

REPORT TO MAYOR AND COUNCIL

PRESENTED: JUNE 28, 2021 – REGULAR MEETING
FROM: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
SUBJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION POLICY

REPORT: 21-83
FILE: 6830-20

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approve the Archaeological Site Protection Policy and Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management to provide for the protection and conservation of archaeological sites in the Township of Langley.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Earlier this year, Council received a presentation regarding an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) prepared by qualified archaeological consultants in partnership with local First Nations that provides a foundation for archaeological resource management in the Township and directed staff to undertake the next steps for its implementation including:

- development of an archaeological protection policy that outlines screening and referral steps that are to be followed during land development processes; and
- development of a chance find procedure that provides a step-by-step process to follow should suspected archaeologically significant materials be discovered during municipally led land altering activities.

The Archaeological Site Protection Policy (Attachment A) outlines the procedures for property owners and municipal staff to follow when undertaking land altering activities on known archaeological sites and in areas of significant archaeological potential within the Township of Langley. The Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management (Appendix C in Attachment A) provide Township crews with general guidelines for responding to the discovery of known or suspected archaeological materials including human remains during activities.

The proposed Policy is consistent with the role identified by the Province for local governments within the legislative and administrative framework for archaeological resources in British Columbia, and municipal policies that support archaeological resource protection in the Township of Langley.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this report is to obtain Council's approval of the Archaeological Site Protection Policy and Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management to assist in the protection of archaeological resources within the Township of Langley.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY:

Archaeological sites consist of the physical remains of past human activity. They are finite, irreplaceable, and highly susceptible to disturbance. Their value lies in their historical, cultural, scientific, and educational value to First Nations and the public. Scientific study of these remains through the methods and techniques employed by archaeologists contribute to our understanding of pre-contact and historic period cultural development that is at the root of our communities today.

In 2007, the United Nations General Assembly passed the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. The Declaration was subsequently endorsed by Canada in 2016 and confirmed as the framework for reconciliation by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. In 2019, British Columbia passed the *BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* to implement the UN Declaration and create a path forward that respects the human rights of Indigenous peoples outlined in the Declaration. Particularly relevant to this report is Article 11 of the Act, which supports the rights of Indigenous peoples to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs including the right to maintain, protect, and develop the past, present, and future manifestations of their cultures such as archaeological and historical sites.

Protection of Archaeological Sites in BC

In British Columbia, all archaeological sites on lands under provincial jurisdiction including private property that predates AD 1846, whether they are known or unknown, are automatically protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* (HCA) regardless of their condition (whether intact or disturbed). Sites including burials and rock art sites which have historical or archaeological value are protected regardless of age. Heritage wrecks consisting of the remains of vessels (and aircraft) after two (2) or more years have passed since they sank, crashed, or were abandoned (including being placed in a terrestrial environment as part of landfill), are also protected.

When local governments, developers, and private property owners undertake large projects, infrastructure improvements, maintenance, or other land altering activities, they are responsible under the HCA for avoiding or mitigating impacts to archaeological sites.

Archaeological sites must not be investigated, damaged, or altered without a permit issued by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development (Archaeology Branch). As the HCA does not apply to lands under federal jurisdiction, which includes First Nations Reserves, permits are not required in these locations.

The HCA provides for heritage inspection or investigation orders, temporary protection orders, civil remedies, and penalties to limit contraventions. These powers provide the Province with the ability to inspect a site or halt work to prevent site alteration and the Courts with the ability to issue an injunction to restrain contravention of the HCA, or where there has been a breach of the HCA, impose penalties of not more than:

- a fine of \$50,000 and two (2) years imprisonment for an individual;
- a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 for a corporation; and
- a fine of \$50,000 or two (2) years imprisonment for an employee, officer, director, or agent of the corporation.

Archaeological site impacts are difficult to manage. Sites are often buried and hard to identify. Locations of known sites are not publicized, and the locations of many protected sites are unknown.

These challenges make archaeological resources readily susceptible to damage, being covered over when discovered, and remaining unreported to the Province. Uncertainties also exist for private property owners or developers if a site is impacted by archaeological processes too late in the planning process that results in construction delays; unbudgeted costs for archaeological site assessment; site investigation and the need to obtain permits; mitigation costs if site planning needs to be revisited or an archaeological site is to be avoided entirely; and liability claims under provincial legislation if damage to a site occurs.

As much as the HCA protects a site, it also allows for its alteration under a Heritage Permit issued by the BC Archaeology Branch that affords some discretion to provincial staff in determining under what conditions such permits are granted. Three (3) processes are available to the Archaeological Branch under the existing legislation:

- Heritage Inspections assess the archaeological significance of land or property and are conducted under a permit;
- Heritage Investigations are undertaken to recover information that might otherwise be lost because of alteration or destruction; and
- Heritage Alteration Permits are used to authorize development impacts to a site.

Taking steps such as revising development plans to work around an archaeological site at the initial stage of a project is more manageable and cost effective than carrying out archaeological studies to mitigate the impact of development. However, when site mitigation is required it can include such actions as changing the building site or footprint to reduce or avoid impact; changing construction techniques to reduce the degree of impact (above ground basements or building on pads or pilings instead of in ground foundations); and completing additional archaeological excavations to recover information that will be destroyed by development.

Typically, when the values associated with a site are deemed insignificant the Archaeological Branch requires no further actions.

The Role for Local Government in Archaeological Resource Management

The BC Archaeology Branch has identified two (2) areas of archaeological resource management best conducted by local government related to the integration of archaeological information into planning and the notification of applicants during the development approval process, as shown in Attachment B to this report. Effective planning must include both known archaeological site locations as well as areas with the potential to contain protected but unrecorded archaeological sites. This is achieved through an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) study that compiles existing knowledge about the location of known archaeological sites and areas with the potential to contain protected but unrecorded archaeological sites based on existing knowledge of precontact land use within an area.

Township of Langley Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA)

In early 2021, an AOA was completed for the Township of Langley using provincially approved methodologies that adhere to the content, research, consultative requirements, effectiveness and efficiency thresholds, and other technical specifications required by the Provincial Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Overview Assessments as General Land Use

Planning Tools. The model is based on extensive background research that includes environmental, cultural, and historical land use and ground disturbance data; direct consultation with First Nations; technical modeling; and preliminary field reconnaissance. The AOA provides municipal staff with a resource in developing community plans and determining whether proposed development or municipal work sites are within or near a known archeological site or area identified as having significant archaeological potential.

First Nations communication, permitting, and consultation were undertaken in developing the Township's AOA based on the Consultative Areas Database maintained by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation which included the following First Nations or groups: Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Katzie First Nation, Kwantlen First Nation, Lake Cowichan First Nation, Leq'á:mel First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, Musqueam Indian Band, Penelakut Tribe, Peters First Nation, Seabird Island Band, Semiahmoo First Nation, Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation, Skawahlook First Nation, Soowahlie First Nation, Stó:lō Nation, Stó:lō Tribal Council, Stz'uminus First Nation, Tsawwassen First Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh Nation. The Stó:lō Research and Resource Management Centre (SRRMC) addresses cultural heritage management matters on behalf of the Stó:lō Nation and the Stó:lō Tribal Council.

Additional communications by way of formal requests for traditional land use information, invitations to participate in the ground truthing component, and draft review were undertaken with Katzie First Nation, Kwantlen First Nation, Matsqui First Nation, Semiahmoo First Nation, and Stó:lō. The final ground-truthing was conducted with representatives of the Katzie, Kwantlen and Semiahmoo communities.

The AOA identified thirty-two registered and unregistered archaeological sites, as well as a number of areas with significant potential to contain archaeological sites in order to address the gaps and challenges that result in the grey areas between known sites recorded in the current provincial archaeological inventory and other land areas. Consistent with the provincial requirements for AOAs, two (2) computer-based archaeological potential data layers were developed including a stand-alone Culturally Modified Tree (CMT) potential layer and a Combined Potential layer that addresses all site types (other than CMTs). The Combined Potential layer includes both Indigenous sites and pre-1846 occupations associated with Fort Langley I (1827 to 1839) and Fort Langley II (1839 to 1846+). Four (4) farm locations associated with the Hudson's Bay Company's early farming activities located in Derby Reach, Fort Langley, and Milner that were active prior to 1846 were also considered and included in the document as unregistered sites i.e. non-designated historical sites.

DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS:

Earlier this year, Council received a presentation on an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) prepared by Golder Associates Ltd. in partnership with Kwantlen Lands, Resources and Stewardship of the Kwantlen First Nation that serves as a foundation for archaeological resource management in the Township, and directed staff to undertake the next steps recommended in the AOA report for its implementation, including:

- development of an archaeological protection policy that outlines screening and referral steps to follow during land development processes; and
- development of a chance find procedure that provides a step-by-step process to follow should suspected archaeological materials be discovered during municipally led land altering activities.

The proposed policy and guidelines for chance find management outlined below have been prepared in consultation with Golder & Associates Ltd, in partnership with Kwantlen Lands, Resources and Stewardship.

1. Archaeological Site Protection Policy (Attachment A)

The first recommendation of the AOA report was that the Township of Langley develop an archaeology protection policy consistent with the BC Archaeology Branch Heritage Conservation Act Permitting Process Policy that outlines screening and referral steps to follow during land development processes.

Application Screening and Referral

Under the proposed Archaeological Site Protection policy, applicants are initially informed of their obligations under the HCA when preparing an application, see Appendix A to the policy. On receipt, applications are screened for archaeological sensitivity by comparing the project footprint against known archaeological site locations and areas identified as having significant archaeological potential in the AOA's archaeological potential data layers. If an overlap is identified, the applicant is sent a Local Government Notification Letter, Appendix B to the policy, indicating the nature of the overlap. The applicant then follows up directly with the BC Archeological Branch, completes provincial requirements and provides confirmation to municipal staff that requirements have been completed prior to permit finalization. If there is an overlap with one (1) of the four (4) historic Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) farm sites shown on the AOA mapping layers, the applicant will be advised to follow a similar version of the Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management for use by private landowners that provides direct links to the BC Archaeology Branch. Applicant notification is the final step for local government in managing impacts to archaeological sites unless local government is undertaking the work.

Municipally Led Projects

For municipally led projects, staff screen work sites internally for overlaps with known sites and areas of significant archaeological potential at the outset of planning a project. If there is an overlap with a known site or area of significant archaeological potential, staff contact an archaeological consultant to determine next steps. If there is an overlap with one (1) of the four (4) historic HBC farm sites or if there is no overlap at all, staff follow the Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management, Appendix C to the policy, should any archaeological materials be uncovered during the course of a project.

Due to the Province's requirement to maintain confidentiality surrounding the locations of known archaeological sites, the proposed policy additionally outlines how this will be managed internally.

2. Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management (Attachment A – Appendix C)

As most areas of the Township have some potential for archaeological materials to be present, the AOA report further recommended that a chance find procedure be developed and implemented, to address the possibility of archaeological deposits becoming exposed during municipally led projects. Municipal works that involve excavation, movement, or disturbance of soils such as road construction and land clearing are all examples of activities that may adversely affect archaeological deposits if present.

To ensure that archaeological sites are documented and protected as required, the Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management provide Township of Langley crews with a Three (3) step procedure to follow if intact or disturbed artifacts and archaeological features or human remains are found during land altering activities. The guidelines also include basic archaeological site identification information to assist in identifying the most common site features and artifact types that may be encountered in the Township of Langley.

While these guidelines are both valuable and necessary, they are typically only used in areas where known sites and areas of significant potential as documented in the AOA have **not** been identified, and are not a substitute for the prior assessment and evaluation of archaeological resources for a particular site by a qualified professional.

Legislation and Applicable Policies:

Existing provincial, regional, and municipal legislation and policies that support the protection of archaeological resources in the Township include:

- BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (2019)
- BC Heritage Conservation Act (1999 Amendments)
- First Nations Heritage Policy and Permitting Systems: Katzie First Nation (2020), Kwantlen First Nation (2020), and Stó:lō (2003)
- Township of Langley Sustainability Charter (2008)
- Township of Langley Official Community Plan (2016)
- Township of Langley Heritage Strategy (2012)

Further details on existing Township of Langley policies are provided in Attachment C to this report.

Legal Implications:

The Township of Langley's legal obligations under the Heritage Conservation Act with respect to archaeological sites are the same as those of all persons and corporations in British Columbia. Undertaking the planning, screening and referral tasks identified by the Province for local government to support the management of archaeology sites in BC will assist property owners, developers, and the municipality in complying with their existing obligations under the HCA, and will not expose the Township to any additional legal liability.

Intergovernmental Implications:

The proposed policy aligns with the role defined for local government by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development (Archaeology Branch) within the overall framework for archaeological resource management within BC.

Community Implications:

Integrating the proposed procedures into municipal planning and development processes will assist in addressing the identified challenges in archaeological resource management, demonstrate good stewardship by addressing all heritage resources within the Township of Langley in a more cohesive way, and ultimately ensure that archaeological sites and development in areas of significant archaeological potential are monitored in accordance with provincial government requirements.

Cost and Resource Allocations:

There is no cost to implementing the described policy as the procedures required can be integrated into existing planning and operational processes.

Recommendations:

Implementation of the Township of Langley's AOA as recommended through the proposed Archaeological Site Protection policy and Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management is consistent with the BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, the legal obligations of local government and property owners under the BC Heritage Conservation Act, the role identified by the Province for local government within the overall management framework for archaeological resources in BC, regional and local First Nations policies and permitting policy systems, and existing municipal policies that support archaeological resource protection in the Township.

Respectfully submitted,

Elaine Horricks
HERITAGE PLANNER
for
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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| ATTACHMENT A | Draft Archaeological Site Protection Policy, June 2021
Appendix A: Property Owner Brochure
Appendix B: Local Government Notification Letter – “Protected Archaeological Sites in British Columbia”
Appendix C: Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management, May 2021 |
| ATTACHMENT B | Archaeological Resource Management Processes for Local Government |
| ATTACHMENT C | Applicable Township of Langley Policies |

**ATTACHMENT A****COUNCIL POLICY****Subject: Archaeological Site Protection****Policy No:****Approved by Council:****Revised by Council:****1. Purpose**

- 1.1 To facilitate the protection and conservation of archaeological sites in the Township of Langley in accordance with Provincial Government requirements.
- 1.2 To outline the procedures for property owners and municipal staff to follow when undertaking land altering activities on known archaeological sites or in areas of significant archaeological potential within the Township.

2. Background

- 2.1 All archaeological sites on lands under provincial jurisdiction including private property in British Columbia that predate AD 1846, whether they are known or unknown, are automatically protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* (HCA) regardless of their condition (whether intact or disturbed). Burial and rock art sites, which have historical or archaeological value, are protected regardless of age. Heritage wrecks, consisting of the remains of vessels (and aircraft) after two or more years have passed since they sank, crashed, or were abandoned (including being placed in a terrestrial environment as part of landfill), are also protected.
- 2.2 Archaeological sites must not be investigated, damaged, or altered without a permit issued by the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations, and Rural Development (Archaeology Branch). As the HCA does not apply to lands under federal jurisdiction, which includes First Nations Reserves, permits are not required in these locations.
- 2.3 Under the HCA, impacts to archaeological sites must be avoided or managed by property owners when building on their property, demolishing a structure, or otherwise altering the land. Similarly, when the Township of Langley undertakes infrastructure improvements, maintenance or other land altering activities, the municipality is responsible for avoiding or mitigating impacts to archaeological sites.

3. Township of Langley Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA)

- 3.1 There are a number of known archaeological sites in the Township of Langley and many more areas of archaeological potential where archaeological sites may yet be discovered.

- 3.2 A Township of Langley AOA has been developed in consultation and partnership with First Nations having an archaeological interest in lands within municipal boundaries. The AOA includes two GIS-based archaeological potential data layers – one for archaeological sites and one for culturally modified tree (CMT) sites. These data layers provide a resource for municipal staff to assess whether proposed development or municipal work sites are within or near a known archaeological site, or in an area considered to have significant archaeological potential. Pre-approved users of the Township of Langley AOA data layers, or the Provincial Heritage Register through the BC Archaeology Branch's Remote Access to Archaeological Data (RAAD) web application, can obtain information on these locations.
- 3.3 The Township of Langley AOA data layers contain confidential information pertaining to known archaeological sites obtained through a data license agreement with the province and shall be managed on a need-to-know basis. Access to site information shall be restricted to municipal staff in positions who regularly require this information to inform land altering activities, such as directors, managers, planners, and those managing projects, through password protected user login requirements. Direct access to this information shall not be available to the public.
- 3.4 Staff who are provided access to complete the procedures laid out in this policy shall be bound by the existing information sharing agreement between the province and municipality and must comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement when using the Township of Langley AOA data layers.
- 3.5 The AOA data layers shall be subject to periodic review and updates to include new archaeological site information and higher resolution biophysical data, which may become available.
 - 3.5.1 Known archaeological sites shall be updated annually based on the provincial RAAD database, with updates made to the overall AOA model on a five-year cycle.
 - 3.5.2 For the purposes of assessing model performance, all referrals to the province based on the AOA, as well as their outcomes, shall be reported to and tracked by heritage planning staff to inform future revisions to the model.

4. Legislation and Policy

- 4.1 The United Nations General Assembly passed the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007. The Declaration was subsequently endorsed by Canada in 2016 and confirmed as the framework for reconciliation by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In 2019, British Columbia passed legislation to implement the UN Declaration.
- 4.2 Existing provincial, regional, and municipal legislation and policy that supports the protection of archaeological resources in the Township includes:
 - 4.2.1 BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (2019)
 - 4.2.2 BC Heritage Conservation Act (1996)
 - 4.2.3 Local First Nations Heritage Policy and Permitting Systems: Katzie First Nation (2020), Kwantlen First Nation (2020) and Stó:lō (2003)
 - 4.2.4 Township of Langley Sustainability Charter (2008)

4.2.5 Township of Langley Official Community Plan (2016)

4.2.6 Township of Langley Heritage Strategy (2012)

5. Scope

- 5.1 This policy applies to all development undertaken within the Township of Langley by property owners and the municipality, where ground-altering activities are proposed on known archaeological sites, or in an area of significant archaeological potential.

6. Policy

- 6.1 All development involving alteration of land, demolition of structures, new construction, and/or building footprint alteration or expansion shall be subject to the requirements of the BC Archaeology Branch and consistent with the HCA.
- 6.2 It is the responsibility of property owners and the municipality when undertaking work on private or municipal lands, to manage impacts to archaeological sites by engaging the necessary archaeological expertise to assess a situation and follow site management requirements provided by the BC Archaeology Branch.
- 6.3 No site preparation or construction shall occur on a known archaeological site or in an area of significant archaeological potential, before the property owner or applicant provides the Township of Langley with confirmation from the BC Archaeology Branch, or the applicant's consulting archaeologist retained to do work on a subject site, that any provincial requirements for heritage site assessment and heritage site impact management have been met.
- 6.4 Proposed ground disturbance within the buffered (50 m) limits of former Hudson's Bay Company Farm sites (site IDs: DgRp-37, DhRp-A, DgRp-F and DgRp-G) are currently exempt from the requirements outlined in 6.3 above, as the BC Archaeology Branch classifies these sites as non-designated historical sites and not subject to automatic protection under the HCA.

7. Procedure for Property Owners / Applicants

- 7.1 All properties identified as a known archaeological site or falling within an area of significant archaeological potential, as identified in the Township of Langley AOA data layers, shall be marked to alert staff by adding a heritage attribute to the land inquiry module of the Tempest Land System to identify these properties.
- 7.2 A link to the information included in the BC Archaeology Branch Property Owner Brochure (Appendix A) shall be incorporated into development and building application checklists to inform applicants planning to apply for Subdivision, a Zoning Amendment, a Development Permit (or equivalent), or a Building Permit involving land altering activities, of potential actions that may be required by the province where archaeology sites or areas with significant archaeological potential are present.
- 7.3 When an application is received for Subdivision, a Zoning Amendment, a Development Permit (or equivalent), or a Building Permit involving land altering activities, staff shall check the Tempest Land System property files or the Township of Langley AOA data layers, to determine if a known archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential overlaps the property.
- 7.4 If an overlap with an archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential is identified, staff shall provide the applicant with a completed copy of

the Local Government Notification Letter (Appendix B) indicating the nature of the overlap, and retain a copy in the property files (see 7.5).

- 7.5 In those cases where the identified overlap with an archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential is related to the buffered (50 m) limits of former Hudson's Bay Company Farm sites (site IDs: DgRp-37, DhRp-A, DgRp-F and DgRp-G), staff are not required to provide the applicant with a completed copy of the Local Government Notification letter. Instead, staff will advise the applicant to follow the Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management (Appendix C) during the land altering phases of the project. Under these guidelines if suspected archaeological materials are encountered, work must cease immediately, and the steps outlined in the Guidelines implemented.
- 7.6 If no overlap with a known archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential has been identified, no further action is required.
- 7.7 Applicants referred to the province shall provide the Township with confirmation from the BC Archaeology Branch, or the applicant's consulting archaeologist, that any provincial requirements for archaeological site assessment and archaeological site impact management have been met, prior to demolition or building permit finalization for property affected as per 7.4 above.

8. Procedure for Municipally Led Projects

- 8.1 Staff will consult the Township of Langley AOA data layers (and RAAD as needed) to determine whether any part of the work site is within a known archaeological site, or area of significant archaeological potential.
- 8.2 If an overlap with an archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential is identified, staff shall retain an archaeological consultant to recommend further actions, if any (see 8.3 below).
- 8.3 If the identified overlap with an archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential is related to the buffered (50 m) limits of former Hudson's Bay Company Farm sites (site IDs: DgRp-37, DhRp-A, DgRp-F and DgRp-G), staff are not required to engage a qualified archaeologist for advice. In these circumstances, the Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management (Appendix C) shall apply.
- 8.4 Municipally led work in an area that is not identified as a known archaeological site or area of significant archaeological potential, shall follow the Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management (Appendix C) should archaeological materials be uncovered during land altering processes.
- 8.5 For unplanned work associated with a human health or safety emergency, the Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management (Appendix C) shall apply as immediate work is undertaken to address the emergency. If the emergency response involves ground disturbance on a known archaeological site or in an area of significant archaeological potential, the BC Archaeology Branch shall be contacted at the earliest opportunity for guidance on next steps and potential HCA permitting requirements.

Appendix A	Property Owner Brochure (gov.bc.ca)
Appendix B	Local Government Notification Letter – “Protected Archaeological Sites in British Columbia” (gov.bc.ca).
Appendix C	Township of Langley Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management, May 2021

Points to consider before improvements and renovations:

1. Why should I be concerned about archaeological sites on my property?

Damaging a site without a heritage permit is unlawful. In many cases archaeological sites are our only link to our past. They provide us with a wealth of knowledge about our heritage, and a fragile link to our origins and the nature of our early history in B.C. If we fail to preserve them we risk losing their cultural and historic value forever. Therefore, the Province controls damaging activities within these sites by protecting them by law and requiring a heritage permit to develop within site boundaries.

2. What can I expect from my municipality, regional district and the BC Archaeology Branch?

Local governments may access the Provincial database to determine if these records show a site located within your property. You can also request archaeological information about a property yourself. If you are considering property improvements and find you have a site on your property, you must consult with a qualified archaeologist to determine the next steps. If archaeological studies are required, the BC Archaeology Branch will work with you to avoid or minimize site damage during property improvements.

3. Are there any costs involved?

The property owner is responsible for the costs of required archaeological studies. However, by taking early action, you can minimize the cost of managing impacts to the archaeological site.

What are archaeological sites?

An archaeological site is a location where there is evidence of past human activity.

Archaeological site examples include stone carvings, remains of ancient houses and campsites, shell middens, culturally modified trees, and early trading posts. These sites provide information about indigenous life during the last 12,000 years and non-indigenous life for the past 200 years.

Archaeological sites are fragile. The information contained in an archaeological site comes from the context in which artifacts are found as much as from the artifacts themselves.

Once this context is destroyed through construction or landscaping, this information is lost, even if the artifacts are still there.

Archaeological sites, like mineral deposits, arable land, forests, fish and wildlife, are an important part of the environment.

The *Heritage Conservation Act* is the legislation that protects archaeological sites in B.C.

B.C.'s Archaeology Branch can help you to ensure that improvements made to your property don't do unnecessary harm to archaeological sites below the surface.

Cover and inside page photo: Fort Victoria 1858, #DP03885
— courtesy of British Columbia Archives.

Back page photo: Kluwanga, by J.S. O'Dwyer, no. 101:588
— courtesy of the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Where can you get more information?

Request archaeological information about a property:

www.archdatarequest.nrs.gov.bc.ca

Visit our website:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology>

Phone us:

(250) 953-3334



PLANNING TO DEVELOP OR RENOVATE YOUR PROPERTY?

Know your role in
protecting B.C.'s
archaeological
sites.

THREE STEPS TO INCLUDE ARCHAEOLOGY IN PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS

B.C.'s archaeological heritage is a precious non-renewable resource.

British Columbia's heritage includes archaeological sites – the physical evidence of how and where people lived in the past.

For most of the time that people have lived in B.C., no written records were made. Archaeological sites and oral tradition are the only vestiges of a rich history, and protecting and conserving this fragile legacy and non-renewable natural resource is valuable to First Nations, local communities and the general public. Archaeological sites in B.C. may also be of regional, provincial, national or international significance, and may be as much as 14,000 years old.

There are over 50,000 known archaeological sites in B.C. including ancient stone carvings, remains of ancient houses and campsites, shell middens, and culturally modified trees.

The scientific, cultural, and historical study of the physical remains of past human activity is essential to understanding and appreciating cultural development in B.C., and the Provincial Government recognizes the importance of archaeological sites through the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

Plan ahead before you dig.

You may not be aware, but damaging an archaeological site without a heritage permit is unlawful, and the property improvements you are planning could destroy important archaeological sites.

Any project that alters the land – such as excavations for building an addition, or installing a pool or pond – can damage and sometimes destroy valuable records of our past.

Planning ahead before renovating or building a new home, and integrating the management of archaeological sites at the outset can help ensure associated costs are kept to a minimum, and damage to the site is reduced or avoided.

Find out if your property contains an archaeological site.

Your municipality or regional district is usually the first stop you'll make to obtain a building or development permit. Many of these offices can access provincial records of known archaeological site locations within their jurisdictions.

You can also request the archaeological information about your property here: <https://www.archdatarequest.nrs.gov.bc.ca/>

If you are told that your property may contain an archaeological site, you should hire a qualified archaeologist to confirm the site location. The archaeologist can also assess if the proposed project will damage archaeological deposits and discuss the steps to take.

Qualified archaeologists can be contacted through the British Columbia Association of Professional Archaeologists (www.bcapca.bc.ca) or listings in the yellow pages.

If you find something in the ground – stop digging!

There are numerous archaeological sites in British Columbia. Many are recorded, but some are not. Sometimes artifacts and other archaeologically sensitive material, or even human remains, can be discovered accidentally.

If you think you have uncovered an archaeological site during a building project or renovation, **please do not disturb the site further** and call B.C.'s Archaeology Branch immediately at (250) 953-3334.

Branch archaeologists will review your project plans and make recommendations to manage site impacts and secure the required permitting.

Appendix B

Archaeological sites are the physical remains of past human activity. There are over 50,000 known archaeological sites in British Columbia representing thousands of years of human history. The **Heritage Conservation Act (HCA)** recognizes the historical, cultural, scientific, spiritual, and educational value of archaeological sites to First Nations, local communities, and the public. Archaeological sites on both public and private land are protected under the HCA and must not be altered or damaged without a permit issued by the Province of British Columbia's Archaeology Branch.

Receipt of this form indicates that your local government has reviewed the records of the Archaeology Branch to determine whether your proposed activities are likely to impact a protected archaeological site. By identifying overlaps with archaeological sites early in the planning and development process, appropriate and timely steps can be taken that support an efficient development process. You should be aware that there are limitations concerning this review; please read the Provincial disclaimer¹ below.

Your property or project area falls into the selected category:

☐ **Direct overlap with protected archaeological site:** _____

Provincial records indicate that an archaeological site protected under the HCA is recorded within your property or project area.

- Your proposed activities may impact the protected archaeological site.
- You must obtain a site alteration permit issued by the Archaeology Branch before impacting the site.
- Completing an application for alteration permit usually requires archaeological expertise. You may consider engaging an eligible consulting archaeologist (see page 2) to confirm the results of this review and assist you in establishing permit requirements with the Archaeology Branch.
- Disturbance of a protected archaeological site without an alteration permit is a contravention of the HCA and may result in substantial fines and development delays.
- The archaeological site impact management and permit process is summarized on page 2. If you have questions about the process, contact the Archaeology Branch.

☐ **Direct overlap with an area of high archaeological potential**

Provincial records indicate your property or project area has high potential to contain an archaeological site protected under the HCA, either because the area has been previously assessed for potential or there is a known archaeological site within 50 m that may extend beyond its recorded boundaries.

- Your proposed activities may impact an unrecorded archaeological site. Archaeological sites are protected under the HCA, even if they have not yet been identified and recorded.
- Disturbance of a protected archaeological site without a permit is a contravention of the HCA. Accidental discovery of an unknown archaeological site during development requires activities to be halted until permit requirements have been established; this may result in significant development delays.
- To avoid the possibility of unauthorized archaeological site impacts and development delays, you may wish to engage an eligible consulting archaeologist (see page 2) to determine in advance whether your activities are likely to impact an unrecorded protected archaeological site.
- The archaeological site impact management and permit process that you will need to follow if an archaeological site is encountered before or during development activities is summarized on page 2. If you have questions about the process, contact the Archaeology Branch.

☐ **No identified overlap with archaeological sites or areas of high archaeological potential**

Provincial records do not indicate known archaeological sites or areas of high archaeological potential within your property or project area.

- Provincial records may be incomplete with regard to archaeological potential in your area.
- There is always a possibility for unrecorded archaeological sites to exist. Archaeological sites are protected under the HCA, even if they have not yet been identified and recorded.
- If an archaeological site is encountered, development activities must be halted and the Archaeology Branch contacted for direction (250-953-3334).

¹ **Provincial Disclaimer:** The Archaeology Branch of the Province of BC is responsible for the administration of the *Heritage Conservation Act*. It is not administered by municipal or regional governments. In completing this form, municipal and regional government staff rely on information provided by the Province of BC. Any questions regarding this document should be directed to the Archaeology Branch or to an eligible consulting archaeologist. The information in this document is based on a search of Provincial records. There are archaeological sites in BC that are unknown and not recorded in these records. The Province makes no representations or warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of this information. Persons relying upon it do so at their own risk.

Archaeological Site Impact Management and Permit Process

Archaeological sites are protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* (HCA) and must not be altered or damaged without a permit issued by the Province of British Columbia's Archaeology Branch. The archaeological site impact management and permit process is summarized below. This summary applies to the majority of situations where small-scale development plans are in conflict with protected archaeological sites. There are always exceptions that can be explained to you by an archaeologist or the Archaeology Branch as you proceed through the steps. Major development projects may be subject to additional requirements that are beyond the scope of the basic process described below.

What do I do if my property or project area contains a protected archaeological site?

You must obtain a site alteration permit issued by the Archaeology Branch before conducting activities that will impact a protected archaeological site. Permit applications are available on the Archaeology Branch website. However, completing a permit application usually requires archaeological expertise. Most applicants will therefore engage a professional archaeologist to review development plans, verify archaeological records, confirm that an alteration permit is required, complete the permit application, and work with the Archaeology Branch on the applicant's behalf to ensure all HCA permit requirements are met. **Note that the application process for all Archaeology Branch permits takes 8-12 weeks from the date the application is submitted.** Contact an eligible consulting archaeologist for time and cost estimates.

After discussing your project, a desktop review, and/or a preliminary reconnaissance, the archaeologist may conclude that your activities will not impact the archaeological site. The archaeologist should send a letter stating their professional opinion to the Archaeology Branch. You may no longer require an alteration permit to proceed with your activities. In other cases the Archaeology Branch may conclude that an alteration permit cannot be issued based on the information available.

What is an archaeological impact assessment?

An archaeological impact assessment (AIA) is conducted by an archaeologist under an inspection permit. The permit allows the archaeologist to conduct subsurface tests to collect information about the archaeological site. The AIA results in recommendations for managing impacts to the archaeological site. The archaeologist's recommendations and their feasibility should be discussed with you before they are submitted to the Archaeology Branch. Common recommendations include:

- Changing building plans or construction techniques to reduce or avoid archaeological site impacts.
- Proceeding with an alteration permit with or without concurrent archaeological studies, depending on the expected degree of impact to the site.
- No further archaeological study or permits required.

Contact an eligible consulting archaeologist

An eligible consulting archaeologist is able to hold a Provincial heritage permit that authorizes archaeological studies. Ask an archaeologist if he or she can hold a permit. Contact the Archaeology Branch (250-953-3334) to verify an archaeologist's eligibility. Find an archaeologist through the BC Association of Professional Archaeologists (www.bcapa.ca) or through business directories.

Contact the BC Archaeology Branch

BC Archaeology Branch
Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development
Phone: 250-953-3334

Web: www.for.gov.bc.ca/archaeology/property_owners_and_developers

Data Request Form (to inquire about archaeological sites within your property or project area): www.archdatarequest.nrs.gov.bc.ca



May 2021

Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management



Township of
Langley
Est. 1873

Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management**(Prepared by Golder Associates Ltd. on behalf of the Township of Langley)****May 19, 2021****Change History:**

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Approver
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Katzie, Kwantlen, Matsqui and Semiahmoo First Nations are the primary First Nations groups within the Township of Langley and have called this place home since time immemorial. First people have a profound physical, emotional, and spiritual connection to their traditional territories and a strong desire to protect their cultural heritage.

The intent of this Chance Find Procedure is to provide Township of Langley crews with general guidelines for the appropriate response to the discovery of known or suspected archaeological materials, including human remains, during project activities. While Chance Find Procedures are valuable, they are not a substitute for prior assessment and evaluation of archaeological resources. This procedure is consistent with the Council Policy – Archaeological Site Protection.

A detailed step-by-step Chance Find Procedure is provided below. Table 1 includes a list of key contacts and telephone numbers. Basic archaeological site identification criteria are provided in Appendix A.

2. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MANAGING ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HUMAN REMAINS CHANCE FINDS

2.1 Artifacts and Archaeological Features

STEP 1: If suspected archaeological materials or features (either intact or disturbed) are encountered, stop construction in the immediate vicinity.

STEP 2: Contact the Township of Langley Project Manager/Supervisor or Division Manager for further guidance:

Project Manager or Supervisor (w 604-_____, c _____)

Division Manager (w 604-_____, c _____).

In the event that one of these individuals is unavailable, contact a relevant person in your department.

STEP 3: The Township of Langley representative will advise on further action.

2.2 Human Remains

Should suspected human remains be identified during project-related activities, the following responses are required.

STEP 1: Immediately stop construction in the vicinity of the remains. Do not move soil from the vicinity of the remains, including adjacent spoil material.

STEP 2: Contact the Township of Langley Project Manager/Supervisor or Division Manager for further guidance:

Project Manager or Supervisor (w 604-_____, c _____)

Division Manager (w 604-_____, c _____).

In the event that one of these individuals is unavailable, contact a relevant person in your department.

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHANCE FIND MANAGEMENT
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STEP 3: Further Action by the Township of Langley Representative.

- The Township of Langley or the Township of Langley's archaeological consultant will notify the BC Archaeology Branch and First Nations.
- The BC Archaeology Branch, Township of Langley or Township of Langley's archaeological consultant will contact the local policing authority and the Office of the Coroner, if appropriate, and
- An archaeologist or a designate who has specialized training in physical anthropology will visit the site as soon as possible with First Nations representatives invited to attend as well.
 - If it is determined that the remains are human and archaeological in nature, negotiations will follow to establish an appropriate procedure for handling the remains; and
 - If it is determined that the human remains are not archaeological in nature (i.e., forensic), the local policing authority and Office of the Coroner will provide guidance.

TABLE 1 – CONTACT NAMES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Township of Langley Project Manager or Supervisor	
TBD (Project Manager)	Phone: TBD Cell: TBD
TBD (Supervisor)	Phone: TBD Cell: TBD
Archaeology Branch	
Paula Thorogood, Manager	Phone: 250-953-3300
(Main)	Phone: 250-953-3334
Katzie First Nation	
General	Phone: 604-465-8961
Kwantlen First Nation	
General	Phone: 604-888-2488
Matsqui First Nation	
General	Phone: 604-826-6145
Semiahmoo First Nation	
General	Phone: 604-536-3101

**APPENDIX A:
BASIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION**

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHANCE FIND MANAGEMENT

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Typical criteria that may signal the presence of an archaeological site are described and illustrated in the sections below. This list is not exhaustive, but it includes the most common site indicators (features and artifact types) that may be encountered in the Township of Langley. The terminology used in the sections that follow reflect a framework and naming conventions used by archaeologists working in southwestern British Columbia and may not fully align with the world view of Indigenous communities.

1. SITE TYPES

Archaeological sites described in this document are grouped into eight general categories with defining features illustrated and explained.

1.1 Site Type – Village/Camp

A number of well documented First Nations village and campsites are found in the vicinity of the Township of Langley (e.g., Katzie IR 2). These sites are typically associated with slough channels and the confluence of tributary watercourses and the Fraser River. Common site features are described below.

Feature – Dark Earth

Cultural accumulations of charcoal, ash, and other debris. Dark earth sites result from repeated burning events (e.g., vegetation clearing, food processing) and the successive deposition of food remains and general refuse. The BC Archaeology Branch refers to these as non-shell middens. Dark earth sites may contain human remains and trace amounts of crushed shell.

Look for: dense accumulations of carbon-rich matrix, possibly mixed with fire-cracked rock, food remains (i.e., fish bones) and traces of shell (Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 – Dark earth site, Vancouver Island (© Andrew Mason).

Feature – House Platform/Depression

Traditional First Nations' homes in the Township of Langley consisted of either a shed roof structure or a semi-subterranean pithouse. Both house forms involved a certain amount of ground modification that leaves an archaeological signature. Shed roof houses likely required ground levelling to create a platform, and over time, accumulations of cultural material around their perimeter may have left a discernable "midden ridge" (Photograph 2). Pithouses, as suggested by the name, required the excavation of a large area where a semi-subterranean dwelling was constructed and subsequently covered over with timbers and insulating soil (Photograph 3).

Photograph 2 – House platform, Vancouver Island. Note the artificially levelled platform and backing ridge of archaeological deposits (© Andrew Mason).



Photograph 3 – Pithouse feature in the Fraser Valley (© Melody Reich).



Feature – Post Mold

Post mold features (Photograph 4) are the archaeological signature of structural supports for dwellings, fish drying racks, etc., and represent soil-filled voids that are left when the wooden supports deteriorate with the passage of time. Features of this type are typically found in cut bank exposures (e.g., ditches, excavation walls) and are often associated with other archaeological features and objects (e.g., house floors, hearths, etc.).



Photograph 4 – Three post mold features extending into sterile gravel deposits exposed in an excavation wall profile, Fraser Valley (© Andrew Mason).

Feature – Hearth / Steaming Pit

Hearth features (Photograph 5) are typically the remains of cooking fires, and consist of concentrations of charcoal, ash, and fire-reddened soil. These features may contain small bone fragments and heat-fractured stone (Photograph 6) or small, uniform-sized pebbles that were heated and used to boil water (Photograph 7). Hearth features found in large, circular pits may represent steaming pits for processing foods (e.g., bulbs). Hearth and steaming pit features are typically found near village sites or camps and may be found in clusters.

Look for: concentrations of charcoal and fractured pebbles with signs of having been burnt in a fire.

Photograph 5 – Cross section of a hearth feature composed of charcoal and ash with fire-cracked rock, Crescent Beach (© Melody Reich).



Photograph 6 – Fire-cracked rock, Vancouver Island. Note the angular nature of the breakage pattern and evidence of exposure to fire (© Andrew Mason).



Photograph 7 – Pebbles, likely heated and used to boil water, recovered from hearth feature, Fraser Valley (© Andrew Mason).



Feature – Cache Pit

Cache pits were used to store a variety of resources for future use and are often found near settlement or resource camp locations (Photograph 8).

Look for: small circular depressions in well-drained terrain.



Photograph 8 – Cache pit depression, North Coast, BC (© Melody Reich).

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1.2 Site Type – Isolated Find

Isolated artifact finds may be encountered anywhere in the Township of Langley. These represent a wide range of artifact types that served a variety of functions. Some may have been left in place intentionally, then not returned to, and others may have been lost inadvertently or through use (e.g., a spear point that missed its target and could not be recovered). The most common objects will be made of stone and they are difficult to identify in the Township of Langley due to ground cover and land development. This challenge is compounded by the fact that they are found in isolation. This chance find procedure document includes a number of images of artifact types, several of which could be encountered as an “isolated find.”

Photographs 9 and 10 illustrate artifact types that are often recognized by the public and brought to museums.

Look for: formed objects of stone, bone, antler, or shell that do not appear natural or are composed of a raw material (e.g., stone) that is not common or native to the Township of Langley.

Photograph 9 – Leaf-shaped projectile point recovered in the Fraser Canyon (© Grant Takasaki).



Photograph 10 – Nephrite (BC jade) adze blade from Vancouver Island (© Andrew Mason).



1.3 Site Type – Forest Resource Utilization

It is widely recognized that Indigenous peoples utilized forest resources as a source of food and medicine, for lumber, and fibre. Most evidence of forest resource use does not survive in the archaeological record. One exception is culturally modified trees (CMTs) which are trees that have been altered by Indigenous people as part of their traditional use of the forest. There are two primary types of CMT: bark-stripped trees and aboriginally logged trees. Bark-stripped trees in the Fraser Valley are typically western red cedar trees that have had strips of bark removed for processing and manufacture into a wide range of objects (e.g., baskets, mats, clothing, bark boards) (Photographs 11 to 15). Aboriginally logged trees may include trees that have had planks removed, sections removed, test holes cut to check for heartwood soundness, or simply the stump that was left behind after a log was harvested (Photographs 16 to 19). Each of these CMTs have unique characteristics that attest to their First Nations origin.

Many of the cultural practices that result in CMTs continue today, and it is not uncommon to encounter CMTs in forested areas of Metro Vancouver (e.g., Stanley Park, Pacific Spirit Park, and Grouse Mountain Regional Park) and the Fraser Valley. Given the history of land use, including deforestation, CMTs protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act* are likely rare in the Township of Langley, but may exist today in pockets of remaining old growth or as stumps or processed logs lying on the forest floor.

Look for: standing trees with strips of bark removed on one or more sides, obvious tool (cut) marks, recesses chopped into trees and standing trees or logs with removed planks.



Photograph 11 – Western red cedar CMTs with rectangular bark board removal scars (© Shauna Kirby).

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Photograph 12 – Western red cedar CMT with rectangular bark board removal scar (© Shauna Kirby).



Photograph 13 – Recent taper bark-strip western red cedar CMT in Pacific Spirit Regional Park (not subject to protection under the *Heritage Conservation Act*). Note the lack of healing lobe development and the well-defined scar margins (© Andrew Mason).



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Photograph 14 – Taper bark-strip western red cedar CMT. Note the eroded base and healing lobe growth parallel to the scar face (© Shauna Kirby).



Photograph 15 – Taper bark-strip western red cedar CMT. Note the missing base and advanced healing lobe growth over the scar face (© Shauna Kirby).



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Photograph 16 – Aboriginally logged western red cedar CMT with a plank removal scar (© Shauna Kirby).



Photograph 17 – Aboriginally logged western red cedar CMT stump (© Grant Takasaki).



Photograph 18 – Western red cedar CMT with a “test hole” chopped to determine heartwood soundness, Vancouver Island (© Heather Pratt).



Photograph 19 – Detail of recent western red cedar CMT (kindling tree) in Pacific Spirit Regional Park (not subject to protection under the *Heritage Conservation Act*). Cultural modification is limited to repeated axe cuts to break off wood fragments for use as kindling (© Andrew Mason).

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1.4 Site Type – Fish Weir

Historically, Coast Salish people employed sustainable fishing practices that both protected the environment and met community food requirements.

Fish weirs are known to exist in the North Arm of the Fraser River, Burrard Inlet and likely elsewhere along the lower Fraser River and its tributaries. Weir features typically comprise a complex of stakes and posts and were originally interlaced with branches or mats in a form that captures fish on a falling tide. The Canadian government banned this practice in favour of the current boat-based commercial fishery.

Nineteenth and twentieth century industrial activities, particularly log booming and dredging on the Fraser River, have likely destroyed or obscured many of these features. The weir example illustrated in Photograph 20 was brought to the attention of the University of British Columbia Laboratory of Archaeology in 1989 and subsequently visited and photographed. Shifting sediments in the river channel have since obscured the feature and no trace is currently visible, although it will likely become exposed again in future under the right circumstances. There are likely other features of this nature currently obscured by sediments but with the potential to re-emerge under the right conditions.

Look for: linear alignment of stakes or stake fragments adjacent to riverbanks or on bars, possibly forming a “V” or “U” shape. When in use, stakes associated with weirs would be well above grade (e.g., 1 m), but have likely been broken off by river traffic or industrial uses (e.g., log booming), leaving only the lowermost portion of the stakes in place. The base of the stakes may have been sharpened to a point prior to insertion in sediments.



Photograph 20 – “V-shaped” fish weir remnants in the North Arm of the Fraser River. Point Grey can be seen in the distance (© Andrew Mason).

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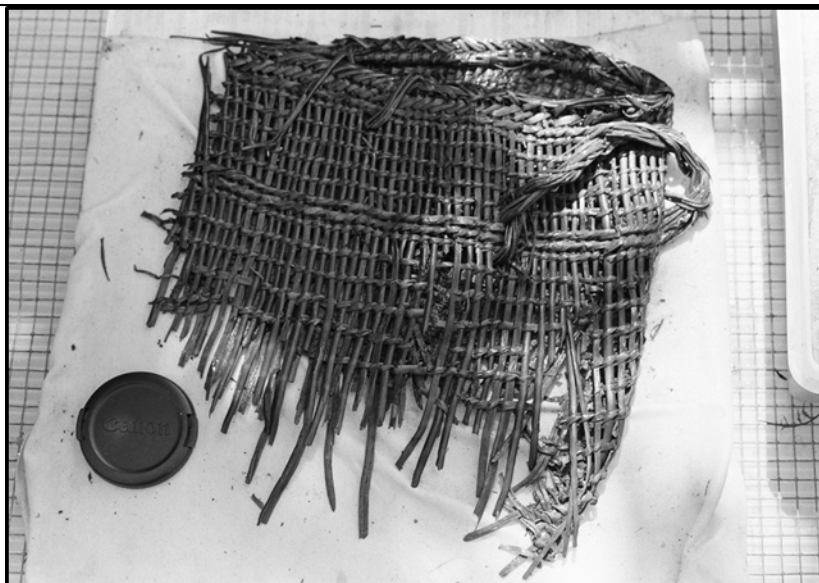
1.5 Site Type – Wet Site

Locations containing organic artifacts (i.e., wood, bark, or plant fibre objects) or food remains that are preserved due to their presence in an anaerobic (oxygen free) environment (e.g., wetlands, river silts). Intact wet site deposits have been identified in the Metro Vancouver area beneath as much as 3 meters of fill. A fragmentary basket was recovered from Nathan Creek in 1935 and is in the collection of the Langley Centennial Museum.

Look for: fragmentary baskets, rope, carved wood implements (e.g., digging sticks), and similar objects eroding from beach silts and/or clay deposits (Photographs 21 to 23).

Artifact – Basket

**Photograph 21 –
Waterlogged basket
recovered from Delta (©
Andrew Mason).**



Artifact – Cordage

**Photograph 22 –
Waterlogged cordage
(rope) fragment from the
Fraser Valley (© Andrew
Mason).**



Artifact – Stake



Photograph 23 – Waterlogged stake remnant recovered from the South Arm of the Fraser River in Delta. Note the sharpened tip to the right of the scale bar. Roughly 15 cm of the stake was found protruding from river silts (© Andrew Mason).

1.6 Site Type – Burial

Based on oral testimony and archaeological evidence, the treatment of deceased First Nations community members has changed through time. It has included in-ground burial, typically in midden sites, cairn or mound burials, tree burials, and mortuary houses. Each of these practices leaves a different archaeological signature and the remains may be found “intact” or as isolated bone elements (e.g., blow down from tree burials or other disturbed burial features). Burial sites are extremely sensitive and need to be treated with care and respect.

Look for: articulated or isolated bones or bone fragments, concentrations of natural cobbles or anomalous soil mounds of various sizes either with, or without, exposed cobbles (Photographs 24 - 25).

Photograph 24 – Burial mound features, Fraser Valley (© Andrew Mason).



Photograph 25 – Burial cairn feature, Vancouver Island. Cairn features may manifest as a seemingly random collection of cobbles and boulders or may exhibit a square form or some other internal structure (© Andrew Mason).



1.7 Site Type – Rock Art

Rock art sites consist of images either drawn on a surface with a black or red pigment (pictograph) or pecked into a surface (petroglyph) (Photographs 26 and 27). There are no previously recorded rock art sites in the Township of Langley. Petroglyphs are known to exist in the Fraser Valley in low numbers. Pictographs are found along Pitt Lake.

Photograph 26 – Red ochre pictograph image, Sunshine Coast (© Andrew Mason).



Photograph 27 – Intertidal boulder with petroglyph image, Stanley Park (© Andrew Mason).



1.8 Site Type – Historical

Most historical sites are not automatically protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act*. However, some artifacts and features, including sites that pre-date AD 1846 and shipwrecks or plane wrecks that are greater than two years in age, are automatically protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act* (Photographs 28 to 30). Within the Township of Langley, Fort Langley I (Derby Reach Regional Park), Fort Langley II (Fort Langley National Historic Site) and associated Hudson's Bay Company agricultural lands, which pre-date 1846, are included in this category. Indigenous sites containing trade goods are also considered historical sites. Protected wrecks are typically found along waterways and have been found in historically filled shoreline areas.

Look for: trade goods (e.g., glass seed beads), historical artifacts (e.g., bottles, ceramic sherds, metal objects, etc.), ship or aircraft remains, including isolated artifacts or structural elements. Wreck sites are mostly found in densely forested areas (aircraft) or riverine environments (shipwrecks), either on the edge of the shore or underwater.



Photograph 28 – Eroding face of Fort Langley I (1827 to 1839). Plastic eroding from near the sod layer marks the edge of a backfilled palisade trench feature that was excavated by archaeologists previously (© Andrew Mason).

Photograph 29 – Stern of early 20th century vessel found partially overgrown in a protected intertidal area in the Fraser River estuary (© Charles Moore).



Photograph 30 – WWII-era vessel abandoned in Deas Slough circa 1960 (© Charles Moore).



2. ARTIFACTS

The sites described in the preceding sections may include a wide range of artifact types composed of a variety of raw materials. To assist Township of Langley personnel with the identification of artifacts that may be encountered during projects, the following sections provide additional examples. While this list is not exhaustive, it provides an overview of the types of objects that could be expected to be encountered, the various types of raw materials, and manufacturing processes.

2.1 Artifacts – Chipped Stone

The most common artifacts found in the Township of Langley will be manufactured from stone and formed by chipping – the purposeful removal of flakes to form a desired object (e.g., projectile point) (Photographs 31 to 33). This manufacturing process results in the finished project (the “tool”) and a large amount of waste rock (flakes or debris). A large proportion (more than 95%) of stone tool sites are composed of these waste flakes.

Look for: obviously formed chipped stone objects or stone flakes fashioned from fine-grained stone. Chipped stone tools and waste flakes will often exhibit a systematic or non-natural appearing flaking pattern on one or more surface. Flake edges may be extremely sharp.

Artifact – Flakes



Photograph 31 – Unmodified “waste” flakes (© Golder).

Artifact – Projectile Points

**Photograph 32 –
Projectile points
and projectile
point fragments
(© Golder).**



**Photograph 33 –
Scraping tool (©
Golder).**



2.2 Artifacts – Ground Stone

Some stone artifacts were manufactured by grinding rather than chipping (Photographs 34 to 36). These objects are typically made from slate or a related material. Given the greater fragility of the raw material, ground stone artifacts are often fragmentary.



Photograph 34 – Ground slate knife fragment (© Golder).



Photograph 35 – Ground slate projectile points and projectile point fragments (© Golder).

Photograph 36 – Sandstone abrader fragment (i.e., whetstone) (© Andrew Mason).



2.3 Artifacts – Pecked Stone

Pecked stone artifacts are generally manufactured from a highly durable raw material and in some cases reflect a significant investment in labour to manufacture them (Photographs 37 to 41). Other examples, such as the hammerstone (Photograph 37) below, are expedient tools that would have been discarded after use.

Look for: obvious modification/shaping through the application of a harder implement (e.g., hammerstone), pitting or pecking damage as illustrated in the hammerstone shown below (Photograph 37).

Artifact – Hammerstone

Photograph 37 – Hammerstone with pitting/pecking damage at both ends (© Andrew Mason).



Artifact – Hand Maul

Hand mauls, or stone hammers, are found in Fraser Valley archaeological sites dating from the past 5,500 years and likely represent a coveted tool given the great many hours that would have been required to manufacture each piece. The form of hand mauls tends to vary through time and can range from a basic flat top to more elaborate phallic forms (Photograph 38). It is not uncommon to recover fragmentary hand mauls from sites.

Photograph 38 – Phallic form hand maul
(© Golder).

**Artifact – Net Weight**

Cobbles with their midsection pecked away to facilitate the attachment of a line were used as net weights (Photograph 39).

Photograph 39 – Pecked stone net weights
(© Golder).



Artifact – Bowl

Pecked stone bowls are occasionally found in archaeological sites or as isolated finds. Similar to hand mauls, they represent a significant investment in labour to create and would likely have been handed down from person to person and generation to generation. Some examples are plain (Photograph 40), whereas others may be highly complex with figures pecked in relief.



Photograph 40 – Pecked stone bowl (© Golder).

2.4 Artifacts – Bone and Antler

First Nations in the Township of Langley area made extensive use of bone and antler for the manufacture of both expedient and curated objects (Photographs 41 to 46).

Look for: bone and antler artifacts exhibiting obvious modification (e.g., cutting, shaping, and incision).

Photograph 41 – Bone bipoints (© Golder).



Photograph 42 – Bone awls (© Golder).



Photograph 43 – Antler tine wedges (© Golder).

Photograph 44 – Barbed harpoon (© Golder).



**Photograph 45 –
Toggling harpoon
valves (© Golder).**



**Photograph 46 –
Incised bone
decorative piece,
likely
representing a
seal (© Golder).**



2.5 Artifacts – Miscellaneous

Ochre, also known as hematite, is a naturally occurring pigment, which has significant spiritual importance for First Nations. Similar to human remains, the presence of ochre (Photograph 47) or ochre-covered artifacts (Photograph 48) is extremely sensitive, needs to be treated with extra care and respect, and may require special handling by cultural specialists.

Look for: nodules of reddish orange-brown pigment and objects that appear to have been painted (matte-finish).

Photograph 47 – Ochre nodules recovered from First Nations village site in the Fraser Valley (© Andrew Mason).

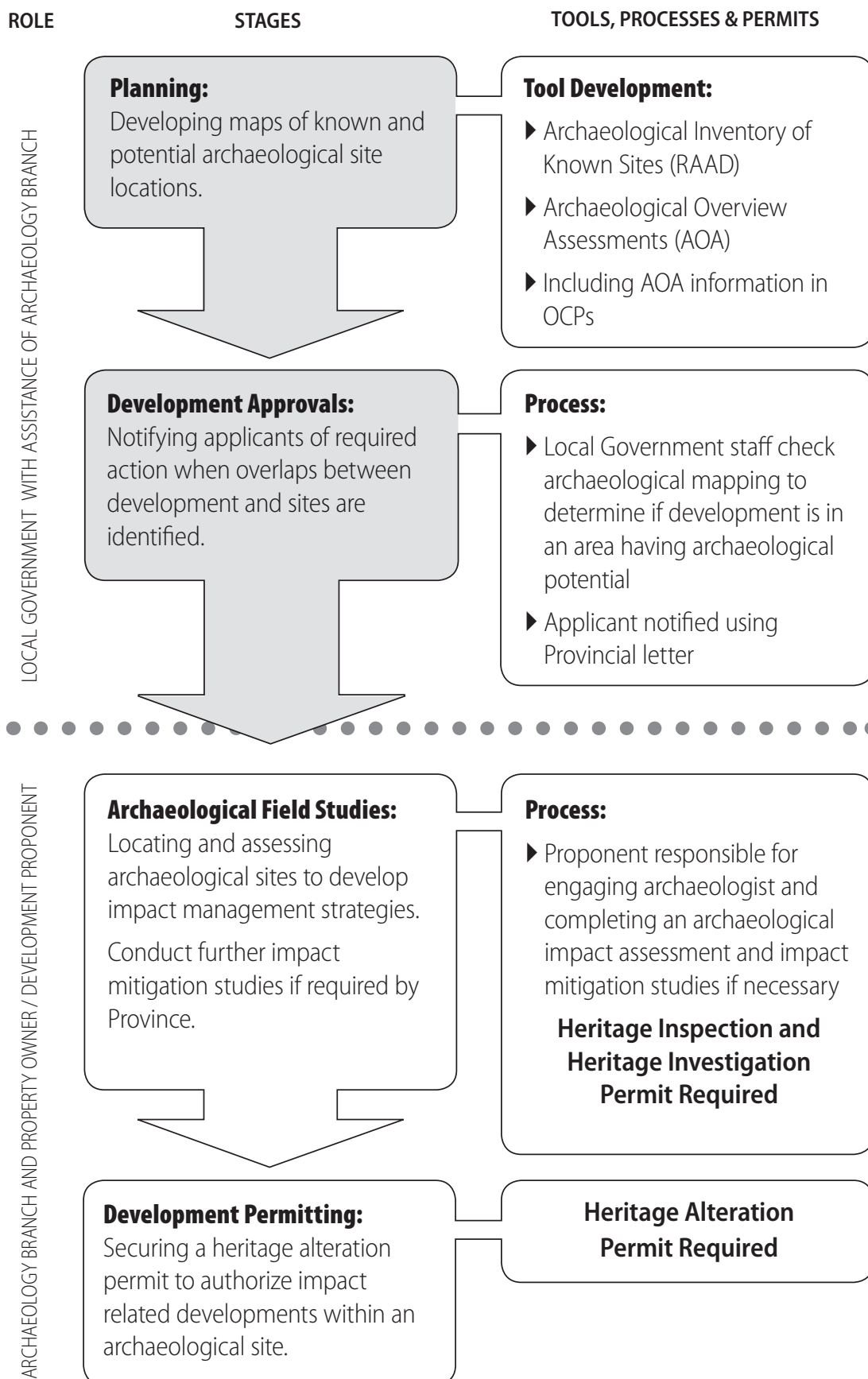


Photograph 48 – Natural pebbles coated in pigment, including ochre, recovered from First Nations village site in the Fraser Valley (© Andrew Mason).



ATTACHMENT B

Archaeological Resource Management Processes for Local Government



(Source: British Columbia Archaeological Resource Management Handbook for Local Governments)

ATTACHMENT C

Applicable Township of Langley Policies

Sustainability Charter (2008)

Under the pillar of Social/Cultural sustainability:

Goal – Celebrate our heritage by:

- Identifying, protecting and managing heritage resources;
- Promoting awareness of heritage values, and
- Partnering with the City of Langley, Kwantlen First Nation and heritage societies to further heritage interests.

Official Community Plan (2016)

Several sections of the Official Community Plan provide goals, objectives, policies and guidelines for archaeological resource protection:

Section 1.9 – Goals

Goal 9: Protect and manage heritage resources

Section 3.5 – Arts, Culture and Heritage Objectives*Objectives*

Support the conservation of heritage and archaeological assets

Policies

3.5.18 – Undertake a mapping and management plan of Langley's archaeological potential to support the provincial government's role in managing archaeological resources.

3.5.20 – Foster partnerships with other local governments, First Nations, community organizations, and owners of heritage properties to promote and advance common goals for Langley's heritage.

Schedule D – Development Permit Areas: Streamside Protection and Enhancement*Policies*

Since encroachment on watercourses by urban development can cause rapid deterioration of watercourse ecosystems, Development Permit Area designations are implemented to ensure necessary precautions are undertaken so that fisheries, wildlife, trees, water resources, soils, recreation and archaeological values, property and human safety within these areas are adequately protected and enhanced, and development impacts are efficiently and properly mitigated.

Development Permit Area Guidelines*Guidelines*

4.15.5 – Where required by the Township, a report prepared and certified by qualified professionals may need to be submitted to the acceptance of the Township and may include demonstration that fisheries, wildlife, vegetation, soils, slope stability, erosion control, trails, water resources, archaeologically significant sites, property and human safety within these

areas are adequately protected and enhanced and development impacts are efficiently and properly mitigated.

4.20.3 – Submission of supporting documentation, technical studies and recommendations with respect to impacts of the proposed development on the designated Streamside Protection and Enhancement Development Permit Area as follows:

- h. An archaeological review by a professional archaeologist having relevant experience in the field.

4.20.5 – Council may, as a condition of issuing a Development Permit, require a development to provide fish and wildlife habitat improvements; slope stability and erosion control improvements; flood protection improvements; vegetation retention, protection, enhancement and replacement improvements; improvements to municipal trails and connections; preservation and protection of archaeological sites; as well as modifications to the proposed development plans.

Heritage Strategy (2012)

Associated goals and actions in the Heritage Strategy's implementation plan relate to the protection of archaeological resources in the Township:

Goal 7: Update Heritage Policies in an Integrated Planning Framework

Action 7.7 – Ensure respect for archaeological resources in order to identify potentially sensitive areas that require ongoing management; provide clarity in the review process that will assist owners and developers in understanding their responsibilities surrounding provincially protected archaeological sites when conducting land-altering activities; and establish a clear review policy that protects archaeological sites and avoids unauthorized damage to protected sites.

7.7.1 – Undertake 'archaeological potential' mapping and a management plan for areas of high potential

7.7.2 – Establish municipal review and referral procedures that will identify the process for addressing archaeological issues related to proposed development

7.7.3 – Include archaeological site processes related to the approval process for development applications in the OCP