

Appendix 13.4-F

Chance Find Procedure for Heritage Resources

Chance Find Procedure for Heritage Resources - Tenas Project

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This CFP is subject to change

Last update: January 17, 2019

A Chance Find Procedure (CFP) is implemented when archaeological resources are considered to have a high probability of occurring in a proposed development zone. The primary purpose of a CFP is to raise awareness of all personnel working on site about the potential for discovery of cultural heritage resources and to establish a protocol for the protection of these resources. A CFP is intended to act as emergency management measures should archaeological resources be unexpectedly uncovered during the course of development

This CFP will be preceded by a Cultural Awareness workshop for all researchers, contractors, etc. as part of the induction process and has been developed in consultation with the Wet'suwet'en Territorial Stewardship Initiative and the Office of the Wet'suwet'en.

I. Contact Information

Mine Manager	Ron Parent	902-579-1290
Chief Operating Officer	Dan Farmer	604-220-5703
Archaeologist	Crossroads Cultural Resource Management	250-877-7858 250-877-9858 (cell)
Smithers RCMP		250-847-3233

II. Glossary of Terms

AD 1846	Until Wet'suwet'en traditional knowledge is included in relevant archaeological management processes, the OW is of the opinion that the management of their cultural heritage should be done on a contextual basis. Therefore, they do not recognize 1846, or any date for that matter, as a critical date for protection.
CHR	Cultural Heritage Resource (as per Wet'suwet'en Territorial Stewardship Initiative)
CFP	Chance Find Procedure

CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
HCA	Heritage Conservation Act - The purpose of this Act is to encourage and facilitate the protection and conservation of heritage property in British Columbia
WTSI	Wet'suwet'en Territorial Stewardship Initiative – The authoritative source for Wet'suwet'en archaeological and cultural information.

III. First Nations Context

The project area resides within the traditional territory of the Wet'suwet'en. The Office of the Wet'suwet'en (OW) utilizes the Wet'suwet'en Territorial Stewardship Initiative (WTSI), which is a comprehensive tool that manages Wet'suwet'en cultural and natural resources within their traditional territory. Specifically, it allows the Wet'suwet'en to actively participate in the archaeological and cultural heritage investigation and interpretation that occurs upon their traditional lands. One component of the WTSI is an extensive cultural heritage database that consists of current government and industry information, in addition to unique cultural and oral Wet'suwet'en information. It is the authoritative source for Wet'suwet'en archaeological and cultural information. Therefore, in order to make informed management decisions, this source must be considered.

Based on information from the Wet'suwet'en Cultural Heritage Database, the OW have the following management recommendations:

- Consider avoidance of all identified archaeological sites and cultural heritage resources through proposed road realignment, establishment of wildlife tree patches, or machine free zones
- If site avoidance is not possible, consult with Crossroads Cultural Resource Management and the Natural Resources Department of the OW to discuss further management of these sites

IV. Statement on Traditional Land Use and Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites are traditional use sites (and therefore the pursuit of archaeological evidence is the pursuit of traditional use); but a traditional use site is not necessarily an archaeological site. For First Nations, there is no difference in "importance" between an archaeological site and a traditional use site or area (Budhwa 2006, Rabnett 2000:5-7; Nicholas 2006). For example, sacred grizzly habitat is as important to First Nations as a village site.

V. Rationale for Cultural Resource Chance Find Procedure

The OW considers all cultural heritage resources (CHR) highly significant, regardless of their protection status under the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA). As a result, First Nations cultural heritage requires sensitive and thoughtful management. The Wet'suwet'en believe that 'everything is connected to the land', a concept referred to as 'yinta'.

CHRs are not necessarily archaeology sites, but still hold great importance to the Wet'suwet'en. CHRs are recognized as traditional use sites and areas where people performed all manner of activity. Traditional use sites may have been used for hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, spiritual ceremonies, feasting, teaching, or as a storied place. There may be no physical remains at the site. The importance of obtaining and applying traditional use and oral information cannot be over-emphasized within the environmental assessment process as it provides insight on First Nations worldviews and culturally important areas.

V.I Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Any potential impacts to the following CHRs, as identified by the OW, will need to be documented and communicated to Crossroads CRM and the OW. Water, fish, wildlife and heritage have all been identified as the highest valued CHRs to the Wet'suwet'en.

VI. Rationale for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources consist of the physical remains of past human activity and the scientific study of these remains is essential to understanding prehistoric and historic cultural development in British Columbia. These resources may be of regional, provincial, national or international significance. Archaeological sites are vulnerable to disturbances and the number of visitors and areas of access should be limited in order to prevent sites from deterioration due to overuse and physical proximity. The HCA automatically protects all archaeological sites whether on Provincial Crown or private land, that predate AD 1846. Burial sites and rock art sites are protected regardless of age.

Section 14 inspection permits for incidental finds states that no land alteration may occur without an archaeologist on site as monitor, and the archaeologist on site will have the authority to stop excavation as deemed necessary so that archaeological resources can be handled under the terms of the permit.

This protocol has been established to increase awareness of this important resource and to assist in planning future developments.

VI.I Current Archaeological Site Information

There are several identified archaeological sites contained within the project boundaries. These site types include:

- Cultural depressions
- Culturally Modified Trees (CMT)
- Lithic deposit (obsidian tool cache)
- Historic structures and debris

These types of archaeological sites may be visible to non-archaeologists during project construction and operations. Additionally, you may encounter:

- Rock art
- Tree art
- Other surface features
- Surface artifacts (stone, bone, antler, wood, shell)
- Buried cultural remains that may be sighted in exposed deposits

See *Appendix II* for archaeological site maps.

VII. Field Directions

If you believe that you may have encountered archaeological materials, stop work in the area and follow the procedure below:

1. Stop all work in the area to avoid damaging the site.
2. Briefly note the type of material you think you've encountered, and their location, including (if applicable) the depth below surface of the find.
3. Cordon off a no-work zone no less than 30 m in diameter, with flagging tape.
4. Photograph the material, preferably with a scale, and record the location with GPS.
5. Do not disturb any archaeological remains
6. Report your discovery to your supervisor or to the on-site operator who will provide further instructions
7. If you are unable to contact the project representative, contact Crossroads Cultural Resource Management (Crossroads CRM).

If you discover what you suspect may be a possible human remains, stop work and follow the procedure below:

1. Stop all work in the area to avoid damaging the site.
2. Do not disturb any possible human remains that you may encounter.
3. Report your discovery to your supervisor or if they are unavailable, the Mine Manager, Dan Farmer, who will provide further instructions.
4. If you are unable to contact the Mine Manager or a representative, and the suspected human remains appear to be current, contact the RCMP at (250) 847-3233
5. If you are unable to contact the Mine Manager or a representative, please contact Crossroads CRM.

VIII. Chance Find Procedure and Next Steps for Project Supervisors, On-site Operators and Project Archaeologist

If cultural and/or archaeological materials (including human remains) are encountered, stop work in the area and follow the procedure below:

On site supervisor will:

1. Cease all construction activity in the vicinity of the remains
2. Flag off a no-work zone, no less than 30 m surrounding the archaeological remains
3. Contact Crossroads CRM

Crossroads CRM will:

1. Contact Archaeology Branch (if necessary)
2. Determine the appropriate course of action by assessing potential significance and identify mitigative options in collaboration with the client, Wet'suwet'en decision makers, and Archaeology Branch.
3. (In the case of human remains) contact and work closely with the RCMP to determine if the remains are archaeological.

IX. References

Budhwa, Rick

2006 *Wet'suwet'en Resource Use: An Ethnohistorical Overview of Past and Present*.

Rabnett, K.

2000 *The Past Into the Present: Cultural Heritage Resources Review of the Bulkley Timber Supply Area*.

Nicholas, George P.

2006 *Decolonizing the Archaeological Landscape: The Practice and Politics of Archaeology in British Columbia*. In *American Indian Quarterly*, Fall 2006, Vol. 30:3. 350-380.

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1996 *Heritage Conservation Act*. Chapter 187 (updated November 2017).

Office of the Wet'suwet'en

N.D. *Wet'suwet'en Territorial Stewardship Initiative*

Office of the Wet'suwet'en

2017 *Direct Consultation*

X. Appendix I: Field Card

If you believe that you may have encountered cultural materials, stop work in the area and follow the procedure below:

1. Stop all work in the area to avoid damaging the site.
2. Briefly note the type of material you think you've encountered, and their location, including (if applicable) the depth below surface of the find.
3. Identify a no-work zone no less than 30 m in diameter, with flagging tape.
4. Photograph the material, preferably with a scale, and record the location with GPS.
5. Do not disturb any archaeological remains
6. Report your discovery to your supervisor or to the on-site operator who will provide further instructions
7. If you are unable to contact the project representative, contact Crossroads CRM at: 250-877-7858 (office) or 250-877-9858 (cell)

If you discover what you suspect may be a possible human remains, stop work and follow the procedure below:

1. Stop all work in the area to avoid damaging the site.
2. Do not disturb any possible human remains that you may encounter.
3. Report your discovery to your supervisor or if they are unavailable, the Mine Manager, Dan Farmer, who will provide further instructions.
4. If you are unable to contact the Mine Manager or a representative, and the suspected human remains appear to be current, contact the RCMP at (250) 847-3233
5. If you are unable to contact the Mine Manager or a representative, please contact Crossroads CRM at: 250-877-7858 (office) or 250-877-9858 (cell)

XI. Appendix II: Archaeological Site Maps and Drill test locations



