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SFU Implements a CRM Focus

BC Arch Forum 2007 ~ Research in Chehalis

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY



THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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Cover

Students in the SFU-Secwepemc Education Institute's Field School in Indigenous Archaeology. Photo by George Nicholas.



THE ASBC PAGES

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

First Nations and the ASBC: Another Constitutional Question

A 2004 *American Antiquity* article praised British Columbia for its collaborative archaeological process in working with Native people in North America. Indeed, compared to other jurisdictions in North America, the practice of archaeology in BC does involve substantially greater consultation, participation and decision-making with First Nations peoples. Yet, such interaction should not be assumed to mean there aren't differences — take Craig Bay. Or, it shouldn't indicate that there isn't still a great deal of improvement needed to meaningfully reconcile with First Nations over the protection, management and interpretation of their archaeological heritage. For instance, despite more than a decade of administering our current *Heritage Conservation Act*, British Columbia has yet to implement a single *Section 4* "Agreements with First Nations".

In reaction to Bear Mountain conflict in Victoria, the First Nation Leadership Council and British Columbia has recently struck a working group to explore First Nations' interests and recommend options to improve provincial heritage conservation. Only time will tell where this political process and any recommendations end up; however, the need to reconcile First Nations interests in government heritage legislation, policy and its administration and best practices is clear.

What is the role of the Archaeological Society of BC in reconciliation process? In general, the ASBC organization and our membership have always been strong supporters of active involvement of First Nations in archaeology over the last 40 years, as practically expressed in our *Midden* publication, public lecture series, fieldwork projects and political lobbying. Yet, less than a handful of our membership are First Nations persons today. And few First Nation governments subscribe to *The Midden*. How can the ASBC be more explicit in our welcome for First Nations to join?

In recently reviewing the ASBC Constitution, I was struck by our two stated purposes:

- (a) To protect the archaeological and historical heritage of British Columbia and to this end to assist the various levels of government in implementing applicable heritage legislation;

- (b) To further public understanding of a scientific approach to archaeology.

Since written in the 1970's, archaeological practice in BC has gone well beyond simply advocating a scientific perspective, but actively involves engaging different social and cultural perspectives within our society, especially First Nations. As defined in legislation, heritage is about "values," whether they may be scientific, cultural, historical, educational or even aesthetic. Do we still think that archaeological sites in BC are worth only for what information archaeologists can extract about the past? Or have we expanded our scientific worldview to respect and appreciate these ancient heritage places for their inherent social values and meaning to people today — most significantly, as the ancestral cemeteries, villages and belongings of First Nations people?

While the founding purposes of the ASBC remains clear — to advocate a scientific approach and promote public awareness — I believe that it is also important for our organization to adapt and change to address current practices and concerns.

The reality is the substance of the ASBC and archaeology in BC is primarily concerned with First Nations' archaeological heritage. For this reason, I recommend that the ASBC consider drafting the following new purpose into our Constitution in 2008:

- (c) To respect and promote understanding of First Nations interests in archaeology.

While this proposed clause may not be "necessary," I argue such small steps may be important for the future success of the ASBC, particularly to welcome more First Nation involvement. And as far as Constitutional and Bylaw amendments go, it is a meaningful and socially-significant public statement for the ASBC to make.

Eric McLay
ASBC President

The 2007 BC Archaeological Forum

Marina La Salle and Michael A. Klassen

The sixteenth annual B.C. Archaeological Forum was co-hosted on October 26th and 27th, 2007 by Tsleil-Waututh Nation in North Vancouver and the Simon Fraser University Department of Archaeology in Burnaby. Despite the short notice, this year's Forum was well attended, particularly by students, who made up almost one-third of the attendees. About 60 people attended the Friday evening presentation and dinner, while more than 110 attended the open paper session on Saturday. This year's Forum was also structured a bit differently than those of the past. Instead of a panel discussion on a particular issue — a regular component of past Forums — Tsleil-Waututh Nation provided a detailed overview of their comprehensive land and resource stewardship program, followed by a full day of diverse research and activity reports, instead of sessions on specific topics. Nonetheless, a number of themes emerged from the overall event that say much about the direction that archaeology is taking in the province.

Tsleil-Waututh Nation and Land Stewardship

On Friday evening, Chief Leah George-Wilson of the Tsleil-Waututh Nation opened the proceedings with a welcome followed by a fabulous dinner at the Tsleil-Waututh Community Centre. For Chief George-Wilson, the Forum was "an opportunity to build partnerships, and friendships, with archaeologists who share the same conservation concerns as the Tsleil-Waututh." To these ends, on Friday evening, Evan Stewart of the Tsleil-Waututh Treaty, Lands and Resources Department took us through the natural and cultural resource stewardship strategies of the Nation, which he described as being founded on a relationship of "inter-



Saturday morning at SFU. Participants enjoying the coffee, SFU Press and ASBC offerings (Photo by Wayne Point).

connectedness between the health of the Tsleil-Waututh people and the health of the environment". Stewart's talk was supported by a poster display of the amazing work the Tsleil-Waututh Nation has done towards "putting the Tsleil-Waututh face back on the Tsleil-Waututh Territory".

Stewart's talk set the stage for the major themes coming out of this year's Forum, including the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and spatial technology for cultural and environmental land use planning, the urgency felt to address the critical issue of conservation, and what Evan called "good bad things," referring to the favourable results that come from unfortunate situations. In a province where archaeology is primarily undertaken prior to site impacts, mitigation or destruction, the phrase seems poignant for B.C.'s cultural resource management industry.

"Good Bad Things"

The session on Saturday included twenty-four papers on a wide range of topics, presented by representatives of institutions, government agencies, consulting companies, and First Nations. The Saturday session also provided the perfect opportunity to check out SFU's spiffy new lab facilities on the Burnaby campus. As per tradition, updates on recent activities in post-secondary archaeology programs were presented for SFU (Dave Burley, Eldon Yellowhorn, Dongya Yang, John Welch), UBC (Sue Rowley), and UVic (Quentin Mackie), as well as updates for the ASBC (Eric McLay and Natasha Lyons), BCAPA (Brenda Gould), UASBC (Al Morgan), Parks Canada (Daryl Fedje) and the Archaeology Branch (Doug Glaum). However, many of the papers in

the Saturday session gave detailed and fascinating descriptions of specific projects, and many of these also highlighted the theme of "good bad things".

Evan Stewart and Margaret Rogers spoke more to this issue on Saturday, looking specifically at the Kinder Morgan Inc. oil "release" that occurred on July 24, 2007, which quickly and significantly impacted the environment and archaeology surrounding Burrard Inlet. Remarkably, it took seventeen days from the day of the spill to when a site alteration permit was issued by the Archaeology Branch. During the salvage operation, three known sites were updated, and eight new sites and two shipwrecks were also identified (watch the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia's webpage for details: <http://www.uasbc.com/>).

Arnoud Stryd and Richard Brolly of Arcas Consulting Archeologists reported that no less than 45% of all their projects over the last year were related to the incredible pace of resource extraction in the northeastern quadrant of BC, including oil, gas, mining and forestry developments. But one result of a "good bad thing" was the work by Arcas in Finlay Reach, where reservoir drawdown exposed a huge number of new, albeit heavily impacted, sites. For Daryl Fedje of Parks Canada, natural disasters, such as the heavy storm damage from last winter, were also "good bad things," as the tree falls from the storms fortuitously exposed previously unidentified caves in Gwaii Haanas holding flaked lithic tools and copious amounts of faunal material, dating between 10,600 and 10,000 BP. As always, the Parks Canada projects in Gwaii Haanas continue to produce astonishing results.

Doug Hudson from the University College of the Fraser Valley described his work, done in advance of development for Independent Power Projects, as both opening up higher elevation areas for survey and simultaneously threatening to forever close this window once the IPPs are in place. John Somogyi-Csizmazia of Madrone Environmental Services reported how a condo development in Nanaimo "helped" identify an enormous cemetery of great importance to the Snuneymuxw Nation. The Nation is currently negotiating the protection of this area, but not before bearing witness to an excavation that Somogyi-Csizmazia described as "painful."

Tanja Hoffman of the Katzie Development Corporation reported on some of the most fascinating and unique salvage archaeology in the province this year. Katzie is in the middle of what is the largest excavation project currently underway in Canada, taking place in advance of the Golden Ears Bridge and highway expansion project. One expansive wet and dry site, about 420 m long, has yielded evidence of possible wapato 'farms' with digging sticks broken in situ, and ground stone beads in the tens of thousands, all dating to between 3510 and 3470 \pm 40 BP. Most of this remarkable site is slated for destruction by the highway project, and letters of support are currently being gathered to support additional excavation, as so far only 5.5% of the area has been sampled.

Even the field schools felt the impact of CRM-style archaeology. Chris Springer's Masters research associated with the SFU field school focused on salvaging data from a structure that will be sacrificed for a dyke in the Harrison River area. Likewise, UBC's field school students were busy screening disturbed midden and trying to stay ahead of the backhoe, looking for archaeological site boundaries before preload covered them forever. What does it say about the nature of our discipline in this province, when the first experience had by students new to archaeology involves a backhoe?

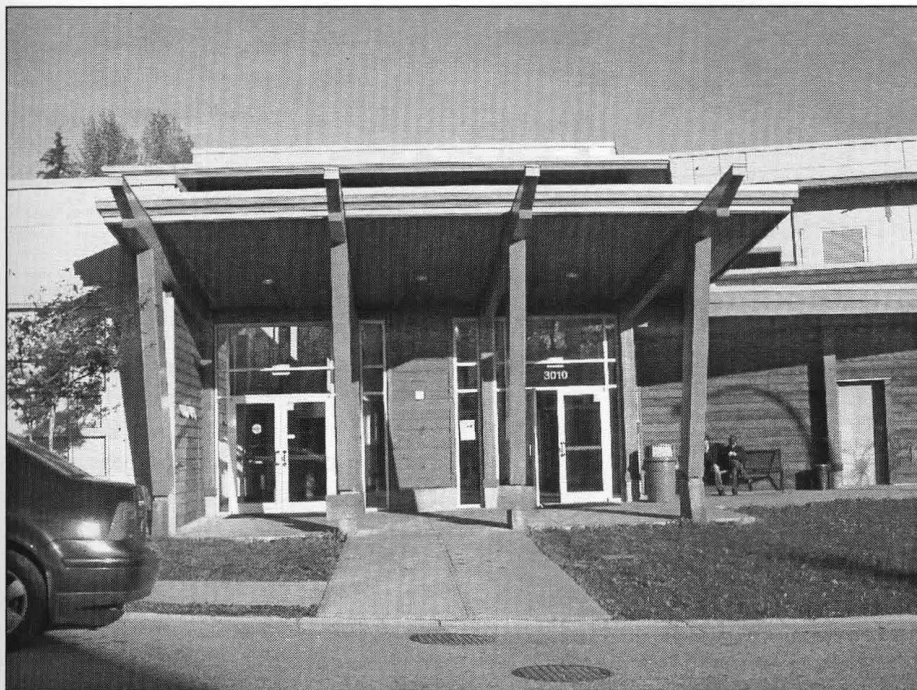
"Good Good Things"

Yet there are "good good things" on the horizon, too, particularly in terms of relationship building between archaeologists working with descent communities in the field, a mandate that the Forum speaks directly to. Vera Asp, a Ph.D. candidate at SFU and working with her own community in Tahltan territory, described her community-oriented project as very much a "process, not an event." Morgan Ritchie, a Masters student at SFU, has been engaged in this process with the Chehalis First Nation for a few years now, looking at the long history of interconnected communities along the Harrison watershed. Eldon Yellowhorn's work through SFU's Archaeology and First Nations Studies Departments is also a testament to these efforts towards collaboration with descent communities.

These on-the-ground advances in building partnerships with descent communities are also mirrored in some truly innovative attempts by institutions to develop capacity for community-based research. The CRM Certificate being developed at SFU, discussed by John Welch, will make archaeological training more accessible to First Nations, while the M.A. program will be attractive to both students of archaeology and their future employers (see Welch et al., this issue). Sue Rowley of UBC talked about the Reciprocal Research Network, designed to enable geographically dispersed users and institutions — including originating communities — to carry out heritage research projects. We were also treated to an impressive demonstration of just how all the artifacts at UBC's Laboratory of Archaeology are being digitized ("100,261 and counting"), in order to facilitate this research access.

The BC Archaeology Branch is also making considerable headway towards making data available, developing a three-year plan to ensure accurate and accessible data, and providing tools for public awareness. The Branch currently has 32,500 known archaeological sites in their database, a staggering figure that goes up by 1200 per year — and yet there is no backlog of information to be entered. The Branch is also in the process of reconciling digital GIS data to reflect exact site location, and have successfully done this for 25,000 sites on top of their normal workload. The incredible Branch staff certainly has set high standards of productivity, and we are all thankful for their hard work.

Yet there is more to be done, and certainly we look to our professional organizations for support and direction. The British Columbia Association of Professional Archaeologists and the Archaeological Society of British Columbia are both looking for support in terms of new members. Brenda Gould of the BCAPA reported that the organization is continuing to work on developing professional standards and increasing their profile, while ASBC President Eric McLay and Vice-President Natasha Lyons are petitioning the provincial government for better heritage funding. After disbanding the BC Heritage Trust, the province replaced it with the Heritage Legacy Fund, which



Tsleil Waututh Community Centre on Friday evening where Chief Leah George-Wilson welcomed participants to the 2007 BC Archaeology Forum (Photo by Wayne Point).

is privately handled and denies funding to archaeology. The ASBC is also hoping to get a public dig going in Stanley Park for 2008 as part of the conservation and clean-up efforts after the windstorms last winter, and to promote public awareness of the First Nations heritage of the province.

Another "good good thing" is seen in the incredible opportunities being opened up for data recording and analysis by GIS and digital mapping technology. Suzanne Villeneuve also discussed the potential for using digital technology for spatial analysis, employing geophysical techniques including ground penetrating radar (GPR) to identify finely separated strata at Keatley Creek, and also looking to use ancient DNA methods on fish to explore the 'social inequality' hypothesis (luckily Dongya Yang at SFU described some brand new facilities that'll do just the trick...).

Morley Eldridge of Millennia Research described a project that started and ended with digital data. Using a Total Station to complete initial site survey allowed the spatial data of the artifacts to be immediately digitized, skipping several laborious steps on the way to spatial analysis and 3-D digital models overlaid on land features (thanks for that, Google!). Eldridge also discussed the application of

high resolution LiDAR remote sensing for correcting known site locations. Adrian Sanders at UVic further demonstrated the utility of LiDAR to model the landscape in aid of identifying areas of potential human habitation. However, crucially, Adrian reminds us that there is no substitute for the experiential aspect of being on the ground — or, in the case of Martina Steffen of the RBCM, under the ground, where only in person were the bear claw marks and foot prints dating between 8900 and 12,000 BP detected within the 1400+ meters of cave passages on Vancouver Island.

Indeed, the lesson of combining digital tools with ground-truthing is one that has not been lost on Wendy Hawks, who outlined the recent efforts of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band towards creating and testing a GIS predictive model. In the course of this process, the strengths of a GIS were juxtaposed with fears about the application of this technology, and rightly so. As archaeologists, we know better than most that maps rarely reflect absolute 'truth'; however, the possibility is real for developers to rely on these spatial data rather than engage in meaningful consultation, and to use these data to make decisions that should be made by or at least with archaeologists. After all, a GIS cannot predict new types of sites, it's based on the

modern landscape, and as we well know, human behaviour is not always predictable or environmentally/geographically determined. These are critical considerations when creating or using GIS for archaeology, and ones that we can easily forget when we catch sight of those beautiful ArcGIS-Google masterpieces; yet there is something to be said for what Al Morgan of the UASBC called "proven techniques [that] work very well", and there really is no replacement for the tape-and-compass survey that we all know and love . . . at times, anyway.

Whether talking about GIS and digital mapping, artifact cataloguing, caves, condos, or CRM, every one of the presentations at this year's BC Archaeological Forum demonstrated the enormous potential that is created by bringing people together. Yet, these presentations also highlighted that archaeological heritage in this province is in a state of crisis. In the face of both private development and a government looking to extract more dollars out of BC's resources, it is critical that archaeologists and First Nations come together to share in the stewardship of archaeological heritage, for it is through these partnerships that we will create a united front, strong in its ethos of conservation. In this charge, the role of the Forum is clear.

The Once and Future Forum

When the first BC Archaeology Forum was held in 1992, it was seen as an opportunity for academics, consultants, First Nations, government, and avocational archaeology groups to share information, exchange ideas, and work towards shared objectives. This year's Forum both advanced this mandate and retreated from it.

The wide range of papers highlighted the ongoing professionalization of the discipline in B.C., and showcased the exciting developments in technology that can only help to improve methods and results. The 2007 Forum also maintained the tradition of having a First Nation host or co-host, and the Tsleil-Waututh presentation clearly demonstrated how First Nation involvement in archaeology and other land and resource activities has evolved since 1992. This development was further highlighted



"Go ASBC!": A slide from Eric McLay and Natasha Lyons' presentation, updating Forum attendants on the goals of ASBC.

by the fact that a good percentage of the papers this year were about First Nation directed archaeology, or collaborative projects where descent communities played a major role in the project. First Nations are now doing the archaeology, not just managing or critiquing it, as was largely the case in the recent past. Moreover, this year's event reinforced how the Forum has shifted from the rancorous debates typical of the 1990s to an overall tone of collaboration and common goals.

At the same time, audience turnout from First Nations was low this year, perhaps because of the short notice, the location, and the separation of venues. Likewise, there was a poor showing from

the consulting community compared to that of Forums in the early years. Conflict with the field season is part of the problem, but perhaps there are lingering yet unwarranted fears that the Forum is still used to scapegoat archaeologists. This also may be part of the reason behind the low attendance of provincial representatives, although the Archaeology Branch presentation was a positive indication of provincial support for the Forum. Regardless, we hope next year to see a better turnout from the consultant, First Nation, and government sectors.

Panel discussions tackling issues or challenging practice were also notably absent from this year's Forum. Although

it was wonderful to hear about so many positive results and collaborative projects, a great many issues are still bedevilling B.C. archaeology and they are worthy of public discussion and debate. The panel discussion format is what characterized the very first B.C. Archaeology Forum and this format has been the defining feature of every Forum since. Although the discussions have sometimes been testy, the debates have always been necessary, and we are better archaeologists for it.

Despite these quibbles, the organizers and participants of the 2007 Forum should be congratulated for keeping the Forum a vital part of the B.C. archaeology landscape. The Forum exists without a central organizing body or a source of funding, and is organized each year by an ad hoc group of volunteers, making this event all the more remarkable. Looking towards 2008, the Stó:lo Research and Resource Management Centre — on behalf of the Stó:lo Nation and Sto:lo Tribal Council — has stepped forward and offered to host the next B.C. Archaeology Forum, somewhere near Chilliwack. This means the tradition will continue, and we will have another opportunity to both celebrate our accomplishments and challenge our practices. We hope to see you there next year!

Marina La Salle is trying desperately to complete her Masters at the University of British Columbia.

Michael Klassen is currently pursuing a Ph.D. at Simon Fraser University and was a co-organizer of the 2007 Forum.

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

SFU Excavates in Chehalis Territory, Summer 2007

Morgan Ritchie

This past summer, the Simon Fraser University (SFU) Field School had the opportunity to conduct archaeological investigations in Chehalis traditional territory on the Harrison River. During this time, the students were exposed to a wide range of archaeological and cultural experiences. When the sixteen students were not surveying through the dense vegetation, making total station maps, excavating house features or doing laboratory work, they were participating in community dinners, hosting outreaches, giving tours, taking tours, learning traditional crafts and transcribing ethnographic documents.

The field school participated in two distinct Master's research projects led by SFU graduate students Chris Springer and Morgan Ritchie and supervised by Dr. Dana Lepofsky. Both projects are part of the larger Fraser Valley Project focusing on the nature of identity and social interaction among ancient communities in the lower Fraser River watershed. The 2007 SFU field school on the Harrison River marks the final year of the Fraser Valley Project. Efforts were shifted to Harrison River in part because it provides a broader context in which to understand interaction in the Fraser Valley Region. Settlements along the Harrison have the added benefit of relatively low development impact compared with the Fraser Valley.

Morgan Ritchie's MA thesis is a regional survey of a four-kilometer stretch of the Harrison River between Morris Creek and Wiloughby Point just south of the Chehalis River's confluence with the Harrison. This stretch of river was



Figure 1. Excavation at the Lhawathet pithouse site last summer (Photo by Morgan Ritchie).

reported ethnographically to be the heartland of the Chehalis people as evidenced by the ubiquitous settlements and intensive use-areas along the shoreline and on mid-river islands. The proposed research was to map and excavate eight of these settlements. However, due to exceptionally high water levels and time constraints, it was necessary to change strategies. The field school ultimately spent the majority of the summer mapping and excavating the site of *Hiqelem*, the only settlement not inundated by the high river. The high water also significantly increased the local mosquito population, which was an added

"enjoyment" for everyone. *Hiqelem* is of specific interest to Morgan's research because pithouses and plankhouses are found in close association in the settlement; a major component of the Fraser Valley Project is to trace shifting social identity using data from house structures. Research objectives driving this project were twofold: firstly, to determine the internal arrangement and composition of settlements on the Harrison River and secondly, to examine the relationship of each settlement to the physical and cultural landscape.

Work at *Hiqelem* was successful,

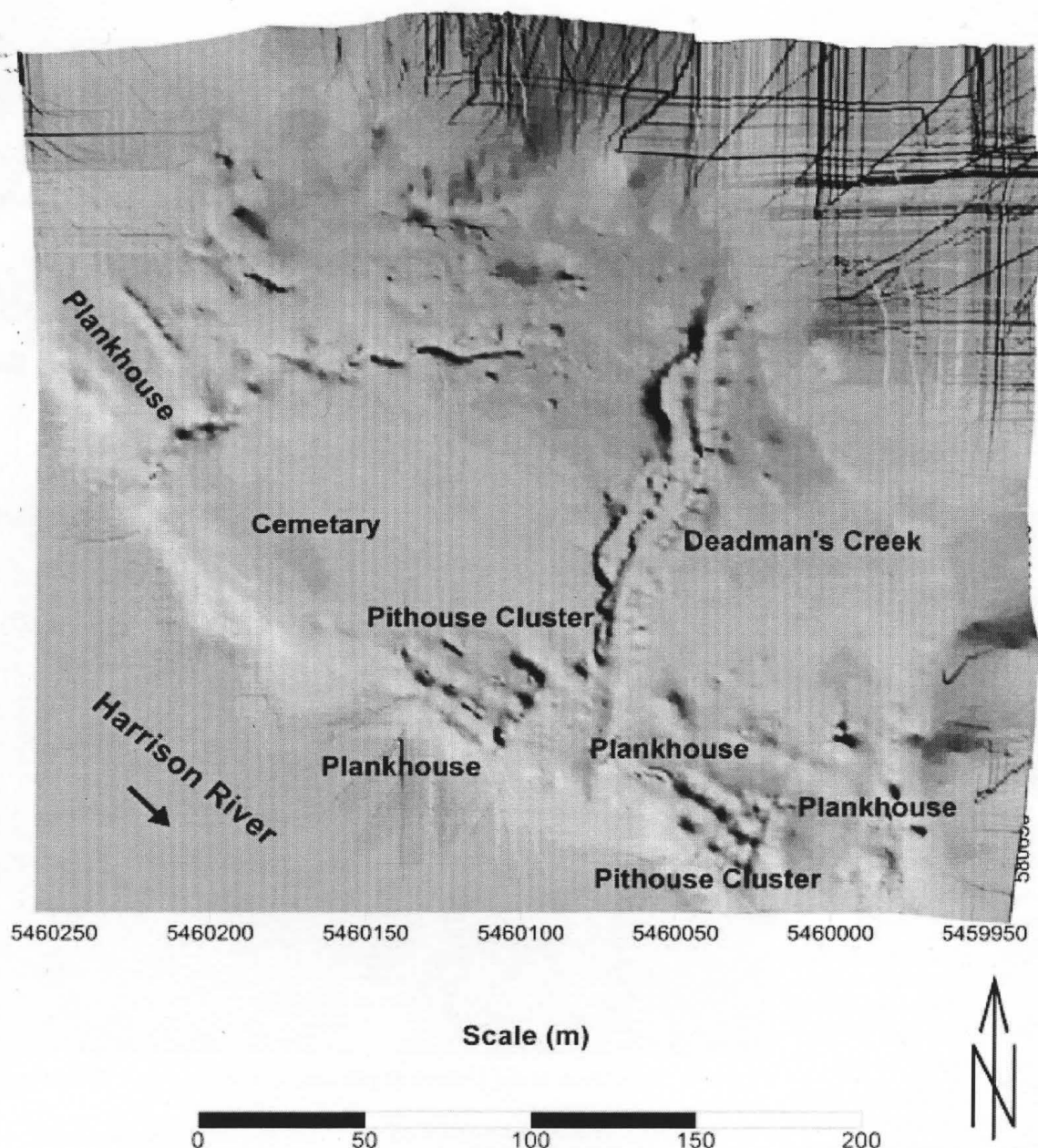


Figure 2. Map of Higelem showing the extensively utilized and modified landform where the SFU field school spent the majority of the summer.

culminating in a very detailed site map (Figure 2), and the collection of data from eight house remains — four pithouses and four plankhouses. Data collected from the house features includes flotation samples to analyze floral and faunal remains, charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating and notes regarding stratigraphy. *Higelem* was a difficult introduction to excavation because the house foundations have been elevated by fire cracked rock (FCR) over thousands of years and the deposits tended

to be homogenous. Fortunately, the goal of the project was not to evaluate structural details, but to extract samples from small test units. Deposits also tended to be very deep, but a little ingenuity and a lot of flexibility allowed students and in some especially difficult circumstances, Dana, to extract the desired samples. After a full two-week shift at Higelem, many of the students enjoyed returning to assist Chris in his excavation of a pithouse composed entirely of easy-to-trowel river sands

which were excavated in much larger, 2 x 2 meter units.

The pithouse site is located on the grounds of the Lhawathet Lalem Healing Centre on the east bank of the Chehalis River. A converted barn behind the main building at Lhawathet acted as the base camp for the field school. The beds, showers, and fully appointed kitchen were much appreciated by the students, particularly during the wetter days. The building also made some preliminary lab work possible

while in the field. This particular site was chosen in part because the Chehalis Band wanted it excavated and because previous testing of the pithouse verified the presence of cultural deposits in the feature demonstrating the site's potential for research.

The main goal guiding the excavation component of Chris' Master's research was the collection of sufficient data to facilitate an examination of how cultural identity and household organization are associated with the form and contents of a pithouse. Accordingly, the excavation strategy for the field school was to map the depression and the surrounding area (Figure 1); open a large contiguous area of the pithouse; map and document all features associated with house design such as post holes, internal bench, hearth(s) and other structural elements; collect artifacts and flotation samples from all cultural deposits; and collect radiocarbon samples.

In brief, the excavation revealed three main occupations each showing distinctive house styles with a major shift occurring during the most recent use of the site. The initial structure (ST1) was built on the ground surface with only a minor excavation of a circular shaped central basin where the hearth was situated. The house was not a typical in-ground structure; rather it was built up against a low bank which gave the house a natural rim on its east edge. Structure 2 (ST2) was built directly on top of ST1 following a similar circular plan and the same hearth position was utilized. During this period of use the semi-subterranean pattern of building began to take shape. We have inferred from the stratigraphy that when the spot was being prepared by the ST2 builders, sand was piled around the edges which created a rim that, combined with the natural rim along the east edge, encircled the entire house. Post holes and charred planks uncovered during excavation show that there were multiple fires and rebuilding or maintenance events associated with both structures. After ST2 was finally abandoned, a large flood deposited approximately 30 cm of fine laminated sands and silts. Structure 3 (ST3), the most recent phase of occupation, was built on top of these flood deposits but slightly offset from first two houses. Interestingly, this most recent occupation represented a shift not only in layout but also house form

and possibly site function. In contrast to the first two circular structures which had centrally located hearths, the more recent house was rectilinear and the positions of the five hearths shifted over time. The artifact assemblage of ST1 is also dramatically different than in the two earlier structures in that the later structure has a much higher number of hammerstones and FCR.

High water table and frequent mosquito assaults aside, the field school was a great success and an invaluable learning experience for everyone involved. The Harrison watershed is a particularly beautiful area of southwestern BC and a wonderful place to live and work for two months. The various experiences the students had in research based archaeology combined with participation in Chehalis community events made for a memorable summer.

Morgan Ritchie is currently working on his Masters degree at SFU.

Acknowledgments

We'd like to thank the Chehalis Indian Band for hosting our large group and being so involved in our research. We are especially grateful to Chief Willie Charlie, Gordon Mohs and James Leon who made this field school possible and took time from their busy schedules to share stories and knowledge with us. Thanks also to SFU staff Shannon Wood and Heather Robertson who organized the logistics.

Joint Working Group on First Nation Heritage Conservation

**Don Bain &
Maureen Grant,
UBCIC**

The First Nations Leadership Council and British Columbia have recently announced the establishment of a Joint Working Group on First Nation Heritage Conservation in the spirit of the New Relationship and Transformative Change Accord.

The current Heritage Conservation Act, R.S.B.C 1996, Chapter 187 and its associated provincial management regime does not adequately address Aboriginal Title and Rights, nor reconcile the needs and interests of First Nations as it relates to the protection of their culture and heritage in British Columbia.

The purposes of the Joint Working Group on First Nation Heritage Conservation are to identify First Nations' issues and concerns, develop options and make recommendations to: 1) create a meaningful role for First Nations in provincial heritage conservation; 2) improve the protection and conservation of First Nations archaeological heritage sites, cultural property and ancient human remains; and 3) create new mechanisms to protect sacred sites and spiritual areas in British Columbia.

The First Nation Leadership Council is comprised of the political executives of the BC Assembly of First Nations, First Nations Summit and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs.

For information bulletins see:
www.fns.bc.ca;
www.bcafn.ca; and
www.ubcic.bc.ca

Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeology

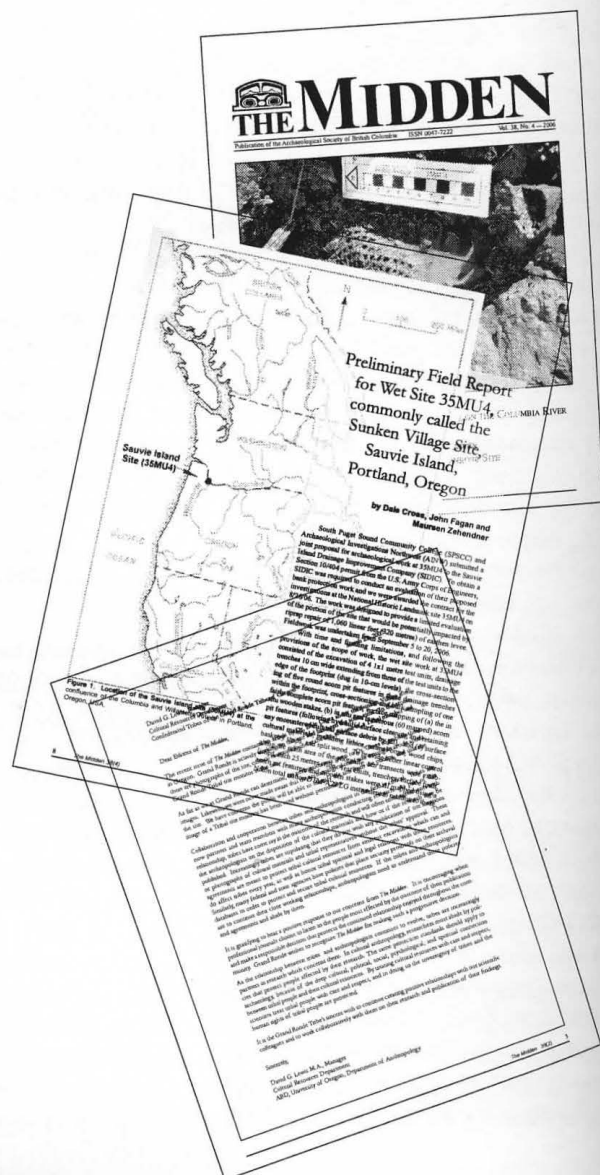
A Case from *The Midden*

Julie Hollowell and George Nicholas

For the past four years, in concert with a growing number of colleagues, we have been examining intellectual property issues within archaeology and the larger realm of cultural heritage.¹ This topic is garnering increased attention as archaeologists, descendant communities, and other stakeholders grapple with difficult questions about the uses and abuses of cultural knowledge and research data. Our work seeks to identify the issues, examine the circumstances under which they arise, and disseminate policies and practices that lead to a better understanding of what is at stake and how to approach a resolution. For this reason, we were asked by ASBC president Eric McLay to comment on the particular situation described in David Lewis' letter, published in a recent issue of *The Midden* (39[2], 2007), written on behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Tribe of Oregon, in response to the article by Dale Croes, John Fagan, and Maureen Zehendner (*The Midden* 38[4], 2006). The public apologies by Croes represent a positive resolution and also promote increased awareness of and sensitivity to an important area on intellectual property issues related to archaeological practice.

Intellectual property figures into archaeology in a host of ways, and especially in the ethics of research and publication. New questions relating to the less tangible dimensions of the archaeological record extend beyond the emphasis on cultural property that emerged with reburial and repatriation issues of the 1990s. Who owns the data produced during research? Who has the right to use it in various forms or media? How should archaeologists (or other researchers) proceed when data collected during research are found to contain information or images and designs that may be culturally sensitive.

Often these questions are discussed in the somewhat esoteric atmosphere of academic discourse or legal analysis. What is most illuminating, however, for policymakers, practitioners, and even legal theorists are on-the-ground cases that show us where points of friction exist. These real situations challenge us to think through the decisions that need to be made, the unique context and constraints of each case, and the consequences of



various ways of acting — as well as what happens when concerns about intellectual and cultural property are not voiced or heard.

At Eric McLay's request, we take this opportunity to analyse and comment on the situation with the goal of identifying problem areas and promoting positive practices that will hopefully inform approaches to similar situations in the future. Our intention is to learn from this as an informative case study, not to criticize any of the parties involved.

We have organized our response around a series of questions that emerged from our reading of the letter from David Lewis, manager of the Grand Ronde Cultural Resources Department, to the editors of *The Midden*, namely: (1) Who owns the copyright to the images that were published?; (2) Did the Grand Ronde have a policy in place covering these issues that archaeologists should have been aware of and followed?; (3) What policies on permissions and attributions do publications typically adhere to?; (4) What is the ethical course of action?; and (5) What was the nature of the relationship between the author(s) and the Grand Ronde Tribe?

These queries are complicated by two outstanding questions, whose answers are not clear from information in the article, the letter, or the response to the letter, namely:

(1) Whose land is the site on? Croes notes that the site is on "ceded lands" but it is unclear what this actually means; and

(2) What was the relationship between Dale Croes's team and the development corporation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde? Who had jurisdiction, and who was employed by whom? Croes mentions that the Confederated Tribes "share co-management" of the site, but the nature of the collaboration and shared governance is still unclear.

Who owns the copyright to the images that were published?

Who actually holds the copyright to the photos that appeared in the article: the photographer?; an employer?; a tribal authority? The copyright of photographs taken of a site or of artifacts is generally owned or held by the photographer. This is because ownership is vested in the individual who physically exerted the labor to take the photograph. However, if the photos were taken by an employee while on the job, unless previously negotiated in the terms of employment, the copyright will usually belong to the employer. If this is the case, the use of the photographs in a publication would require the employer's permission.

As legal scholar Cindy Carson notes, "[t]he greatest concerns may be loss of control over how the images will be used and any profits the use may create. Governments or individuals may try to prevent the use of the archaeologist's own images by restricting access to the site, by making non-publication a condition of access, or by declaring that all images become the property of the landowner" (1997:291). This is especially true of archaeological sites, which many people consider to be put at risk if they are revealed to the public — a concern that the Grande Ronde Tribal representative mentions in his letter to *The Midden*.²

First Nations may have additional concerns about photographs

RESOURCES

Archaeologists, authors, and publishers might want to take note of the following two comprehensive resources that contain well thought-out guidelines for use of cultural knowledge.

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) Guidelines for Ethical Research in Indigenous Studies

http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/2290/ethics_guidelines.pdf

These guidelines, from the Institute charged with archiving all research related to Aboriginal peoples of Australia, ask that researchers negotiate an agreement about the allocation of intellectual property rights, gain informed consent for any publications that result, identify individuals contributing to the research and how they should be involved or acknowledged in any publications or other outcomes. It also asks researchers to consult with affected individuals and groups concerning the details of reports or publications, consider whether joint authorship is appropriate, and to report results to source communities before publication.

Guidelines for Respecting Cultural Knowledge, compiled by the Alaska Native Knowledge Network (<http://www.ankn.uaf.edu/publications/knowledge.html>). For this case, see in particular the sections on "Guidelines for Authors and Illustrators" and "Guidelines for Editors and Publishers." They suggest, among other things, "submitting all manuscripts with cultural content to locally-knowledgeable personnel for review, making effective use of local and regional entities set up for this purpose."

of sites or objects, or about other uses of knowledge that may have special significance or embody cultural meanings that people feel are endangered by making them public.³ In most cases, First Nations want to have a voice in how sites and information pertaining to their pasts are presented to the public, or, at the least, want to be apprised of how the information will be used.⁴ Part of the problem is that their concerns or rights to intellectual property are often not recognized by the legal system, which leaves them to be expressed in policies and agreements promulgated by a governing body or organization.

Table 1. Excerpts from various archaeological codes of ethics

**Extracted from the Society for American Archaeology's
Principles of Archaeological Ethics (1996)**

Principle 2. Accountability

Responsible archaeological research, including all levels of professional activity, requires an acknowledgment of public accountability and a commitment to make every reasonable effort, in good faith, to consult actively with affected group(s), with the goal of establishing a working relationship that can be beneficial to all parties involved.

(<http://www.saa.org/aboutSAA/committees/ethics/principles.html>)

**Extracted from the Canadian Archaeological Association's
*Statement of Principles for the Ethical Conduct Pertaining to
Aboriginal Peoples* (1997)**

I. Consultation:

1. To recognize the cultural and spiritual links between Aboriginal peoples and the archaeological record.
2. To acknowledge that Aboriginal people have a fundamental interest in the protection and management of the archaeological record, its interpretation and presentation.
3. To recognize and respect the role of Aboriginal communities in matters relating to their heritage.
4. To negotiate and respect protocols, developed in consultation with Aboriginal communities, relating to the conduct of archaeological activities dealing with Aboriginal culture.

(<http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/ethical.lasso>)

**Extracted from the World Archaeological Congress First Code of Ethics
(1990)**

Rules to Adhere to:

Members agree that they will adhere to the following rules prior to, during and after their investigations:

1. Prior to conducting any investigation and/or examination, Members shall with rigorous endeavour seek to define the indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation.
2. Members shall negotiate with and obtain the informed consent of representatives authorized by the indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation.
3. Members shall ensure that the authorised representatives of the indigenous peoples whose culture is being investigated are kept informed during all stages of the investigation.
4. Members shall ensure that the results of their work are presented with deference and respect to the identified indigenous peoples.

(http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org/site/about_ethi.php)

Did the Grand Ronde have a policy in place covering these issues that archaeologists should have followed?

A second question is whether the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde (or any of the co-management entities) have a policy in place that required some form of permission or permitting process for either taking photos of Grand Ronde cultural materials, of sites on tribally ceded lands, or regarding the use of such photos or information about a site in a publication? If so, was this policy clearly and plainly communicated to the researcher or photographer? If one were in place, were the tribal members photographed aware of such a policy?

Many First Nations and other Indigenous communities have policies or protocols that convey local values and tribal policies to archaeologists and others and serve as memoranda of agreement (see Watkins and Ferguson 2005). Research becomes a negotiated process, a sign of true collaboration, accountability, and ethical practice. In our experience and that of our colleagues, fears about censorship of reports or articles are almost always unfounded when parameters are worked out ahead of time in the spirit of collaboration.

What policies on permissions and attributions do publications typically adhere to?

Most publishers' guidelines require that the author gather and submit evidence that specific permission has been granted before a photo or image can appear in published form. Attributions of copyright are expected to accompany the captions of published photos (e.g., "used with permission of..."). Sometimes the institution or individual that lends permission for a photo will specify exactly how the attribution should be stated.

Even if a photographer holds unrestricted copyright to a photo that he or she took, if it contains an image of a person who can be identified, right to privacy laws come into play. These require that permission must be sought from person(s) portrayed before the photo can be used in a marketed work, with the exception of public figures (e.g., politicians or celebrities). For example, the manuscript preparation guidelines of University Press of Florida (2003:26 [§4.7]) state: "If a picture includes people who are not public figures, you will need to have signed release forms from the participants" (emphasis in original).

It is generally the responsibility of the author to obtain all the needed permissions and legal rights for publication, and the publisher typically disclaims any responsibility for inaccuracies or incorrect attributions. The publisher, however, is responsible for ascertaining that the author has indeed acquired the permissions needed for publishing. This is standard editorial policy, which we would recommend *The Midden* follow. [editorial note: As stated in *The Midden* 39(2), this will be our established policy].

Authors also need to be aware that giving a publisher permission for use of an image, unless explicitly negotiated in the license agreement, typically also gives them the right to use the image or an altered version of it on the cover of a book or journal or in other ways to promote the book.

What is the ethical course of action?

Above and beyond the legal implications regarding the publication of copyrighted material, there are ethical issues that underlie the situation. What were the authors' intentions? Did any of them recognize the legal or ethical implications? What did they do once they became aware of the sensitive nature of the situation? What did the affected parties suggest (or accept) as a remedy? In this case, the primary author (Croes) immediately took steps to publicly take responsibility and apologize for his actions and acknowledge that he has learned a great deal in the process.

One place to look for guidance is in the ethics codes and guidelines of professional archaeological organizations. The Society for American Archaeology's (SAA) *Principles of Archaeological Ethics*, however, do not speak directly to issues raised by this situation. Principle 2, Intellectual Property, only deals with sharing data within a reasonable time period. More applicable here is Principle 2, Accountability (see Table 1). Although the degree of actual consultation is unknown, if we were to judge this based on our reading of *The Midden* article, it would appear to be quite limited, even if this is not the case. To look to another code of ethics, again based on what we know from the article, the work as described is hardly in accord with the CAA Statement of Principles for the Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples, in particular in reference to the section on Consultation (reproduced in Table 1 below). One must, however, keep in mind that both the SAA and CAA formed these statements as principles to aspire to, and not as rules to be adjudicated.

The World Archaeological Congress' First Code of Ethics consists of eight principles that focus on acknowledging the special relationship between Indigenous peoples and the sites, objects, and data related to their cultural heritage and on establishing equitable relationships with those whose heritage is being investigated (see Principle 7, in particular). The WAC Code also includes a set of "Rules to Abide By." The first four (see Table 1) are applicable here, and, of these, three (all but #3) are aspects that a journal such as *The Midden* might want to take into account in accepting manuscripts.

What was the nature of the relationship between the author(s) and Grand Ronde?

The published article (Croes et al. 2006) provides no information on the type and degree of consultation that the project director had with tribal authorities. Nowhere in the article were the Grand Ronde and Siletz, who may well see themselves as traditional owners of the site, acknowledged — in fact, they were barely mentioned. Nor do we have any sense of what forms of consultation occurred in the project. If the project had been truly collaborative in nature, wouldn't representatives from Grand Ronde have been asked to review the article(s) prior to publication, if not to co-author it?

General considerations

We can outline five general suggestions, based on this and similar cases, that may help to avoid the kind of problem that occurred here:

- Tribes need to provide clear guidelines for researchers and should make sure these are communicated early in the process, when research is designed, and revisited as a project proceed;
- Researchers need to seek appropriate permissions prior to publication of images or sensitive data (see Bendremer and Richman 2006);
- Researchers should recognize, acknowledge and be accountable to the special nature of the relationships that First Nations have to aspects of the North American past; and
- Journals need to make sure that authors have acquired the permissions needed, even though the responsibility to do so falls upon the researcher; and
- Some degree of transparency about the nature of the relationship between archaeologists and First Nations (or lack of one) seems called for in articles that include information or images about sites or projects located on traditional lands.

In the end, this situation could have been helped or perhaps avoided a) if there had been clear guidelines for researchers working on Grand Ronde ceded lands, including statements about who owns the copyright to images or data; b) if the archaeologists had exhibited a broader sense of accountability, thinking through the consequences of their publication of the articles and images from the perspective of the Grand Ronde; c) if a tribal representative had been more involved in the publication, and d) if *The Midden* had recognized the potentially sensitive nature of the article and required the author, as most journals do, to seek permissions and to include proper attributions for any images it publishes. We state this not as criticism but as lessons for us all, especially since there is likely to be many more complaints from all sectors about unfair or inappropriate use of photographs and images as knowledge of intellectual property continues to increase.

Concluding comments

Today intellectual property issues are increasingly on the agenda, whether in terms of restrictions on access to information or the exploitation of cultural knowledge for the benefit of public or commercial interests. Within archaeology, these concerns emerge not only in the obvious areas of cultural tourism or the appropriation and commodification of rock art images on t-shirts, but also in the areas of research permissions and protocols, dissemination of research data, and censorship

(Brown 2003, Nicholas and Hollowell 2004). Sometimes these issues are posed in the somewhat heady dialogue of culture-based rights and the A2K (access to knowledge) movement, but most often they transpire at the local level, such as when tribal representatives believe that their intellectual property, however defined, has been co-opted. It is here that we each must ask how do we conduct archaeology (or any form of research) in the spirit of true accountability and an understanding of the potential for both good and harm that our work has for others? It is not just a question of "who owns the past," but how specific material and intellectual aspects of the past are used or abused for various purposes. Who actually benefits from archaeology and how are these benefits distributed? The Grand Ronde case provides a timely opportunity to explore actual points of contact between the public domain and individual/tribal rights and to use this as an opportunity to think through some of the legal and ethical issues relating to archaeological publication.

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Notes

1. Much of this work is associated with the development of a major international research collaboration, "Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage: Theory, Practice, Policy, Ethics." Information on the project can be found on its preliminary web site at <http://www.sfu.ca/IPinCulturalHeritage>.
2. Limits on the publication of site locations in newspapers and other publications are, of course, something that archaeologists themselves have long promoted.
3. The customary laws of Indigenous peoples may revolve around heritage values that outsiders may not recognize but which nonetheless carry a great deal of significance for them (see McLay et al. 2005, 2007; also Noble 2007).
4. Some individuals (Aboriginal or not) may not want to be photographed or to have photographs of themselves published or made public. In addition, some in this position may have objections but may not be willing to voice them.

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CRM, SFU & YOU

New Options for Professional Preparation
from Simon Fraser University

**John R. Welch, David R. Burley,
Michael Klassen, and George P. Nicholas**

Recent growth and diversification in the Simon Fraser University (SFU) Department of Archaeology has made it possible to propose development and delivery of an expanded range of credential alternatives. Among these are programs focused on preparing students for professional participation in applied archaeology and cultural heritage stewardship. Here we offer our thoughts on the emerging context for professional archaeological practice, outline the vision and plans taking shape through SFU program initiatives, and invite support, planning input, and enrollment.

Globalization and Diversification in Archaeological Practice

In recent years, archaeological method and theory has been shifting towards greater engagement with social, political, and economic mainstreams. With these changes, new opportunities exist to make the discipline more relevant and responsive to communities, stakeholders, and the public. There will never be a better time than now for archaeology to move emphatically beyond self-limiting perception and marketing of our discipline as a stuffy den of antiquity, a backwater of method and theory generally cut off from meaningful engagement with the world beyond the ivory tower. Building on generations of scholarship and advocacy, archaeologists have established the conservation ethic and interdisciplinarity as cornerstones of professional practice (see Lipe 1974; Lynott and Wylie 1995; Wylie 2005). Briefly, the conservation ethic identifies preservation and stewardship of the archaeological record as our profession's first priority, discouraging extractive use of the record of the past except in cases of imminent destruction, substantial societal benefit, or some combination thereof. Our collective success is apparent in the codification of this ethic in the *BC Heritage Conservation Act*, the *US National Historic Preservation Act*, a rapidly growing corpus of national and international law and policy, and numerous professional codes of conduct. We estimate that, globally, nearly \$1 billion is spent annually on and through archaeology and related endeavors, exclusive of museums and monument preservation. A clear majority of North Americans support such investments, strongly favoring the protection of archaeological heritage and its appropriate use in schools, protected areas, creative and

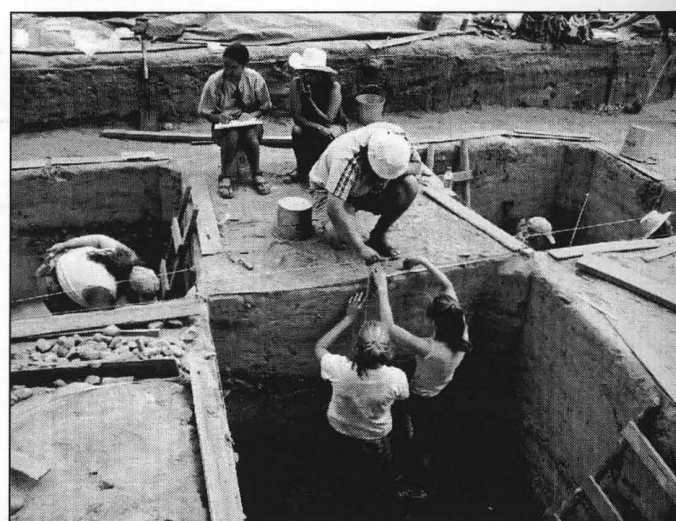


Figure 1 (above). In the current legal and ethical environment, archaeological resource management projects require the cooperation and collaboration of multiple stakeholders. This petroglyph boulder mitigation project was initiated by the Upper Similkameen Indian Band and involved the participation of government and industry. (Photo: M. Klassen).

Figure 2 (below). Over the course of 15 years, students in the SFU-Secwepemc Education Institute's Field School in Indigenous Archaeology were directly involved in research-based projects that were coupled with training in archaeological resource management and participation in community-based archaeology (Photo: G. Nicholas)

cultural perpetuation endeavors, and tourism-oriented economic development (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999; Pokotylo 2007). It is well known that most professional archaeologists with graduate degrees are today employed not in academic departments and museums, but in consulting firms, national and local government bureaus, and corporate planning and compliance offices (www.saa.org/membership/survey and www.britarch.ac.uk/training/profile.html). Indeed, "cultural resource management," in the context of an unprecedented rate of industrial development, is now a major force driving change in the discipline (Figure 1).

On the basis of expanding partnerships with communities,

businesses, governments, and other academic domains, archaeology is inexorably emerging as one element in the far broader enterprise of heritage stewardship—the studying, caretaking, and carrying forward of collective values through places, objects, and traditions. Archaeology has come of age and we owe it to our forebears and future generations to bring our impressive arrays of sites, data, concepts, and perspectives to bear on sticky issues ranging from looter prosecution and sustainable ecosystem management to public education and intercultural reconciliation. Henceforth, the majority of archaeologists are likely to have most of their professional lives driven by, and responsible to, market and political forces rather than by research interests or compliance mandates.

In recent years, the growing engagement of Aboriginal groups and other interested parties in heritage stewardship has challenged the conventional role played by archaeology in B.C. and elsewhere (Nicholas 2006). The special status of archaeologists as self-appointed stewards of the archaeological record has been strongly questioned, along with the privileging of scientific over traditional values in making management decisions (Ferris 2003; Nicholas and Hollowell 2007; Smith 2004; Wylie 2005). Intellectual property rights, “decolonizing” method and theory, and landscape planning have also become points of contention. All of these issues make the argument for re-examining theory, method, and practice in the context of heritage stewardship training all the more compelling.

The challenges associated with forging a sustainable archaeology in response to these global trends are easily balanced by the abundance of unprecedented opportunities. Cherished ideals of complex projects directed by individuals are giving way to interdisciplinary, reciprocal, and multivocal collaborations that integrate descendent community interests, regional resource management objectives, oral traditions, documentary and landscape studies, and so forth. Recent examples from North America range from multi-tribal interpretation of archaeological sites in Arizona’s San Pedro Valley (Ferguson and Colwell-Chanthaphonh 2006), to collaborative engagement in the context of impact assessments (Budhwa 2005), to Lyons’ (2007) study of ancient objects and remembered landscapes as foundations for Inuvialuit self-determination in the Canadian Western Arctic (see also Nicholas and Andrews 1997). The longstanding notion that the archaeological record’s scientific and research values are paramount is increasingly challenged by competing cultural, land management, educational, and economic development values. Regional and subdisciplinary preferences and practices are more responsive than ever to national and international concerns for issues as diverse as data comparability and shared ethical standards and guidelines. The internet and other technologies are dissolving barriers to collaboration. Indigenous and descendent communities are obliging deeper professional examinations of and commitments to ethical practice. Humanity in general is struggling to retain the best and most useful parts of the past.

As these processes unfold, archaeological practitioners are being called upon to either adapt or yield our established position as the primary progressive source of sustained innovation in heritage research, training, interpretation, and conservation. The single best means for fostering continued leadership and growth for archaeology is through creative and deliberate attention to the

preparation of future archaeologists — to the creation of expert and agile researchers and problem solvers who welcome opportunities to balance and integrate scientific values with cultural, economic, and management values. SFU Archaeology is pursuing plans for just this sort of student training.

Expanded Options for Graduate and Undergraduate Training in Applied Archaeology at SFU

SFU hosts an equivalent of nearly 30,000 full-time students and delivers diverse programs at campuses in Burnaby, Kamloops, Surrey, and Vancouver. SFU’s enduring organizational mission includes innovation and community outreach; and SFU’s response to challenges and opportunities embedded in archaeology’s globalization has entailed substantial growth and diversification in archaeological research and training. By 2009, the SFU Archaeology Department will employ at least 19 tenured or tenure-track faculty with research interests spanning most of the planet and with special expertise in western North America, Indigenous archaeologies, bioarchaeology, and forensic and physical anthropology, an increase from 11 positions in 2005 (www.sfu.ca/archaeology/index.htm). Faculty expansion — in conjunction with the 2007 addition of a suite of all-new, cutting edge laboratory facilities, award-winning on-line initiatives launched through the SFU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (<http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology/museum/index.html>), and expansions of the department’s relationships with the SFU First Nations Studies program and the internationally respected School of Resource and Environmental Management—has set the stage for enhanced program offerings in applied archaeology and heritage stewardship.

SFU Archaeology is in the final stages of planning for the development of two distinct programs intended to produce thinkers, writers, and researchers with skills and perspectives attuned to global opportunities and project-specific realities (Table 1). The first, a new B.A. Certificate in Cultural Resource Management, is being created through realignment and strategic expansion of the existing classroom and field school curriculum. The new certificate would complement existing joint major opportunities with Anthropology, First Nations Studies, and Latin American Development Studies. The CRM Certificate is intended to engage between 5% and 25% of the SFU undergraduate cohort (a total of 8–40 students) in a 30-credit-hour program that will provide the essential training in archaeological method and theory while encouraging student creation of a personalized “toolkit” of knowledge, skills, experiences, and perspectives. As currently proposed, the certificate’s 24-credit-hour core curriculum features coursework in Archaeological Resource Management, Material Culture Analysis, a regional survey course, at least one course in First Nations Studies, plus a minimum of 10 credit hours of field school training in both archaeological survey and excavation. Intended for launch in 2008 or 2009 following review by the SFU Faculty Senate, the program is especially designed to boost the competence of students intending to pursue entry-level positions with consulting firms, museums, other heritage institutions, and First Nations. Similar certificates in Forensics, Ecological Archaeology, and Community Archaeology/Museum

Table 1. Proposed New SFU Training Programs in Archaeological Resource Management.

	B.A. CERTIFICATE	M.A. PROGRAM
FORMAT	Coursework à Field School à B.A. à Employment	2-Year Cohort à 2 terms of Graduate Coursework + Thesis - On-line component possible
LAUNCH	Fall 2008 or 2009	Fall 2010
INFLOW	~ 10 – 25 % of Undergrad Enrollment à 2 – 6 grads per year	12-16 Per Year, with Appeal to Canadian, US, and International "Market" (Experience + 3.0 GPA)
EMPHASES	Academic Prep + CRM	CRM + Arch Theory + Spatial Analysis & GIS
OUTFLOW	Students, Writers, Novice Practitioners	Researchers, Writers, Independent Thinkers, Interdisciplinary
ASSESSMENT	Course & Field School Grades	Course Grades + Thesis (Spatial Analysis, Methods, Planning / Policy, Material Culture / Regional Synthesis)

Studies are under consideration.

The second, somewhat more ambitious program is a new M.A. Program in Applied Archaeology and Heritage Stewardship. A primary impetus for this program is the recognition that graduate level training has become an essential step for virtually all career professionals; in this sense, an M.A. program will contribute to the continuing professionalization of our discipline. The outline of this program has been approved at the faculty level and is working its way through university and provincial reviews. We envision offering, as a complement to the Department's existing graduate curriculum, an intensive program of two or three terms of classroom study followed by a (maximum) one-year research and writing effort resulting in a thesis. Scheduled for debut in Fall 2009 with an initial annual cohort of 8–16 junior colleagues, the program will target current CRM practitioners with interests in boosting their skills and credentials while pursuing a project of particular interest and merit. Planning parameters include intentions to limit residential requirements in B.C.'s lower mainland to two or three terms in order to facilitate participation by international students and those with established family and career responsibilities elsewhere. An on-line component is under discussion and may take shape as a means of establishing baseline understandings within program cohorts.

Funding for new faculty positions and for facilities to support this special program will come through SFU's Surrey campus development initiatives, and current plans call for the program to build synergy with the Surrey campus' technology focused programs through an emphasis on spatial analyses, geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing applications in archaeology (www.surrey.sfu.ca). In addition to the wide variety of courses offered by SFU Archaeology, participants may take elective courses in SFU's School of Resource and Environmental Management and First Nations Studies program. Efforts are underway to design thesis standards and guidelines in order to structure and streamline thesis preparation to reduce student uncertainty and faculty workload. We expect most theses to focus on the program's thematic strengths in heritage stewardship and cultural resource management: (1) policy, planning, and

post-project data and site conservation; (2) regional and material culture syntheses using CRM data; (3) CRM methodology; and, as mentioned, (4) spatial analysis and GIS applications.

An Invitation to Participate

As is true for various other pursuits that began primarily as quests for knowledge and perspective (e.g., astronomy, economics), archaeology's applications and spin-offs now occupy center stage. Our discipline has grown and diversified primarily as a consequence of successful efforts by our disciplinary predecessors to establish legislative protections for archaeological heritage and to foster public interest in and support for archaeology. Archaeology's success, however, is entailing exposure to unprecedented political, demographic, cultural, and market forces, thus placing a growing burden on practitioners to identify and focus aspects of our work upon broad collaborations and consensus-based standards of practice. As archaeology continues to transition into greater reliance upon direction, financing, and assessment from sources beyond our discipline and colleagues, new opportunities and challenges are coming into view (Hunter, in press; Moore 2006).

Our intention is to position SFU and Canadian archaeology at the pragmatic interface of research-, conservation-, and community-oriented archaeologies (Figure 2). The new generation of curriculum introduced here will facilitate knowledge acquisition and partnership mobilization across geographical, disciplinary, and community boundaries. Particularly promising are collaborations with First Nations and lesser developed countries to identify overlaps among national, community, and research agendas. The proposed M.A. program, in particular, has significant potential to attract supporters and participants as a context for applied research in archaeology and heritage stewardship. We are committed to the development and deployment of the very best minds and technologies in the ongoing quest to protect the archaeological record and attendant cultural traditions and to ensure that when this record must be destroyed, these minds and tools are poised to respectfully extract the fullest range of cultural, management, educational, and

scientific values—and to meet the needs of multiple stakeholders.

The proposed programs cannot succeed without support from local, national, and international communities. We thus conclude with invitations and pleas to contribute constructively to the development and delivery of the two initiatives. That is, we ask that colleagues working in contracting, consulting, and compliance domains share their views regarding how the programs we are developing might best serve current and future employment markets. We invite project and organization managers to consider how B.A.-level interns and certificate bearers, as well as M.A.-level thesis researchers might contribute to their pursuits. We respectfully encourage First Nations leaders to consider ways and means for developing or expanding relationships with cultural heritage professionals and SFU. We request that avocational archaeologists and other interested parties continue to expand their support for the protection and appropriate use of the archaeological record. Finally, and most fundamentally, we seek students with diverse backgrounds and ambitions to contribute to the planning process by identifying their educational and career goals, interests, and needs, and by their enrollment applications.

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Books listed are potentially available for review.
Contact the Reviews Editor for inquiries.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH, 2007, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Permitting & Assessment Section) and Jim Spafford (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

Note: Information about Permits is subject to restrictions imposed by Federal privacy regulations. For this reason, Site Alteration Permits issued to private landowners will not identify those Permit-holders by name, or provide exact addresses or legal descriptions for their properties. The federal privacy regulations do not apply to corporate developers, or archaeologists.

Glossary of Abbreviations: A number of recurrent abbreviations may not be familiar to many readers of *The Midden*, and the most common of these are defined here.

Permit types: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation.

Archaeological project types: AIA = Archaeological Impact Assessment; AIS = Archaeological Inventory Study; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery.

Forest industry terms: CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest License; MoFR = Ministry of Forests and Range; TFL = Tree Farm License; TL = Timber License; TSA = Timber Sales Area.

Other government agencies: FOC = Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DIAND = Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; LWBC = Land and Water B.C., Inc.; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation; RD = Regional District.

First Nations abbreviations: ATT = asserted traditional territory; FN = First Nation.

Legal title descriptions: DL = District Lot; P/L = pipeline; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; Sec = Section, Tp = Township; T/L = transmission line.

Permit Number	Name	Permit Type	Description
2007-240	Jonathan Cross	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DkSf-1 by construction excavation and related activities associated with proposed expansion of a hotel in Courtenay
2007-241	Duncan McLaren	inspection	AIA of proposed facilities associated with the ~170 km Klinaklini Hydroelectric project, commencing at Klinaklini River Canyon at the head of Knight Inlet to Campbell Lake, W of Campbell River
2007-242	Rob Paterson	inspection	Post-impact AIAs of seismic programs within NTS mapsheets 94/A, 94/B, 94/G and 94/H, on behalf of Peace River Hole Cementing and Explorations Services and possible other proponents
2007-243	Rob Paterson	inspection	Post-impact AIAs of seismic programs within NTS mapsheets 94/I, 94/J, 94/O and 94/P, on behalf of Peace River Hole Cementing and Exploration Services and possible other proponents
2007-244	David Hall	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Squamish Mills Limited within Blocks 114 and 612, Upper Lillooet River valley, Squamish FD
2007-245	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA for ILMB's proposed land grant of the unsurveyed portion of the SW¼ of DL 4920, lying south of Plan 22735, DL 4920, Cariboo District, located S of the Horsefly Road near Roselake Creek
2007-246	Stephen Smith	alteration	Alterations to DISr-86 through DISr-96 by forestry operations proposed by Western Forest Products W of Espinosa Inlet, Vancouver Island
2007-247	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and possible other proponents of the oil and gas industry, in the area covered by portions of NTS map sheets 94A, 94B, 94G and 94H within the Peace River FD and portions of the Mackenzie FD
2007-248	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Heiltsuk Coastal Forest Products Ltd. including cutblocks 9213, 9214, 9317, 9365 and 9326 near Gildersleve Lake, as well as a log dump, road construction and other associated ancillary facilities near Breakwater Cove, E of Burke Channel, North Island - Central Coast FD
2007-249	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 by geotechnical testing, demolition and/or removal of existing structures and materials, construction of new structures and service installations within a residential lot in Crescent Beach, Surrey
2007-250	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BCTS and other possible forestry proponents within the Columbia FD

2007-251	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of Translink's proposed Fleet Overhaul Facility in DL 280 Gp 1, NWD, Parcel H, (plan with Fee Deposited 15901F) PID 004-346-327, located E of Katzie IR#1 and N of the Fraser River in Maple Ridge
2007-252	Bradley Himour	inspection	AIA of the proposed SemCAMS, L.P., Redwillow Pipeline Project, extending E from near Tumbler Ridge (start point b-33-G/93-P-03) and following Hwy 52 to the BC-Alberta border.
2007-253	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of Terasen Gas Inc.'s proposed 1500 m gas main installation between 1600 and 1800 Brilliant Road, Castlegar
2007-254	Christopher Burk	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Federated Co-operative Limited within their licence holdings in the Shuswap region of the Okanagan Shuswap FD
2007-255	Dan Weinberger	investigation	Systematic data recovery including excavations of FcRI-13 in SL 5, 6 and 7 within the Shores at Big Lake subdivision on the NW shore of Big Lake, approximately 40 km NE of Williams Lake
2007-256	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to CMT site FiTb-1 by forestry developments proposed by BCTS within the rights-of-way for the Barrie Creek Mainline and Spur 100 as well as the Barrie Creek Log Dump, on Barrie Reach, Gardner Canal, Kalum FD
2007-257	Charles Smith	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DfSj-104 and DfSj-109 by a residential development proposed by Weyerhaeuser Company within DL 283, Clayoquot District, on the west coast of the Ucluth Peninsula about 2 km NW of Amphitrite Point
2007-258	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of those portions of BCTC's proposed Northwest Transmission Line Project (287 kV transmission line, access corridors, ancillary facilities), within the ATT of the Gitanyow First Nation, Gitksan Hereditary Chiefs, Nisga'a Lisims Government, Allied Tribes of Lax Kw'alaams, Skik'w'ax First Nation, and to be routed from the Skeena substation near Terrace to Bob Quinn, via New Aiyansh, Meziadin Junction and Bell II, NW BC
2007-259	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of residential, commercial, institutional and/or industrial projects and properties within the City Limits of Quesnel
2007-260	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to CMT site FiTd-4 by forestry developments proposed by BCTS within the rights-of-way for the Tag Creek Mainline, Tag Creek Operating Area, across Allan Reach from Europa Point, Gardner Canal, North Coast FD
2007-261	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA and inventory of forestry operations proposed by International Forest Products Ltd. within an area of the North Island - Central Coast FD
2007-262	Wilfred McKenzie	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites GeTb-29 & 30, which may result from proposed forestry operations by Kitselas Forest Products Ltd. within FL A73377, Block 3 (Lower St. Croix), CP 8, Kalum FD, located 2.5 km S of Legate Creek and the Skeena River, approximately 31 km NE of Terrace
2007-263	Bill Poirier	alteration	Alterations to DjSc-12 by construction activities related to cable installation, 14 km SE of Gillies Bay, Texada Island
2007-264	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DjSa-50 by residential renovations and associated landscaping within a residential lot on the N side of Bargain Bay, Madeira Park
2007-265	Christian Thomas	inspection	AIA of gravel quarrying and processing operations proposed by the Government of the Yukon within gravel pit reserve #104-M-06, Quad 104 M/15, 60° 0' N, 134° 40' W, located at the mouth of Wynton Creek on Tagish Lake, at Km 80 on the South Klondike Highway
2007-266	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA for the proposed addition of a new dining hall and student centre within DdRv-14 on the Brentwood College School campus Mill Bay on the W shore of Saanich Inlet
2007-267	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of Plutonic Power Corporation's proposed Dagleish Creek, Jimmie Creek and Upper Toba River Power Projects on the upper Toba River, N of Desolation Sound
2007-268	Sandra Peacock	investigation	Research excavations at archaeological sites in the White Rock Springs and Houth Meadows locales, Hat Creek Valley
2007-269	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DgRs-9 by from construction of a residence in Delta
2007-270	Heather Pratt	inspection	Inventory and AIA for proposed subdivision of 2298 Pylades Road (Lot A, Sec 9 & 10, Rge 6, Cedar District), S of Boat Harbour, Cedar
2007-271	Sheila Greer	inspection	AIA of the location of a Fisheries Habitat Compensation area in the Cracker Creek area, as part of Adanac Molybdenum Corporation's Ruby Creek development near Atlin
2007-272	Peter Daniel	alteration	Alterations to DcRu-74 and DcRu-1150 by proposed residential developments on properties that are bounded on the SW by Lagoon Road, to the NE by Heatherbell Road, to the N by Seafeld Road and to the E by the Esquimalt Lagoon, City of Colwood
2007-273	Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIA of the District of Port Hardy's proposed low-pressure sanitary sewer line and ancillary developments (pump station, culvert, etc.) located at Storey's Beach in Beaver Harbour, near Fort Rupert, District of Port Hardy, BC
2007-274	Monty Mitchell	inspection	Inventory and AIA for proposed subdivision and development of a 180 ha property owned by BC Wilderness Tours Ltd. on the N side of Kamloops Lake, including: Blk B of DLs 342 & 343; Blk C of DL 343, Sec 26, Tp 20, R 19, W6M, KDYD; Blk D of DL 343; Blk E of DLs 342 & 343, Sec 26, Tp 20, R 19, W6M, KDYD, and; Blk F, DLs 342 & 343, Sec 25 & 26, Tp 20, R 19, W6M, KDYD, located on both sides of the Tranquille River in the vicinity of EeRd-3, approximately 4 km W of Kamloops
2007-275	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of roads, bridge sites, gravel pits and other developments proposed by the MoT in the Fort George Operations District
2007-276	Hartley Odwak & Robbin Chatan	inspection	AIA of the MoT's proposed aggregate pit at the confluence of Nahwitti River and Mead Creek, E of Nahwitti Lake, N Vancouver Island

2007-277	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Ainsworth Lumber Ltd. within CP 218 and Woodlot 0363, Cascades FD, and associated access roads in the Wick Creek drainage, near Lillooet
2007-278	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other forestry clients operating within the Fort Nelson FD
2007-279	Rudy Reimer	investigation	Archaeological inventory and investigation of sites EaRt-1, 002, 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12, DIRs-4, 5 and 14, DkRs-10, DiRu-1, 2, 11 and 12, and DiRt-5 and 9, located on NTS mapsheets 92 G/6, 11 and 14, and 92 J/3, in and around Howe Sound and along the Squamish and Cheakamus Rivers near the community of Squamish
2007-280	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential redevelopment near Willows Beach, Oak Bay
2007-281	Owen Grant	inspection	AIA for the proposed subdivision of two properties located on Nootka Island
2007-282	Mike Pitta	alteration	Alterations to archaeological sites in Burrard Inlet, between the Lions Gate Bridge and the head of Indian Arm, resulting from oil spill cleanup measures and associated measures for emergency management of impacts to archaeological sites
2007-283	private individual	alteration	Disturbance to DjPs-1 by construction activities related to 0764331 BC Ltd.'s proposal to redevelop a vacant school site located at 132 Ridgemont Crescent, Fernie (Lot 1, DL 4859, Kootenay District, Plan 9301), into a 37-lot residential subdivision
2007-284	Ian Franck	inspection	AIA for proposed installation by Pacific Land Resource Group of a storm sewer extending from the intersection of Centre Street and Dunlop Road, NW along Centre Street and across River Road and the BNSF railway track to the Fraser River, Delta
2007-285	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of a proposed 25 ha shopping mall, on the N side of the Trans-Canada Highway and E of 30 th Street (PIDs 011-167-211, 011-167-271, 007-329-113, 008-219-061, 008-219-141, 011-167-181 and 004-493-371), Salmon Arm
2007-286	Robbin Chatan & Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIA of Electra Gold Ltd.'s proposed geyserite quarry and ancillary developments, located in Mineral Tenures #515594 and #516077, TFL 6, near Apple Bay, Holberg Inlet, Quatsino Sound, Rupert Land District
2007-287	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA of Firoz Karim's, 076654 BC Ltd.'s and Bramley House Enterprise Ltd.'s proposed redevelopment and/or subdivision of Lot 14, Plan 1282, Sec 4, Sooke Land District (PID 007629125), at 7010 Wright Road, Sooke
2007-288	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of the locations of three communication towers proposed by Shell Canada Limited and a series of washouts identified between Km 24 and 29 along the Ealue Lake Road within the Klappan Valley, N of Stewart
2007-289	Keli Watson	investigation	Systematic data recovery of a portion of site EfQv-1 to mitigate impacts from a proposed septic tank excavation at a private single family dwelling, Shuswap Lake
2007-290	Tony Bennett	alteration	Alterations to FIRq-9 by construction of a proposed parking/work area for the expansion of Cariboo Highway 97 and the Simon Fraser Bridge, Prince George
2007-291	Ewan Anderson	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BCTS, and other possible forestry proponents within the Peace FD
2007-292	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA to support the upgrade of two provincial government recreation sites located on the N and W sides of Cartwright Lake, and possibly other areas to be determined, near Radium, in the East Kootenay Regional District
2007-293	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of AltaGas Holding Inc.'s proposed (NEB) natural gas pipeline R/W corridor and ancillary workspaces, running from c-8-E/93-P-8 to S.07-080-13 W6M, in the vicinity of Dawson Creek and the BC/Alberta
2007-294	Glenn Westendorp	alteration	Alterations to DkSf-29 by installation of meter boxes and associated water lines, Comox
2007-295	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations of CMTs within FkTe-8, TSL A77635 Block 3, TFL 41 near Eagle Bay in the Kalum FD
2007-296	David Mintak	alteration	Alteration of a portion of DhRq-52 for the Hwy 15 Expansion and Upgrade Project, Surrey
2007-297	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of Kitamaat Renewable Energy Corporation's (728078 BC Ltd.) proposed Crab-Europa Hydro Electric Project, located S of Kitamaat, BC, within mapsheets 103H.048, 103H.058, 103H.068, 103H.078, 103H.067, 103H.038, 103H.088, 103H.077, 103H.047, 103H.057 and 103H.066
2007-298	Barry Wood	inspection	Continuation of the AIA of the proposed subdivision, Cottages at Painted Rock, within EbPw-1, Canal Flats
2007-299	Michael Grenier	alteration	Alterations to EeRe-31 and EeRe-Golder1 (temporary number) as well as monitoring and possible systematic data recovery arising from Kamlands Holdings Ltd.'s proposed construction of the Tobiano Development, including residential, resort, golf course and other developments encompassing various lots on the S shore of Kamloops Lake
2007-300	Brad Taylor	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DhSk-102, 115 and 117 - 132 by forest harvest activities by Lisaak Forest Resources Ltd., within proposed harvesting Blocks 221251, 223151, 221351H, 223153 and 223153H, all within TFL 57 of the South Island FD and located in the vicinity of Warm Bay, at the N end of Fortune Channel, Clayoquot Sound
2007-301	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by a variety of forest licensees and woodlot owners that contract for archaeological services through the Lil'wat First Nation within the Squamish FD
2007-302	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by DWB Forestry Services Ltd. within the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FD
2007-303	Rick Budhwa	inspection	Inventory and AIA of Houston Forest Products' proposed forestry operations in the Morice TSA, Nadina FD
2007-304	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of three residential lots (Lots 5, 6 and 13, DL 1927, KDYD, Plan 25563) within the Iron Mountain subdivision approximately 12 km SE of Merritt

2007-305	Suzanne Villeneuve	investigation	Research investigations of small structures located on the peripheral terraces at the Keatley Creek Site (EeRI-7), near Lillooet
2007-306	Art & Elaine Phipps	alteration	Alterations to site FcRI-13 by residential construction and ancillary developments including digging of a well and installation of a fence and geothermal heat source within a residential lot on the NW shore of Big Lake, approximately 40 km NE of Williams Lake
2007-307	private individual	alteration	Alteration to a portion of EfQv-1 by excavation of a septic tank and utility trenches at a single family dwelling on Shuswap Lake
2007-308	Ty Heffner & Simon Kaltenrieder	inspection	AIA of transportation developments, including highway and road construction and upgrades, bridge sites, and other transportation related projects proposed by the MoT for the Skeena Highway District
2007-309	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by DWB Forestry, and potential other proponents to be identified, within the Chilcotin FD
2007-310	Barry Wood	investigation	Systematic data recovery within a portion of EbPw-1 within the area referred to as "Root Cellar South" in the vicinity of proposed lots 9, 10 and 11, to mitigate impacts by construction of Cottages at Painted Rock subdivision (Lot A, DL 110, Plan 17833, Kootenay District) Canal Flats
2007-311	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by West Fraser Mills Ltd., Chetwynd Forest Industries, for CP 102 (Cutblocks 102-1 through 102-7), 706 (Cutblocks 706-1, 706-2), 707 (Cutblocks 707-1, 707-2, 707-3), and 708 (Cutblock 708-1), located on mapsheets 93 O/9 and 93 O/16, and approximately 33 km W of Chetwynd, Peace FD
2007-312	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of the Capital Regional District's proposed pump station and sewer line development located along the W boundary of Lot 1, Sec 2 and adjacent to the existing R/W plan 41424, Plan 11627, Esquimalt District, along Portage Inlet between Shoreline Drive and the E&N Railroad, View Royal
2007-313	Remko Engelbertink	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FITe-43, FITe-44, FITe-45, FITe-46, FITe-47, FIT3-48, FkTe-10, FkTe-11, FkTe12, FkTe-13, FkTe-14, FkTe-15, FkTe-16, FkTe-17, FkTe-18, FkTe-19, FkTe-20, FkTe-21, FkTe-22, FkTe-23, and FkTe-24, by Haisla Forestry Ltd's proposed heli-logging on Coste Island and the mainland E of Amos Passage, Kalum FD
2007-314	Brent Persello	alteration	Alterations to EfQv-8 & 51 by the MoT's proposed Adams River bridge replacement and associated upgrading and/or realignment of both S and S bridge approaches, situated where the Squilax-Anglemont highway (Hwy 446) crosses the Adams River on Quaaout IR#1, approximately 12 km NE of Chase
2007-315	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Spectra Energy Transmission's proposed Tommy Lakes pipeline R/W and workspace within mapsheet 92 G/9, approximately 176 km NW of Fort St. John
2007-316	Megan Caldwell	investigation	Bucket-auger testing within sites DkSf-2 near Comox Harbour, to recover and analyze fish remains
2007-317	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of Lake Excavating's proposed 3 ha sand and gravel pit located within DL 12604 and Rem DL 9480, lying E of Hwy 97, 30 km N of Williams Lake
2007-318	Jack Cembalisky	alteration	Alterations to EdRo-2 by installation of a submarine telecommunications cable by Telus Communications Ltd, S end of Anderson Lake within the community of D'Arcy
2007-319	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of Turner Lane Development Corp.'s proposed rezoning of Lot 1 Plan 3440; Lot 1, Plan 9020; and Part B, Plan 2155, all in Sec 72, Sooke District, located at 6595, 6589 and 6585 Sooke Road
2007-320	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of Peace River Coal Ltd.'s Roman Mountain Project in the Murray River/Kinuseo Creek area of NE BC
2007-321	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Talisman Energy Inc.'s proposed Compass Pipeline project within mapsheet 93 I/9, SE of Tumbler Ridge
2007-322	David Hall	inspection	AIA of a cell tower, access road and powerline proposed by Rogers Wireless within the Green River Valley, NE of Whistler
2007-323	Wilfred McKenzie	alteration	Alterations to CMT site GeTb-27 by proposed forestry operations by Kitselas Forest Products Ltd. within FL A73377, Cutblock K86115 (St. Croix), located 1.7 km SE of the confluence of Sand Creek and Skeena River, E of Terrace, Kalum FD
2007-324	Roger Bean	alteration	Alterations to site DhRp-37 (Fort Langley I) by demolition of the 'Albert Houston House' at 10748 Allard Crescent, Lot 10, Tp 12, Langley Townsite NWD Plan 38718 (PID 008-546-193), within Derby Reach Regional Park on the S bank of the Fraser River, Township of Langley
2007-325	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of Atco Utility Services Ltd.'s proposed powerline alignments in the vicinity of the Chappell River, within Mount Robson Park and at the community of Blue River
2007-326	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA of forestry developments by West Fraser Mills, and other proponents to be identified, in the 100 Mile House and Kamloops FD
2007-327	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 (Crescent Beach site) by removal of an existing cottage, construction of a new residence and installation of service lines within the property in Crescent Beach
2007-328	Joanna Brunsten	inspection	AIA of the proposed CNR railway siding and wye, adjacent to an existing CNR track, W coast of Kaien Island, approximately 3 km NW of Port Edward
2007-329	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of Burnco Rock Products BC Ltd.'s proposed gravel quarry development in the Lambly (Bear) Creek area, E of Okanagan Lake
2007-330	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA for proposed construction of a single family residence in the vicinity of sites DiSe-7 and DiSe-2, Deep Bay

2007-331	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Caribou Road Services' proposed quarry site within Units 21 and 22, Block H, Group 93-P-3, near Tumbler Ridge
2007-332	Ian Wilson	investigation	Systematic data recovery of a portion of DfSj-100 (Little Beach site) to support the upgrade of Peninsula Road and ancillary developments on the Ucluth Peninsula
2007-333	private individual	alteration	Possible alterations to DcRu-805 by proposed deck construction and removal of 2 trees, Victoria
2007-334	Dennis Henderson	alteration	Alteration to a portion of DkSf-36 by the City of Courtenay's replacement of a storm sewer and water line below and adjacent to Anderton Road from 1st Street to the Puntledge River
2007-335	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA and data recovery from CMTs and possible other sites, that may have been impacted during seismic testing for the Gateway Pipeline LP terminal facility near Kitimat
2007-336	Dave Jensen	alteration	Alterations to DcRw-39 by construction of a road and retaining wall associated with "The Point" as part of the Sun River Estates project, located along DeMamiel Creek approximately 450 m W of its confluence with the Sooke River, District of Sooke
2007-337	Peter Daniel	alteration	Alterations to DcRu-1151 by construction of the Esquimalt Lagoon Estates Project, Parcels G, C, D, and the Part lying to the S of Parcel E (DD 1014328-1), the Part lying to the S of Parcel E (exceptions) and Lot 1, Plan 23063 located in Colwood near the intersection of Ocean Boulevard and Lagoon Road, immediately west of the S extent of Esquimalt Lagoon
2007-338	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of properties in the vicinity of DcRw-1, Sooke
2007-339	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA of a portion of Fortwood Homes Ltd.'s proposed Fraser River Bench Lands housing development on the W bank of the Fraser River, Prince George
2007-340	Bernard Krieger	alteration	Alterations to DiSe-21 by shoreland developments (placement of fill and asphalt surfacing for a roadway and turn-around area) associated with the Okeover Harbour Authority's proposed foreshore improvements (launch ramp and shoreworks) at its harbour facilities on Okeover Inlet and the N end of Malaspina Road, approximately 17 km NE of Powell
2007-341	Shane Bond	investigation	Systematic data recovery of a portion of DcRt-10 to mitigate impacts from residential construction, Oak Bay
2007-342	Wolfgang Lambrecht	alteration	Alterations to DgRI-39 by construction of a residential subdivision of multi-family homes at 45390 Vedder Mountain Road, Lot A, Sec 1, Tp 23, NWD Plan 2446, in Riverstone Heights, Chilliwack
2007-343	Charla Downey	inspection	AIA of Finavera Renewables Ltd.'s proposed wind energy development, Wildmare Creek area, W of Chetwynd
2007-344	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of the proposed Spectra Energy Transmission (SET) Grizzly Pipeline R/W Looping Project, NE BC
2007-345	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA for the realignment and upgrading of Hart Road, including the installation of underground services, from its intersection with the Island Highway, SE to the town boundary between View Royal and Colwood, fronting street addresses 200 to 234 and extending along the N side of 234 Hart Road, View Royal
2007-346	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of Focus Intec Ltd and Shadow Mountain Properties Ltd's proposed recreational and residential developments at Lot Plan NEP 21399, DL 5267 and 9877 and REM D.L. 9877, Kootenay District, N of Cranbrook
2007-347	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA for a proposed residential subdivision at 6076 Old Island Highway (Lot 3, DL 20, Plan 6994 except portion in Plan 31190, Newcastle District), vicinity of DiSd-19, S of Qualicum Bay
2007-348	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DeRv-12 by residential construction and ancillary developments within a lot in Maple Bay
2007-349	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA for the ILMB's proposed Crown Land sale of a single lot (Block A, DL 6043, KDYD) currently held under a recreational lease, on the N shore of North Barriere Lake
2007-350	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Chetwynd Operations, for CP 367, Block T2060 (Upper Carbon), map sheet 93 O/15, 66 km NW of Chetwynd and 20 km S of Peace Reach
2007-351	Chief Les Sam	alteration	Alterations to CMT site DfSh-175 by Equis Forest Products's proposed forestry developments in Block BP3 (B), FL A53361, located in Barkley Sound
2007-352	Michael Clark	alteration	Alterations to Locality 1 and Locality 2 of DiRw-30 by construction of a dock/pier and removal of industrial debris, associated with the development of a residential subdivision by Porpoise Bay Properties on Sechelt Inlet
2007-353	Andy Steinke	alteration	Alterations of DkSo-53, DkSo-68 and DkSo-69 by forestry operations by Western Forest Products Inc. within Blocks H52 and H63 located in the Hanna Creek drainage, and Block H60 located in Hyper Creek drainage to the S, TFL 19 on the N side of Williamson Passage off Tlupana Inlet, North Island - Central Coast FD
2007-354	Jack Reynolds	alteration	Alterations to culturally modified tree site DiSq-26 by forestry operations proposed by Western Forest Products Inc., within Block E48, FL A19231, Campbell River Forest District, southeast of Hecate Lake, Nootka Island, south-southwest of Tahsis
2007-355	Ian Cameron	inspection	AIA of timber-harvesting blocks and access roads proposed by BCTS in their Skeena Business Area
2007-356	Charla Downey	inspection	AIA of Finavera Renewables Ltd.'s proposed Tumbler Ridge wind energy development, W of Tumbler Ridge
2007-357	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of the proposed Spectra Energy Transmission (SET) South Peace Pipeline R/W, on map sheets 93 P/8, 93 P/9, 93 P/10, 93 P/15 and 94 A/2, near Dawson Creek

2007-358	Kevin Hedlund	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DhQb-2 by bulldozer stripping and stockpiling of topsoil in preparation for Hedlund Contracting Ltd.'s expansion of the existing Kid Creek gravel pit, 2.5 km NE of the Highway 3/95 and Kid Creek FSR junction, E of Creston
2007-359	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of the proposed Spectra Energy Transmission (SET) Acid-Gas Re-Injection Pipelines Project, NE BC
2007-360	Joanne Hammond & Simon Kaltenreider	investigation	Research investigations of three unrecorded archaeological sites in South Texada Island Provincial Park
2007-361	Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIA for the proposed District of Port Hardy Seine Float and ancillary developments within site EeSu-34, in Lot 13 of Hardy Bay, Port Hardy
2007-362	Darrell Whelan	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FISr-10 and FkSr-5 by timber harvest and related activities by BCTS, Babine Business Operating Area, in the Nadina FD
2007-363	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Pioneer Family Timber Partnerships in the 100 Mile House, Quesnel, Chilcotin and Central Cariboo FD
2007-364	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA for various developments associated with BC Hydro's routine distribution and transmission of hydroelectric power in the South Interior West (Thompson-Shuswap) Service Area
2007-365	private individual	alteration	Alterations to DiSc-26 by proposed excavation of a foundation for a new residence in Qualicum Beach
2007-366	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA for routine BC Hydro power pole and guy anchor installations or replacement of power poles associated with the distribution and transmission of electrical power on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands
2007-367	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA for the expansion of the Brentwood Bay Lodge at 7164 Brentwood, Drive, vicinity of DdRu-122, Victoria
2007-368	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA for routine BC Hydro developments such as underground power lines, transmission towers, access roads, culvert replacement or other facilities requiring potentially larger excavations associated with the distribution and transmission of electrical power on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands
2007-369	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA for routine BC Hydro power pole and guy anchor installations or replacement of power poles associated with the distribution and transmission of electrical power on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands
2007-370	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA for routine BC Hydro developments such as underground power lines, transmission towers, access roads, culvert replacement or other facilities requiring potentially larger excavations associated with the distribution and transmission of electrical power on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands
2007-371	Charles Moore	inspection	AIA of 983 Peninsula Road on the Ucluth Peninsula, Ucluelet
2007-372	John Drazic	alteration	Alterations to DhRx-49 by proposed construction of a deep well anode bed by Terasen Gas in the vicinity of the intersection of Mount Benson Road and Newcastle Avenue, Nanaimo
2007-373	private individual	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DiRx-6 by construction of a retaining wall at a private seasonal residence on South Thormanby Island
2007-374	Michael Manion	alteration	Alterations to DhRp-80, DhRp-84, DhRp-85 and the W-central and N sections of DhRp-33 on agricultural land managed by Golden Eagle Berry Farms, Pitt Meadows
2007-375	Steve Hermant	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DeSf-54, 55 & 56 by forest harvest activities by Hayes Forest Services Ltd. within Block 7692, TFL 44, South Island FD, located in the vicinity of Klanawa River, S of the Alberni Canal
2007-376	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to GaTn-3, 5, and 6 & GaTm-5 by logging activities planned by BCTS within Blocks 1, 2 and 3 TSL A81676, Kennedy Island, North Coast FD
2007-377	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by ConocoPhillips Canada Limited and its affiliate, Burlington Resources Canada Limited, N of the boundary between map sheets 93 and 94, NE BC
2007-378	Jack Reynolds	alteration	Alterations to CMT site DISq-42 by forestry operations proposed by Western Forest Products Inc., within Blocks E6 and E7, FLA19231, Campbell River FD, between Hecate Lake and Salter Bay on N Nootka Island, SSW of Tahsis
2007-379	David Hall	inspection	AIA of two properties, Block G and Block H, DL 88, KDYD, located on the E shore of Bonaparte Lake, pending their sale by Crown Lands Partnership and Sales, Southern Interior Region, ILMB
2007-380	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA for proposed replacement by the MoT of the Baxter Bridge crossing of the Shuswap River, E of Enderby near the community of Ashton Creek
2007-381	Michael Siclari	alteration	Alterations to FITf-2 through FITf-8 and FkTf-8 through FkTf-12 by forestry operations proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd, within Blocks 40-1000-2, 40-1000-04, 41-40-1(A and B), 41-40-2, & 41-40-3(A, B, D, F, G, H, and I), FL 41, Kalum FD, adjacent to the Miskatla Inlet, 40 km S of Kitimat
2007-382	Monty Mitchell	inspection	Inventory and preliminary AIA of proposed subdivision developments and related land altering activities within part of Sec 22, Naniamo District, located on Breakwater Island, E of the SE tip of Gabriola Island
2007-383	David Hall	inspection	AIA of 12 parcels of private land located at the head of Seymour Arm in the vicinity of sites EhQr-2 and EhQr-3, associated with the development of Mira's Paradise Resort and Spa Inc.'s proposed Top of the Shuswap condo resort on Shuswap Lake
2007-384	Gordon Haley	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FITo-23, 24, 25 & 26 by logging and related activities (e.g. road R/W) planned by BCTS, Skeena Business Area, located in proposed Block 1, Porcher Inlet Operating Area, North Coast FD

2007-385	Casey O'Neill	inspection	Inventory and AIA for proposed subdivision of a 7-acre (~2.8 ha) property, Lot 1, Sec 30 and 40, Metchosin District, Plan VIP83420, situated in the vicinity of Montreuil Hill within the District of Metchosin
2007-386	Calvin Chen	alteration	Possible alterations to DhRp-52 by BC Hydro's proposed Civil Duct Bank Construction Project along 203 rd Street between 123 rd Avenue and 132 nd Avenue, Maple Ridge
2007-387	Max Navarrete	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 (Crescent Beach Site) by demolition and replacement of an existing residence and installation of a plunge pool at 2807 McKenzie Avenue, Surrey
2007-388	Todd Paquin	inspection	AIA of the Kamloops Airport Authority Society's proposed expansion of the Kamloops Airport
2007-389	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of Revelstoke Sand & Gravel Ltd.'s proposed gravel quarry, located SW of the Jordan River, NW of Revelstoke
2007-390	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA for the proposed Kokish River Hydroelectric Project, from the N end of Ida Lake to the confluence of the Kokish and Tsulton Rivers, NE Vancouver Island
2007-391	Jonathan Fane	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FIUd-95 and FIUd-17 by forestry operations to be conducted by Sitkana Timber Ltd. within the R/W of the Long Haul Main, FL A16871, N side of Rennell Sound, E of Tartu Inlet, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2007-392	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of potential upgrades to BC Ferries' Skidegate Ferry Terminal, located on the N shore of Skidegate Channel on southern Graham Island, Queen Charlotte
2007-393	Frank Halliday	alteration	Alterations to IJUI-4 by Adanac Molybdenum Corporation's upgrading of the Ruby Creek Road near the outlet of Surprise Lake, about 18 km E of Atlin
2007-394	Helen Lockhart	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DcRu-74 by installation of a 40 m-long catch basin lead along Lagoon Road to an existing catch basin at the foot of Ocean Boulevard, Colwood
2007-395	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Chartwell Consultants Ltd. and other possible forestry proponents within the Squamish FD
2007-396	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA for proposed construction of a sea-wall by the Camelot by the Sea bed and breakfast at 1215 Otter Bay Road, Grimmer Bay (Lot A, Sec 17 and 23, Pender Island, Cowichan District, Plan 3946, except that part in Plan 10989 [PID 006-179-321]), NW Pender Island
2007-397	Ken Norie	alteration	Alterations to DdRu-18 by construction of a single family residence at 9740 Glynnwood Road, North Saanich
2007-398	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA for the MoT's proposed development of the Campbell Road Interchange, within Hwy 97 R/W at the Intersection of Campbell Road as shown on CLSR Plan 68077, located on the W approach to the W.R. Bennett Bridge Project, Kelowna
2007-399	Michael Siclari	alteration	Alterations to FITf-9 through FITf-15 and FkTf-13 through FkTf-35 by forestry operations proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd, within Blocks 40-1000-6, 40-1000-8, 41-40-1(main), 41-40-5 (main and A-G); 41-40-6 (A-H); 41-40-7(A and B), & 41-40-8 (main, A, B, D-F and H), FL 41, Kalum FD, adjacent to the Miskatla Inlet, 40 km S of Kitimat
2007-400	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by ConocoPhillips Canada Limited and its affiliate, Burlington Resources Canada Limited, S of the boundary between map sheets 93 and 94, NE BC
2007-401	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by Progress Energy Ltd/ProEx Energy Ltd, in areas of NE BC defined in the map attached to the permit application
2007-402	David Hall	inspection	AIA of the Township of Langley's waterline excavations and ancillary land use in the vicinity of DgRp-18, located in McMillan Park, near Trinity Western

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21(3):1-3</p> <p>Borden, Charles E., and David J.W. Archer 1975 Further
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Victoria, B.C., April 23-26

Session Proposals: January 15

Paper & Poster Proposals: February 15

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Trent University Archaeological Research Centre

Peterborough, Ontario, May 7 - 11, 2008

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