



# MILLENNIA RESEARCH LIMITED

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE CONSULTING

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MR Project 2209

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Re: Preliminary Field Reconnaissance Camp Easter Seals, Shawnigan Lake

## Introduction

Millennia Research Limited (Millennia) was contracted by Holland Planning Innovations to conduct a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR)<sup>1</sup> and Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) of the Camp Easter Seals property on Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island BC. The study area is situated on the east side of Shawnigan Lake approximate mid way down the length of the lake, (Figure 1). Much of the property has been previously developed and currently operates as an Easter Seals camp for children and adults with disabilities, a non-profit service provided by the BC Lions Society.

Development plans are still at the conceptual stage but are anticipated to involve several upgrades to the existing facilities and some new infrastructure.

The property has one discrete area identified to have archaeological potential through predictive modelling (Millennia Research Limited 2006), although no known archaeological sites have been recorded in the study area (Figure 1). The project area is within the area of interest of the Cowichan Tribes, Halalt, Lyackson, Malahat, Penelakut, Stz'uminus, and Ts'uubaa-asatx First Nations and the Te'mexw Treaty Association.

The *Heritage Conservation Act (HCA)* provides automatic protection for all recorded and unrecorded pre-1846 archaeological sites located on public and private land, and for more recent

<sup>1</sup> A PFR is a non-permitted field study designed to assess the potential for archaeological sites to be present within an area. For this type of study, an archaeologist walks over an area or specific property where development is proposed and assesses the archaeological potential based on their observations, the type of terrain, and their knowledge of the area. It may upgrade or downgrade potential ratings obtained from a model. A PFR is intended to make recommendations as to whether additional archaeological work, such as an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA), is necessary.



archaeological sites of certain types. Protected sites may not be altered without permits issued under the *HCA*.

### Project Description

The study area is located on the east side of Shawnigan Lake Vancouver Island, approximately mid-point along the length of the shoreline. Easter Seals Camp Shawnigan was established in 1970s.

The study area consists of 7 individual lots (Figure 3), the original Easter Seals Camp location on the Lake, and an additional 6 lots on the east side of Shawnigan Lake Road for the expansion of the camp services.

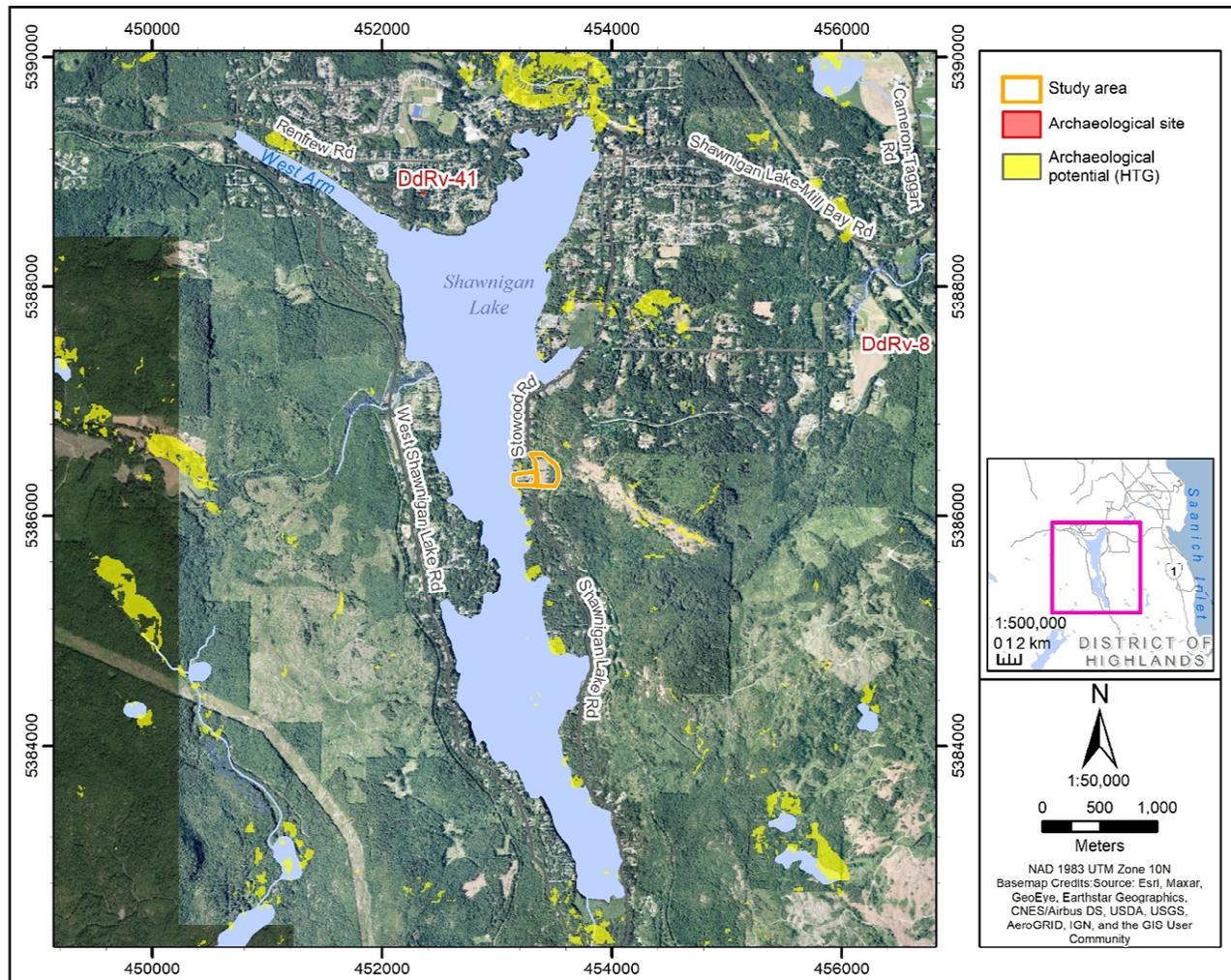
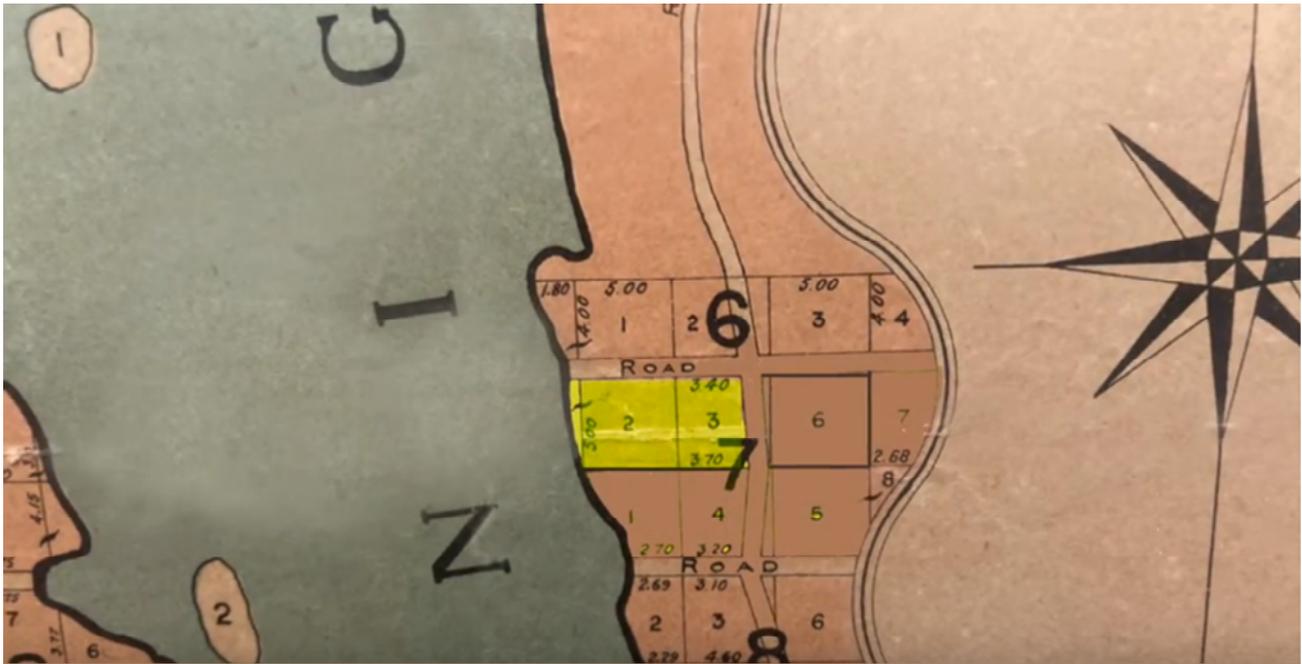


Figure 1 Midrange map of study area on east shore of Shawnigan Lake



**Figure 2 1912 Subdivision Map, yellow highlighted lots are those purchased by Chief Justice Gordon Hunter 1910. Photo on file, Shawnigan Lake Museum**

The following information is summarized from information provided by the Shawnigan Lake Museum (Shawnigan Lake Museum 2020):

*The property was first purchased Oscar Chapman Bass from the E&N Railway in 1901. In 1910 Chief Justice Gordon Hunter bought 4 acres of the waterfront in the Easter Seals Camp location (Figure 2). It was known to have beautiful Japanese gardens, cared for by the Yokomoto family that lived on and cared for the Hunter's Shawnigan Lake estate until their family was evacuated during WW2. Hunter commissioned George S. Gibson to build a stone lion in the 1920s, which remains on the property today. The lions' hind quarters are pointed directly to the legislature in Victoria, where Hunter perceived there was abuse of justice in the capital city. The lion is an exact duplicate of those on the legislature.*

The property was used for a short time as a riding school until it was purchased in 1959 by Mr. Curtis who established Cliffside Preparatory School in 1960 as a feeder school for Shawnigan Lake Boys School.

The British Columbia Lions Society for Children with Disabilities bought the school in 1976 and has run camps there ever since.

## **Study Area**

### *Biogeoclimatic Environment*

Southeastern Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands and a thin strip of the adjacent mainland of British Columbia fall into the Coastal Douglas-fir (CDF) biogeoclimatic zone as identified by Nuszdorfer *et al.* (1991). The islands of the zone have fewer wildlife species than mainland British

Columbia. The CDF zone is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Snowfall is minimal, with the region receiving the least amount for the shortest duration of any zone in British Columbia. Palaeoenvironmental studies of southern British Columbia indicate that although minor regional changes continued, relatively modern environmental conditions were established between 4500-3000 BP (Hebda 1995; Mathews 1985).

The CDF is characterized by the predominance of Douglas-fir (*Pseudo Tsuga menziesii*), with an understory of salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), and/or Oregon grape (*Mahonia aqua folium*). Other tree species commonly occurring in this zone include western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and, in drier areas, arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii*) and Garry Oak (*Quercus garryana*). Other less-common species include Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), shore pine (*Pinus contorta*), bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), western flowering dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) (Nuszdorfer, et al. 1991:82).

Native wildlife commonly found within the CDF zone includes black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), cougar (*Felis concolor*) and various other small land mammals. Birds and waterfowl known to be found in this zone include the pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), Stellar's Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), raven (*Corvus corax*), hooded merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) and glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) (Nuszdorfer, et al. 1991:88-90).

Native fish species common to Shawnigan lake include Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Cutthroat Trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkia*), Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*), Pricky Sculpin (*Cottus asper*), and Three spine Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). There are now also several invasive species introduced to the lake including bass, perch, brook trout

## Sea Level History

Holocene sea level changes and tectonic events have important implications for understanding the human and natural history of southeastern Vancouver Island, but at nearly 200 m elevation, Shawnigan Lake was well above the early Holocene high-stand of about 100 m (Shugar, et al. 2014), so this is not relevant for the subject property and is not considered further.

## Ethnographic Background

The study area located on the east side of Shawnigan Lake are within the core traditional territory of Cowichan Tribes and the Malahat First Nation, all Central Coast Salish peoples.

### Central Coast Salish

Within Central Coast Salish territory are speakers of five languages: Squamish, Halkomelem, Nooksack, Northern Straits, and Klallam. These include both distinct social groups (the Squamish, Nooksack and Klallam) and linguistic non-political associations that might be referred to as tribes. Halkomelem and Northern Straits indicate groupings of autonomous nations made based on linguistic similarities. The Halkomelem language is composed of three main dialects associated with geographic territories: Hul'q'umi'num' (Island Halkomelem), Hənqəminəm (Downriver Halkomelem) and Halq'eméylem (Upriver Halkomelem). These Salish peoples inhabited the

southern portion of the Strait of Georgia, including the southern Gulf and San Juan Islands, the central and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Fraser Valley, and some adjacent areas in British Columbia and Washington State (Barnett 1955; Bouchard, et al. 1993; Suttles 1990:453-456).

### *Subsistence Practices*

Fish comprised a large portion of the Central Coast Salish diet, particularly as certain species could be stored for consumption during the winter. Chinook and Coho salmon were taken on the saltwater by trolling from late winter through to spring, as well as during their migration to natal streams for spawning later in the year. Sockeye and pink salmon could be caught beginning around mid-July in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and on into late summer and fall (depending on species) as they migrated to southeastern Vancouver Island and mainland spawning streams. The Northern Straits people (and some of their Hul'q'umi'num' relatives) employed a reef-net, which consisted of a sophisticated rectangular net suspended between two canoes, to catch salmon (Bouchard, et al. 1993; Rozen 1985:249-250). Reef-netting could bring in as many as several thousand sockeye or pink salmon a day (Jenness 1934-35:25-27; Suttles 1951). The fish would often be preserved through drying (or smoking) on racks, however, fall runs of Chinook, Coho, chum, and pink salmon had to be smoked indoors due to the weather. Sockeye salmon is higher in fat content than chum and pink salmon, and therefore was more often eaten fresh. These other species were more commonly preserved for storage. Sockeye and pink salmon would be caught by using trawl nets and dip nets from canoes. In smaller rivers, fish were caught using harpoons, leisters, gaff hooks, four-pronged spears, dip nets, and basket traps, or by using weirs and trawl nets together. Other fish caught included halibut, Pacific herring, lingcod, Pacific cod, rockfish, sturgeon, smelt, eulachon (in the Squamish and Fraser Rivers), flounder, dogfish shark, surfperch and sculpins (Suttles 1990).

Seals and porpoises may have been most important as a source of oil, which was used with dried fish. They were typically hunted using a double-foreshaft harpoon with a trident butt. Seals were also caught in nets set around haul-out rocks, and were occasionally clubbed (Suttles 1990).

Deer were caught by trapping in a pitfall, by using a snare, or by using sharpened stakes set behind a barrier. Deer were also hunted using a bow and arrow, sometimes using a deer head disguise or a fawn-imitating whistle, or by using dogs to drive them into a narrow passage to be netted or shot. Black bear and elk were hunted using a bow and arrow, and bears were sometimes smoked out of their dens and caught in deadfalls. Animals were hunted for their hides, antlers, horn, and meat. Archaeological data indicate that bone was also an important raw material for tool manufacture. Like sea hunters, some land hunters achieved a sort of professional status and were given a special name (Suttles 1990). Birds were also hunted, especially waterfowl.

Sea urchins, crabs, a variety of mollusks, and large barnacle species were collected from beaches. Butter clam beds and horse clam beds that were particularly productive were owned by kin groups. Butter and horse clams were steamed and dried for preservation. Sprouts, stems, bulbs, berries, roots, fruits, and nuts from at least 40 different plants were also collected (Elliott 1990; Suttles 1951).

### *Social Organization and Settlement Patterns*

Among the Central Coast Salish, kinship was recognized bilaterally. Residential groups were the family, household, local group, and winter village. The household was usually comprised of multiple related families who cooperated socially and economically, to varying degrees (Suttles 1951:273-274, 1990:463-464). Local groups each had their own sense of identity and ancestral

genealogy, even though not all members necessarily regarded themselves as kin and members were divided into distinct classes. Most local groups consisted of an established kin group household and several other households with lesser rank.

Some local groups had their own winter village sites, and likely all local groups had their own seasonal fishing sites. Larger winter villages consisted of several houses representing several local groups and kin groups. Within winter villages, members of different households cooperated in some subsistence activities and shared abundances of perishable foods. To the extent that they wished, houses also cooperated in defense strategies and in ceremonial activities (Suttles 1990). Families in winter villages moved regularly for their annual activity rounds; Coast Salish families took the wall planks of their houses with them to their seasonal villages, where they would then attach them to the post-and-beam frameworks of houses (Suttles 1951, 1991).

Society was divided into segments: ‘worthy people’, lower class people and slaves. ‘Worthy people’ were referred to as *si?em*, implying unblemished ancestry, wealth, good manners, and extra-human support (Suttles 1958). *Si?em* were the most numerous social class among the Coast Salish.

## *Cultural History*

Archaeological sites are understood with reference to culture histories, which are specific spatial and temporal frameworks established through archaeological research for the organization and analysis of material culture. The known culture history of the Salish Sea is comprised of at least six archaeological units, also known as phases or cultures (Table 1). Those units dating to 9,000 uncalibrated radiocarbon years before present and later are better understood in the region than the earliest traditions. The local archaeological cultures are reviewed in several sources, including Mitchell (1971, 1990) and Clark (2013), and a detailed summary of the closely-aligned Olympic Peninsula is provided in Morgan and Hartmann (1999). A portion of the regional cultural sequence has recently been reviewed and revised (Clark 2000, 2013) although these conclusions await independent assessment.

The oldest potential archaeological site in the Salish Sea region has been identified on the Olympic Peninsula, WA dating 13,800 cal. years old (Waters, et al. 2011) and definite archaeological material occurs in Puget Sound at 12,500 cal. BP (Kopperl, et al. 2015). Two early units present in the Puget Sound part of the Salish Sea (Clovis [13,200 – 12,800 cal. BP] and Western Stemmed [13,500 – 9000 cal. BP]) have yet to be identified in the Strait of Georgia (Carlson and Magne 2008; Jenkins, et al. 2012). On the Strait of Georgia, the oldest published site is about 9000 years old (Matson 1976). Sites dated significantly earlier have recently been found in the northern Strait of Georgia. They are located at elevations associated with raised sea levels and the early postglacial period but to date, work is ongoing and not publicly reported.

**Table 1.** Culture History Sequence of the Salish Sea Region.

Age (years Before Present)	Southern Vancouver Island and adjacent islands	Mainland/majority of Gulf Islands
Present–200 BP	Contact/Historic era	
200-1100/1500	Gulf of Georgia phase	
1100/1500-2000	Marpole phase, or Bowker Creek	Marpole phase
2000-2400	subphase of Locarno Beach?	Old Musqueam subphase
2400-3300/3500	Locarno Beach phase	
3300/3500-5000	Charles phase	
5000-9000	Old Cordilleran/Olcott/Pebble Tool	
9000-14,000+	Early traditions: Clovis, Western Stemmed	

*Old Cordilleran/Olcott/Pebble Tool Tradition (9000-5000 BP)* - is defined by the abundance of unifacial pebble choppers and leaf shaped bifaces (Carlson 1990:62; 1996:8). The Old Cordilleran culture is “clearly derived from the earlier Proto-western cultures” (Matson and Coupland 1995:68). Old Cordilleran components have been recorded and excavated at the Glenrose Cannery site near Vancouver, Xá:ytem in the central Fraser Valley, Milliken in the Fraser Canyon, and the Bear Cove site on northern Vancouver Island. The analysis of faunal remains from Old Cordilleran sites suggests that the people were generally large game hunters, although the faunal remains recovered from Bear Cove suggest a wider subsistence base (Lepofsky, et al. 2009:601; Matson and Coupland 1995:76; Moss 2011:80-81).

*Charles Phase (5000-3500+ BP)* - is characterized by a culture reliant on riverine, maritime, and terrestrial resources. Chipped stone artifacts dominate the artifact assemblage for this sequence and are comprised largely of unshaped flake tools and various forms of pebble tools manufactured from local basalt, quartzite and chert. Living floors, post holes, and hearths are present in the archaeological record for this phase (Ham 1982; Matson and Coupland 1995). Dating towards the end of this phase, individuals have been found at several sites who were interred wearing clothing covered by up to hundreds of thousands of stone and shell disc beads. There appears to be evidence for a contemporary practice of feeding the ancestral dead, linking this culture to historic era and existing Salish tradition (Carlson, et al. 2017:21-22; Coupland, et al. 2016).

*Locarno Beach Phase (3500+ - 2400 BP)* - represents a continuation of a culture adapted to aquatic and terrestrial resources, that is associated with an increased regional diversity of site types. Fire cracked rock is widely present in the archaeological record and suggestive of subsistence practices that incorporated pit roasting and steaming. Exotic artifacts made of soapstone, coal and bone are present (Preckel, et al. 1991). Sandstone slab features representing hearths or burial cysts are known in the region by at least this period, and clay-lined pits are common (Carlson and Hobler 1993; Lake, et al. 2004; Moss 2011:98). Sites of various types with inferred practical and ritual functions suggest developing connections to descendant cultures (Eldridge 1987; Wilson, et al. 2006).

*Marpole Phase (2400-1500/1100 BP)* - as in previous periods, this phase sees a continued focus on marine and riverine resources, with an emphasis on salmon and herring. The exploitation of salmon, herring and other maritime resources enabled the establishment of large settlements comprised of rectangular wooden houses. Evidence of pit roasting and steam cooking is well

documented. The presence of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic carved stone bowls, scallop shell rattles, stone and shell disc beads, and ochre in Marpole phase sites is indicative of elaborate ceremonial practices. Trade is demonstrated by exotic materials not present in the area and the existence of social stratification is generally assumed, but not yet demonstrated (Burley 1980; Ewonus 2017; Mitchell 1971; Moss 2011; Reimer 2018).

*Bowker Creek subphase of Locarno Beach (2400-1500/1100 BP)* - Clark (2013) suggests that on southern Vancouver Island and in the southernmost Gulf Islands the Marpole phase did not develop. Instead, a distinctive Locarno Beach associated culture, termed the Bowker Creek subphase, is identified in five assemblages from a sample of seven area sites. He also reassigns the contemporaneous Old Musqueam subphase of Marpole on the mainland and central Gulf Islands to the Locarno Beach phase. This alternative cultural sequence for the period from 2400-1500/1100 BP requires testing by cultural historians to evaluate Clark's model.

*Gulf of Georgia Phase (1500/1100 BP to European Contact)* - represents a direct development from the earlier Coast Salish culture and the direct ancestors of Salish peoples still resident in the region. Characteristics of this phase include large winter and summer villages with small spring, summer and fall camps. Fortified sites are also documented for this period. As with earlier cultures, reliance on marine resources is reflected by evidence in the artifact assemblage for herring rakes, fish gorges, leister spear points, toggling harpoons, hooks, points, net and line weights and fish weirs. Notable in the assemblage is the extensive use of bone and less frequent presence of chipped stone artifacts (Ames, et al. 2010; Mitchell 1971; Preckel, et al. 1991).

Beginning at c. 1500 BP, burial cairns and mounds were constructed by Coast Salish people from the middle Fraser Valley west to southern Vancouver Island. These features built to commemorate the ancestral dead have been observed in specific locations within the landscape, typically in prominent areas but not visible from distance (Mathews 2014).

## ***Previous Archaeology***

DdRv-41 is a lithic scatter site with multiple hearths recorded. It is located 2.5 km north of the study area, and approximately 300 m inland from the north end of the lake. A lithic scatter is a surface or subsurface scatter of artifacts of lithic (stone) tools and chipped stone debris from manufacturing process. One projectile point and one piece of lithic debitage were brought to the Archaeology Branch by a property owner in 1996. They had been found during gardening, along with several hearths (fire/cooking features) resting on cemented glacial till and gravels (Siteform). Grant Keddie, curator of the Royal BC Museum at the time, inspected the projectile point and suspected it may date to the Old Cordilleran Tradition, between 9000-5000 years BP (Siteform). As the archaeological materials were the result of a chance find reporting, no detailed subsurface inspection occurred.

DdRv-8 is located approximately 3 km northeast of the study area near the source of Hollings Creek (Figure 1 and Siteform). Lithic artifacts were observed during ploughing fields during the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, including a nephrite celt (wood working tool). Little else is known about the site beyond its initial recording in the 1970s (Acheson, et al. 1975). It is not known if the location was ever visited by an archaeologist, and it has not been subject to additional studies.

## ***Regional Archaeological Site Types***

Archaeology site types that can be expected in the general area include:

- Shell middens
- Rockshelters
- Village sites
- House platforms
- Seasonal camps
- Petroglyphs
- Defensive sites/look out sites
- Culturally Modified trees (CMTs)
- Lithic scatters
- Petroforms/cairns
- Ceremonial sites
- Burial sites
- Canoe skids/runs

## ***Methodology***

Prior to fieldwork, a desktop review of available archaeological data was completed for the area. Archaeological data reviewed included the available archaeological potential model, previous archaeological and ethnographic studies and previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity.

### **Millennia’s in-house library & the Provincial Archaeological Resource Library (PARL)**

- Searches were conducted using keyword searches for “Shawnigan”, “Hul’qumi’num”, and “mid-island”.

### **Archaeological Potential Model**

- The archaeological potential model developed for the Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group (Millennia Research Limited 2006) was downloaded and consulted prior to fieldwork.

### **Previous Archaeological Studies and Recorded Sites**

- The Remote Access to Archaeological Data (RAAD) application was accessed on March 21, 2022, to obtain up-to-date site records, to identify previous archaeological studies completed in the general area, and to identify common and potential site types within the region.

### **Ethnographic and Historical Data**

- Ethnographic and historical data compiled in the previously completed studies in the area were reviewed. Collectively, these sources provide summaries of the ethnographic setting of the Project and of Indigenous place names, oral histories, culturally significant sites, past uses of the landscape, and cultural practices.

The objectives of the PFR and AOA conducted by Millennia were to:

1. Conduct background research and PFR in order to refine the existing archaeological potential assessment.
2. Formulate a statement of archaeological resource potential and distribution in the study area.
3. Complete a preliminary assessment of any previous impacts to archaeological materials if observed.

4. Provide recommendations concerning the need for further archaeological impact assessment studies if warranted.

The PFR was conducted in one day. It consisted of a pedestrian visual inspection of the property, examination of the visible exposures, assessed archaeological potential, and an on-site review of proposed development activities. The PFR was conducted March 30, 2022, with Irvin Canute, cultural monitor and field technician on behalf of the Cowichan Tribes and Aishwarya Pathania of Holland Planning Innovations. The survey was recorded with field notes, GPS coordinates, and photographs using the Fulcrum© mobile application.

## **Results**

No archaeological sites were identified during the non-invasive<sup>2</sup> field assessment of the Camp Easter Seals property at Shawnigan Lake. This study's archaeological potential assessment of the seven lots is based on an examination of archaeological potential mapping coupled with a desktop review and in-field observations gathered during the PFR survey<sup>3</sup>. Four areas were identified during the PFR to have moderate archaeological potential and are discussed in greater detail below.

Forest cover in the study area was generally limited to sloped and rocky terrain and included mature, second-growth western red cedar, Douglas fir, arbutus, big leaf maple and alder. The understory consisted primarily of grasses and invasive scotch broom and blackberry outside of the forested areas. Several exposures in the study area were examined for the presence of cultural sediments, although none were observed. Soil matrices where natural ground was observed generally consisted of loosely packed dark brown to medium brown silty loam becoming sandier moving inland with a moderate proportion of pebble and cobble inclusions (5-20%). Other exposures identified imported fill in much of the cleared area for the fields on the east side of Shawnigan Lake Road. No archaeological materials were identified during the pedestrian walkover or in the visible exposures.

Outside of the artificially levelled areas dominating much of the area which have generally a low potential due to modification, there is a moderate amount of well-drained, archaeologically significant landforms (i.e., elevated benches, terraces, promontories). Archaeological site types that could be expected in these areas are primarily lithic scatters associated with resource procurement and seasonal camps. The absence of archaeological sites recorded around Shawnigan Lake are likely due to a lack of archaeological inventory studies, rather than this area not being a heavily utilized area by Indigenous inhabitants. The present legislation of the *Heritage Conservation Act* came into place in 1996 (British Columbia 1996). Many on the properties around the lake were developed prior to this time, and the nature of the site type most common to the area – lithic scatters – is difficult to recognize to an untrained eye.

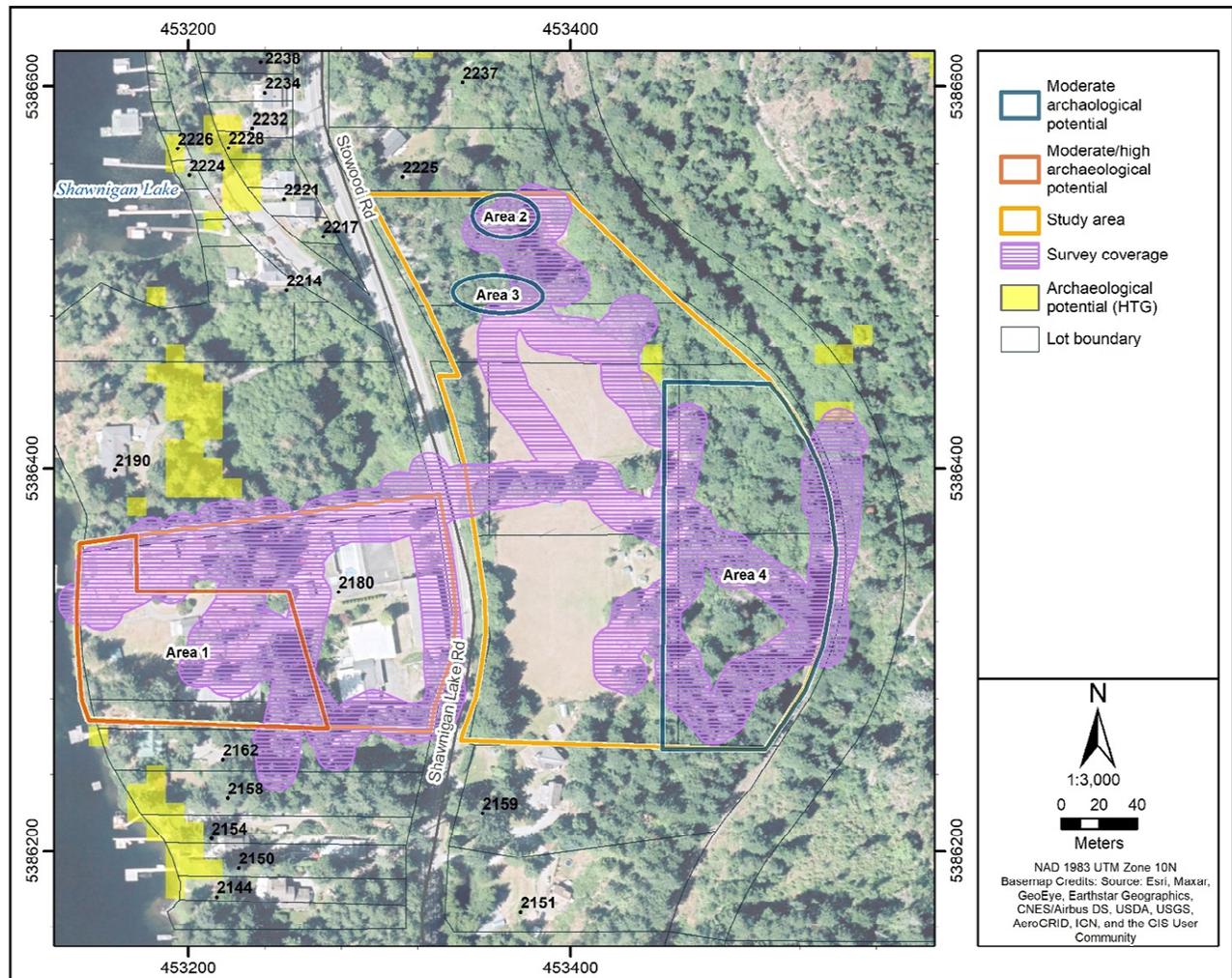
A nearby lake of similar size, Sooke Lake, located 4 km to the southwest of Shawnigan Lake has undergone archaeological studies and can be drawn on for comparison. Fourteen sites have been recorded around Sooke Lake in response to forestry and reservoir projects. The sites include traditional use culturally modified tree sites, and lithic scatters (Eldridge and Seip 2002; Vincent, et al. 2002). The sites identified are consistent with short term camps or hunting activities, with the

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<sup>2</sup> i.e., no excavation looking for archaeological remains

<sup>3</sup> See Figure 3 for PFR survey coverage

short-term encampments in slightly different locations over a period of time, and some sites believed to be associated with travel corridors (Vincent, et al. 2002:16).



**Figure 3 PFR results map**

Several areas were identified as having high or moderate archaeological potential. **Area 1** is located on the eastern side of the lake shore and extends up to 100 m inland. The area is characterized by bedrock outcrops and been historically modified by development and landscaping (Figure 4). This area is assessed to have moderate archaeological potential given the proximity freshwater body and potential for resource procurement. Waterfowl, freshwater fish, western redcedar, and berries were likely abundant in the area prior to European contact.



**Figure 4 Looking southeast across waterfront side of property**

**Area 2** is located near the north end of the study area, on the east side of Shawnigan Lake Road Figure 3. The area is characterized by relatively level terrain and a freshwater stream that drains into Shawnigan Lake (Figure 7). The area is open and has mature second growth western redcedars and displays little evidence of historic disturbance. This location would be an ideal seasonal camp and resource procurement site.



**Figure 5 Area 2 looking west towards Shawnigan Lake**

**Area 3** is located on the east side of Shawnigan Lake Road where an ephemeral drainage runs east-west draining into Shawnigan Lake (Figure 3 and Figure 6). Much of the adjacent area to the south has been levelled and cleared for a large field. The archaeological potential of this area is assessed to be moderate to low-moderate. Site types that could be expected in this area are associated with resource procurement such as seasonal hunting, fishing and gathering. Despite the historic disturbance, residual archaeological potential remains on the north side of the drainage.



**Figure 6 Area 3, looking east along freshwater drainage (blue flagging marks drainage).**

**Area 4** is located on the back (eastern) forested section of the property lots (Figure 3). The terrain trends up to the east where the historic E&N Railway borders the easternmost lots. The area is punctuated by breaks in slope of relatively small areas with level terrain (Figure 7). These small breaks in slope are well drained and would be ideal locations for seasonal hunting and camping spots.



**Figure 7 Area 4, looking west towards Shawnigan Lake**

### ***Preliminary Impact Assessment and Recommendations***

On-site field observations during the PFR did not identify any archaeological materials and assessed the property to have four areas with potential for the presence of unrecorded archaeological materials. An archaeological impact assessment (AIA) is recommended for these four locations under a *Heritage Conservation Act* Inspection Permit, in advance of any ground disturbing activities associated with development. This type of permitted study allows for subsurface testing to identify buried archaeological materials if present.

In addition to the areas identified, there is also the potential for significant historic materials to be present on the property, primarily the waterfront lot. Although generally not protected under the *HCA*, which confers automatic protection to mostly pre-1846 heritage, historic components of the property can be assumed to have both economic and public value. Given this, future work should account for the documentation, and possibly preservation of any remaining historic components of the site, in addition to pre-1846 sites.

It is also recommended that the property owner inform their personnel and all contractors that archaeological remains are protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act* and may not be altered, damaged, moved, excavated in, or desecrated in any way without a permit issued under Section 12.2 and/or 12.4 of the *HCA*.

Please note that while this report is provided without prejudice toward Aboriginal Rights and Title that any affected First Nation groups, it should not be used to fulfil First Nation consultation requirements.

### **Limitations**

The current study is concerned with the management of archaeological sites which may be affected by the proposed development. As with any archaeological site alteration, unidentified cultural deposits may be present within the project area. On provincial land these deposits may be protected under the *HCA*. If unanticipated archaeological remains are encountered during construction or land-altering activity the developer is advised to halt work in the immediate area and contact a professional archaeologist and the appropriate regulatory agency.

The information contained in this report has been compiled specifically for the project as defined by the proponent and discussed herein. Any subsequent changes to the proposed project may not be addressed by the current archaeological study and additional studies may be appropriate.

### **Professional Statement**

The information compiled in this report has been prepared in accordance with the standards of the BC Association of Professional Archaeologists and the BC Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines (British Columbia Archaeology Branch 1998). The report has been prepared by Millennia Research Limited staff and reviewed by a senior archaeologist (see signatories below).

#### **Millennia Research Limited**

Per:



Erin Willows, BA, RPCA  
Senior Archaeologist & Project  
Manager



Morley Eldridge, MA, RPCA  
President

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