



# shíshálh

## NATION

### *shíshálh Nation Heritage Policy*

(k' úlhut-tsut ?elh kwiyás)

#### 1.0 Forward

*shíshálh swiya* (world) comprises 515, 000 hectares stretching from *xwésám* (Roberts Creek) in the southeast to *xeníchen* in the north to *kwékwenis* (Lang Bay) in the southwest (Figure 1). We the *shíshálh* have intensively occupied and utilized our entire territory since time immemorial; a result of this intensive occupation are the heritage properties (Appendix C) left behind by our ancestors.

*shíshálh* history is both extensive and complex. Our history stems from our occupation and use of *tems swiya* (our world). *tems swiya* includes both spiritual and material realms. Heritage properties located within our territory were used by our ancestors to navigate throughout *tems swiya*. They reflect our history and our land which are inseparable. They also document the continuity of occupation and intensive utilization of *tems swiya* by the *shíshálh* Nation since time immemorial.

The central principle of the *shíshálh* Heritage Policy is that heritage properties (i.e. artifacts, spiritual sites, stories, names and traditions) belong to those who made them regardless of the world within which they live. It is the original owners of these properties, as well as their descendants who are best able to determine how these properties should be treated in the present and future.

Therefore it is the responsibility of the *shíshálh* to manage our history for our ancestors, descendants and our Nation, by doing so we ensure our future for generations to come.

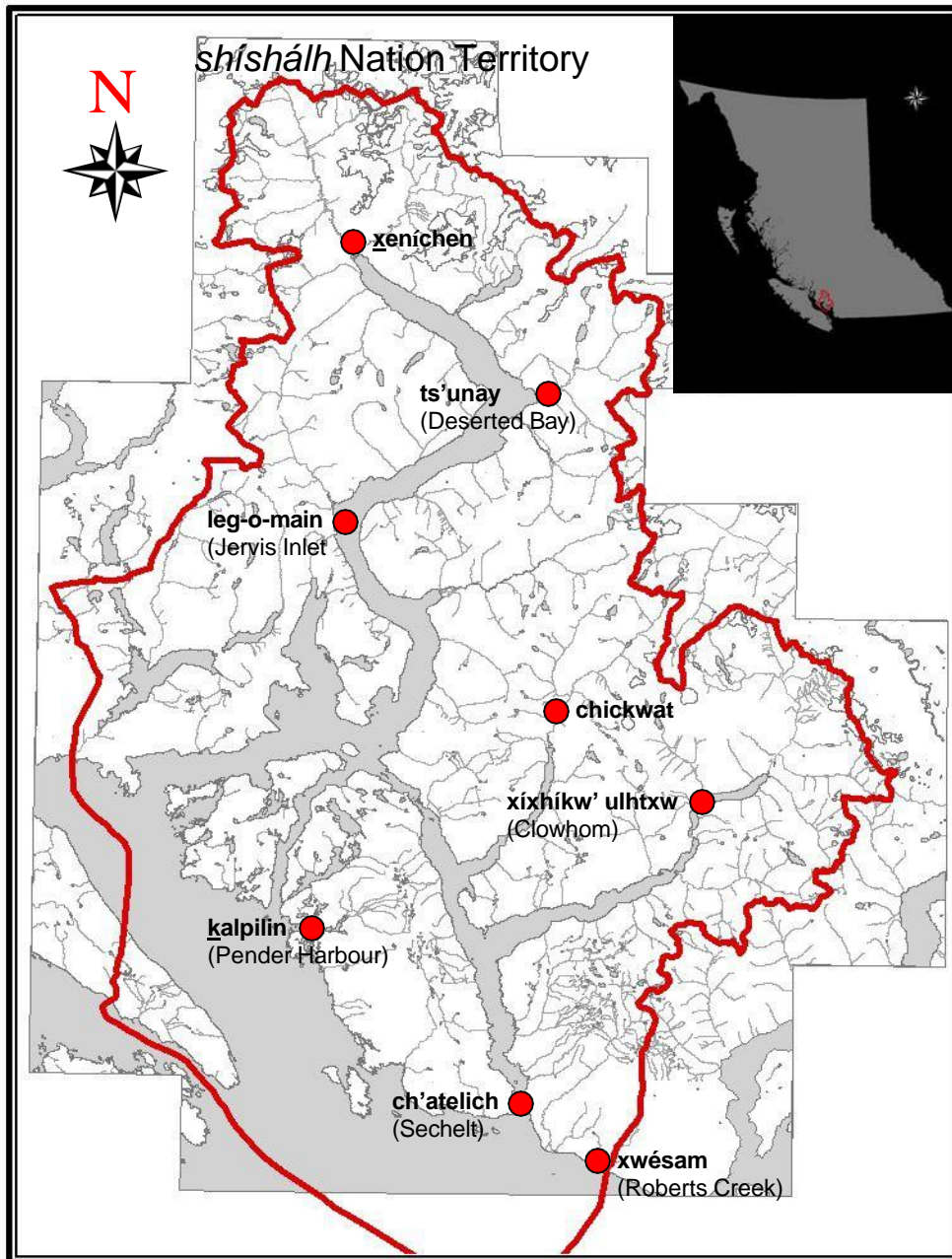


Figure 1. Map of shíshálh territory indicating location of major village sites.

## 2.0 Jurisdiction

Since time immemorial we the *shíshálh* People have a historical, cultural, social, spiritual, economic and political connection to our territory.

The graves of our ancestors document the truth, our roots go deep into the earth. Therefore we the *shíshálh* Nation have the primary jurisdiction to manage, protect and preserve the history of the *shíshálh* Nation throughout our entire territory through the protection of our heritage.

## 3.0 Objective

Management of *shíshálh* heritage must reflect *shíshálh* values for the purpose of preserving and protecting our heritage for the betterment of the *shíshálh* Nation, and to ensure that our traditions and way of life live on.

## 4.0 Development

For over two hundred years the needs of settlers and development have super-ceded the protection of *shíshálh* heritage, this has resulted in the destruction of our history. Such development continues today and threatens the existence of our heritage.

The necessity to protect our Heritage should be primary over the needs of external development. Therefore all land use within our territory must be planned so as to result in as little conflict as possible with *shíshálh* heritage. Mitigation and/or compensation is required where impacts to *shíshálh* heritage is unavoidable.

### 4.1 Enforcement and Protection

It is primarily the responsibility of the *shíshálh* Nation to enforce all protection measures relating to our heritage. Non-*shíshálh* (i.e. settler governments of all jurisdiction, private citizens and industry) also have a responsibility as guests within our territory to treat our heritage with respect and manage it according to the traditions of the *shíshálh*.

#### 4.1.2 Site Specific Management

All management recommendations pertaining to *shíshálh* heritage properties must be formulated according to the *shíshálh* heritage policy. Developments which may impact upon *shíshálh* heritage properties must be assessed on an individual case by case basis. However, we will not allow certain heritage properties to be impacted regardless of the needs of proponents. These heritage properties include but are not limited to:

- Graves of our ancestors
- Sacred and Spiritual Places
- House sites
- Battle areas
- Wood and stone fish traps
- Works of art

## 5.0 Curation and Preservation of Cultural Properties

All *shíshálh* heritage properties shall remain within *shíshálh* territory and will be stored in the *tems swiya* Museum where they will be held in trust for their owners.

Heritage properties being loaned to non-*shíshálh* parties or leaving the territory to facilitate scientific study or artistic display may only leave the territory by the authority of the *shíshálh* Nation as expressed through Council Resolution and *tems swiya* Museum policy.

All *shíshálh* Heritage properties which have been removed from the territory for any purpose without the consent of the *shíshálh* Nation must be repatriated to the *shíshálh* Nation immediately where they will be held in trust at the *tems swiya* Museum until the rightful owner is identified.

## 6.0 Heritage Investigations

The *shishalh* Nation requires that all forestry developments which may include but not necessarily limited to: **(1)** timber harvesting blocks, **(2)** roads, **(3)** landings, **(4)** sorts, **(5)** dumps, and **(6)** heli-drops be subject to preliminary field reconnaissance (PFR). The PFR must be conducted by an archaeologist and a member of the *shishalh* Nation. The PFR should also be conducted under permit to allow for a more detailed archaeological impact assessment (AIA) if it is determined that and AIA is required.

All residential and commercial developments and private moorages must also be subject to a PFR prior to the initiation of land-altering activities. The results and recommendations of the PFR must be presented in a “interim archaeological report” which must be provided to the *shishalh* Nation within five working days of completion of the fieldwork.

All archaeological investigations conducted within *shíshálh* territory excluding PFR's must be conducted under a *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit (see Appendix A and B) as well as any other permits deemed necessary by settler governments. *shíshálh* permits will only be issued once all the conditions of a *shíshálh* Heritage Investigation permit application have been met to the satisfaction of the *shíshálh* Nation.

*shíshálh* Nation requires that impacts to *shíshálh* heritage properties be considered, assessed, and mitigated from all development-related disturbances and impacts.

*shíshálh* Nation recognizes seven types of heritage investigations; **(1)** preliminary field reconnaissance (no permit required), **(2)** archaeological impact assessments, **(3)** archaeological inventory, **(4)** mitigative excavation, **(5)** archaeological monitoring **(6)** traditional use assessment and **(7)** scientific investigation. Archaeological overview assessments are not recognized by the *shishalh* Nation.

### 6.1 Requirements of Heritage Investigators

All persons conducting investigations into any aspect of *shíshálh* Heritage must obtain a *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit prior to the initiation of the study, and must adhere to the *shishalh* Nation Archaeological Best Management Practices (Appendix D). Heritage investigations must be conducted according to the terms and conditions of the *shíshálh* Nation as defined by the *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit. The

application for a *shishalh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit can be obtained from the *shishalh* Rights and Title Department (604.740.5600 or email: [lilxmit@shishalh.com](mailto:lilxmit@shishalh.com)). A \$350.00 application fee is levied on all permit applications for small projects requiring a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance only (e.g., small residential development – single family home, zoning bylaw amendment). A \$550.00 application fee is levied on all permit applications for large projects or Archeological Impact Assessments (e.g., subdivision development).

### 6.1.1 Heritage Investigation Terms and Conditions

1. This Heritage Investigation Permit is valid for the period indicated. The duration of the permit may be extended for a specific period by the *shíshálh* Nation upon receipt from the permit-holder of a written application for an extension.
2. The permit-holder must adhere to the Archaeological Best Management practices outlined in Appendix D.
3. The permit-holder shall provide the *shíshálh* Nation with two (2) bound copies and one digital copy of a written report, in accordance with the standards established and maintained by Archaeology Planning and Assessment of the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management.
4. A person designated by the *shíshálh* Nation may at any time inspect a project being conducted under the terms and conditions of the permit, including projects, records and materials recovered under authority of the permit.
5. Upon completion of any inspection or investigation involving excavations, the permit-holder shall make reasonable efforts to ensure all sites are restored as nearly as practicle to their former condition.
6. All cultural materials recovered during the course of the study shall be deposited prior to the expiry of the permit to the *shíshálh* Nation *tems swiya* Museum (P.O. Box 740, Sechelt B.C. VON 3AO) by the permit holder.
7. The permit-holder must be present “on site” for at least 80% of all fieldwork undertaken under this Permit.
8. In the event that human remains are identified during the course of the study covered under this permit, the permit holder must contact the *shíshálh* Nation immediately and must not disturb the remains unless or until authorized by the *shíshálh* Nation.
9. A member of the *shíshálh* Nation Rights and Title Department will be retained as an assistant during the duration of the fieldwork component of the study.
10. Prior to the completion of the written report the permit-holder must contact the *shíshálh* Nation regarding the “ethnic significance” (see British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines, Section 3.5.2.2) of any heritage materials found.
11. The *shíshálh* Nation be given the opportunity to review and comment on the recommendations of the subsequent permit report prior to report finalization.
12. The permit holder will supply the *shíshálh* Nation with a copy of the final permit report in both digital (pdf) and hard copy formats.

**Appendix A. *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit application.**



Rights and Title Department  
 5555 Sunshine Coast Hwy, Sechelt, B.C. V0N 3A0  
 t: 604.740.5600 | toll free: 1.866.885.2275 | f: 604.885.3490  
 lilxmit@shishalh.com | www.shishalh.com

OFFICE USE ONLY	
App No.	
R&T No.	
Fee Paid	

## *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit Application

All heritage investigations conducted within the *shíshálh* Nation swiya (world, birthplace, lands, "Territory") involving or potentially involving *shíshálh* Nation Heritage properties as defined by the [shíshálh Nation Heritage Policy](#) must be conducted under a *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit issued by the *shíshálh* Nation.

### SECTION 1.0 – APPLICANT INFORMATION

Applicant (Lead Archaeologist):		Agency Affiliation:
Office Address:		
Email:	Phone:	Fax:

### SECTION 2.0 – PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

Borden Number and general site type:		
PID:	PIN:	NTS Map Sheet:
General Location (please describe):		

### SECTION 3.0 – INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

Investigation Type: <input type="checkbox"/> PFR <input type="checkbox"/> Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> AIA <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Mitigative excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
Proponent:	No. of <i>shíshálh</i> assistants required:
Estimated duration of project (field and report preparation):	
Start:	End:

### SECTION 4.0 – INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED WITH APPLICATION

1. Provide copies of all permit applications submitted for this investigation

2. Identify permit/project number(s) and issuing agency for any other permits issued for this investigation:

Permit No.	Issuing Agency:

3. If not included in the enclosed documents (Section 4.1), please also provide the following:

- i. Investigation objectives and methods;
- ii. Schedule of fieldwork, analysis, and reporting;
- iii. List of personnel to be involved in all phases of investigation, and;
- iv. Other *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permits applied for and/or held by the applicant.

4. A current curriculum vitae for all senior investigation personnel

\_\_\_\_\_ hereby applies for a *shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit and agrees to adhere to the terms and conditions listed on page two (2) of this application and to all further conditions as defined in the Permit.

Applicant's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_



## *TERMS AND CONDITIONS*

1. This Heritage Investigation Permit is valid for the period indicated. The duration of the permit may be extended for a specific period by the shíshálh Nation upon receipt from the permit- holder of a written application for an extension.
2. The permit-holder shall provide the shíshálh Nation with two (2) bound copies and one digital copy of a written report, in accordance with the standards established and maintained by the Archaeology Branch of the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development.
3. A person designated by the shíshálh Nation may at any time inspect a project being conducted under the terms and conditions of the permit, including projects, records and materials recovered under authority of the permit.
4. Upon completion of any inspection or investigation involving excavations, the permit-holder shall make reasonable efforts to ensure all sites are restored as nearly as practicable to their former condition.
5. All cultural materials recovered during the course of the study shall be deposited prior to the expiry of the permit to the shíshálh Nation's tems swiya Museum (P.O. Box 740, Sechelt B.C. VON 3AO) by the permit holder.
6. The permit-holder must be present "on site" for at least 80% of all fieldwork undertaken under this Permit.
7. In the event that human remains are identified during the course of the study covered under this permit, the permit holder must contact the shíshálh Nation immediately and must not disturb the remains unless or until authorized by the shíshálh Nation.
8. A member of the shíshálh Nation Resource Management Department will be retained as an assistant during the duration of the fieldwork component of the study.
9. Prior to the completion of the written report the permit-holder must contact the shíshálh Nation regarding the "ethnic significance" (see British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines, Section 3.5.2.2) of any heritage materials found.
10. The shíshálh Nation (Sechelt Indian Band) be given the opportunity to review and comment on the recommendations of the subsequent permit report prior to report finalization. The permit holder will supply the shíshálh Nation with a copy of the final permit report in both digital (pdf) and hard copy formats.

Note: Additional terms and conditions may be required by shíshálh Nation in the Permit.



**Appendix B. shíshálh Nation Heritage Investigation Permit**



**shíshálh**

NATION  
*shíshálh Nation*  
(Sechelt Indian Band)

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PO Box 740, Sechelt, B.C. V0N 3A0 (Tel: 604-740.5600/Fax: 604-885-3490/Van Direct: 1-866-885-2275)

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*shíshálh* Nation Heritage Investigation Permit

**PERMIT NUMBER:**

**ISSUE DATE:**

COPY

**EXPIRY DATE:**

**PROJECT LOCATION:**

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

**NAME OF PERMIT HOLDER:**

Is hereby authorized to conduct a Heritage Investigation as described in the Application by the permit-holder dated \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the terms and conditions set out on the reverse of this permit as well as any conditions that have been attached by the Sechelt Indian Band.

(day) (month) (year)

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XXXXXXXXXX

*shísháih* Nation Rights and Title Department

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. This Heritage Investigation Permit is valid for the period indicated. The duration of the permit may be extended for a specific period by the *shíshálh* Nation upon receipt from the permit-holder of a written application for an extension.
2. The permit-holder shall provide the *shíshálh* Nation with two (2) bound copies and one digital copy of a written report, in accordance with the standards established and maintained by Archaeology Planning and Assessment of the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management.
3. A person designated by the *shíshálh* Nation may at any time inspect a project being conducted under the terms and conditions of the permit, including projects, records and materials recovered under authority of the permit.
4. Upon completion of any inspection or investigation involving excavations, the permit-holder shall make reasonable efforts to ensure all sites are restored as nearly as practicle to their former condition.
5. All cultural materials recovered during the course of the study shall be deposited prior to the expiry of the permit to the Sechelt Indian Bands *tems swiya* Museum (P.O. Box 740, Sechelt B.C. VON 3AO) by the permit holder.
6. The permit-holder must be present “on site” for at least 80% of all fieldwork undertaken under this Permit.
7. In the event that human remains are identified during the course of the study covered under this permit, the permit holder must contact the *shíshálh* Nation immediately and must not disturb the remains unless or until authorized by the *shíshálh* Nation.
8. A member of the *shíshálh* Nation Litigation Department will be retained as an assistant during the duration of the fieldwork component of the study.
9. Prior to the completion of the written report the permit-holder must contact the *shíshálh* Nation regarding the “ethnic significance” (see British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines, Section 3.5.2.2) of any heritage materials found.
10. The Sechelt Indian be given the opportunity to review and comment on the recommendations of the subsequent permit report prior to report finalization.
11. The permit holder will supply the *shíshálh* Nation with a copy of the final permit report in both digital (pdf) and hard copy formats.

Note: Additional terms and conditions may be required by the *shíshálh* Nation in the Permit



**shíshálh**  
NATION

**Appendix C. List of terms**

Heritage Properties: artifacts, spiritual sites, stories, names and traditions created by the *shíshálh* Nation.

*shíshálh* Nation: Sechelt Indian Band

*swiya*: world

*tems swiya*: our world



## Appendix D – Best Management Practices

### shíshálh Nation Archaeological Best Management Practices

#### 1. Introduction

Our swiya (land, waters, world) faces ongoing impacts from development and resource extraction, including significant impacts to known as well as unknown archaeological and cultural sites, features, and materials. The shíshálh Nation Best Management Practices (BMPs) are intended i) to ensure studies are consistent with the values and interests of shíshálh Nation, ii) to minimize and mitigate potential impacts to archaeological resources through the promotion of responsible development practices, and iii) to ensure study design that prevents the undue loss of information where sites impacted by development and ancillary activities. It should be noted that, while archaeological studies can provide useful information and preserve excavated materials, the practice of archaeology is permanently destructive to our cultural heritage properties, and datasets produced by archaeological studies will always be incomplete. It is therefore imperative that all predevelopment planning ensures ground disturbing activities will be designed to minimize these impacts.

#### 2. Qualification and Staffing

2.1 All archaeological studies shall be conducted by, or under the direct supervision of, qualified personnel well versed in shíshálh heritage policy and best management practices. Qualification pertains specifically to academic background (minimum of MA or BA with equivalent training in Archaeology or Anthropology). Academic background without pertinent shíshálh specific experience/knowledge does not constitute qualification.

2.2 All archaeological personnel being deployed into the field should be competent in the following, unless directly supervised by qualified personnel:

- Interpretation of maps and recording of spatial data, including the accurate recording of shovel test locations, surface finds, and archaeological features.
- Broad interpretation and recording of environmental conditions and settings, such as common plant species, ability to broadly differentiate between seral and climax conditions or disturbed and undisturbed environments, general geological classification, etc.
- Standard data recording procedures, including taking field notes, labelling artifact and faunal bags, recording provenience, and taking suitable field photos (understanding that any ancestral burial photos will be done in respectful manner).
- Conducting pedestrian survey.
- Identification of major archaeological site and material types, including lithics, vertebrate and invertebrate fauna, fire-altered rock, midden exposures, culturally modified trees, rock art, habitation features, resource gathering features, and any other anticipated site type.
- Maintenance and safe operation of equipment.
- Knowledge and identification of natural and cultural forces that impact archaeological sites.



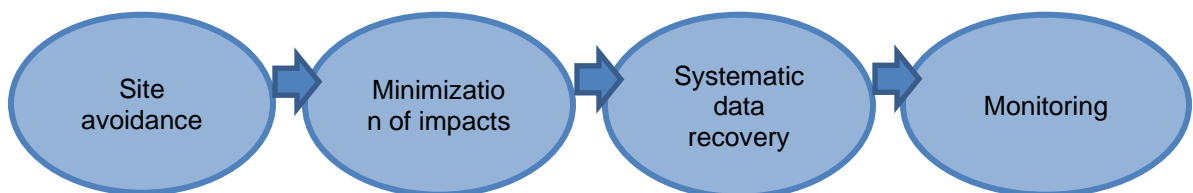
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- Awareness of concerns and protocols surrounding ancestral remains.
- 2.3 Prior to any project, the archaeologist must ensure that they have available the staff, training, facilities, and resources needed to meet these best practices. Archaeologists should be aware of their limitations and subcontract specialists as appropriate.
- 2.4 All archaeological personnel should be made aware of their responsibilities in maintaining confidentiality. This includes:
- Never sharing the locations of or sensitive information pertaining to archaeological sites with anyone who is not authorized to have this information.
  - Posting any information about or photographs of archaeological sites, features, artifacts, or landscapes on social media or any other platform accessible by the public.

### 3. Mitigation

- 3.1 Impacts of the proposed activity on archaeological and cultural sites, features, and materials should be assessed as early as possible to allow for optimal implementation of mitigation strategies. Mitigation strategies should be refined to afford increased site protection as more information becomes available.
- 3.2 The below mitigation hierarchy should be followed for any projects with impacts or potential impacts to archaeological sites. All possible measures should be considered and applied at one level before moving to the next:



Where *site avoidance* refers to total avoidance of impacts, such as by (re)designing developments to occur outside of site boundaries; *minimization of impacts* refers to the lessening of impacts, such as by (re)designing developments to occur partially or mostly outside of site boundaries, reducing depth of ground disturbance, or through measures such as cap and cover; *systematic data recovery* refers to systematic surface collection, excavation of evaluative units, or both; *monitoring* refers to the monitoring of the removal of archaeological deposits from within the site footprint by an archaeological professional.

- 3.3 Where sites or site components are vulnerable to ongoing impacts caused by the development, such as increased public access, industrial activity, or changes to the landscape or environment that accelerate erosion, and Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) should be developed. This may include:
- Mitigation such as site capping and shoreline stabilization for erosion control.
  - Ongoing monitoring, assessment, and reporting.
  - Plans to divert foot traffic and other disturbances such as beach tie-ups from archaeological sites.



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- Plans for reconstruction of damaged cultural features (e.g., petroforms and shoreline features disassembled by employees, campers, and tourists).
  - Education of organizations, staff, and the public to mitigate impacts to obvious site deposits/exposures, especially in the context of tourism and cultural signage (e.g., “take only photos” approach to tourist engagement; implementation of chance find and reporting protocols).
- 3.4 Routes for access, storage, and movement of heavy machinery should be established prior to the commencement of the project to ensure avoidance of any archaeological resources outside of the development footprint.
- 3.5 Archaeological resources that are not at risk of being impacted should be left in place to the greatest possible extent.
- 3.6 If archaeological materials are encountered during non-permitted survey and are determined to be at risk of destruction or permanent loss, they may be collected with the following conditions:
- shishálh Nation is alerted and justification provided;
  - Their provenience is recorded and mapped, and an artifact catalogue is created; and
  - They are submitted to the tems swiya museum curator as soon as possible.

#### 4. Archaeological Studies

Archaeological studies include Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR), Archaeological Impact Assessments (Section 12.2 of HCA) for all project components, Site Alterations (Section 12.4 of HCA).

- 4.1 All archaeological studies should adhere to the highest cultural and scientific standards. Cultural standards will be directed by the shishálh Nation on a case by case basis.
- 4.2 Decisions about the recovery and recording of archaeological data should be grounded in an understanding of both their cultural significance and of their potential to resolve archaeological research problems important to the shishálh Nation.
- 4.3 During archaeological survey, where exposures of subsurface cultural deposits or stratigraphy are encountered (tree throws, cut banks, etc.), they should be treated as subsurface tests in the following ways:
- Their exact location should be recorded and mapped;
  - Stratigraphy should be inspected and documented;
  - Where archaeological materials or any features providing significant information regarding landscape histories (e.g., burn layers evidencing past fire) are present or suspected, detailed descriptions and profile drawings need to be included in the report.
- 4.4 Where submarine impacts are anticipated, such as in (dock construction, dredging, rubble mound walls, etc.), options for underwater archaeological survey may be required.
- 4.5 Site deposits, shovel test locations, and EUs should be recorded and mapped using GPS.
- 4.6 Where any intact deposits are encountered or expected, at least one evaluative unit (EU) must be excavated. If more than four meters squared (4 m<sup>2</sup>) of intact deposits are encountered (or where deposits are extensive or are determined to have heightened significance), a minimum of two EUs are required. For any site components that contain over four meters squared (4 m<sup>2</sup>) of intact





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deposits, the shishálh Nation must be contacted and a minimum of half of all intact deposits should be excavated via evaluative units.

4.7 The following should be included in EU excavation:

- Three-point provenience for all artifacts, and radiocarbon samples collected from intact deposits.
- Collection of shell samples for possible future analysis (e.g., stable isotope analysis) from intact deposits.
- Collection of bulk samples for storage and future analysis.
- Where formal tools are identified within intact deposits, radiocarbon samples must be collected if possible. The analysis report is to be submitted to the shishálh Nation file lead, cc'ing [sfeschuk@shishalh.com](mailto:sfeschuk@shishalh.com) and [lilxmit@shishalh.com](mailto:lilxmit@shishalh.com) along with photos and descriptive information of the associated tools.

4.8 Where wet sites are anticipated, study plans should include protocols for handling wet site materials, including plans for transport to and storage/stabilization in a suitable, pre-arranged lab space.

4.9 Vertebrate faunal remains must be analyzed by a qualified professional trained in zooarchaeology with access to a suitable reference collection. A suitable reference collection is a collection of undamaged, clearly labelled, and positively identified faunal remains or replicas.

## 5. Ancestral Remains

5.1 The shishalh Nation will determine the appropriate protocol and treatment of ancestral remains on a case-by-case basis.

5.2 Any human osteological analysis must be approved by the Nation, informed by cultural protocols, and conducted by a qualified specialist in human osteology.

## 6. Reporting

6.1 All reports produced from archaeological data collected within the swiya must be submitted to the Rights and Title Department.

6.2 Reports should include the use of the shashishalhem wherever possible. This includes the naming of locations and descriptions of artifacts, faunal remains, features, and site uses. Archaeological personnel who work regularly in the swiya should contact the Nation for a copy of the shashishalhem dictionary.

6.3 Reports should make any limitations of data explicit, including:

- Differentiating between raw data, interpretation of data, and conjecture;
- Highlighting any gaps in evidence that have produced the reported conclusions; and
- Presenting directions for future hypothesis testing.

6.4 All reports where archaeological sites or shishálh cultural features are recorded should include a summary of past, future, and ongoing impacts, including potential impacts, to aid in the development of mitigation strategies and archaeological management plans.



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- 6.5 Chronological information should try to employ direct dating method, where available. In cases where direct dating is impractical, relative dates are acceptable.
- 6.6 Any identified areas of subsurface archaeological potential (AOPs) should be included in reports with an accompanying justification for this identification, including an explanation of all contributing factors (e.g., landform, microtopography, cultural values, etc.). These may be arranged in a significance matrix or explained in writing. AOP shapefiles must be sent to the Nation's Rights and Title GIS Department.
- 6.7 The identification of AOPs should be based on archaeological field observations and in shíshálh values, knowledge, practices, and interests. Broad knowledge of Northwest Coast archaeology is not adequate to interpret shíshálh sites.
- 6.8 Diagrams depicting profiles of a representative sample of positive shovel tests should be included in reports. Where evaluative units have been excavated, the report should include profile drawings.

## 7. Mapping and Shapefile Requirements

- 7.1 Where areas of raised archaeological potential (AOPs) are identified, shapefiles with an accompanying description are to be sent to the Nation's Rights and Title GIS Department, cc'ing the shíshálh Nation file lead and [lilxmit@shishalh.com](mailto:lilxmit@shishalh.com).
- 7.2 Maps or descriptions of the exact locations of archaeological sites are not to be distributed to proponents on small scale/residential projects, excepting site boundaries that overlap with the property or development area. Where midrange or overview maps contain archaeological sites, geo-masking methods such as the use of random perturbation donuts or bounding boxes should be employed.

## 8. Submission of Artifacts

- 8.1 All artifacts recovered from sites within the swiya must be submitted to the tems swiya museum and are considered property of the shíshálh Nation.
- 8.2 Artifact and faunal catalogues should include a field for she shashishalhem words or descriptors (e.g., deer remains described as *hupit*).
- 8.3 All artifacts should be photographed, and digital copies with the artifact number in the photo and/or file name must be provided with the submission.
- 8.4 Any conservation interventions and treatments performed should be outlined in a report provided with the submission.
- 8.5 A report outlining what materials have been submitted to the tems swiya museum curator and what materials are still being processed in the lab should be prepared annually.



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## References/Guiding Documents

Archaeology Branch

2021a *Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines*. Retrieved Feb-10-2022 from:  
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology/bulletins-policies>

2021b *Mapping and Spatial Requirements (V.4)*. Retrieved Feb-10-2022 from:  
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology/bulletins-policies>

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<https://www.bcapa.ca/archaeology/bylaws/general-reporting-standards/>

British Columbia

1996 British Columbia Heritage Conservation Act. Queen's Printer, Victoria, B.C.  
Electronic document,  
accessed 2022-04-21 from:  
[http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96187\\_01](http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96187_01)

Government of British Columbia

2022 *Requirements and Best Management Practices for Making Changes in and About a Stream in British Columbia*. Retrieved Feb-10-2022 from:  
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/laws-policies-standards-guidance/best-management-practices>

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2019 *Archaeological Data as Evidence in Aboriginal Rights and Title Litigation in Canada*. PhD diss., Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University.

Parks Canada

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