Kiggavik Project

Environmental Impact Statement

Tier 3 Technical Appendix 9B

Archaeology Baseline

December, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The objective of this baseline report is to provide information about the existing archaeological conditions in the area of Baker Lake. This information will be used to assess effects of the Kiggavik Project (the Project) proposed by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA). The Project is a new uranium ore development, including open pits, underground mine, mill, and supporting infrastructure. The Project is located in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut about 80 kilometres (km) west of the community of Baker Lake.

This baseline report integrates information collected during all archaeological investigations, including recent field studies from 2007 to 2009, historical information from past archaeological investigations dating between 1955 and 2006, as well as data collected through Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and Traditional Land Use (TLU) interviews. In doing so, it presents the current understanding of known archaeological sites.

This report is organized as follows:

- Section 2 describes the study areas.
- Section 3 presents the methods.
- Section 4 presents the results.
- Section 5 presents a summary of the key baseline results.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this baseline report is to describe the existing archaeological sites that may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project and to provide sufficient information to support the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

1.3 SCOPE

The scope of work for the archaeology program included field studies and literature review. Field studies were conducted between August 2007 and August 2009 by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) (Golder 2008, 2009, 2010), and previously between 1988 and 1991 by Max Friesen (1989, 1992). The general geographic extent of the Project included lands encompassing the Thelon River system extending from Baker Lake to Aberdeen Lake, as well as the Aniguq River including the Judge Sissons Lake, Siamese Lake, and Kavisilik Lake sub-basins. Historical

data included a variety of scholarly works and baseline studies dating from 1955 through to 2006.

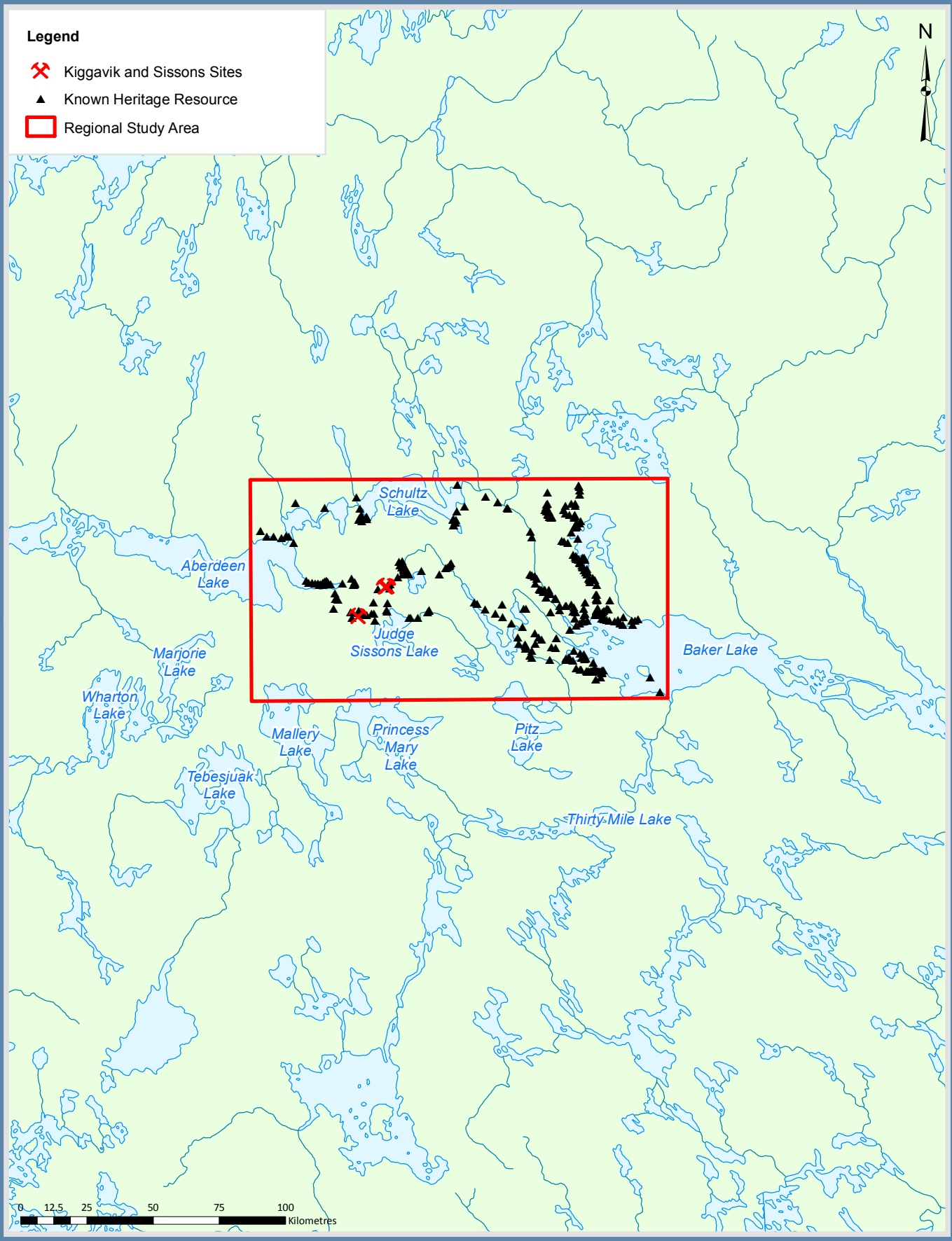
2 STUDY AREA

2.1 REGIONAL STUDY AREA

The spatial boundaries for the Project study area were established to provide a context for the history of human occupation and land use in the region. For the purpose of this document, the Regional Study Area (RSA) includes the lands that encompass the proposed Project and related infrastructure. East to west the RSA extends from the west shore of Baker Lake to the east arm of Aberdeen Lake, and from north to south it extends from Judge Sissons and Audra lakes to Shultz Lake (Figure 2.1-1).

2.2 LOCAL STUDY AREA

The Local Study Area (LSA) corresponds to the specific project components plus a surrounding 500 metre (m) buffer zone (Figure 2.2-1). This includes the proposed North All-Weather Access Road, South All-Weather Access Road, Winter Access Road, Sissons and Kiggavik sites and associated infrastructure, the haul road between the Kiggavik and Sissons sites, and the Pointer Lake and Drumlin airstrips. Archaeology sites within the LSA have the potential to be impacted by the proposed Project, as such, only these sites will be discussed further in Section 4.3.



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Creator: MGD
Date: 12/07/2009 Scale: 1:2,000,000
File: KI08A001
Data Sources: *Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth ESRI Data, Atlas of Canada Data*

FIGURE X2.1-1
LOCATION OF REGIONAL STUDY AREA AND KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

KIGGAVIK PROJECT - EIS

Golder Associates

AREVA

AREVA Resources Canada Inc - P.O. Box 9204 - 817 - 45th Street West - Saskatoon, SK - S7K 3X5

Legend

- Local Study Area
- Proposed All Weather North Road
- Possible All Weather South Road
- Proposed Winter Road
- Baker Lake Municipal Road
- Pit
- Camp Boundary
- Clean Waste Rock Pile
- Airstrip
- End Grid Underground Mine
- Temporary Special Waste Pile

N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 14N
Creator: MGD
Date: 12/03/2009 Scale: 1:300,000
File: KI08A012
Data Sources: *NTS Mapsheet 56D, 66A, 66B, AREVA Resources Canada Inc.*

FIGURE X2.2-1
ARCHAEOLOGY LOCAL STUDY AREA

KIGGAVIK PROJECT - EIS

Golder Associates AREVA

AREVA Resources Canada Inc - P.O. Box 9204 - 817 - 45th Street West - Saskatoon, SK - S7K 3X5

3 METHODS

3.1 EXISTING LITERATURE AND DATABASES

Several data sources were consulted as part of the baseline studies. The Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the Nunavut Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY) was queried to identify previously recorded sites in the RSA. This supplied the geographic location of known sites, a brief description of features or artifacts present, as well as a bibliographic reference. These data were augmented by a literature review of pertinent publications, report manuscripts, and articles from academic journals produced as a result of previous research in the region. This included archaeology permit reports housed at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, as well as Environmental Impact Statement reports available from the Nunavut Impact Review Board FTP site.

3.2 FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was conducted over three seasons by Golder between 2007 and 2009 (Golder 2008, 2009 to 2010), and previously by Max Friesen over three years between 1988 and 1991 (Friesen 1989, 1992) in order to ground truth and identify archaeology sites within the LSA. This was carried out using a combination of low-level helicopter survey and pedestrian reconnaissance. Locations exhibiting moderate to high heritage potential were identified and visually inspected. This typically included well-drained, elevated landforms suitable for habitation, with particular attention paid to areas adjacent to significant lakes, rivers, and drainages, as well as topographic features including rock outcrops and eskers. In contrast, low, poorly-drained areas considered to have low heritage potential were not examined. As the objective of the program was an initial reconnaissance and site inventory, as opposed to detailed site assessment, no subsurface testing was carried out.

Site locations were recorded with a hand held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit and digital photographs were taken of features and/or artifacts. Site attributes were noted including location in the general landscape, site dimensions, assemblage density and diversity, and current condition. Beginning in the 1980s when archaeological investigation permits were first issued, it has become standard practice for researchers to be accompanied by a local assistant while conducting fieldwork. As a result, traditional significance and interpretations of sites reported by local community representatives assisting on the Project were also documented. Sites or areas of traditional significance that are not considered archaeological were also recorded in consultation with local advisors.

3.3 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Community meetings were coordinated with Barry McCallum, Manager of Nunavut Affairs for AREVA, in Baker Lake. This provided a public forum to discuss the archaeology project with community members. The objective was to provide information regarding the archaeology program and to seek advice about any special concerns there may be near the proposed development area. Three public meetings were held in 2007. The first occurred on August 6 at AREVA's Baker Lake office with the Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee. This was followed by a meeting for the general public at the Community Centre in Baker Lake on August 10 and finally with members of the Inuit Heritage Trust on November 14. Two meetings were held in 2009. This included a second meeting with members of the Kiggavik Community Liaison Committee on August 19 at the Kiggavik camp, and a meeting for the general public at the Community Centre in Baker Lake August 20.

3.4 INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND TRADITIONAL LAND USE INFORMATION

Information obtained from the IQ and TLU interviews (AREVA, 2011) were also incorporated into the field component of the baseline studies. As a result of these interviews, the location of graves and archaeology sites in the region were reported by elders. Although none of the archaeological or grave sites identified by the elders were identified within the LSA, specific areas were visited in the RSA in an attempt to identify reported graves.

4 RESULTS

4.1 CULTURAL SETTING

As a result of the literature review, a brief outline of the regional culture history can be summarized. Occupation of the Barrenlands began shortly after the recession of the glaciers approximately 8,000 Before Present (BP) (Clark 1991; Gordon 1996). The earliest recognized archaeological tradition is Northern Plano (8,000 to 6,500 BP), which is characterized by projectile points similar in form to Agate Basin points found in the plains of North America (Noble 1971). These long lanceolate points with tapered and ground bases were manufactured largely out of quartzite and are suggested to date from approximately 8,000 to 7,000 BP in the Barrenlands (Gordon 1996). The oldest radiocarbon dates from Northern Plano occupations come from the Migod site (KkLn-4) on Grant Lake, which produced a date of 7,930 ± 500 BP, and the nearby KkLn-2, which produced a date of 7,220 ± 850 BP (Gordon 1975; Wright 1976). The concentration of Northern Plano materials on Grant Lake further suggest the Dubawnt and Thelon Rivers were major caribou migration corridors exploited by Northern Plano peoples (Gordon 1996).

Approximately 6,500 BP, Northern Plano evolved into Shield Archaic (6,500 to 3,500 BP) (Wright 1972a). This cultural development coincided with a warming period that resulted in the expansion of the boreal forest as far north as Dubawnt Lake. The archaeological culture is characterized by projectile points manufactured primarily out of quartzite, but these differ from the preceding Northern Plano Tradition in that they are “side-notched lanceheads with ground, rocker [convex] bases” (Gordon 1996). Friesen (1989) has suggested that the Shield Archaic peoples were more adapted to the Canadian Shield and boreal forest environments of the subarctic, and as such, may only have had a marginal presence in the southern interior of Nunavut, restricted to the Thelon River and its Dubawnt and Kazan tributaries.

The Shield Archaic Tradition is followed by the Pre-Dorset Tradition which lasted from approximately 3,450 to 2,650 BP (Gordon 1996). Pre-Dorset is part of the Arctic Small Tool Tradition (ASTt) well known in the high arctic (Irving 1970). The migration of these early Pre-Inuit groups corresponded with a cooling trend that adversely affected maritime hunting. As a result, these arctic-adapted people were forced further south in their quest for food. They were able to exploit migrating caribou herds on the Barrenlands as a result of the southward retreating forest edge. The Pre-Dorset Tradition is characterized archaeologically by very small, finely retouched tools manufactured from fine grained, banded chert. Distinct tools include end and side blades used for harpoons and arrows, burins, and micro-cores.

The Taltheilei Tradition is the latest precontact archaeological culture identified in the study area, and dates from approximately 2,600 to 200 BP. (Gordon 1996). People representing this

tradition moved into the region from the west after the preceding cooling period ended, and are generally regarded as ancestral Dené (Clark 1987). The material culture of the Taltheilei Tradition is characterized by a continuum of lanceolate and notched points, distinct discoidal hide-working tools known as chithos, and a variety of scraping tools. The Taltheilei Tradition archaeological culture has been divided into three Periods based on projectile point style:

- the Early Period (2,600 to 1,800 BP) is characterized by long stemmed points;
- the Middle Period (1,800 to 1,300 BP) by unshouldered lanceolate points; and
- the Late Period (1,300 to 200 BP) by small side and corner-notched points (Gordon 1996).

The Historic Period begins with European explorers and fishermen traversing the arctic waters in the mid-16th Century, and the establishment of fur trade posts on the western shore of Hudson Bay in 1670. Early traders eager to make contact with more distant Aboriginal groups ventured into the Barrenlands of Nunavut, and Aboriginal groups travelled to the posts in order to trade. It was during the early historic period that Dené groups, decimated by European disease, and worsening climate, abandoned the Barrenlands in favour of the forests to the south to more effectively engage in the fur trade (Gordon 1996).

Following the abandonment of the Barrenlands by Dené groups, the historic Caribou Inuit moved into the region. The precontact origins of the Caribou Inuit ultimately lie in the Thule Tradition, which spread across the central and eastern arctic approximately 1,000 BP (McGhee 1984). By the beginning of the 16th century, the Thule evolved into what we recognize as Historic Inuit.

The appearance of Historic Inuit into the Thelon River/Baker Lake area appears to have corresponded with the Neo-boreal Climatic Episode and a mass migration of people from Coronation Gulf (Burch 1978; Fossett 2001). This Climatic Episode, also known as the Little Ice Age was a period of rapid and consistent cooling on a global scale beginning in 1550 and lasting to approximately 1850. It intensified between 1645 and 1715 and the effect was particularly harsh in the Coronation Gulf. The colder temperatures and thicker and longer lasting ice had a negative impact on resources normally available in this region such as the caribou, seals and beluga whales. Archaeological evidence suggest that after a period of food shortages, lower population and increased mobility in search of resources, there was a mass migration of people from Coronation Gulf. Burch (1978) and Taylor (1963) suggest this occurred sometime after 1650, with a movement of people southeast across the Barrens to the Middle and Upper Thelon River. More recently, Stevenson (1997) suggests there was a two phase migration. The first phase was a movement to the Thelon Woods and Beverly Lake during an earlier cooling period around the mid 15th Century; the second phase occurred sometime in the mid to late 18th century and resulted in a further movement down the Thelon River to Chesterfield Inlet, and along the Hudson Bay coast. Evidence for such a migration from Coronation Gulf appears to be supported by changes in the material and intellectual cultures of people along the west coast of Hudson Bay in the late 17th century. By the mid 1740's classic semi-subterranean Thule houses along the west coast of Hudson Bay are replaced by the more mobile surface dwellings (skin tents) similar to those found in the Coppermine River area since 1500. The dialect, trading

practices mythology, and clothing styles of the Caribou Inuit is also more similar to the Netsilik groups of Coronation Gulf and Boothia Peninsula than their nearest neighbors, the Iglulik people of Melville Peninsula and north Baffin Island. Local oral histories also indicate journeying across a great land, and point to an ancient home to the northwest.

Regardless, after 1718 European traders and explorers regularly report the presence of Inuit on the Western coast of Hudson Bay (Fossett 2001). It is evident their Inuit descendents have occupied much of the interior of Nunavut ever since, including the Kazan, Dubawnt and lower Thelon drainage basins. The margins of these major rivers and lakes are dominated by Inuit sites, which are characterized by stone features including inuksuit, tent rings, caches, hunting blinds and kayak stands (Friesen 1989).

It was not until the 20th century that fur trade posts were established in the interior of Nunavut (Usher 1971). The Hudson's Bay Company built a post on Big Hips Island in Baker Lake around 1914. However, this post was eventually abandoned in 1926 in favour of a location on the north end of the lake to better compete with a Revillon Freres post that had been established in 1924. These posts would eventually lead to the development of the community of Baker Lake. Another post built by Lamson and Hubbard and located at the eastern entrance of Baker Lake was in operation briefly between 1920 and 1922. Throughout the 1950s with further development of the north, the Canadian Government began a policy of settling the local Inuit into communities such as Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet (Stager 1977). Although year-round occupation of the Barrenlands no longer occurs, seasonal caribou hunting and fishing is still an important activity of local residents.

4.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Archaeology research in the RSA began during the mid-20th century and has continued sporadically through to 2009 (Table 4.2-1). The earliest archaeology work conducted in the region was initiated by Oblate Missionary Priest Father Guy Mary-Rousselière, who was stationed at Baker Lake from 1948 to 1951. He recorded 10 sites near the community of Baker Lake and carried out excavations at two of these sites (LbJx-3 and LbLa-3) in the early 1950s (Rousselière 1955). This early work was followed by Arthur Moffat who led a canoe expedition in 1955 following a route originally mapped by J.B. Tyrell (Harp 1959a). His party began in Black Lake, Saskatchewan and followed the Dubawnt River north to its confluence with the Thelon River at Beverly Lake. They then proceeded on the Thelon River east to Baker Lake. The purpose of the expedition was to document the wildlife and Aboriginal people along the way, as well as collect archaeological artifacts (Harp 1959a).

In 1958, Harp followed Moffat's footsteps and conducted his own archaeological survey along Beverly, Aberdeen, and Schultz Lakes, as well as the lower Thelon River leading into Baker Lake (Harp 1959a, 1959b, 1961, 1962). Forty-two sites were recorded by Harp during this survey. Based on the data obtained from these sites, Harp proposed the first culture history for the region (Harp 1961, 1962). Subsequent research carried out by Irving (1968) in 1960, 1963, and 1964 on the Upper Kazan River and in the North Henik and Dubawnt Lake areas would

result in a refinement of Harp's proposed cultural chronology. Most significantly, Irving incorporated increasing knowledge of Holocene climatic fluctuations in his proposed cultural sequence.

Archaeological investigations continued in the region in the 1970s with more controlled excavations conducted at a number of sites first recorded by Harp. Wright (1972a, b; 1976) excavated at the Aberdeen (LdLl-2) and Grant Lake (KkLn-2) sites, while Gordon (1976) conducted excavations at the Migod (KkLn-4) site located north of Dubawnt Lake. These multi-component sites were significant in further refining the continuum of precontact occupation in the region. Additional surveys were also conducted by Gordon (1974) at the mouth of the Thelon River southwest of the community of Baker Lake, as well as areas immediately east of the community. Five of Harp's sites were revisited (LbLa-3 to LbLa-7), and four new sites were recorded (LbLa-13 to 16). This included LbLa-13, where Gordon excavated three of seven semi-subterranean dwellings.

Table 4.2-1
Archaeological Research Conducted in the Regional Study Area

Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Investigator	Project
1955	Father Guy Mary-Rousselière	Avocational Site Recording, Baker Lake
1955	Arthur Moffat	Moffat Canoe Expedition (Black Lake, SK to Baker Lake, NU)
1958	E. Harp	Archaeology of the Lower and Middle Thelon
1972, 1976	J.V. Wright	Aberdeen and Grant Lake site excavations
1974, 1976	B. C. Gordon	Baker Lake Survey, Migod Site excavation
1977, 1978	P. Schledderman and R.J. Nash	Polar Gas Pipeline Project
1988-646	M. T. Friesen (Beak Consultants Ltd.)	Kiggavik Uranium Project
1989-664	M. T. Friesen (Beak Consultants Ltd.)	Kiggavik Uranium Project
1991-704	M. T. Friesen (Beak Consultants Ltd.)	Kiggavik Uranium Project
1999-003A	D. Webster (Webster Heritage Consulting)	Meadowbank Archaeological Survey
2003-012A	D. Webster (Webster Heritage Consulting)	Meadowbank Archaeological Survey
2005-012A	G. Prager (Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd.)	Meadowbank Road Project
2006-027A	J. Tischer (FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc.)	Cumberland Meadowbank Road Project
2007-015A	B. Novecosky (Golder Associates Ltd.)	Kiggavik Project
2008-024A	B. Novecosky (Golder Associates Ltd.)	Kiggavik Project
2009-010A	B. Novecosky (Golder Associates Ltd.)	Kiggavik Project

The first archaeological research related to impact assessment projects occurred in 1977, with surveys conducted along the proposed Polar Gas pipeline route (Schledermann 1978;

Schledermann and Nash 1977). Areas surveyed included portions of the southwest shore of Baker Lake up 3 km inland, the perimeter of Qiamanaugaq Lake, western end of the Aniguq River, and aerial surveys between the Aniguq and Thelon rivers. A total of 18 new sites were recorded during these surveys. An additional 15 sites were recorded in the Thirty Mile Lake area on the lower Kazan River, located approximately 70 km to the southwest.

The first archaeological baseline studies for the Kiggavik Uranium Project were conducted by Friesen (1989, 1992). At that time, the Kiggavik Uranium Project was operated by Urangesellschaft. Friesen led three seasons of archaeological surveying in the area in 1988, 1989, and 1991 (Friesen 1989, 1992). The majority of the sites recorded during these assessments are located along the east arm of Aberdeen Lake and Skinny Lake. Excavation was carried out on tent outline features at three sites located at the south end of Skinny Lake (LcLe-2, 5, and 7). Recoveries produced substantial debitage and projectile points dating to the Taltheilei Tradition. An additional 17 sites were recorded during the 1991 season near Andrew and Judge Sissons lakes, as well as south of the east arm of Aberdeen Lake. Data from two of the sites recorded during these investigations (LcLg 12 and 22) were used in subsequent academic articles examining food storage practices (Friesen 2001) and Protohistoric settlement patterns in the interior of Nunavut (Friesen and Stewart 1994).

Archaeological assessments related to the Meadowbank Gold Project were conducted in 1999 and 2003 (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This included assessments of the mine site area located approximately 70 km north of the community of Baker Lake, a winter road route to the mine site, and a storage and marshalling area east of the community of Baker Lake. A total of 82 new sites were recorded and 10 sites were revisited. The majority were interpreted as relatively recent, temporary campsites. Stone features observed included tent rings, qarmaits, hearths, shelters, inuksuit, markers, blinds, shelters, kayak stands, caches and unidentified features. This work was subsequently augmented by additional surveys of the Meadowbank road conducted under permit 2005-012A (Prager 2006) and permit 2006-27A (Tischer 2007).

Most recently, three years of archaeological investigations have been carried out by Golder as part of the baseline studies for the Kiggavik Project on behalf of AREVA. The first investigations were carried out in July 2007. The goals of this survey were to identify archaeology sites in conflict with the immediate infrastructure needs, such as the exploration camp, fuel cache, airstrips, drilling locations, as well as a general survey to identify the heritage potential of the region (Golder 2008). During this field season, 17 previously unrecorded sites were identified, and a number of sites previously recorded by Friesen on Skinny and Aberdeen lakes were revisited.

In July 2008 the investigations focused on the proposed North All-Weather Access Road from Baker Lake to the proposed Kiggavik site, and the haul road between the Kiggavik and Sissons sites (Golder 2009). The reconnaissance focused on several main areas of interest along these routes including Siamese Lake, Judge Sissons Lake, Skinny Lake, Mushroom Lake, and the Thelon River. In addition, a low-level helicopter reconnaissance of the general project area was completed. Over the six days of survey, 34 previously unrecorded sites were identified and nine previously recorded sites were revisited.

In August 2009, investigations included a reconnaissance of revisions to the North All-Weather Access Road and quarry locations, South All-Weather Access Road, Winter Access Road, and pipe runs from the proposed site areas (Golder 2010). In addition, a low-level helicopter reconnaissance of the Thelon River and portions of the north and south shore of Schultz Lake was completed. During the 14 day investigation, 81 previously unrecorded sites were identified, and 11 known sites were revisited.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

As a result of the previous fieldwork, 373 archaeology sites have been recorded within the RSA. Of these, 111 occur within the LSA. A summary of known sites within the LSA is presented below. They are discussed according to the various project components by Borden number designation. The exact site coordinates cannot be provided in this document as per conditions outlined in the licensing agreement for the Nunavut Archaeological Sites Database. The general location of sites in the RSA is illustrated in Figure 2.1-1. More detailed descriptions and photographs of individual sites are found in Archaeological Investigation Permit Reports as well as individual site forms, which include sketch maps. These documents are filed with the Canadian Museum of Civilization and CLEY following each field season.

4.3.1 North All-Weather Access Road

The North All-Weather Access Road was first examined during archaeological studies for the Kiggavik project in 2007 (Golder 2008). A helicopter reconnaissance was flown along the proposed route in advance of a ground inspection in order to document areas of moderate and high heritage potential. The reconnaissance resumed the following field season in July of 2008 (Golder 2009). The segment of the road corridor from the Kiggavik site to east of Skinny Lake was examined on foot, as was the eastern portion extending from the Thelon River to the Baker Lake airport. The west side of the Thelon River was also examined on foot. The central portion of the corridor between Siamese Lake and the Thelon River was examined by low-level helicopter survey. Several landforms determined to have heritage potential along this section were then examined by pedestrian reconnaissance.

The North All-Weather Access Road was examined again the following year between August 10 and 23, 2009 (Golder 2010). Areas included potential quarry locations along the route, revisions to the previously assessed route, and various road options at the eastern terminus of the corridor extending west from potential ports along the northwest shore of Baker Lake. A low-level helicopter survey was conducted of each quarry location, while a combination of helicopter and pedestrian reconnaissance was carried out along corridor revisions and road options near Baker Lake.

Previous archaeology work has been conducted in areas that the North All-Weather Access Road traverses. This includes the south shore of Skinny Lake that was examined as part of baseline studies for the original Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). Previous archaeology work was also conducted in and around the community of Baker Lake near the

eastern terminus of the road. This included assessments for the Meadowbank all-weather road (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005), as well as early archaeology research carried out in the 1950s (Harp 1961; Rousselière 1955).

A review of the IQ and TLU data (AREVA, 2011) indicate that archaeological sites were noted between Squiggly Lake and Kavisilik Lake north of the road, and along the Thelon River well south of the proposed river crossing. However, no archaeology sites were reported within the proposed road corridor itself. As a result of previous studies, 54 archaeology sites have been identified in the North All-weather Access Road LSA and these are presented in Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1
Archaeology Sites in North All-Weather Access Road Local Study Area

Borden No.	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LbJx-07	1955	Campsite/ habitation site	Oval shaped stone shelters	unknown
LbJx-09	2003-12A	Campsite	Square tent outline	unknown
LbJx-10	2003-12A	Campsite/ lookout	Cache, inuksuk and 2 tent outlines	unknown
LbJx-12	2003-12A	Hunting	Cache	unknown
LbJx-17	2009-010A	Campsite	6 tent outlines, alignment, kayak stand, 6 recent rings	400 m x 250 m
LbJx-18	2009-010A	Hunting	5 caches (3 beehive)	50 m x 25 m
LbJx-19	2009-010A	Hunting	3 caches	30 m x 30 m
LbLa-04	1958	Campsite	10 tent outlines and seven sets of kayak stands	unknown
LbLa-07	1958	Lithic scatter	Unknown	unknown
LbLa-25	2006-027A	Campsite	Tent outline	3 m x 3 m
LbLa-26	2006-027A	Campsite	Tent outline and 2 hearths	5 m x 15 m
LbLa-27	2008-024A	Hunting	Blind (hunting), cache	30 m x 20 m
LcJx-05	1999-003A	Campsite	2 tent outlines and a cache	unknown
LcLa-01	1955	Campsite	Tent outlines and other stone features	unknown
LcLa-28	2006-027A	Campsite	Tent outline, cache and hearth	20 m x 50 m
LcLa-33	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	2 m x 2 m
LcLa-34	2008-024A	Campsite	Square tent outline	5 m x 5 m
LcLa-35	2008-024A	Campsite	inuksuk, blind, pit (fire)	150 m x 50 m
LcLa-36	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	4 m x 4 m
LcLa-37	2008-024A	Campsite	Square tent outline	10 m x 10 m
LcLa-40	2009-010A	Campsite	2 square tent outlines	20 m x 20 m
LcLa-41	2009-010A	Campsite	3 round tent outlines, 2 hunting blinds, box hearth	50 m x 100 m
LcLa-42	2009-010A	Hunting	Cache, hunting blind	400 m x 100 m
LcLb-04	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	50 m

Table 4.3-1
Archaeology Sites in North All-Weather Access Road Local Study Area

Borden No.	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LcLb-05	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	2 m x 2 m
LcLb-06	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	2 m x 3 m
LcLb-07	2008-024A	Hunting	Blind (hunting)	2 m x 2 m
LcLb-08	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring, cache, stand (kayak), blind, hearth	110 m x 90 m
LcLb-09	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring, cache	50 m x 30 m
LcLb-11	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	1.5 m x 1.5 m
LcLb-12	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	2 m x 2 m
LcLb-13	2008-024A	Hunting	inuksuk, blind (hunting)	10 m x 10 m
LcLb-14	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	10 m x 10 m
LcLb-15	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	40 m
LcLb-16	2008-024A	Lookout	inuksuk, trail	1 m x 1 m
LcLd-02	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	25 debitage	10 m x 10 m
LcLd-03	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	30 debitage, bifacial core	6 m x 6 m
LcLe-01	1988-646	Campsite	3 tent rings, 150 debitage	unknown
LcLe-02	1988-646	Campsite	2 tent rings, 3 u-shaped features, 5 Taltheilei points from excavation	unknown
LcLe-03	1988-646	Lithic scatter	20 debitage	unknown
LcLe-04	1988-646	Lithic scatter	Approximately 400 debitage and tools	unknown
LcLe-05	1988-646	Campsite	5 tent rings, 1 unidentified feature, scatter (lithic), 5 Taltheilei points, excavated	unknown
LcLe-06	1988-646	Lithic scatter	30 debitage	unknown
LcLe-07	1988-646	Campsite	14 tent rings, 1 large unid. Feature, 5 Taltheilei points from excavation	unknown
LcLe-08	1988-646	Lithic scatter	Scatter (lithic), 20 debitage	unknown
LcLe-10	1988-646	Lithic scatter	20 debitage	unknown
LcLe-11	1988-646	Lithic scatter	2 debitage	unknown
LcLe-12	1989-664	Lithic scatter	1 debitage	unknown
LcLe-13	1989-664	Lithic scatter	Large scatter, 1 Taltheilei point	unknown
LcLe-15	1989-664	Lithic scatter	Unknown	unknown
LdLd-05	2009-010A	Hunting	Cache	10 m x 10 m
LdLd-06	2009-010A	Campsite	3 caches, 1 square tent outline, 1 round tent outline, work spot, hunting rest/equipment cache, scatter (lithic)	50 m x 50 m
LdLd-07	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, scatter (lithic) approx. 150 debitage, retouched flake and bifacial point collected	160 m x 400 m
LdLd-11	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>100 debitage	10 m x 10 m

LbJx-7

LbJx-7 was recorded in the summer of 1950 by avocational archaeologist Father Guy Mary-Rousselière. The site consists of an unknown number of oval shaped stone shelter features located on a hill overlooking Baker Lake to the south. Within one of the features a hearth/fireplace feature was observed. The site is 270 m north of the lakeshore and approximately 5 km east of the community of Baker Lake.

LbJx-9

LbJx-9 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of a square tent outline that measures 2.9 m by 2.5 m and has no lichen growth. It was located along a trail/road on the northwestern shores of a small unnamed lake 1.3 km north of the community of Baker Lake. This feature has been identified as a contemporary campsite.

LbJx-10

LbJx-10 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of two round tent outlines, a cache and an inuksuk. The cache measures 2.4 m by 1.92 m and is marked by a small inuksuk. The tent rings were located side by side and share a wall. They measure 3.6 m by 3.7 m and 3.1 m by 3.3 m. This site was located near LbJx-9 along a trail/road on the northwestern shores of a small unnamed lake, 1.3 km north of the community of Baker Lake.

LbJx-12

LbJx-12 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of a small opened cache located adjacent to a all-terrain vehicle trail, 2.3 km north of the shores of Baker Lake. Within the cache caribou remains were visible and lichen was observed growing on the bones.

LbJx-17

LbJx-17 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of 15 stone features in a 400 m by 250 m area, located on a beach ridge approximately 150 m above the north shore of Baker Lake. The main site area consists of five round tent outlines with significant lichen growth, two containing hearth features. One of the outlines consists of two rings overlapping each other in a figure-eight pattern. An oval feature of unknown use, a 2 m long stone alignment and a kayak stand were also observed. Another tent outline with an hourglass shape was observed 160 m to the southeast of this cluster near the shore. At least six recent round tent outlines were observed approximately 120 m to the west of the main site. Feature dimensions and descriptions are listed in Table 4.3-5. No artifacts were observed at this site.

Table 4.3-2
LbJx-17 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Oval stone feature	4 x 1.5	6 cobbles
2	Alignment	2 m long	12 cobbles
3	Kayak stand	n/r	-
4	Tent Outline	8 x 6	Round – 67 cobbles – central hearth feature – 2 m long cobble line north of hearth
5	Tent Outline	8 x 6	Round - 51 cobbles
6	Tent Outline	6	Round – 30 cobbles – central hearth feature
7	Tent Outline	8 x 6	Round - overlapping rings – 40 cobbles
8	Tent Outline	6 x 5	Round - 35 cobbles
9	Tent Outline	8 x 6	Hourglass shape – 23 cobbles
10-15	Tent Outlines	n/r	6 recent round tent outlines

n/r = not recorded; - = no observations

LbJx-18

LbJx-18 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of five cache features located on a hilltop overlooking Baker Lake, which lies 480 m to the south of the site. Three of these features are beehive caches. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-6. A more recent marker was also located nearby. All features occur in an area 50 m by 25 m.

Table 4.3-3
LbJx-18 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.8 x 1.4	Open
2	Cache	1.3 x 1.3	Beehive cache - 80 cm deep
3	Cache	1.8	Beehive cache - 75 cm deep
4	Cache	2.3	Beehive cache - 70 cm deep
5	Cache	n/r	Small opened cache

n/r= not recorded

LbJx-19

LbJx-19 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three cache features located on a cobble covered hilltop overlooking Baker Lake, which lies 520 m to the south of the site. All three caches are open. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-7. The most northerly cache is 23 m north of the southerly cache.

Table 4.3-4
LbJx-19 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.8	-
2	Cache	1.5	-
3	Cache	1.5	-

- = no observations

LbLa-4

LbLa-4 was recorded in 1958 by Harp during an archaeological survey of the Lower Thelon River leading into Baker Lake (Harp 1961). The site is located on a hill about 600 m north of the community of Baker Lake. The crown of the hill is used as the cemetery for both the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Adjacent to the cemetery is an old Inuit campsite. This area consists of ten round tent outlines, seven sets of kayak stands and a scatter of lithics, bone and other more recent refuse located along the eastern edge of a hill. The rings vary in size from approximately 3 m to 5 m in diameter.

LbLa-7

LbLa-7 was recorded in 1958 by Harp during an archaeological survey of the Lower Thelon River (Harp 1961). This site consists of a lithic scatter located on a hill south of a small unnamed lake, 500 m north of the community of Baker Lake. LbLa-7 was revisited in 2003 during the survey of the Meadowbank winter road (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). Eleven flakes were observed at this time.

LbLa-25

LbLa-25 was recorded in 2006 by FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. (FMA) during the assessment of the all season road to the Meadowbank mine (Tischer 2007). This site consists of a round tent outline located on a terrace above a drainage, which lies to the east. A trial/road is also located nearby and the community of Baker Lake is located 1.3 km south of the site. The outline measures approximately 2 m by 3 m.

LbLa-26

LbLa-26 was recorded in 2006 by FMA during the assessment of the all season road to the Meadowbank mine site (Tischer 2006). This site consists of a square tent outline and two hearth features located adjacent to a Honda trail, 1 km north of the community of Baker Lake. The outline consists of 20 cobbles and is located on an outcrop to the west of the hearth features.

LbLa-27

LbLa-27 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site was located on a hill approximately 3 km northwest of Baker Lake. . The site consists of one hunting blind and two caches (Table 4.3-10). The blind

measures 2.4 m long and 0.60 m tall and is covered in lichen growth. The two caches are approximately 2 m by 2 m. No other artifacts were identified.

Table 4.3-5
LbLa-27 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Hunting Blind	2.4 diameter	0.6 m deep
2	Cache	2.3 x 1.8	-
3	Cache	2.2 x 1.9	-

- = no observations

LcJx-5

LcJx-5 was recorded in 1999 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine site (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of two camping areas located on the shores of a small unnamed lake, near an all weather road, 3.3 km north of the shores of Baker Lake. One of the camping areas seemed more recent then the other and consisted of two round tent outlines and a cache located on the west side of the road. The other area consisted of four round tent outlines and a hearth observed on the east side of the road.

LcLa-1

LcLa-1 was recorded in 1955 by Father Guy Mary-Rousselière. This site consists of an unknown number of round tent outlines as well as two sets of kayak stands. These features were located on a steep terrace north of a small unnamed lake, 1.5 km north of the community of Baker Lake.

LcLa-28

LcLa-28 was recorded in 2006 by FMA during assessment of the all season road to the Meadowbank mine (Tischer 2007). This site consists of a round tent outline, a hearth feature and a cache located within a 20 m by 50 m area. The tent ring was located on a terrace south of a small unnamed lake; the cache was located below the terrace closer to the lake; and the hearth was located further to the east. This campsite was located 2.8 km north of the community of Baker Lake.

LcLa-33

LcLa-33 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site is a cache feature located along the ATV trail into Baker Lake, 2.8 km east of the Thelon River. This feature is an opened cache measuring 1.73 m by 1.76 m. There is also a caribou skull still evident within the cache. Likely, this site is fairly recent due to the modern activity and hunting practices in the vicinity.

LcLa-34

LcLa-34 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site consists of a large square tent outline that was located along the ATV trail south of a small lake, 3.5 km east of the Thelon River. This feature consists of a smaller square shape within a larger rectangle. It measures 4.5 m by 5.5 m. No other artifacts were observed; however, it does appear to be a fairly recent camp.

LcLa-35

LcLa-35 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This campsite was located 250 m to the east of LcLa-34. This site consists of an inuksuk, two hunting blinds, and a fire pit within a 150 m by 50 m area (Table 4.3-11). Modern refuse was observed on the surface such as cigarette butts, cartridge shells, and aluminum foil. Because of the modern activity within the area and the nature of the artifacts observed it is believed that this is a recent site.

Table 4.3-6
LcLa-35 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Hunting Blind	1.8 x 0.5 x 0.5	Modern
2	Hunting Blind	1.8 x 1.9	Horseshoe shape
3	inuksuk	n/r	1.4 m tall

n/r= not recorded

LcLa-36

LcLa-36 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site was located on the south shores of a small unnamed lake, 6 km east of the Thelon River. This site consists of one round tent outline that is 3 m by 3 m and is consists of 18 cobbles. Modern activity is associated with this site (e.g. an ATV tire was located nearby).

LcLa-37

LcLa-37 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site was located south of a small unnamed lake, 6 km east of the Thelon River. A square tent outline was recorded at this site. This feature measures 6 m by 9 m. This is likely a more recent camp, as there are pieces of modern garbage nearby.

LcLa-40

LcLa-40 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of two small tent outlines approximately 20 m apart, located east of a small unnamed lake 5.3 km east of the Thelon River. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-4.

Table 4.3-7
LcLa-40 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	1.5 x 1	Square - 9 cobbles (smaller cobbles)
2	Tent Outline	1.5 x 1	Square - 28 cobbles (smaller cobbles)

LcLa-41

LcLa-41 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three tent outlines, two blinds and a box hearth feature located on a hilltop south of an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail, 4.5 km northwest of the community of Baker Lake. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-8. The site area measures approximately 70 m by 35 m.

Table 4.3-8
LcLa-41 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent outline	5.5 diameter	Round – 53 cobbles
2	Tent outline	-	Round – 15 cobbles
3	Tent outline	1.5 diameter	Round – 25 cobbles
4	Blind	1.4 x .5	Small blind
5	Blind	2.7 x 2.3	-
6	Box hearth	n/r	-

n/r= not recorded; - = no observations

LcLa-42

LcLa-42 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a cache and a recent blind located on a hilltop 7 km west of the community of Baker Lake. The blind is located 280 m east of the cache (Table 4.3-9).

Table 4.3-9
LcLa-42 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	n/r	14 large boulders
2	Blind	n/r	280 m east of cache

n/r= not recorded; - = no observations

LcLb-4

LcLb-4 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). It consists of four hunting caches located within a 50 m rock

outcrop on the west bank of the Thelon River (Table 4.3-12). The first cache consists of nine large boulders with associated artifacts including a small scatter of caribou bone, three pieces of glass, an old Skoal tin, and one rusty juice can. The second cache has a 1 m diameter and was built from 18 cobbles. The third cache had a tin built into its construction and another tin nearby. The fourth and last cache has a 2 m diameter and was constructed of 15 cobbles. A secondary quartz flake found near the third cache suggests use of this landform from precontact times through to historic times as indicated by the glass and more modern refuse.

Table 4.3-10
LcLb-4 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.0 diameter	9 cobbles
2	Cache	1.0 diameter	18 cobbles
3	Cache	1.0 diameter	-
4	Cache	2.0 diameter	15 cobbles

- = no observations

LcLb-5

LcLb-5 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site consists of two unopened caribou caches located on a high hill overlooking the Thelon River 400 m to the east, and an unnamed lake to the west (Table 4.3-13). The first cache measured 1.8 m by 1.2 m with 25 cobbles and a caribou skull was visible within this feature. The second cache was located 5 m away and measured 1.7 m by 1.0 m with 20 cobbles. These features appear to be more recent as they are unopened and bone is still present within.

Table 4.3-11
LcLb-5 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.8 diameter	25 cobbles
2	Cache	1.7 diameter	20 cobbles

LcLb-6

LcLb-6 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This historic campsite was located on a rocky outcrop 580 m west of the Thelon River. This site consists of one square tent outline. The feature measures 1.8 m by 2.6 m. A small amount of caribou bone as well as one piece of wood was observed on the surface.

LcLb-7

LcLb-7 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). LcLb-7 is a hunting blind located on a rock outcrop overlooking the Thelon River 530 m to the east. This oval shaped blind consists of about 16 boulders and measures 2 m by 1.4 m. No other artifacts or features were identified at this site.

LcLb-8

LcLb-8 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This large prehistoric campsite is located on a prominent hill 1 km west of the Thelon River. This site consists of six cache structures ranging from smaller unopened caches to larger opened caches with well formed and tall walls (Table 4.3-14). Two round tent outlines with associated hearths, two sets of kayak stands, one hunting blind, and one cairn (marker) were also observed. These features were observed in an approximate 100 m^2 area. This site is located approximately 460 m east of an unnamed lake.

Table 4.3-12
LcLb-8 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Kayak Stand	n/r	-
2	Hunting Blind	1.2 x 1.5	-
3	Cache	2.2 x 2.8	60 cm deep
4	Marker	0.8 x 0.5	-
5	Cache	1.0 x 1.2	-
6	Kayak Stand	n/r	V-shaped; 3 m apart
7	Cache	1.5 x 0.9	-
8	Tent Outline	6.0 diameter	Round - 30 cobbles
9	Tent Outline	4.0 diameter	Round - 25 cobbles
10	Cache	3.3 x 1.7	-
11	Cache	2.4 x 1.2	-
12	Cache	2.5 x 3.2	50 cm deep

n/r= not recorded; - = no observations

LcLb-9

LcLb-9 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This campsite was located on a large hill 1.2 km west of the Thelon River. Three cache features and two round tent outlines were recorded at this site (Table 4.3-15). Two of the caches are open; however, no bone remains were present. These features were located within a 50 m by 30 m area. The tent outlines are between 3.5 m to 4.0 m in diameter.

Table 4.3-13
LcLb-9 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.6 x 0.8	Open
2	Cache	1.3 x 1.3	Closed
3	Cache	2.0 x 1.4	Open
4	Tent Outline	3.5 diameter	Round - 21 cobbles
5	Tent Outline	4.0 diameter	Round - 17 cobbles

LcLb-11

LcLb-11 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site is an unopened cache that was located on the side of a hill on the eastern crest of the Thelon River valley. This feature measured 1.33 m by 0.72 m and still had caribou bone evident within it.

LcLb-12

LcLb-12 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). It is a campsite located on the eastern crest of the Thelon River, just west of LcLb-11. One round tent outline was recorded at this site measuring 0.8 m by 1.5 m and consisting of 15 cobbles. A plastic bag was observed under one rock indicating that it is likely a more recent site.

LcLb-13

LcLb-13 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site is a lookout site with a commanding view of the Thelon River, located 1.7 km to the west. This site consists of an inuksuk and a hunting blind approximately 10 m apart (Table 4.3-16). The inuksuk measures 75 cm tall and is composed of three boulders. Lichen growth indicates it is likely much older than the blind. The blind is 2 m by 0.40 m and 0.60 m tall. Modern refuse such as gum wrappers and bottles were evident on the surface around the features indicating recent use.

Table 4.3-14
LcLb-13 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Blind	2.0 x 4.0 x 0.6	-
2	inuksuk	0.75 m tall	3 cobbles

- = no observations

LcLb-14

LcLb-14 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This campsite was located on a high hill 1.5 km east of the Thelon River. This campsite is comprised of three round tent outlines (Table 4.3-17). Two of the tent outlines are located next to one another; one appears to be recent and therefore measurements were not taken. The older one consists of 31 cobbles measuring 3.70 m by 3.10 m and is overgrown with lichen. There are cigarette butts on the surface indicating that this site was utilized more recently. The third feature is a square tent outline and is located approximately 100 m west. It measures 1.75 m by 2.47 m and is made up of 14 cobbles.

Table 4.3-15
LcLb-14 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	3.7 x 3.1	Round - 31 cobbles
2	Tent Outline	1.75 x 2.47	Square - 14 cobbles

LcLb-15

LcLb-15 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site is located northeast of LcLb-14 on a high hill, 1.7 km east of the Thelon River. This site consists of two cache features approximately 40 m apart (Table 4.3-18). Both cache features are opened and one was well covered in lichen. The features measure 1.14 m by 2.52 m and 1.75 m by 1.40 m. No other artifacts were observed.

Table 4.3-16
LcLb-15 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.14 x 2.52	Opened
2	Cache	1.75 x 1.4	Opened

LcLb-16

LcLb-16 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2009). This site is an inuksuk located on a high hill next to a contemporary ATV trail 2.2 km east of the Thelon River. This feature is made up of three large cobbles and measures 1.95 m tall. No other artifacts or features were identified.

LcLd-2

LcLd-2 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a lithic scatter located on a gravelly hill 9 km northwest of Long Lake. Over 25 white quartzite flakes were observed in a 10 m diameter area.

This scatter was dominated by secondary flakes; however, some primary flakes were also observed.

LcLd-3

LcLd-3 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a lithic scatter located in a gravel exposure on a gentle slope 6.7 km east of Siamese Lake. The lithic scatter consists of over 30 white quartzite flakes, five quartz flakes and one bifacial core. All artifacts were observed within a 6 m diameter area.

LcLe-1

LcLe-1 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consisted of three round tent outlines, an unidentifiable feature and a lithic scatter of approximately 150 debitage. This site is located across approximately 100 m of shoreline at the south end of Skinny Lake. LcLe-1 was revisited in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010) and all three tent rings were relocated.

LcLe-2

LcLe-2 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). In 1989 Friesen revisited the site where he recorded five features. This included two round tent outlines, and three U-shaped features. All of these features were excavated at this time (Table 4.3-19). Artifacts were collected from three of the five features and included five projectile points from the Taltheilei Tradition as well as a large sample of debitage. This site covers a 50 m^2 area located at the south end of Skinny Lake. These features were successfully relocated in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010).

Table 4.3-17
LcLe-2 Features Excavated in 1989

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Round tent outline	2.5 diameter	Unknown number of artifacts recovered
2	Round tent outline	5 diameter	Large lithic sample including 5 Taltheilei projectile point bases
3	U-shaped feature	4.5 x 1.5	Unknown number of flakes observed on the surface
4	U-shaped feature	4.5 x 1.5	No artifacts recovered
5	U-shaped feature	1.5 x .75	No artifacts recovered

LcLe-3

LcLe-3 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consisted of a lithic scatter located on the southern shores of Skinny Lake. This lithic scatter consisted of approximately 20 debitage.

LcLe-4

LcLe-4 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). The site is located on a peninsula at the south end of Skinny Lake between LcLe-2 and LcLe-5. Artifacts consist of a lithic scatter of over 200 artifacts, with tools including three biface fragments, one chithos, and one scraper.

LcLe-5

LcLe-5 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). Friesen returned in 1989 and six features were recorded and tested. These features included five round tent outlines, and a grouping of cobble outlines of indeterminate function. Three of the rings were excavated, and a test was placed in the remaining three features (Table 4.3-20). Three of the six features produced a large lithic sample which included debitage and five projectile points from the Taltheilei Tradition. In 2009 this site was revisited during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road, and an additional five rings and a box hearth were recorded (Golder 2010). This site is located along approximately 300 m of shoreline at the southern end of Skinny Lake.

Table 4.3-18
LcLe-5 Features Excavated in 1989

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Round tent outline	3 diameter	5 Taltheilei projectile point bases
2	Round tent outline	2.5 diameter	Lithic sample recovered
3	Round tent outline	4 diameter	No artifacts recovered
4	Unknown number of boulder outlines	Each outline 1.5 to 2 m diameter	No artifacts recovered
5	Round tent outline	3 diameter	No artifacts recovered
6	Round tent outline	3 diameter	Lithic sample recovered

LcLe-6

LcLe-6 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consists of a lithic scatter of approximately 30 debitage. LcLe-6 is located on the southern shores of Skinny Lake, north of LcLe-5.

LcLe-7

LcLe-7 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). Two tent outlines were observed at this time and a 50 cm by 50 cm test was

placed in one of them. This test produced approximately 30 quartzite flakes. In 1989 this site was revisited and a total of 14 features were recorded. This included nine tent outlines, four unidentified boulder features and one large rectangular boulder outline. The rectangular boulder outline was fully excavated producing a large lithic sample including five Taltheilei projectile points (Table 4.3-21). This site was located at the south end of Skinny Lake, on the north side of a seasonal drainage across from LcLe-6. In 2009 this site was revisited during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road, and 11 of the 14 features were relocated.

Table 4.3-19
LcLe-7 Feature excavated in 1989

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	rectangular boulder outline	19 x 4	A large lithic collection was recovered including 5 Taltheilei projectile points

LcLe-8

LcLe-8 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consists of a lithic scatter of approximately 20 debitage and one biface. This site was located on a small knoll on the southwestern shores of Skinny Lake, approximately 450 m north of LcLe-7.

LcLe-10

LcLe-10 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consists of a scatter of approximately 20 lithic debitage. This scatter was located on a ridge 600 m south of Skinny Lake.

LcLe-11

LcLe-11 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consisted of two flakes that were collected from a rocky outcrop northeast of a small, unnamed lake approximately 3.5 km southwest of Skinny Lake.

LcLe-12

LcLe-12 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consists of a single flake that was collected from the eastern shores of Skinny Lake. No other artifacts or features were observed.

LcLe-13

LcLe-13 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consists of a lithic scatter which included a Taltheilei projectile point base. LcLe-13 was located on a ridge 700 m southeast of Skinny Lake.

LcLe-15

LcLe-15 was recorded in 1988 during baseline studies for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project (Friesen 1989). This site consists of a scatter of an unknown number of lithics located on a ridge 400 m southeast of Skinny Lake.

LdLd-5

LdLd-5 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). The site consists of a cache feature located north of a small unnamed lake approximately 9.5 km northwest of Long Lake. The cache measured 1.8 m by 1.6 m, exhibited heavy lichen growth and had caribou remains visible within the feature (Table 4.3-2). No other artifacts were observed.

Table 4.3-20
LdLd-5 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	1.8 x 1.6	Heavy lichen growth, caribou remains visible

LdLd-6

LdLd-6 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three cache features, two tent outlines, a hunting rest/equipment cache and a lithic scatter. The site is located to the west of a small unnamed lake and 9 km northwest of Long Lake. The caches measure 2.2 m by 2.4 m, 1.2 m by 1.8 m and 2.8 m by 2 m. Two have heavy lichen growth and one had caribou bone present within it. To the north of one of the caches a lithic scatter was observed over a 10 m area. One of the tent outlines was square measuring 3.2 m by 2.5 m and was located on a ridge. The other tent outline was round; it measured 2.5 m by 2.9 m. Two quartzite flakes were observed 3 m north of this ring. The hunting rest/equipment cache consisted of ten cobbles. This site covers approximately a 50 m^2 area. For further feature descriptions see Table 4.3-3.

Table 4.3-21
LdLd-6 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Cache	2.2 x 2.4	Empty – old cache
2	Cache	1.2 x 1.8	Good lichen growth – caribou bone still present
3	Cache	2.8 x 2	Heavy lichen growth
4	Tent Outline	3.2 x 2.5	Square
5	Tent Outline	2.5 x 2.9	Round
6	Cache	n/r	Hunting rest/equipment cache – 10 cobbles

n/r = not recorded

LdLd-7

LdLd-7 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This heritage resource was found approximately 9 km northwest of Long Lake. This large site occurs within a 160 m by 400 m area and consists of one round tent outline and a series of lithic concentrations located on a flat, sand/gravel landform overlooking a small lake to the east. Over 150 pieces of debitage were observed in eight clusters comprised of white, grey, and pink quartzite as well as quartz. One quartzite retouched flake and one small, quartzite biface were collected from the site.

LdLd-11

LdLd-11 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed North All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site is located on a rocky outcrop on the west side of an unnamed creek, approximately 10 km west of Siamese Lake. The site consists of a lithic scatter of over 100 debitage and core fragments in a 4 m diameter area.

4.3.2 South All-Weather Access Road

The South All-Weather Access Road was examined as part of the baseline studies for the Kiggavik project in 2009 (Golder 2010). A low-level helicopter reconnaissance was flown along the entire route. A pedestrian reconnaissance was also carried out in areas of high heritage potential including: the shore and inland areas adjacent to Baker Lake through to the Aniguq River, the interlake areas between Audra and Thom Lake through to the south shore of Long Lake, and the final 5 km near the northern terminus where the road corridor shares the North All-Weather Road corridor to the Kiggavik site.

Previous archaeology work has been conducted in areas that the South All-Weather Access Road traverses. This includes the shore and inland areas adjacent to Baker Lake, as well as the Aniguq River. This area was assessed as part of the Polar Gas Pipeline and staging areas in 1977 (Schlederman 1978).

A review of the IQ and TLU data (AREVA 2011) indicated that no additional archaeology have been reported within or near the proposed road corridor by elders. However, the cultural and historic significance of the southwest shoreline of Baker Lake where the road corridor begins has been documented. In 1961 Harp identified a location at the mouth of the Aniguq River referred to by the locals as "*Kikertauyak*" (Harp 1961). In addition to a modern fishing camp located on an island in the mouth of the river, five archaeology sites (LbLa-8 to 12) were identified nearby, indicating use of the area possibly as early as 3,400 BP. However, these sites are north of the corridor, and outside the LSA.

As a result of previous studies, 38 archaeology sites are known within the South All-Weather Road corridor (Table 4.3-22). These sites are discussed below.

Table 4.3-22
Archaeology Sites in South All-weather Access Road Local Study Area

Borden No.	Permit/Year Recorded	Site Type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LaLa-05	1977-410	Campsite/Lithic scatter	2 tent outlines, 5 to 6 lithic concentrations including tools	unknown
LaLa-06	1977-410	Lithic scatter	debitage, bifaces, Northern Plano Point	unknown
LaLa-07	1977-410	Campsite/Lithic scatter	1 tent outline, debitage, tools, point mid-section	unknown
LaLa-08	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	1 round tent outline, scatter (lithic)	150 m x 50 m
LaLa-09	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	Scatter (lithic), approx. 30 debitage	7 m x 7 m
LaLa-11	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>100 debitage	110 m x 80 m
LaLa-12	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	5 debitage	10 m x 10 m
LaLa-13	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	3 debitage	200 m x 75 m
LaLa-14	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>100 debitage	10 m x 10 m
LaLa-15	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	1 core	5 m x 5 m
LaLa-16	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>100 debitage	75 m x 50 m
LaLa-17	2009-010A	Campsite	Box hearth	10 m x 10 m
LaLa-18	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	20 debitage	25 m x 25 m
LaLa-19	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	5 debitage	10 m x 10 m
LaLa-20	2009-010A	Lookout/Lithic scatter	inuksuk, 4 debitage	50 m x 50 m
LaLa-21	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	Round tent outline, >1000 debitage	50 m x 50 m
LaLa-22	2009-010A	Lookout/Lithic scatter	Cairn, 10 debitage	150 m 100 m
LaLa-23	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>40 debitage	5 m x 5 m
LaLa-24	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>50 debitage	5 m x 5 m
LaLa-25	2009-010A	Lookout/Lithic scatter	Cairn, scatter (lithic)	250 m x 250 m
LaJx-01	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	7 tent outlines, 5 debitage	300 m x 200 m
LaJx-02	2009-010A	Campsite	13 tent outlines	160 m x 140 m
LaJx-03	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	>35 debitage	100 m x 100 m
LaJx-04	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	7 debitage	10 m x 10 m
LaJx-05	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	8 debitage	5 m x 5 m
LaJx-06	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	1 core	5 m x 5 m
LbLa-18	1977-410	Campsite/Lithic scatter	4 tent outlines	unknown
LbLa-19	1977-410	Campsite	Tent outline	unknown
LbLb-05	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	Scatter (lithic), 7 round tent outlines, cache, plywood shelter, rifle shells	160 m x 260 m
LbLb-06	2009-010A	Campsite	1 square tent outline, 1 round tent outline, hunting blind	50 m x 50 m
LbLb-07	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	Scatter (lithic), 2 round tent outlines, cache and 2 small stone features	230 m x 230 m
LbLb-08	2009-010A	Campsite	2 round tent outlines, 1 square tent outline, 30 debitage	150 m x 60 m
LbLb-18	2009-010A	Campsite	2 round tent outlines	20 m x 20 m

Table 4.3-22
Archaeology Sites in South All-weather Access Road Local Study Area

Borden No.	Permit/Year Recorded	Site Type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LbLc-02	2009-010A	Campsite	5 square tent outlines, one hearth feature, 40 debitage	300 m x 220 m
LcLc-02	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	1 square tent outline, 50 debitage	120 m x 100 m
LcLc-03	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	1 round tent outline, 2 square tent outlines, >150 debitage	300 m x 250 m
LcLc-04	2009-010A	Campsite/Lithic scatter	1 square tent outline, >150 debitage	300 m x 200 m
LcLc-05	2009-010A	Hunting	Hunting blind	10 m x 10 m

LaLa-5

LaLa-5 was recorded in 1977 during an archaeological survey for the PolarGas Pipeline Project (Schledermann 1978). This site consists of two tent outlines and six lithic concentrations located on a ridge between two seasonal drainages, 3 km west of Baker Lake. Included in the lithic scatter were two utilized flakes, one retouched tool, one preform, three unifaces, and ten bifaces. The size of the site and precise location is unknown based on information provided in the government database and existing report.

LaLa-6

LaLa-6 was recorded in 1977 during an archaeological survey for the PolarGas Pipeline project (Schledermann 1978). This site consists of a lithic scatter located on ridge 4 km west of Baker Lake. The lithic sample consisted of several flakes, five bifaces and one projectile point from the Northern Plano tradition. The size of the site and precise location is unknown based on information provided in the government database and existing report.

LaLa-7

LaLa-7 was recorded in 1977 during an archaeological survey for the PolarGas Pipeline project (Schledermann 1978). This site consists of a round tent outline and a large lithic scatter located in sand blowouts near the top of a hill. Baker Lake is located 4 km east of the site. Observed within the lithic scatter were several utilized flakes, a uniface, several bifaces and the mid-section of a large lanceolate point over a 250 m by 50 m area. The tent outline appears to be recent. The precise site location is unknown based on information provided in the government database and existing report.

LaLa-8

LaLa-8 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a tent outline and lithic scatter located 6 km west of Baker Lake. The tent outline was round and made up of 15 cobbles with a 2.5 m diameter (Table 4.3-23). One quartzite flake was observed on the surface 5 m to the northwest

of the tent outline. A separate lithic scatter of over 200 quartzite debitage was located on a sand/gravel exposure 100 m east of the tent outline.

Table 4.3-23
LaLa-8 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent outline	2.5 diameter	Round – 15 cobbles

LaLa-9

LaLa-9 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of over 30 white quartzite flakes located on a rock outcrop 6.5 km west of Baker Lake.

LaLa-11

LaLa-11 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site is located on an old beach ridge on the slope of a prominent hill approximately 900 m south of Baker Lake. It consists of a lithic scatter of over 100 flakes and two cores observed between two small seasonal drainages. An additional two white secondary quartzite flakes were also observed on an exposed strandline 90 m east of the original find.

LaLa-12

LaLa-12 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a scatter of five white quartzite flakes located on an exposed sandy ridge 950 m south of Baker Lake.

LaLa-13

LaLa-13 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three white quartzite flakes located over 180 m along an old beach ridge approximately 900 m south of Baker Lake. The site was also located along a seasonal drainage.

LaLa-14

LaLa-14 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site is a lithic scatter consisting of over 100 white and grey quartzite debitage located on and around a cairn of rocks. The site was located on an old beach ridge 800 m south of Baker Lake.

LaLa-15

LaLa-15 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a single white quartzite core located on an old beach ridge 850 m south of Baker Lake.

LaLa-16

LaLa-16 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site was located on an old beach ridge 900 m south of Baker Lake. Three separate lithic reduction activity areas were observed. The first consisted of over 100 white quartzite debitage, the second was located approximately 30 m northwest and consisted of over 100 white and grey quartzite debitage, and the third activity area was located 30 m west of the second area and consisted of over 65 debitage.

LaLa-17

LaLa-17 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a single cobble box hearth feature located on an old beach ridge 900 m southwest of Baker Lake.

LaLa-18

LaLa-18 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of over 20 white quartzite debitage located on an old beach ridge 1 km southwest of Baker Lake.

LaLa-19

LaLa-19 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of five flakes located on an old beach ridge 1.25 km southwest of Baker Lake.

LaLa-20

LaLa-20 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of an inuksuk located on an old beach ridge 2.3 km southwest of Baker Lake. Four white quartzite flakes were also observed near the inuksuk.

LaLa-21

LaLa-21 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a round tent outline and a dense lithic scatter of over 1000 debitage in a 20 m area (Table 4.3-32). This site was located on an old beach ridge 3.1 km southwest of Baker Lake, near the top of a prominent hill.

Table 4.3-24
LaLa-21 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent outline	2.5 diameter	Round - 13 cobbles

LaLa-22

LaLa-22 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site was located along a small seasonal drainage on an old beach ridge 800 m south of Baker Lake. This site consists of a cairn, a single white quartzite secondary flake 80 m to the southwest and an additional nine white quartzite debitage near the crest of a hill 120 m south of the cairn.

LaLa-23

LaLa-23 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of over 40 white and one rose quartzite coloured debitage observed in a 1 m area. This site was located 920 m south of Baker Lake on a beach ridge of a prominent hill, and immediately west side of a small seasonal drainage.

LaLa-24

LaLa-24 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of over 50 white and grey quartzite debitage located in a blow out on the slope of a hill, 900 m southwest of Baker Lake. A seasonal drainage is also located 30 m east of the site.

LaLa-25

LaLa-25 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three lithic reduction activity areas located on a gravel plain 3.7 km west Baker Lake and 300 m east of a small unnamed lake. The first lithic find was a single quartzite flake observed in a gravelly washout. The second, located 50 m to the west on the same washout, consisted of three quartzite flakes observed near three boulders that had been piled together. The third scatter consisted of over 25 white quartzite flakes in a 3 m area on an old gravelly beach ridge, 220 m northwest of the first two finds.

LaJx-1

LaJx-1 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). The site consists of four square tent outlines and three round tent outlines in an approximate 100 m^2 area on the southern shores of Baker Lake. Five quartzite flakes were observed near the most southeastern of the square tent outline. A single large primary quartzite flake was also observed approximately 150 m south of the tent outlines. Modern refuse was also observed around the site.

LaJx-2

LaJx-2 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This heritage resource was observed on the southwest shores of Baker Lake on the north side of a shallow seasonal drainage that separates it from LaJx-2. This site consists of 12 square tent outlines and one round tent outline located across a 150 m by 100 m area. Modern refuse was also observed around the site.

LaJx-3

LaJx-3 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site was located along an exposed beach ridge approximately 1 km south of Baker Lake. The site consists of a lithic scatter of over 35 white and grey quartzite debitage observed in a 6 m diameter area. Another large white quartzite secondary flake was also observed on its own 60 m to the southeast.

LaJx- 4

LaJx-4 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site was observed on an old beach ridge approximately 900 m south of Baker Lake. This site consists of a scatter of seven white quartzite flakes including one retouched flake.

LaJx-5

LaJx-5 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of eight white quartzite debitage in a 5 m diameter area. The site was located on the crest of a hill 1.26 km south of Baker Lake.

LaJx-6

LaJx-6 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a single quartzite core fragment. It was located on a side slope of an old beach ridge to the east of a seasonal drainage, 800 m south of Baker Lake.

LbLa-18

LaLa-18 was recorded in 1977 during an archaeological survey for the PolarGas Pipeline project (Schledermann 1978). This site consists of four tent outlines located on the southern banks of the Aniguq River, approximately 10 km west of Baker Lake. Although three of the outlines appeared to be modern, four quartzite flakes were also collected from the site.

LbLa-19

LaLa-19 was recorded in 1977 during an archaeological survey for the PolarGas Pipeline Project (Schledermann 1978). This site consists of a round tent outline and two hearth features located across the river from LbLa-18, on the northern banks of the Aniguq River. Baker Lake is

located approximately 10 km east of the site. One faunal fragment and one flake were observed within the outline.

LbLb-5

LbLb-5 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of seven tent outlines, a cache and several lithic scatters located on a prominent upland feature 10 km west of Baker Lake. One of the tent outlines appeared to be modern and a plywood hunting shelter is nearby. Feature attributes are indicated in Table 4.3-24. Approximately 100 debitage of white quartzite were observed in six separate lithic scatters ranging from two to over 30 artifacts. One white quartzite bifacial core was also observed. This site covers a 200 m by 100 m area.

Table 4.3-25
LbLb-5 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	4.5 diameter	23 cobbles
2	Tent Outline	3 diameter	39 cobbles
3	Tent Outline	3 diameter	23 cobbles
4	Tent Outline	4 diameter	40 cobbles
5	Tent Outline	4 diameter	26 cobbles
6	Tent Outline	5 diameter	24 cobbles
7	Tent Outline	n/r	Recent ring
8	Plywood Shelter	n/r	modern
9	Cache	2 x 1.5 diameter	-

n/r= not recorded; - = no observations

LbLb-6

LbLb-6 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of two tent outlines and a hunting blind located across 400 m of ridge, 9 km east of Audra Lake (Table 4.3-25). Fifteen quartzite debitage and one unifacial core were also observed on the eastern side of the seasonal drainage. Some modern refuse was also observed nearby.

Table 4.3-26
LbLb-6 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	3 x 4	Square – 18 cobbles
2	Tent Outline	3 diameter	Round - 48 cobbles
3	Hunting blind	n/r	Heavy lichen growth

n/r= not recorded

LbLb-7

LbLb-7 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of two tent outlines, a cache, two small stone features, and a lithic scatter on top of a rocky outcrop (Table 4.3-26). This site is located approximately 8 km east of Audra Lake and covers an area approximately 100 m by 100 m. The lithic scatter consists of over 200 white and grey quartzite and quartz debitage within a 10 m area. A natural quartz vein is present nearby.

Table 4.3-27
LbLb-7 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	n/r	Recent tent outline
2	Tent Outline	n/r	Round - 34 cobbles
3	Cache	n/r	Some caribou bone present
4	Stone feature	1.5 x 1.5	4 cobbles in square pattern
5	Stone feature	1 x 1	Circular pattern

n/r= not recorded

LbLb-8

LbLb-8 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three tent outlines and a lithic scatter located on an upland feature to the east of a small unnamed lake. Audra Lake is located 7.5 km southwest of the site. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-27. The lithic scatter was observed over a 1 m diameter area and consists of over 30 debitage and one large grey quartzite bifacial core. Site dimensions are approximately 120 m by 40 m.

Table 4.3-28
LbLb-8 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	3 diameter	Round - 20 cobbles
2	Tent Outline	6 diameter	Round - 37 cobbles – 2 large rocks on inside
3	Tent Outline	n/r	Square - 9 cobbles

n/r= not recorded

LbLb-18

LbLb-18 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site was observed from a helicopter and consists of two round tent outlines located along a ridge feature 1 km south of Thom Lake.

LbLc-2

LbLc-2 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of five tent outlines and a lithic scatter located on an upland feature 4.5 km northeast of Audra Lake. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-31. One of the tent outlines had a box hearth located just to the south of it; another tent outline had a large quartz flake on the surface nearby. Over 40 quartzite debitage consisting of both primary and secondary flakes were also observed on the landform. The site covers a 260 m by 140 m area.

Table 4.3-29
LbLc-2 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Max. Diameter (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	n/r	15 cobbles
2	Tent Outline	2.5	7 cobbles
3	Tent Outline	3 x 2	Square - 21 cobbles
4	Tent Outline	3 diameter	Round – 13 cobbles – box hearth located to the south of feature
5	Tent Outline	3 diameter	8 cobbles

n/r= not recorded

LcLc-2

LcLc-2 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). The main site consists of one tent outline and a lithic scatter located at the south end of Long Lake, near the confluence with an unnamed creek. The tent outline is square with a measurement of 2.5 x 1.5 m consisting of 28 cobbles (Table 4.3-28). The stone circle and lithic scatter, consisting of approximately 50 quartzite debitage, occur over a 200 m by 200m area. Two additional flakes were observed 270 m southeast of the site and another scatter of over 30 quartzite debitage were observed 100 m further south.

Table 4.3-30
LcLc-2 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	1.5 x 2.5	Square - 28 cobbles

LcLc-3

LcLc-3 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of three tent outlines, the first was a square tent outline, the second is a round tent outline with a box hearth located within it located 100 m southeast and the third was a square tent outline located 100 m east of the second. A lithic scatter of over 150 flakes was observed in a 5 m diameter area 120 m north of the first tent outline, and an additional 15 quartzite flakes were observed 60 m northeast of the tent outline.

Two quartzite flakes were observed 70 m southwest of the third tent outlines. The feature dimensions are listed in Table 4.3-29.

Table 4.3-31
LcLc-3 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	2 diameter	Square - 17 cobbles
2	Tent Outline	5 diameter	Round - 30 cobbles – box hearth in the center
3	Tent Outline	5 diameter	Square - 15 cobbles

LcLc-4

LcLc-4 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of one tent outline and seven lithic concentrations scattered across 230 m of a ridge (Table 4.3-30). The lithic concentrations were made up of white quartzite debitage. The site is located on an upland feature between two small unnamed lakes 4.8 km west of Audra Lake.

Table 4.3-32
LcLc-4 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent Outline	4 diameter	Square - 5 cobbles

LcLc-5

LcLc-5 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible South All-Weather Access Road (Golder 2010). This site was observed from a helicopter and consists of a hunting blind located on hilltop at the south end of Long Lake.

4.3.3 Winter Access Road

The Winter Access Road was examined as part of heritage baseline studies for the Kiggavik Project in 2009 (Golder 2010). As this road will traverse frozen lakes and generally low-lying, water saturated areas, the heritage potential is generally not as good as the North and South All-Weather Access Road options. As a result, a low-level helicopter reconnaissance was flown along the route to examine higher potential landforms.

Previous archaeology work has been conducted in areas that the proposed Winter Road traverses. A proposed winter road route for the Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project was flown by Friesen in 1988 (Friesen 1989). Portions of the Aniguq River south of Long Lake were assessed as part of the Polar Gas Pipeline project in 1977 (Schlederman 1978). Other assessments near the community of Baker Lake include the Meadowbank all-weather road (Cumberland

Resources 2005), as well as early archaeology research carried out in the 1950s by Rosseliere (1955).

A review of the IQ and TLU data (AREVA 2009) indicate that archaeological sites have been reported at the south end of Audra Lake; however, these sites occur well south of the proposed Winter Access Road and are outside the LSA. As a result, 11 archaeology sites are currently identified within the Winter Road LSA (Table 4.3-33). These sites are discussed below.

Table 4.3-33
Archaeology Sites in Winter Access Road Local Study Area

Borden No.	Permit/Year Recorded	Site Type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LbJx-08	1955	Hunting	L-shaped stone enclosure	unknown
LbJx-13	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	unknown
LbJx-14	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	unknown
LbJx-15	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	unknown
LbJx-16	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	unknown
LbLb-03	1977-410	Campsite	7 tent outlines, 14 caches, 3 inuksuit	unknown
LbLb-10	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, cache	20 m x 20 m
LbLb-11	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, Cache, hunting blind	20 m x 20 m
LbLb-13	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, 5 caches	50 m x 50 m
LbLb-14	2009-010A	Campsite	1 square tent outline	10 m x 10 m
LbLb-17	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline	20 m x 20 m

LbJx-8

LbJx-8 was recorded in 1955 by Father Guy Mary-Rousselière. This site was recorded as an L-shaped stone enclosure. It is found approximately 4 km east of the community of Baker Lake and 300 m north of the lake itself adjacent to an ATV trail.

LbJx-13

LbJx-13 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine site (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of a round tent outline located along an ATV trail, 60 m from the shoreline of Baker Lake. The outline has been identified as a modern feature.

LbJx-14

LbJx-14 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine site (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of a round tent outline located 50 m east of LbJx-13, along an ATV trail, 60 m from the shoreline of Baker Lake. The outline has been identified as a modern feature.

LbJx-15

LbJx-15 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine site (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of a round tent outline located on the northern shores of Baker Lake. The outline has been identified as a modern feature.

LbJx-16

LbJx-16 was recorded in 2003 during the archaeological survey for the winter road to the Meadowbank mine site (Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005). This site consists of a round tent outline and a scatter of modern refuse including a file and bricks. An ATV trail is located north of the site, and Baker Lake is located 110 m to the south.

LbLb-3

LbLb-3 was recorded in 1977 during an archaeological survey for the PolarGas pipeline project (Schledermann 1978). It is a campsite recorded on the north bank of the Aniguq River 4 km east of Audra Lake. This site consists of seven round tent outlines, 14 beehive caches and three inuksuk. Several quartzite flakes and one biface were collected.

LbLb-10

LbLb-10 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's possible Winter Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a round tent outline and a cache located on an upland feature between two small unnamed lakes, 6.5 km east of Audra Lake. These features were observed from the helicopter.

LbLb-11

LbLb-11 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Winter Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a round tent outline, a blind and a cache feature located on a rock outcrop 2.5 km east of Audra Lake. These features were observed from the helicopter.

LbLb-13

LbLb-13 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Winter Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of five cache features and a round tent outline located on a rock outcrop 3 km east of Audra Lake. These features were observed from the helicopter.

LbLb-14

LbLb-14 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Winter Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a square tent outline located 300 m east of Audra Lake. This feature was observed from the helicopter.

LbLb-17

LbLb-17 was recorded in 2009 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Winter Access Road (Golder 2010). This site consists of a stone circle located on a ridge feature 8 km west of Baker Lake. This feature was observed from the helicopter.

4.3.4 Kiggavik Site

Portions of the Kiggavik site area were previously assessed as part of the original Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project in 1988 (Friesen 1989). Areas examined included the then proposed campsite, open pits, mill sites, waste disposal areas, air strips, and associated roads using a combination of helicopter and pedestrian reconnaissance. No archaeological sites were identified.

The Kiggavik site was examined again as part of the heritage baseline studies for AREVA in 2007 (Golder 2008). The site was considered to have moderate heritage potential, with well-drained, upland features present in the area. A pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted in areas to address the needs of the exploration camp including the camp itself, existing fuel cache, potential landing strip and areas around the ore bodies. Five archaeology sites were identified during this investigation.

The Kiggavik site was examined again the following year with a pedestrian reconnaissance carried out from the Kiggavik camp and extending south to Sik Sik and Pointer Lake (Golder 2009). Three archaeology sites were identified during this investigation.

A review of the IQ and TLU data (AREVA 2009) indicate that archaeological sites were reported north of the Kiggavik site; however, these occur between Squiggly Lake and Kavisilik Lake and are outside the LSA.

As a result of previous fieldwork for AREVA, four archaeology sites have been identified within the Kiggavik site LSA (Table 4.3-34). These sites are discussed below.

Table 4.3-34
Archaeology sites in Kiggavik Site Local Study Area

Borden No.	Permit/Year Recorded	Site Type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LcLe-19	2007-015A	Lookout	1 boulder marker	5 m x 5 m
LcLe-20	2007-015A	Lookout	Stone feature (marker)	1 m x 1 m
LcLe-21	2007-015A	hunting	Cache	2 m x 1 m
LcLe-22	2007-015A	Lookout	Stone feature (marker)	1 m x 1 m

LcLe-19

LcLe-19 was recorded in 2007 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik mine infrastructure (Golder 2008). It was located 2 km north of Pointer Lake. This feature consists of a large linear boulder or marker placed upright on a stack of boulders measuring about 1.5 m tall. The site was revisited during the 2008 field season and again in 2009 (Golder 2010), and it was determined that the feature is modern. There is no lichen growth on any of the rocks, nor are there any other associated artifacts or features to indicate a greater antiquity. Given its proximity to recent exploration activities, this feature likely represents a recent marker related to mineral exploration activities.

LcLe-20

LcLe-20 was recorded in 2007 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik mine infrastructure (Golder 2008). The site consists of a small collapsed marker located on a prominent upland feature 770 m northeast of camp. This collapsed marker measures 2 m by 1.8 m. LcLe-20 was revisited during the 2009 field season where the feature was mapped and tested (Golder 2010). Three shovel tests measuring 50 cm by 50 cm were placed at the base of the feature on the north, east and south sides. No artifacts were recovered from any of these tests. Given the absence of significant lichen growth on the rocks, and the absence of associated artifacts, it was determined that the feature is modern. Given its proximity to the Kiggavik camp, this feature likely represents a recent marker related to mineral exploration activities.

LcLe-21

LcLe-21 was recorded in 2007 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik mine infrastructure (Golder 2008). An open cache measuring 1.5 m long, 70 cm wide, and 40 cm deep was identified 1.25 km northeast of camp in a boulder outcrop. The site was revisited during the 2008 field season and again in 2009 (Golder 2010). Despite the presence of some lichen growth on the cobbles, an old piece of paper was found under a rock at the bottom of the cache. Given the absence of associated artifacts or features to indicate the site is of greater antiquity, this feature likely represents more recent hunting activities. Feature dimensions were measured and digital photographs were taken.

LcLe-22

LcLe-22 was recorded in 2007 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik mine infrastructure (Golder 2008). It is a small collapsed marker found along the south edge of a prominent upland feature 2 km northeast of camp. Jaeger Lake can be seen to the south and is located 3.1 km away. It was noted that a large quartzite vein was present in the vicinity of the marker. The site was revisited during the 2008 field season and again in 2009 (Golder 2010). Similar to LcLe-19 and 20, there is no lichen growth on any of the rocks, nor are there any other associated artifacts or features to indicate a greater antiquity. Given its proximity to recent exploration activities, this feature likely represents a recent marker.

4.3.5 Sissons Site

Portions of the Sissons site were previously assessed as part of the original Urangesellschaft Kiggavik project in 1991 (Friesen 1992). A combination of helicopter and pedestrian reconnaissance were used to examine the ore body near Andrew Lake. Although 10 archaeology sites were recorded east of Andrew Lake, none were identified in the current Sissons site area. This was attributed to the generally boggy landscape and low heritage potential of the area.

The Sissons site was examined again as part of the AREVA Kiggavik project in 2007 (Golder 2008). The general area where the mine infrastructure is proposed is considered to have low heritage potential, as it is characterized by generally low, wet terrain. The area was assessed using a combination of helicopter and pedestrian reconnaissance, including a pedestrian survey extending from Andrew Lake to Mushroom Lake.

The Sissons site was revisited again in 2008 (Golder 2009) where a second helicopter survey was conducted. This was augmented with a pedestrian reconnaissance carried out in upland areas north of Mushroom Lake. A total of four sites were identified during these investigations, all north of the proposed site.

Of the fourteen archaeology sites recorded in the general vicinity of the Sissons site, none are within the current LSA. A review of the IQ and TLU data (AREVA 2009) indicated that no additional archaeology sites have been reported within or near the proposed Sissons site.

4.3.6 Kiggavik - Sissons Access Road

The proposed access road between the Kiggavik and Sissons sites was examined during the 2008 field season (Golder 2009). A low-level helicopter survey was flown along the route, which was generally considered to have low heritage potential. Portions of the road corridor were also previously examined during the 2007 Sissons site survey (Golder 2008), as well as the Andrew Lake survey in 1991 (Friesen 1992).

A review of the IQ and TLU data (AREVA 2009) indicated that no additional archaeology sites have been reported within or near the proposed road corridor. As a result of previous fieldwork, three archaeology sites are known within the Kiggavik to Sissons Access Road LSA (Table 4.3-35). They are discussed below.

Table 4.3-35
Archaeology Sites in Kiggavik to Sissons Access Road Local Study Area

Borden No.	Permit/Year recorded	Site Type	Feature/Artifact Description	Site Size
LcLf-05	1991-704	Campsite	Tent ring	unknown
LcLf-10	1991-704	Lithic scatter	2 debitage	unknown
LcLf-18	2007-015A	Lookout	Marker	5 m x 5 m

LcLf-5

LcLf-5 was recorded in 1991 by Friesen during archaeological assessments for the Andrew Lake Ore Body as part of the original Kiggavik project (Friesen 1992). This site is a camping site located 1 km southeast of Mushroom Lake. LcLf-5 consists of a round tent outline and a separate cooking area with modern refuse including bone fragments, a tin can lid, and a .303 cartridge casing.

LcLf-10

LcLf-10 was originally recorded in 1991 by Friesen during archaeological assessments for the Andrew Lake Ore Body as part of the original Kiggavik project (Friesen 1992). The site consists of two conjoining flakes located on an isolated knoll east of Sleek Lake, and south of the creek entering Caribou Lake.

LcLf-18

LcLf-18 was originally recorded in 1991 by Friesen during archaeological assessments for the Andrew Lake Ore Body as part of the original Kiggavik project (Friesen 1992). This site is a marker observed on the east edge of Mushroom Lake on a point of land extending into the lake. The collapsed marker consists of five large cobbles placed on an outcrop.

4.3.7 Airstrips

A reconnaissance was carried out on the proposed Drumlin and Pointer Lake Airstrips during the 2007 field season (Golder 2008). A low-level helicopter survey was conducted of each airstrip. The Drumlin airstrip was characterized by poorly drained, level topography with no sandy outcrops. Heritage potential was considered low and no further assessment occurred. The Pointer Lake Airstrip exhibited slightly better terrain and as a result, a pedestrian reconnaissance was carried out here; however, no archaeology sites were identified.

Although no additional investigations focused specifically on the airstrips, a pedestrian reconnaissance carried out from the Kiggavik camp and extending south to Sik Sik and Pointer Lakes in 2008 identified one heritage resource within 500 m of the Pointer Lake airstrip (Golder 2009). No additional archaeology sites were reported within the proposed developments as a result of the IQ and TLU interviews (AREVA 2009).

LcLe-26

LcLe-26 was recorded in 2008 during reconnaissance of AREVA's proposed Kiggavik mine infrastructure (Golder 2008). This campsite was located on the western edge of Sik Sik Lake. This site consists of a single round tent outline comprised of 24 cobbles, which measures 3.0 m by 2.9 m (Table 4.3-36). No other artifacts or features were observed.

Table 4.3-36
LcLe-26 Features

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions (m)	Notes
1	Tent outline	3 x 2.9	Round - 24 cobbles

4.3.8 Grave Sites

As a result of interviews conducted as part of the IQ and Traditional Land Use studies for the Kiggavik Project (AREVA 2009), a number of elders from Baker Lake reported the presence of grave sites within the RSA. This included areas along the north shore of Judge Sissons (Qikiqqtarjualik) Lake and Qamanaujaq Lakes found immediately to the east (BL04 2008; BL06 2008; BL13 2008); the northwest shore of Quglungnil'naaq Lake; the south end of Audra (Aniguq) Lake (BL10 2008; BL16 2008; BL18 2008), as well as the Thelon River system including Schultz and Qamanaajuk lakes. It should be noted; however, that no graves were identified within the LSA.

In an effort to relocate some of these graves, a helicopter and pedestrian survey was conducted by Golder in 2009. Areas examined include the south end of Aniguq Lake, north shore of Judge Sissons Lake, as well as Qamanaujaq Lakes. However, despite a thorough investigation of these areas, no evidence of graves could be found.

A helicopter survey was also conducted along portions of Schultz Lake and the Thelon River where five graves were identified at three different sites. Two of these sites (LeLh-1 and LdLd-8) are in the general vicinity of graves identified in the IQ interviews (AREVA 2009). It should be noted that not all reported grave locations on Schultz Lake/Thelon River were examined by helicopter, nor were reported grave locations near the south end of Audra Lake, or the northwest shore of Quglungnil'naaq Lake examined. The three sites with associated graves recorded by Golder in 2009 on the Thelon River system are discussed below.

LdLd-8

LdLd-8 is located on a small peninsula at the southeast corner of Schultz Lake, near the mouth of an inlet. The grave consists of a large cairn of rocks with a white wooden cross. A concentration of archaeology sites recorded by Harp in 1958 is also located nearby. LdLe-1, a tent ring and inuksuk, is located approximately 360 m to the northeast.

LeLg-1

LeLg-1 is located on a high ridge on the north side of the Thelon River between Qamanaarjuk and Aberdeen Lake. Two stone cairn graves with white wooden crosses were observed approximately 500 m apart on the same broad, cobble strewn ridge. One grave was closed with a plywood "casket" visible under the rocks, while the other consisted of a shallow, circular walled enclosure that was open with bones visible inside.

LeLh-1

LeLh-1 is located approximately 10 km west of LeLg-1, where two graves were identified on a rocky ridge overlooking the Thelon River, which lies 2.5 km to the south. The southernmost grave consists of a large cairn of rocks covering a plywood “casket” with a white wooden cross. The second grave is located 210 m northwest of the first and also consists of a cairn of rocks covering a plywood “casket.” According to W. Noah (2009, pers. comm.), the first grave belongs to Alirqtisaq and the second to Nanau’naaq, brothers of John Killulark, a local resident of Baker Lake. The graves date to the mid 20th Century. Two caches, one open and one closed are also located northwest of the southernmost grave.

4.3.9 Spiritual Sites

A number of elders from Baker Lake reported spiritual sites or areas within the RSA as a result of interviews conducted for the IQ and Traditional Land Use studies (AREVA 2009). The majority seem to occur along Schultz and Qamanaajuk Lakes, which are over 12 km north of the LSA. Several accounts relate to a large, often foggy hill near the southeast inlet of Schultz Lake (BL22 2008; BL06 2008; BL09 2009; BL13 2008; BL16 2008). Areas closer to the LSA were identified, including the north end of Long Lake (BL14 2008), and a hill at the “end of Anniguq Lake on the west side” (BL13 2008). However, these spiritual sites are in excess of 1 km from the LSA and not in direct conflict with the proposed development. None of the local assistants who accompanied the baseline archaeological surveys between 2007 and 2009 identified additional spiritual sites within the LSA.

5 SUMMARY

5.1.1 Summary of Archaeological Sites in the LSA

The information presented above is a summary of archaeological studies carried out in proximity to the proposed Kiggavik Project. It is a compilation of literature review, database information and field surveys that present a baseline inventory of existing archaeological conditions. A total of 373 archaeology sites are recorded within the RSA. Of these, 111 occur within the LSA (Table 5.1-1).

Table 5.1-1
Documented Archaeology Sites in Local Study Area

Project Component	Archaeology sites in LSA
North All-Weather Access Road	54
South All-Weather Access Road	38
Winter Access Road	11
Kiggavik Site	4
Sisson Site	0
Airstrips	1
Kiggavik to Sissons Access Road	3
Total	111

The results of current and past studies indicate that the LSA is rich in archaeology sites. The densest concentration of sites occurs in three general areas:

- along the shores of Baker Lake;
- adjacent to the Thelon River; and
- the south end of Skinny Lake.

However, sites have been recorded on well drained knolls, and elevated landforms in intervening areas. The sites range from single artifact finds to complex multiple feature sites. The 111 known sites within the LSA can be classified according to four general site types (Table 5.1-2). Campsites are the most common, and contain, but are not restricted to, tent outlines that indicate habitation of a locality (n = 57). This is followed by lithic scatters/workshops that consist of debitage from stone tool manufacture with no associated features (n = 30); hunting sites, which include caches and blinds that relate to hunting activities (n = 16); and lookout sites, which include inuksuit or boulder markers placed at prominent

locations (n = 8). Of the campsites, 26 contain single tent outlines. The remaining 34 are multiple feature sites that contain, in addition to one or more tent rings, caches, blinds, kayak stands, and/or inuksuit features. This suggests multiple activities occurred at these areas. Of the hunting sites, 11 contain single features, while the remaining five contain multiple or recurrent cache or blind features. All eight of the lookout sites are single feature sites.

Table 5.1-2
Documented Archaeology Sites in Local Study Area According to Type

Site Type	Frequency
Campsite	57
Lithic Scatter/Workshop	30
Hunting	16
Lookout	8
Total	111

Previous excavations of tent outlines by Friesen (1989) at three sites on Skinny Lake (LcLe-2, 5, and 7) indicate the potential for archaeological interpretation in the region. These sites produced a large lithic sample of debitage and tools including diagnostic Taltheilei Tradition projectile points. Aside from LcLe-13, which also produced a Taltheilei point, and LaLa-6, which produced a Northern Plano point collected from the surface, these are the only sites to produce culturally diagnostic tools in the LSA. The majority of stone features in the LSA are likely affiliated with historically known and recent Caribou Inuit who continue to hunt in the region.

5.1.2 Status of Archaeological Sites in the LSA

The Archaeology Baseline Study focused on site discovery and inventory. This data will be incorporated into AREVA's final infrastructure plans to minimize potential impacts to known archaeological sites where possible. This applies particularly to the proposed North and South-All Weather Access and Winter Access Road corridors where a final route has yet to be selected.

A summary of the 111 heritage resources identified in the baseline document is presented in Attachment I, along with their investigation status. As the baseline fieldwork focused on site discovery, the majority of sites in the LSA (n=107) have been recorded to the basic level. This includes a sketch map, photographs, and recording with a handheld GPS. Detailed assessment and significance evaluation has not been carried out. Once the location of project components have been finalized and it is known which of these sites are in potential conflict with the project (i.e. within 30 m of project boundaries), they can be further assessed and evaluated. Detailed assessment may include, but not be limited to, detailed mapping, and subsurface testing. Sites located on bare rock outcrops or areas with little vegetation would minimally require detailed mapping and systematic surface inspection/artifact collection. Shovel testing may be required at those sites with soil deposition or vegetation cover to determine the presence of buried

deposits. A small number of those sites exhibiting potential for greater archaeological interpretation (e.g. buried components, high artifact/feature density, diagnostic tools) may require full scale excavation. Once a detailed assessment has been completed, appropriate mitigation measures can be devised in coordination with CLEY.

The remaining four sites in the LSA include three stone markers (LcLe-19, LcLe-20, and LcLe-22) and one open cache (LcLe-21) found within the Kiggavik mine site. All four features have been recorded and assessed. These features appear to be relatively recent. Local assistants Travis Mannik and Nick Tarraq who visited the sites during baseline studies indicated the features were recent and of low cultural importance. These sites are considered mitigated and no further assessment is recommended.

Finally, the gravesites (LdLd-8, LeLg-1 and LeLh-1) reported by local elders and included in the baseline document are located at three sites within the RSA. This includes locations on the Thelon River between Aberdeen Lake and Schultz Lake, and the southeast shore of Schultz Lake. These graves are outside the LSA, and as a result, will not be impacted by the Kiggavik Project.

6 REFERENCES

AREVA Resources Canada (2011). Kiggavik EIS – Tier 3 Technical Appendix – Appendix 3A Public Engagement Documentation, December 2011

AREVA Resources Canada (2011). Kiggavik EIS – Tier 3 Technical Appendix – Appendix 3B IQ Documentation, December 2011

Burch, E.S. 1979. The Thule-Historic Eskimo Transition on the West Coast of Hudson Bay. In Thule Eskimo Culture: An Anthropological Retrospective, A.P. McCartney ed. Archaeological Survey of Canada Mercury Series 88, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, pp. 189-211.

Clark, D. W. 1987. Archaeological Reconnaissance at Great Bear Lake. Archaeological Survey of Canada Mercury Series 136. National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

Clark, D. W. 1991. *Western Subarctic Prehistory*. Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.

Cumberland Resources Ltd. 2005. *Meadowbank Gold Project.* Baseline Archaeological Report.

Fossett, R. 2001. *In Order to Live Untroubled: Inuit of the Central Arctic, 1550 to 1940*. University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg.

Friesen, T.M. 1989. Kiggavik Uranium Mine Project, Baker Lake, North West Territories Canada. Environmental Assessment. Supporting Document No. 9, Archaeology. Prepared by Beak Consultants Ltd. for Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd.

Friesen, T.M. 1992. Archaeological Investigations in the Vicinity of the Kiggavik Uranium Mine Project, District of Keewatin, North West Territories: The 1991 Field Season (Permit No. 91-704).

Friesen, T.M. 2001. A Zooarchaeological Signature for Meat Storage: Re-Thinking the Drying Utility Index. American Antiquity 66 (2), pp. 315-331.

Friesen, T.M., and A. Stewart. 1994. Protohistoric Settlement Patterns in the Interior District of Keewatin: Implications for Caribou Inuit Social Organization. *Threads of Arctic Prehistory*: *Papers in honour of William E. Taylor, Jr.* Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 149, pp. 341-360. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Quebec.

Golder Associates Ltd. 2008. *Archaeological Baseline Collection for the Kiggavik Uranium Project Nunavut 2007, Permit No. 2007-015A*. Report on File with the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, Igloolik.

Golder Associates Ltd. 2009 *Archaeological Baseline Collection for the Kiggavik Uranium Project Nunavut 2008, Permit No. 2008-024A*. Report on File with the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, Igloolik.

Golder Associates Ltd. 2010 *Archaeological Baseline Collection for the Kiggavik Uranium Project Nunavut 2009, Permit No. 2009-010A.* Report on File with the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, Igloolik.

Gordon, B.C. 1974. *1974 Thule Culture Investigations at Baker Lake, N.W.T.* Canadian Journal of *Archaeology* Bulletin No. 6, pp. 218-224. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa.

Gordon, B.C. 1975. *Of Men and Herds in Barrenland Prehistory.* Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 28. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa.

Gordon, B.C. 1976. *Migod - 8,000 Years of Barrenland Prehistory*. National Museum of Man Mercury Series. Archaeological Survey of Canada. Paper No. 56. National Museums of Canada. Ottawa.

Gordon, B.C. 1996. *People of the Sunlight, People of the Starlight: Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada.* Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 154. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa.

Hallendy, N. 1994. *Inuksuit Semalithic Figures Constructed by Inuit in the Canadian Arctic. In Threads of Arctic Prehistory Papers in Honour of William E. Taylor, Jr., edited by David Morrison and Jean-Luc Pilon. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.*

Harp, E. Jr. 1959a. The Moffat Archaeological Collection from the Dubawnt Country, Canada. *American Antiquity*, 24 (4), pp. 412-422.

Harp, E. Jr. 1959b. Ecologocal Continuity on the Barrengrounds. *Polar Notes, Occasional Publications of the Stefansson Collection,* Dartmouth College Library, Volume I, Hanover, N.H., pp. 48-56*. Antiquity*, 24 (4), pp. 412-422.

Harp, E. Jr. 1961. The Archaeology of the Lower and Middle Thelon, Northwest Territories. *Arctic Institute of North America, Technical Paper* No. 8, Montreal.

Harp, E. Jr. 1962. The Culture History of the Central Barren Grounds. In Prehistoric Cultural Relations Between the Arctic and Temperate Zones of North America, J. Campbell, editor. Arctic Institute of North America, Technicla Paper No. 11, Montreal pp. 69-75.

Irving, W.N. 1968. Prehistory in Hudson Bay: The Barren Grounds. In *Science, History and Hudson Bay, Vol. 1,* C.S. Beals and A. Shenstone eds., Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa, pp. 26-54.

Irving, W.N. 1970. The Arctic Small Tool tradition. Eighth Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Vol. 3, Tokyo, pp. 340-342.

Linnamae, U. and B.L. Clarke. 1976. Archaeology of Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. The Muskox 19: 37-73.

Noah, W. 2009. Community Liaison Officer. AREVA Resources Canada Inc. Email correspondence, November 6, 2009.

Noble, W.C. 1971. Archaeological Surveys and Sequences In Central District of Mackenzie. Arctic Anthropology 8(1), pp. 102-135.

Prager, G. 2006. *Meadowbank Gold Project, Nunavut 2005 Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed All Season Road Final Permit Report. Consultants report on file, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre* Baseline Archaeological Report.

Rousseliére, Fr. G. Mary-. 1955. *Report on Archaeological Excavations at Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet, summer 1955*. Unpublished Manuscript, on file at the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

Schledermann, P. 1978. *Distribution of Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Proposed polar Gas Pipeline and Staging Area, N.W.T.* Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary.

Schledermann, P. and R.J. Nash. 1977. *Overview of the Regions Along the Proposes Polar Gas Pipeline Route.* Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary.

Stager, J.K. 1977. *Baker Lake, N.W.T., a Background Report for its Social and Economic Development.* Report for the Settlement Council for Baker Lake and the Polar Gas Project.

Stevenson, M. 1997. *Inuit Whalers and Cultural Persistence: Structure in Cumberland Sound and Central Inuit Social Organization*. London: Oxford University Press.

Stewart, A., T.M. Friesen, D. Keith, and L. Henderson. 2000. *Archaeology and Oral History of Inuit Land use on the Kazan River, Nunavut A Feature-based Approach. Arctic 53 (3) pp. 260-278.*

Taylor, W.E. 1963. Hypotheses on the Origin of Canadian Thule culture. *American Antiquity 28, (4), pp. 456-464.*

Tischer, J. 2007. *Archaeological Impact Assessment. Cumberland Resources Meadowbank Mine All Season Road and Borrow Sources. Permit 06-027A*.

Usher, P. 1971. Fur Trade Posts of the Northwest Territories, 1870-1970. Northern Science Research Group 71-4, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

Wright, J.V. 1972a. *The Shield Archaic.* National Museum of Canada, Publications in Archaeology, No. 3, Ottawa.

Wright, J.V. 1972b. *The Aberdeen Site, Keewatin District, N.W.T.* Archaeological Survey of Canada Mercury Series 2. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

Wright, J.V. 1976. *The Grant Lake Site, Keewatin District, N.W.T.* Archaeological Survey of Canada Mercury Series 47. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa

7 GLOSSARY

Archaeology The study of past cultures through the scientific investigation of their material remains.

Archaeological Site A site where an archaeological artifact is found (Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations, 2001).

"A site or work within the Nunavut Settlement Area of Archaeological, ethnological or historical importance, interest or significance or a place where an archaeological specimen is found, and includes explorers' cairns" (Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Section 33.1, 1993).

Artifact "Any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated" (Nunavut Act, Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations, 2001).

Borden Designation The Borden system of site designation is a nationally adopted system for providing archaeological sites a unique identification number. The system is a series of four letters determined by the latitude and longitude of the site followed by a number that is sequentially provided by the local regulatory agency (provincial or federal).

Box Hearth A specific type of feature created to build a fire. Three rocks are usually placed in a square pattern with one open side. The feature was used to create a small wind break and create a place to set containers to cook food and boil water.

BP Before present. Refers to the date of archaeological material or cultures relative to 1950. Example: 1,000 BP = 1,000 years before 1950 A.D. or approximately 1,000 A.D.

Cache A stone feature used to store meat, carcasses or equipment. Three forms are typically observed (after Stewart et al. 2000): i) a low cairn of loosely piled rocks used to store fresh meat or carcasses. A hollow is usually dug out of a gravel or rocky area, and heavy rocks are placed on the top and sides of a carcass (typically caribou). This often represents a fall carcass cache; ii) A more elaborate circular, walled cache used for storing dry meat or equipment. These may relate to spring abandonment of a winter camp; iii) A small circle of rocks similar to a small tent ring, with closely set rocks used to anchor a covering of skins over cached equipment.

Core A stone or source rock from which flakes have been intentionally removed.

Debitage	Stone flakes or waste by-products from stone tool manufacture.
Feature	The remains of any non-portable human activity that can not be removed from a site without disturbing it (e.g., tent outline, cache).
Flake	A stone fragment intentionally detached from a source rock during tool manufacture.
Fox Trap	a long, low stone chamber with an entrance at one end that is closed by a drop slab of stone.
Graves	Graves observed in the region typically date to the 20th century and include a cairn of rocks on the surface covering a wooden plywood "casket" or human remains. Bones may be visible and the locations are often marked with a wooden cross.
Hide Drying Rings	a small (1 m diameter) ring of rocks, often on exposed bedrock or gravel, used to anchor hides while being processed.
Hunting Blind	A stone feature used to observe game while hunting. It can be a simple wall of two or more upright boulders, or a more complex semi-circular wall constructed of stacked rock.
Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit	Inuit traditional knowledge.
Kayak Stand	a double line of parallel boulders set in place to cradle kayaks for storage or repair.
Lithics	A general term used to refer to stone artifacts such as debitage or tools.
Inuksuk	Although several forms exist, those identified in this study include stacked stone features ranging from columns of flat rock or boulders, to anthropomorphic figures of more recent construction. Inuksuit (plural) have been interpreted as guides or markers strategically placed on terrain to mark trails, good hunting and fishing locations, spiritual places, or to help herd caribou during migrations (Hallenday 1994).
Lithic Scatter	A concentration of stone flakes resulting from the production or rejuvenation of stone tools.
Precontact	Refers to a time period prior to the arrival or contact with Europeans.
Qarmait	a substantial, circular walled dwelling made of rocks, usually associated with late fall encampments.
Shovel Test	A 50 cm by 50 cm subsurface test where the excavated soils and sediments are passed through a 6 mm mesh screen to maximize the return of artifacts.

Stone Marker	A feature similar in function to an inuksuk, but less complex in construction. They can range from a single rock put in place, to a small pile of rocks.
Tent Outlines	A formation of rocks used to anchor tents and usually associated with summer encampments. Two types are recognized: i) round outlines represent the remains of conical tents or tipi-like structures, and ii) square outlines represent the anchor rocks of square canvas tents that date from the Late Historic Period through to the 20th century.

Attachment A: Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LbJx-07	North All-Weather Access Road	1955	Campsite/habitation site	Oval shaped stone shelters	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-09	North All-Weather Access Road	2003-12A	Campsite	Square tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-10	North All-Weather Access Road	2003-12A	Campsite/lookout	Cache, inuksuk and 2 tent outlines	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-12	North All-Weather Access Road	2003-12A	Hunting	Cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-17	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	6 tent outlines, alignment, kayak stand, 6 recent rings	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-18	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Hunting	5 caches (3 are beehive)	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-19	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Hunting	3 caches	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLa-04	North All-Weather Access Road	1958	Campsite	10 tent outlines and seven sets of kayak stands	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLa-07	North All-Weather Access Road	1958	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLa-25	North All-Weather Access Road	2006-027A	Campsite	Tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLa-26	North All-Weather Access Road	2006-027A	Campsite	Tent outline and 2 hearths	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLa-27	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Blind (hunting), cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcJx-05	North All-Weather Access Road	1999-003A	Campsite	2 tent outlines and a cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-01	North All-Weather Access Road	1955	Campsite	Tent outlines and other stone features	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LcLa-28	North All-Weather Access Road	2006-027A	Campsite	Tent outline, cache and hearth	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-33	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-34	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Square tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-35	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	inuksuk, blind, pit (fire)	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-36	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-37	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Square tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-40	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	2 square tent outlines	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-41	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	3 round tent outlines, 2 hunting blinds, box hearth	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLa-42	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Hunting	cache, hunting blind	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-04	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-05	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-06	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-07	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Blind (hunting)	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-08	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring, cache, stand (kayak), blind, hearth	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LcLb-09	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring, cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-11	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-12	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-13	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	inuksuk, blind (hunting)	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-14	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Campsite	Tent ring	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-15	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Hunting	Cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLb-16	North All-Weather Access Road	2008-024A	Lookout	inuksuk, trail	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLd-02	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	25 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLd-03	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic scatter	30 debitage, bifacial core	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-01	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lookout	3 tent rings; lithic scatter 150 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-02	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Campsite	2 tent rings;3 U-shaped features; 5 Taltheilei Points; excavated	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-03	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 20 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-04	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; approx. 400 debitage and tools	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LcLe-05	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Campsite	5 tent rings, 1 unid. feature;lithic scatter; 5 Taltheilei Points; excavated	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-06	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 30 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-07	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Campsite	14 tent rings? 1 largeunid. feature ; 5 Taltheilei Points; excavated	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-08	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lithic scatter	Scatter (lithic), 20 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-10	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lithic scatter	20 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-11	North All-Weather Access Road	1988-646	Lithic scatter	2 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-12	North All-Weather Access Road	1989-664	Lithic Workshop	1 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-13	North All-Weather Access Road	1989-664	Lithic scatter	Large scatter, 1 Taltheilei point	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-15	North All-Weather Access Road	1989-664	Lithic scatter	Unknown	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LdLd-05	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Hunting	cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LdLd-06	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	3 caches, 1 square tent outline, 1 round tent outline, work spot, hunting rest/equipment cache, lithic scatter	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LdLd-07	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, lithic scatter approx. 150 debitage, retouched flake and bifacial point collected	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LdLd-11	North All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	>100 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaJx-01	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	7 tent outlines; 5 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaJx-02	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	12 round and 2 square tent outlines	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaJx-03	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; >35 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaJx-04	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 7 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaJx-05	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 8 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaJx-06	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	1 quartzite core	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-05	South All-Weather Access Road	1977-410	Campsite and Lithic Workshop	2 tent outlines; 5 to 6 lithic concentrations including tools	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-06	South All-Weather Access Road	1977-410	Lithic Workshop	1 Northern Plano Point, lithic scatter	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-07	South All-Weather Access Road	1977-410	Campsite and Lithic Workshop	1 tent outline; debitage, tools, point mid-section	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LaLa-08	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	1 round tent outline, lithic scatter	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-09	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; approx. 30 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-11	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; >100 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-12	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 5 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-13	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 3 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-14	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; >100 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-15	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	1 quartzite core	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-16	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; >100 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-17	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	box hearth	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-18	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 20 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LaLa-19	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; 5 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-20	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lookout	Inukshuk; 4 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-21	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	round tent outline; >1000 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-22	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lookout, Lithic Workshop	cairn; 10 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-23	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; >40 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-24	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter; >50 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LaLa-25	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter;>25 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLa-18		1977-410	Campsite/Lithic scatter	4 tent outlines	Recorded	
LbLa-19	South All-Weather Access Road	1977-410	Campsite	tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-05	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	lithic scatter, 7 round tent outlines, cache, plywood shack, rifle shells	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LbLb-06	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	1 square tent outline, 1 round tent outline, hunting blind	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-07	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite,	2 round tent outlines, lithic scatter, 1 cache and 2 small stone features	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-08	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	30 debitage, 2 round tent outlines, 1 square tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-18	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	2 round tent outlines	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLc-02	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	4 square and 1 round tent outline, one hearth feature, 40 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLc-02	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	1 square tent outline; 50 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLc-03	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	1 round tent outline, 2 square tent outlines; >150 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLc-04	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite, Lithic Workshop	1 square tent outline; >150 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLc-05	South All-Weather Access Road	2009-010A	Hunting	hunting blind	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-08	Winter Access Road	1955	Hunting	L-shaped stone enclosure	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LbJx-13	Winter Access Road	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-14	Winter Access Road	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-15	Winter Access Road	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbJx-16	Winter Access Road	2003-12A	Campsite	Tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-03	Winter Access Road	1977-410	Campsite	7 tent outlines, 14 caches, 3 inuksuit	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-10	Winter Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, cache	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-11	Winter Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	cache, hunting blind, 1 round tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-13	Winter Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline, 5 caches	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-14	Winter Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	1 square tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LbLb-17	Winter Access Road	2009-010A	Campsite	1 round tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-19	Kiggavik Site	2007-015A	Lookout	boulder marker (recent)	Assessed/Mitigated	No Further Assessment (Low Cultural Importance)
LcLe-20	Kiggavik Site	2007-015A	Lookout	boulder marker (recent)	Assessed/Mitigated	No Further Assessment (Low Cultural Importance)
LcLe-21	Kiggavik Site	2007-015A	Hunting	cache (recent)	Assessed/Mitigated	No Further Assessment (Low Cultural Importance)

Table A-1
Archaeological Site Summary and Investigation Status

Borden No.	Project Component	Year/Archaeological Investigation Permit No.	Site Type	Features/Artifacts	Site Investigation Status	Future Action
LcLe-22	Kiggavik Site	2007-015A	Lookout	boulder marker (recent)	Assessed/Mitigated	No Further Assessment (Low Cultural Importance)
LcLf-05	Haul Road	1991-704	Campsite	Tent ring	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLf-10	Haul Road	1991-704	Lithic scatter	2 debitage	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLf-18	Haul Road	2007-015A	Lookout	Marker	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LcLe-26	Air Strip	2009-010A	Campsite	1 tent outline	Recorded	Avoidance or Detailed Assessment
LdLd-08	Grave Visits	2009-010A	Grave	1 grave near LdLd-1	Outside Project Area- Not in Conflict	Outside Project Area- Not in Conflict
LeLg-01	Grave Visits	2009-010A	Grave	2 graves, one open	Outside Project Area- Not in Conflict	Outside Project Area- Not in Conflict
LeLh-01	Grave Visits	2009-010A	Grave	2 graves; 2 caches	Outside Project Area- Not in Conflict	Outside Project Area- Not in Conflict