are only accessible by boat (**Map 3**). The current land use for the property lies within the buffer zone of decommissioned uranium mines and has been, by law, reforested to its pre-mine condition, as much as possible. In proximity to the project area there are roads associated with the former mines and several tailings areas. The topography of the project area is characterized by narrow shorelines leading to broken hilly terrain with areas of exposed bedrock.

1.4.2 Physiography

The property area is located on the Canadian Shield, which is composed of gneiss and granite bedrock dating to the late Precambrian Age. The topography varies from the Algonquin highlands to rocky knolls and ridges. Soil is generally high in clay values. In terms of the soil the majority of the project area sits in an area defined as rock land, with its characteristics being less than 10 centimetres soil material overlying bedrock and exposed bedrock. Part of the project area appears to border an area defined as phelans which is noncalcareous coarse sand and gravelly sand outwashed mixed with till, this area is located on the edge of the most western project area on the south edge of Quirke Lake (Gillespie, Acton & Hofman 1983). Both conifers and hardwoods dominate the area. In the case of the development areas on Quirke Lake the forest is the result of reforestation after the closure of the uranium mines in vicinity of the project area.

1.4.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on the property area.

1.4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites

Rooster Rock is a rock art site on the west side of the peninsula upon which the Stanrock Mine was located. It is around 1.5 km north of the nearest project area for this development.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment included a site inspection, and no ground was disturbed. The inspection systematically covered the entire area of the proposed development on foot. Each area was evaluated with regards to archaeological potential. No restrictions were placed on the work, as the archaeological assessment was carried out during the preliminary/planning stage of the development process. Maps have been provided by the proponent, but they are at a scale of 1:45,000, detailed maps of where each lot will be situated are not available at this stage. The maps and plans contained in this report represent the best available.

2.1 Project Areas

2.1.1 Area 1

Quirke Lake Area 1 is located on the north shore of the lake, is planned to be a boat launch / water access area and measured approximately 130 m north-south by 125 m east-west. Panel Mine Road divides the area into north and south halves (**Figure 1**). The north half is dominated by steep slopes and bedrock outcroppings (**Figures 2 & 3**). The southern half is composed of a flat treed area that at its southern edge slopes steeply to Quirke Lake (**Figures 4 & 5**).

Based upon slope and bedrock outcroppings, the part of Quirke Lake Area 1 north of Panel Mine Road is considered low potential, and does not require further assessment. The area to the south of the road however does not exhibit any obvious signs of disturbance, and requires further assessment.

2.1.2 Area 2

Quirke Lake Area 2 is on the north shore of Quirke Lake southwest of the mouth of Rochester Creek and measured approximately 295 m northeast-southwest by 180m east-west. Access was by a modern hiking trail that re-used roads from decommissioned uranium mines (**Figure 6**).

The area is composed of steep slopes on the northwestern edge of the area and broken terrain with bedrock outcrops elsewhere (**Figures 7 & 8**). This area is classified as low potential, and requires no further assessment.

2.1.3 Area 3

Quirke Lake Area 3 was located to the east of Area 2 on a long narrow bay on the north shore of the lake and extended approximately 2.30 km east-west to the beginning of the Serpent River. It extended approximately 350 metres north of the shoreline. The entire area is composed of steep slopes or cliffs (**Figures 9 & 10**). This area is classified as low potential, and requires no further assessment.

2.1.4 Area 4

Located across the bay from Area 3, Area 4 was roughly “L” shaped with a total length of approximately 2.69 km, and between 85 and 375 m wide. The part of Area 4 on the south shore of Quirke Lake measured a little over 2.00 km long, and the north-south extension of the area on the east shore of Quirke Lake measured 691 metres in length. Similar to the previous areas under study, Area 4 was composed primarily of steep slope, bedrock outcrops and cliffs that require no further assessment (**Figures 11- 13**).

An area that slightly protrudes into the bay measuring approximately 490 x 220 m midway along the east-west arm of Area 4 contained a relatively large flat plateau overlooking the water and is classified as high potential (**Figure 14**). This area requires further Stage 2 Assessment.

2.1.5 Area 5

Quirke Lake Area 5 consists of two unnamed islands at the top of the southeastern bay on Quirke Lake. The northern island was called Area 5a and the southern island Area 5b. The northern island, Area 5a measures approximately 450 m east-west by 200 m north-south. Steep bedrock slopes compose the southern shore of the island and slope down to the north (**Figure 15**). The southern half of the island is low potential and does not require further assessment. The northern half of the island, and part of the eastern end of the island are composed of areas of flat terrain cut by gullies (**Figures 16 & 17**). This “L” shaped area measures a total of 515m long and has a maximum width of 122 m, and will require a Stage 2 Assessment.

Area 5b, the southern unnamed island is a steep sided bedrock outcropping jutting out of Quirke Lake (**Figure 18**). It is low potential due to the steep slopes on all of its sides and does not require further assessment.

2.1.6 Area 6

Quirke Lake Area 6 was a small, roughly triangular area on the east shore of the southeastern bay of the lake. It is comprised of steep slopes with bedrock outcroppings and is considered to be of low archaeological potential, requiring no further assessment (**Figures 19 & 20**).

2.1.7 Area 7

Quirke Lake Area 7 was located to the south of Area 6 and measured 450m north-south by 180m east-west. This area was composed of cliff faces, and broken terrain with numerous bedrock outcroppings, which sloped up from the shore (**Figures 21 & 22**). This area has been deemed to be of low archaeological potential and requires no further assessment.

2.1.8 Area 8

Quirke Lake Area 8 was located across the bay from Area 7, on a large peninsula jutting into the lake that was a site of the former Stanrock uranium mine. The project area is over a kilometre southwest of the mine site itself. At its maximum extent Area 8 measures 850m north-south by 430m east-west. Steep Slope and bedrock outcroppings ring a flat area paralleling the shoreline that measured approximately 780m x 200m (**Figures 23-25**). This section of Area 8 will require Stage 2 Assessment, all other parts are low potential and require no further assessment.

2.1.9 Area 9

Quirke Lake Area 9 was located on the same peninsula, and roughly north of Area 8, and measured approximately 700m north-south x 200 m east-west. The area is punctuated by numerous bedrock outcrops along the shore, and similar to Area 8, the land rises steeply as one moves away from the lake (**Figures 26 & 27**). Between the bedrock outcrops along the shore are areas of high potential; flat terrain in an otherwise broken and uneven landscape located along the lakeshore. This area of high potential requiring Stage 2 assessment extends along the entire shore-line and a maximum of 75 metres inland. All other parts of Area 9 are low potential and require no further assessment.

2.1.10 Area 10

Quirke Lake Area 10 was located on the southwest side of the large peninsula, and measures approximately 1.4 km east-west x 200 m north-south. It is approximately 1.5 km south of the Rooster Rock rock-art location. The main feature of this project area is long, broad plateau paralleling the water. While the sides are steep along the south side, access is much easier from the west where it slopes more gently from the lake (**Figures 28 & 29**). The entirety of Area 10 is classified as high potential and will require Stage 2 Assessment.

2.1.11 Area 11

Quirke Lake Area 11 is roughly “U” shaped and located to the east of a public boat launch and dock on the north side of Stanrock Road. A Near vertical bedrock rock face prevents foot access from the road or boat launch parking lot however. Most of the project area is composed of sloping bedrock outcrops and is considered low potential, not requiring further assessment (**Figure 30**). However there is a part of the project area measuring approximately 70m north-south by 140m east-west which is flat and broad that is classified as high potential and will further Stage 2 Assessment (**Figure 31**).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are employed in determining archaeological potential. Criteria for pre-contact archaeological potential are focused on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of that source; distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g. ridge, knolls, eskers, wetlands); the types of soils found within the areas of assessment and resource availability. Also considered are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area.

Land registry records, assessment rolls, historic maps and aerial photographs as well as a property inspection all assist in determining historic archaeological potential. Additionally, the proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads, rail and water courses also affect the historic archaeological potential.

As the proposed development will involve construction of lakeside cottages, the entire property is within 150 metres of water.

3.2 Conclusions

Based on the results of the Stage 1 Site Inspection, the majority (~ 80%) of the property is classified as having low archaeological potential. The areas that contain no areas of high potential are Areas 2, 3, 5b, 6, and 7 (**Map 4**). The areas were classed as having low potential due to lack of soil, exposed bedrock, or steeply sloping topography. No areas of human-caused disturbance were discovered.

Areas 1, 4, 5a, 8, 9, 10 and 11 have pockets classified as high potential and the entirety of Area 10 is also considered high potential. These areas were considered as high potential owing to their proximity to water, and being the only relatively flat pieces of land with any soil accumulation in an otherwise very broken and steeply sloped landscape. These areas classified as High Potential will require further Stage 2 Assessment (**Map 4**).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research and the results of the property inspection, portions of the project area are considered to have archaeological potential and a Stage 2 assessment is required in areas within it. The recommendations are as follows;

1.A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required for the entirety of area 10, and parts of Areas 1, 5a, 8, 9, and 11 (**Map 4**)

2.A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be conducted using the test pit survey method as per Section 2.1.5 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists: Alternative strategies for special survey conditions: Test pit Survey in northern Ontario and on Canadian Shield terrain. (2010). Test-pitting should be conducted at 5 m intervals, and each pit will have a 30 centimetre minimum diameter and be excavated to 5 centimetres into subsoil. All of the soil should be screened through a maximum 6 millimetre mesh as per Section 2.1.2.

3.No further archaeological assessment is recommended for those areas which there is low archaeological potential, all of Areas 2, 3, 5b, 6, and 7 and parts of 1, 5a, 8, 9, and 11, (**Map 4**).

5.0 GUIDANCE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is filed with the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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 Section 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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 license.

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7.0 Images



Figure 1: Panel Mine Road in Area 1. Facing West.



Figure 2: Slope and Bedrock Outcroppings in Area 1 North of Panel Mine Road. Facing Northwest.



Figure 3: Bedrock Outcroppings in Area 1 North of Panel Mine Road. Facing Northeast.



Figure 4: High Potential Area in Area 1 South of Panel Mine Road. Facing West



Figure 5: Slope to Quirke Lake Shore in Area 1. Facing West.



Figure 6: Disused Road through Area 2. Facing West.



Figure 7: Area 2 showing Broken Terrain with Bedrock Outcrops. Facing Southwest.



Figure 8: Area 2, Steep Slope and Bedrock Outcrops. Facing Northwest.



Figure 9: Area 3, Bedrock Slope. Facing Northeast.



Figure 10: Area 3, Bedrock Slope. Facing Northwest



Figure 11: Area 4, Steep Slope. Facing South.



Figure 12: Area 4, Steep Bedrock Slope. Facing Southeast.



Figure 13: Area 4, Steep Bedrock Slope on East Side. Facing Southeast.



Figure 14: Area 4, Flat Area to be Subjected to further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing West.



Figure 15: Area 5a, Steep Bedrock Slope along South end of Island. Facing Northeast.



Figure 16: Area 5a, High Potential Area on North end of Island requiring Further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing East.



Figure 17: Area 5a, North Shore High Potential Areas Requiring Further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing Southwest.

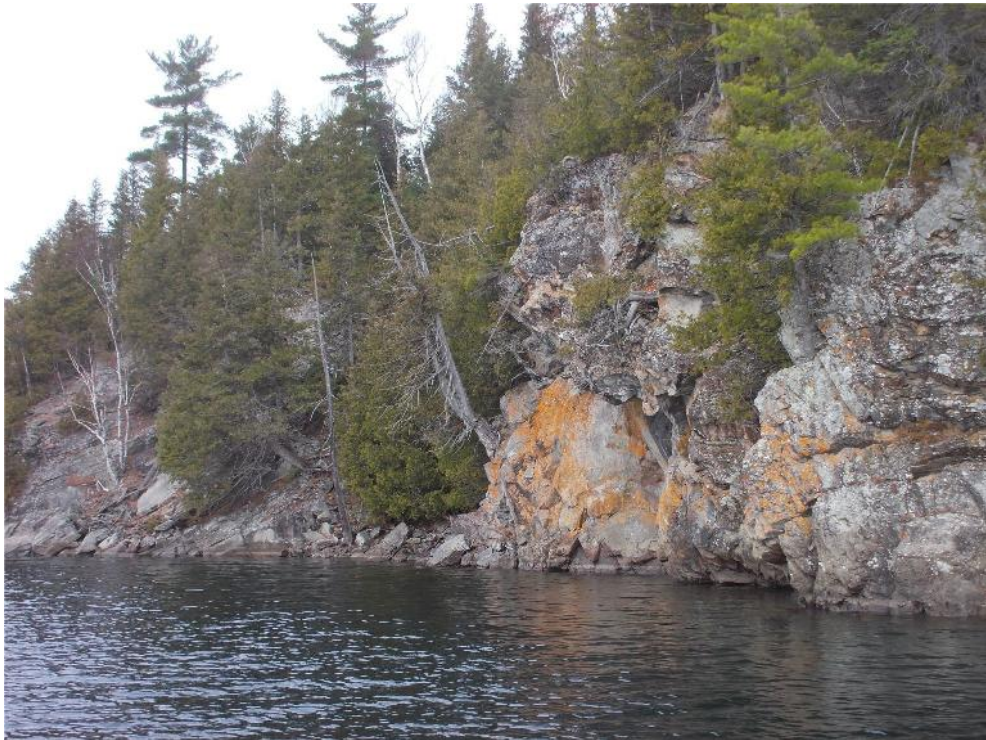


Figure 18: Area 5b, Steep Bedrock Slope Around Island. Facing Southwest.



Figure 19: Area 6, Steep Bedrock Slope. Facing East.



Figure 20: Area 6, Steep Slope. Facing Southeast.



Figure 21: Area 7, Bedrock Cliffs. Facing Southeast.



Figure 22: Area 7, Slope and Bedrock Outcroppings. Facing North.



Figure 23: Area 8, Steep Slope. Facing Southeast.



Figure 24: Area 8, Bedrock Slope Along Shore. Facing Northwest.



Figure 25: Area 8 High Potential Area Parallelling Shore Requiring Further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing South.



Figure 26: Area 9, Steep Bedrock Shore. Facing West.



Figure 27: Area 9. Bedrock Knoll flanked by Areas Requiring further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing West.



Figure 28: Area 10, Project Area Requiring further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing East.



Figure 29: Area 10, Project Area Requiring further Stage 2 Assessment. Facing North.

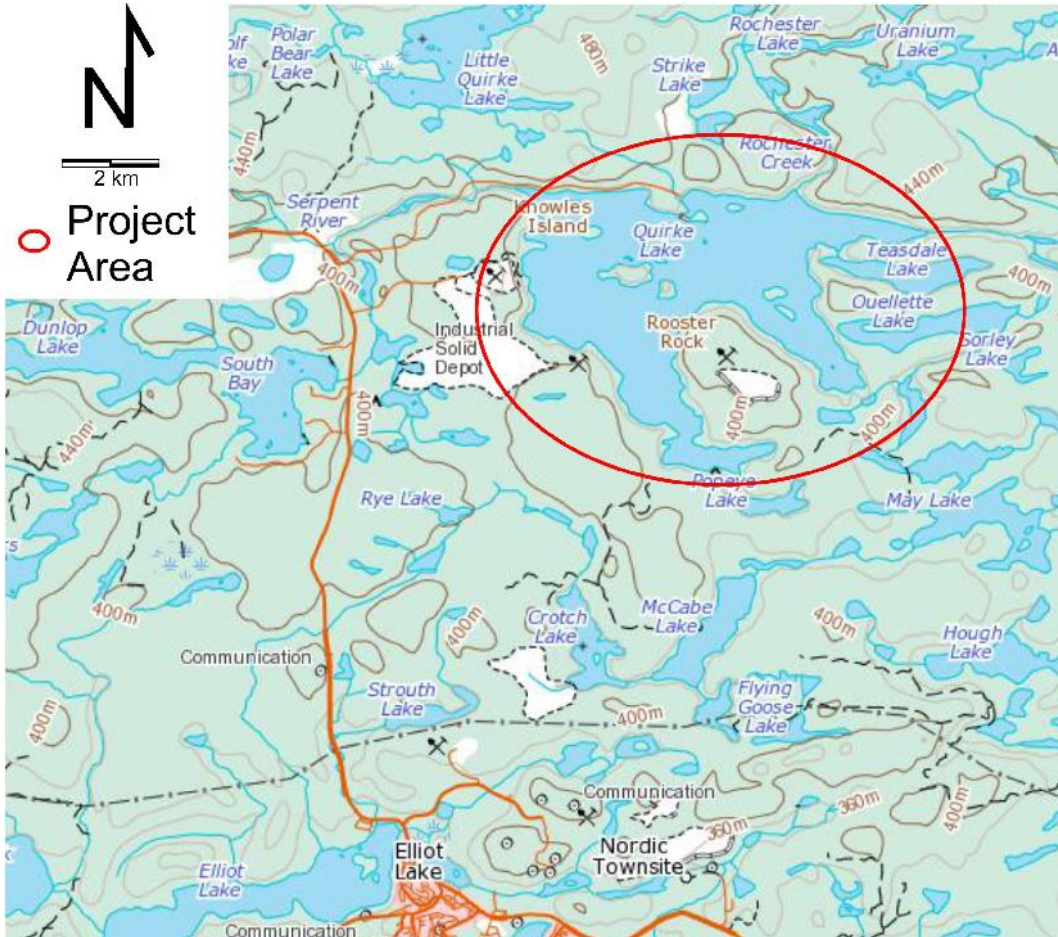


Figure 30: Area 11, Bedrock Slope. Facing East.

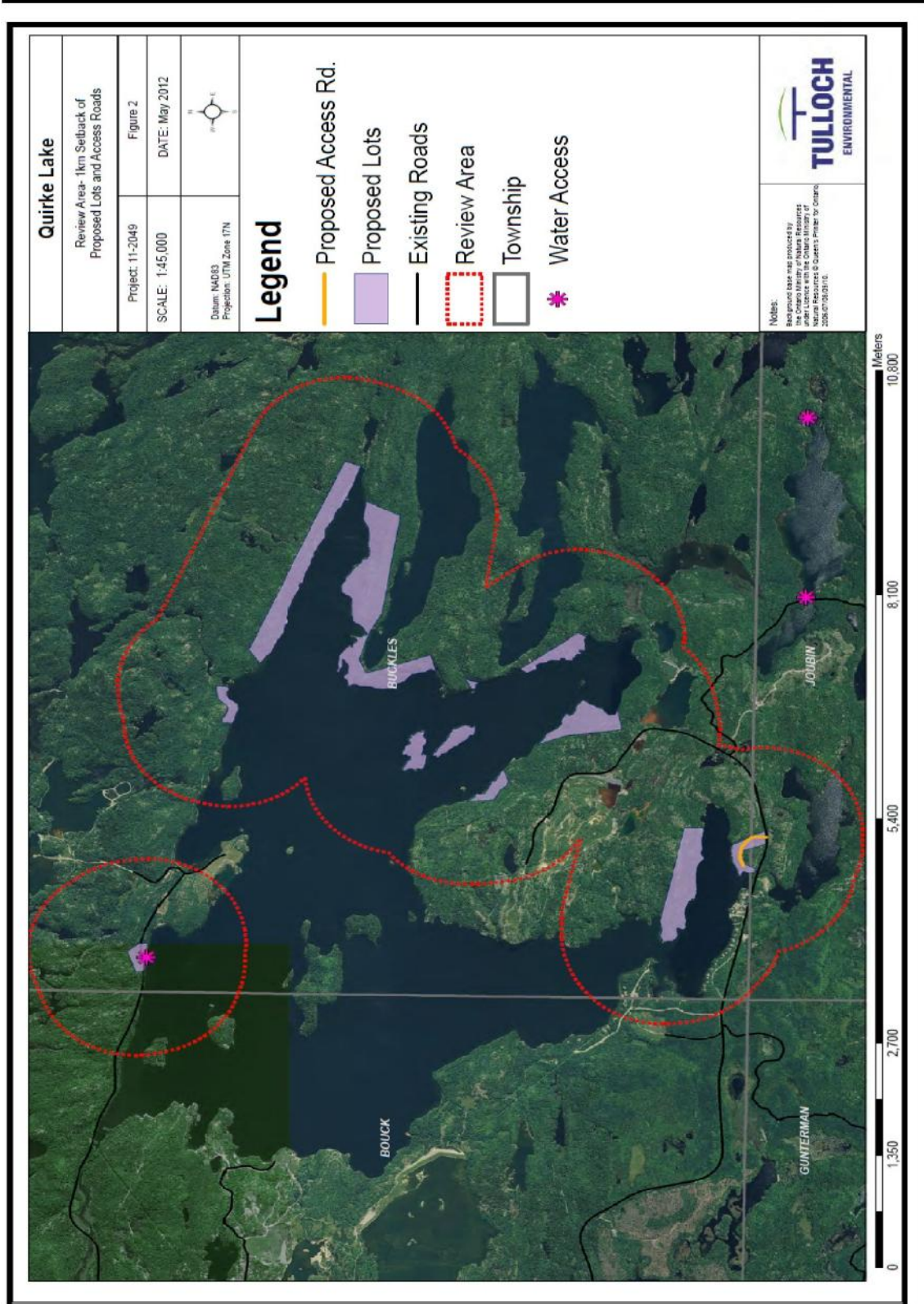


Figure 31: Area 11, Project Area Requiring Stage 2 Assessment. Facing East.

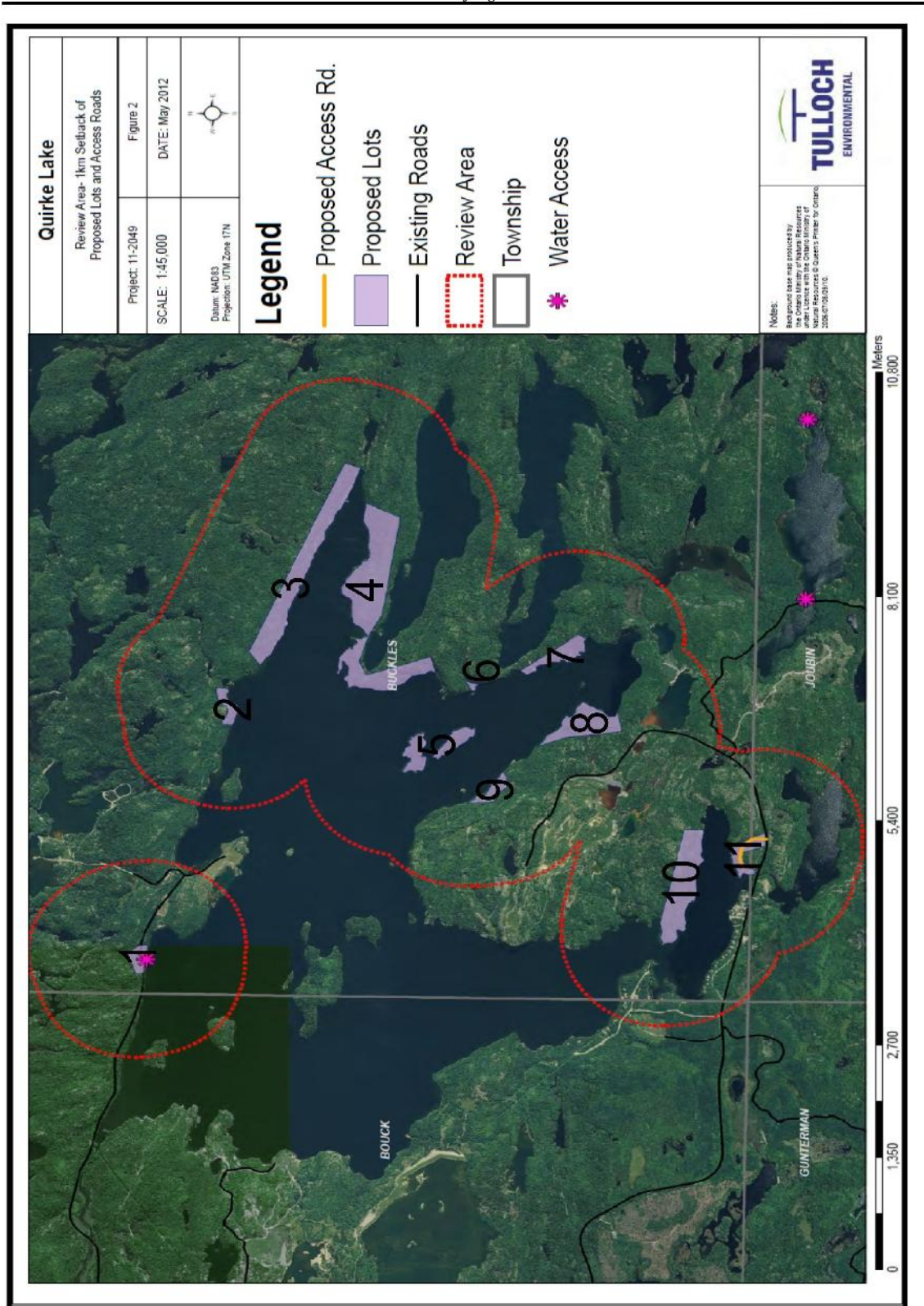
8.0 Maps



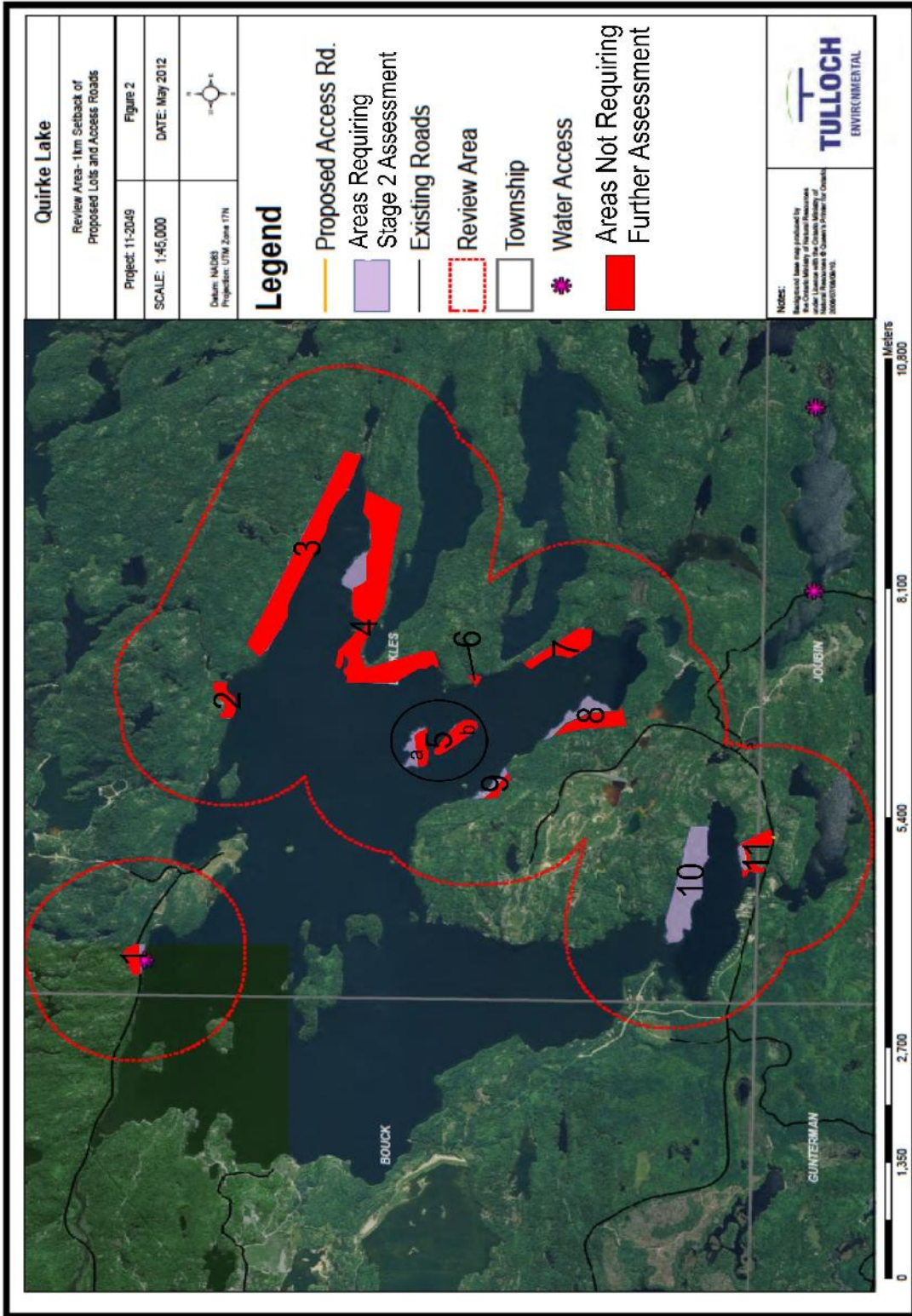
Map 1: Project Area Location. NTS Mapsheet 41J7.



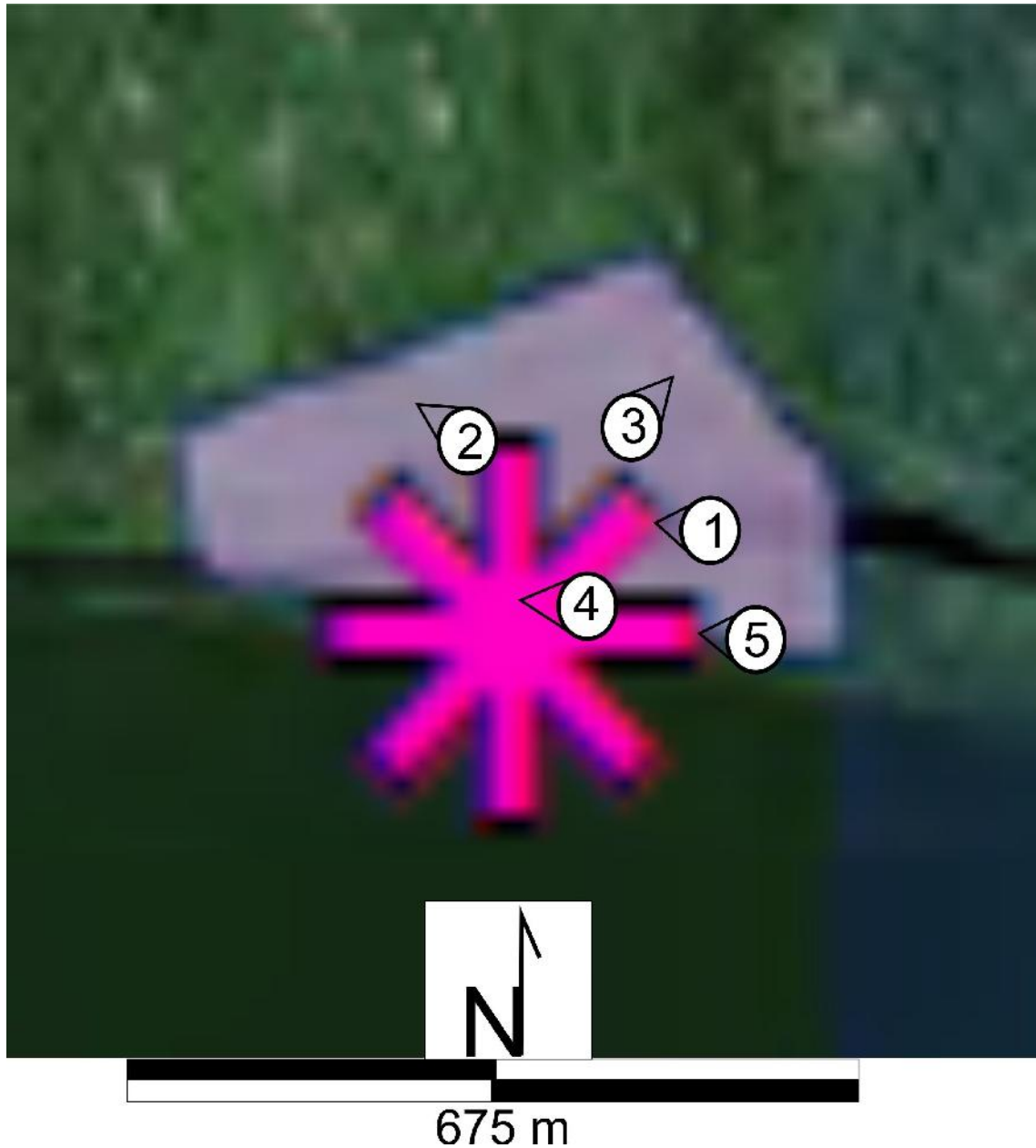
Map 2: Quirke Lake Project Area



Map 3: Quirke Lake Project Areas with Numbers mentioned in Text.



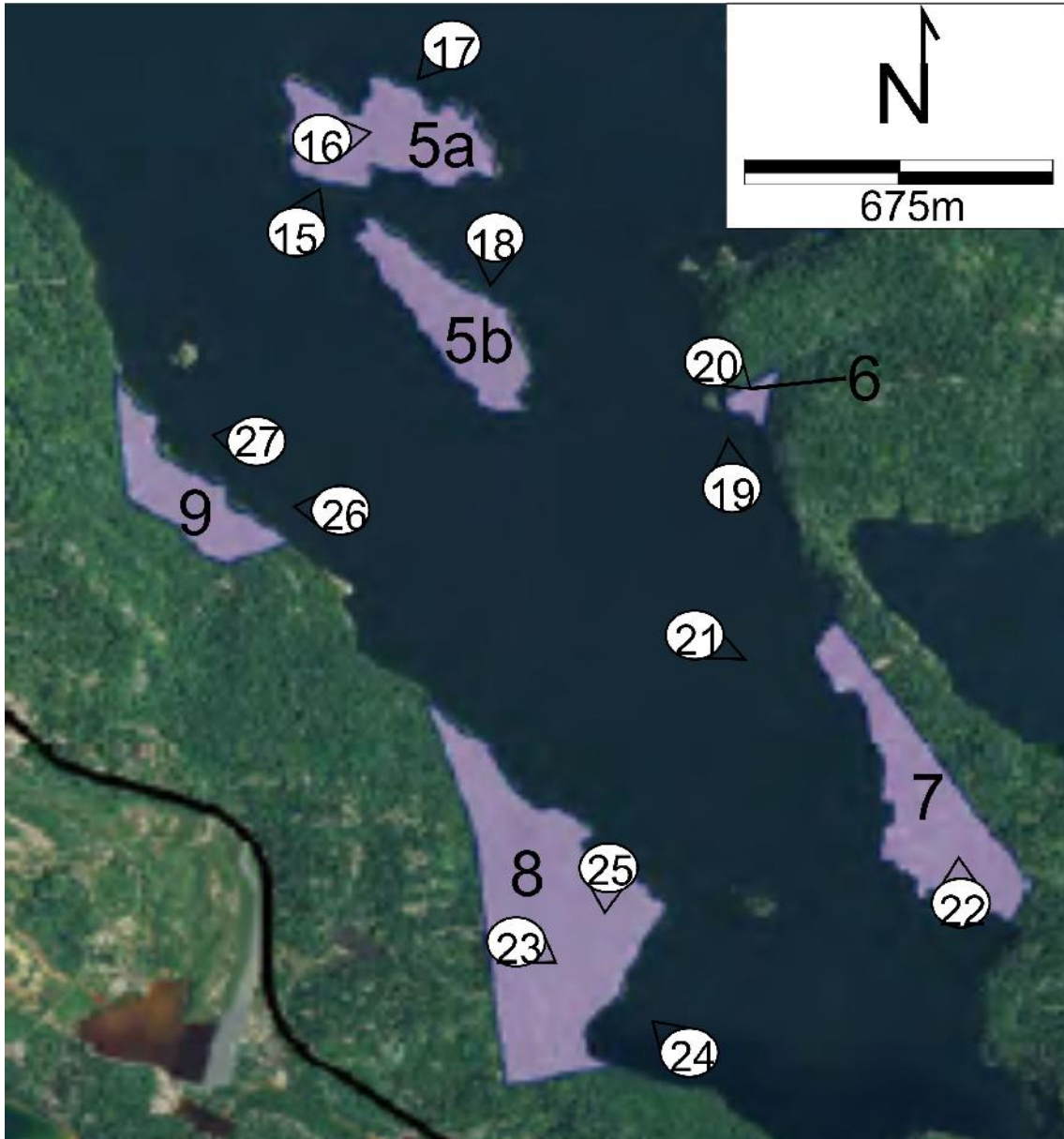
Map 4: Results of the Stage 1 Site Inspection.



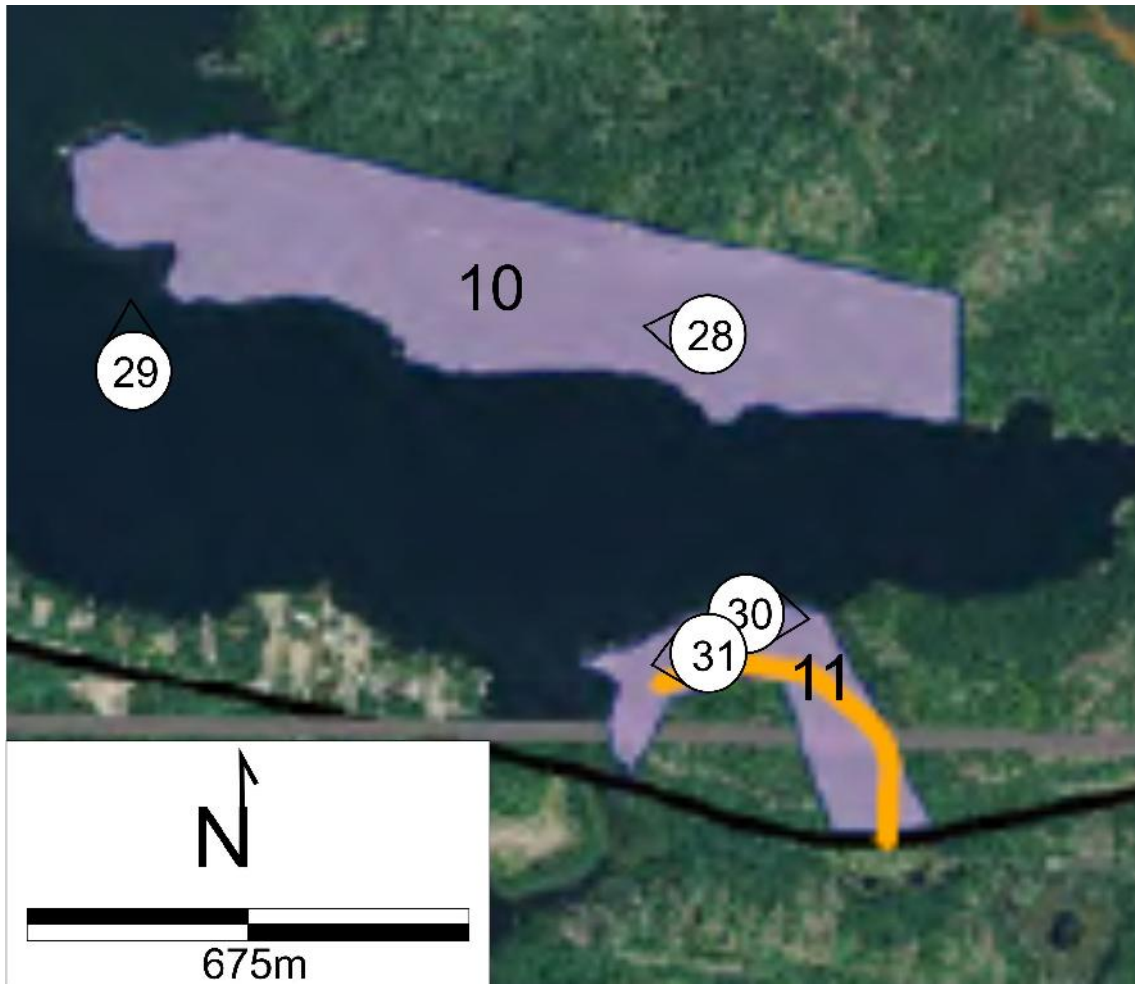
Map 5: Project Area 1 with Photograph Numbers and Directions mentioned in Text.



Map 6: Project Areas 2, 3, & 4 with Photograph Numbers and Directions mentioned in Text



Map 7: Project Areas 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9 with Photograph Numbers and Directions mentioned in Text.



Map 8: Project Areas 10 & 11 with Photograph Numbers and Directions mentioned in Text.