



PARKS CANADA GUIDELINES

*for the Management of
Archaeological Resources*



AUTHORITIES • RESPONSIBILITIES • PRINCIPLES • PRACTICES



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PARKS CANADA GUIDELINES

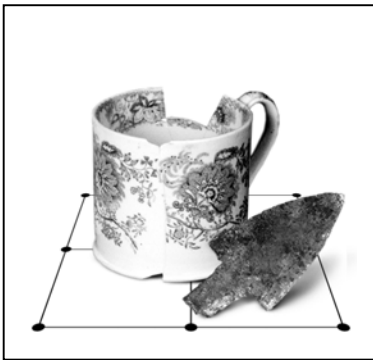
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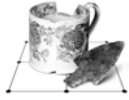
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List of abbreviations and acronyms

CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CIS	Commemorative Integrity Statement
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CSA	Canada Shipping Act
FUS	Field Unit Superintendent
NHSC	National Historic Site of Canada (also referred to as National Historic Site)
NPC	National Park of Canada (also referred to as National Park)





Introduction

These guidelines present Parks Canada's approach to archaeological resource management as a component of cultural resource management using the principles and practices of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* (CRM Policy). This document updates and replaces the 1993 *Guidelines for the Management of Archaeological Resources in the Canadian Parks Service*, reflecting the organizational change and functional direction of archaeology within Parks Canada.

According to Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*¹ archaeological resources are cultural resources when they are determined to have historic value and are part of our national heritage. They are a finite cultural resource² often representing the only evidence of past cultures and human activity. Archaeological resources provide insight into peoples' relationship with the environment and can provide information concerning human influences on the evolution of ecosystems and the changing ecosystem itself. On certain sites, multicultural and socioeconomic factors are a part of the complex elements that influence the analysis and understanding of past human groups and societies.

Archaeological resources cannot be duplicated or replaced if lost, damaged or destroyed, and are valued as points of physical contact with our past and as sources of knowledge about our history. Examples of archaeological sites are stone tool manufacturing locations, campsites, shell middens, long houses, rock art sites, fishing stations, places of spiritual and religious

experience, fur trade and military sites, transportation and industrial sites, battlefields, shipwrecks, villages, homesteads, dumps, trails and landscapes. Much of Canada's human history is expressed in these remains, often in cases where little or no other evidence or information exists. Archaeological sites and collections are a key component in many National Historic Sites of Canada, are abundant in National Parks of Canada, National Park Reserves of Canada, National Marine Conservation Areas of Canada, National Marine Conservation Area Reserves and could also be found on other lands and lands underwater administered by the federal government.

Parks Canada is committed to the principles embodied in the CRM Policy and recognizes international conventions that encourage the consideration of historic values in managing archaeological resources. Parks Canada manages the rich archaeological heritage entrusted to it within the context of the CRM Policy.

The *Parks Canada Agency Act* (1998) lists archaeology within its heritage protection programs. It further states that "The Agency is responsible for implementing policies of the

¹ Appendix 2 contains the references cited in the text.

² Refer to Appendix 1 for definitions.



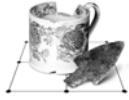
Government of Canada that relate to National Parks, National Historic Sites, National Marine Conservation Areas and other heritage areas and heritage protection programs”. Parks Canada’s science strategy also includes archaeology in the family of cultural sciences. Parks Canada’s Archaeological Services Branch provides leadership and strategic direction to the Parks Canada archaeology function. The four Service Centres provide professional and technical expertise, implement strategic direction and are accountable for the management of national collections of archaeological material. The Field Units are accountable for appropriate decision-making with respect to archaeological resources and for ensuring that CRM practices are followed in the management of archaeological resources within their area of responsibility.

The subject of federal archaeology, that relates to the conduct of archaeology on federal lands and lands underwater, falls within the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency (s.4(1)(B), Parks Canada Agency Act). Subject to certain exceptions, the powers, duties and functions of the Minister as they relate to this subject-matter are exercised and performed by the Parks Canada Agency.

Parks Canada Agency is the federal government expert on the archaeological work that takes place on federal lands and federal lands underwater. The Agency’s archaeological experts provide advice, tools and information to other federal land managers on archaeology and environmental assessment to help implement the Government of Canada’s Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework (1990).

In the Guidelines, Appendices 1, 2 and 3 refer to definitions, references and value indicators,

whereas Appendices 4 and 5 refer to Parks Canada and provincial–territorial contacts. Appendix 6 refers to other organizations and principles.

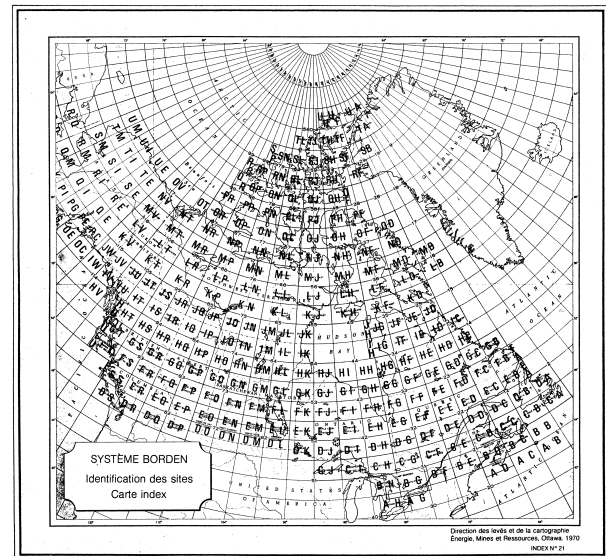


1. Objective

It is the policy of the Government of Canada to protect and manage archaeological resources³. This document provides guidance to the Parks Canada Agency in its implementation of this policy and in applying Parks Canada's CRM Policy to the management of its archaeological resources. In this respect, these Guidelines are a framework to support Field Unit Superintendents in their accountability to ensure the protection and management of archaeological resources within their areas of responsibility

These guidelines provide direction to all Parks Canada personnel, other organizations and individuals undertaking projects and activities that may affect terrestrial and submerged archaeological resources in heritage areas administered by Parks Canada. These include National Parks of Canada, National Historic Sites of Canada,⁴ National Marine Conservation Areas of Canada, National Park Reserves of Canada and National Marine Conservation Area Reserves. Parks Canada archaeologists also provide support to National Historic Sites not directly administered by Parks Canada. These guidelines apply to contribution agreements and cost-sharing agreements. Federal land managers seeking advice on the management of archaeological resources could also use these guidelines. The application of these guidelines

may be affected by legislation and federal policies concerning Aboriginal land claim settlement provisions.



**Map of Canada with Borden Grid overlaid ,
Archaeological Survey of Canada, Museum of
Civilization**

³ Government of Canada Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework

⁴ Historic Canals are considered part of the national historic sites family.



2. Archaeology in National Historic Sites of Canada

The Cultural Resource Management Policy is an integrated and holistic approach to the management of cultural resources. It applies to all activities that affect cultural resources administered by Parks Canada. In other words it applies to the overall management of a national historic site as well as to the individual cultural resources that are contained in a national historic site. Cultural resource management depends on a strong corporate or organizational ethic embodied in a set of principles. In its practice, cultural resource management integrates professional, technical and administrative activities to ensure that cultural resources are identified and evaluated, and that their historic value is duly considered in all actions that might affect them. In the case of cultural heritage sites, cultural resource management provides the means for ensuring their commemorative integrity.

The concept of commemorative integrity was designed as a framework to evaluate and report on the health and wholeness of national historic sites.⁵ A commemorative integrity statement (CIS) is integrated into NHSC management plans. The guidelines presented in the Guide to the preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statements apply to archaeological resources that are determined to be within the cultural

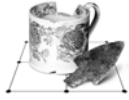
resources family.

Archaeological resources are key components to ensuring commemorative integrity at many national historic sites. A site's commemorative integrity statement is an elaboration of what constitute a state of commemorative integrity for a site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing operations, reporting and taking remedial action.

A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:

- The resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat;
- The reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public; and
- The site's heritage values (including those not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site) are respected by all decisions and actions affecting the site.

⁵ Refer to the *Guide to the Preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statements*, 2002, p.1 and 1.1.2, p.2.



3. Archaeology in National Parks of Canada, National Park Reserves of Canada, National Marine Conservation Areas of Canada and National Marine Conservation Area Reserves of Canada

The CRM Policy also applies to archaeological resources in National Parks, National Park Reserves, National Marine Conservation Areas and National Marine Conservation Area Reserves. In this context, the Parks Canada Agency applies the principles of *value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity* to the management of its archaeological resources.

Direction for managing archaeological resources is addressed in a management plan. Management plans are designed to reflect relevant legislation, policies and formal agreements, and to establish an approach for meeting the objectives of ecological and commemorative integrity and ecological sustainability where applicable.

Within a management plan, a zoning system can be an effective option to protect archaeological resources within a national park or national marine conservation area. The zoning system in National Parks "...is an integrated approach by which land and water areas are classified according to ecosystem and cultural resource protection requirements, and their capability and suitability to provide opportunities for visitor experiences"⁶. Application of the five zoning categories, ranging from Special

Preservation (Zone 1) to Park Services (Zone 5), is based on park objectives, analyses of the natural and cultural resources of the park, and visitor use patterns.

In some cases, environmentally or culturally sensitive areas or sites may warrant special management but do not fit the zoning designation. Management plans will include the guidelines necessary for protecting and using such areas or sites⁷. It is also possible to make regulations to protect "cultural, historical and archaeological resources" in national marine conservation areas and national parks when management objectives require them⁸.

Another mechanism to ensure the protection of archaeological resources is through environmental impact assessment reviews. The *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) does not apply to all situations, however, when CEAA does not apply, there may be other environmental assessment mechanisms available: Strategic Environmental Assessment, environmental assessment through Parks Canada policy or through separate environmental regimes in specific areas (e.g. land claim agreements). The procedure for

⁶ Guiding Principles and Operational Policies, 1994, p. 30.

⁷ Idem, 1994, p. 31.

⁸ *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*, 2002, C. 18, *Canada National Parks Act*, 2000, C. 32.



applying CEAA is discussed in section 5 of this document.

Archaeologists' recommendations for managing archaeological resources are of prime importance and can be used by managers in their overall resource assessment and management of a heritage area or a site administered by Parks Canada. Archaeological research reports should include, but are not limited to information in the form of preliminary assessments of the value and significance of resources, assessments of threats to the integrity of resources and prescriptions for monitoring programs.



Subterranean Food Cache, Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada, © Parks Canada / Leslie Leong / 1998



BarqueArabia, Fathom Five National Park of Canada, © Parks Canada



4. Responsibility for Archaeological Resources in Areas under Parks Canada Administration

In a large organization there is a need to identify the personnel who are accountable for the work performed in the different areas and/or fields of responsibility. The Field Unit Superintendents, the Service Centre Directors and the Archaeological Services Branch Director are accountable for managing archaeological resources. These managers rely on the expertise of archaeologists to make their decisions.

Field Unit Superintendents

Field Unit Superintendents (FUS) are responsible for management planning and implementation related to archaeological resources located in Parks Canada heritage areas. To strengthen Field Unit decision-making on matters concerning archaeological resources, the FUS have access to expert advice from a Service Centre CRM Manager or another officer⁹.

Service Centre Directors

Service Centre Directors in each Parks Canada Service Centre are responsible for providing archaeological resource management advice,

tools, information and services to the FUS beyond that available within the field unit¹⁰. A Service Centre Director may identify an archaeologist to review archaeological research permit applications on behalf of the FUS and to recommend to the FUS whether the permit should be issued and under what conditions. A Service Centre Director is also responsible for managing all archaeological records and collections within the Service Centre and for ensuring that archaeology is part of the review and determination of CRM evaluation levels.

Archaeological Services Branch Director

The Director of the Archaeological Services Branch in the National Office is responsible for contributing to the Agency's CRM strategies, developing national direction, policies and training for archaeological resource management, advocating increased protection and awareness, and providing support and leadership for the function.

⁹ In the case of the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada, the scale of archaeological resources at the site has meant that dedicated professional archaeological expertise both for field work and collections management exists at the site within the Cape Breton Field Unit

¹⁰ *ibid*



Roles and Accountability Regarding Archaeology

Area of Accountability Heritage Areas (HA)- National Historic Sites (NHS)-Others	National Office Role	Field Unit Role	Service Centre Role	Recommendation and/or Formal approval
NHS Commemorative Integrity Statement	Review	Preparation	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS	FUS/DG- NHS
HA Scoping Document	Review	Preparation	Input on request of FUS	FUS/CEO
HA Management Plan	Guidance and Advice	Preparation	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS	FUS/ DG/CEO/Minister
HA Reporting	Guidance and Advice	Preparation	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS	FUS
HA Impact Assessment	Overall Policy Advice	Preparation	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS	FUS
HA Research and Collection Permits	Development and Overall Policy Advice	Management	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS	FUS
HA - General Practice of Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) as part of CRM	Overall Policy Advice	Ensure that Guidelines and CRM Policy respected in operations	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS	Cultural Resources Council (CRC)/DG- NHS
HA Policy Development for ARM	Lead in Development	Input concerning operational implications	Input to policy development based on practical experience	CRC/DG-NHS/EB
Providing Archaeological Advice to Federal Land Managers (FLM) and Responsible Authorities under CEAA	Overall Policy Advice and support to FLM Departments	Formal contact with regional FLM	Archaeological expertise provided upon request of FUS and FLM	Not Applicable



5. Legal Obligations, Policy Directives, and Administrative Duties for the Practice of Archaeology on Federal Lands, Federal Lands Underwater and on Lands Administered by Parks Canada

Accidental Discovery

An accidental discovery ranges from noting the presence of archaeological objects on the ground or the seabed to discoveries made on eroding banks after a flood. Archaeological objects or structures can also be exposed during excavations done for maintenance purposes, other general works, or during a response to an emergency situation.

The discovery of an archaeological site or archaeological object on Parks Canada administered lands, including lands underwater, must be reported to the Parks Canada FUS. The Service Centre Director is the primary contact for a FUS seeking archaeological resource management advice. The Service Centre Director relies on the Service Centre archaeologists for expert advice on archaeological resources (see Appendix 4).

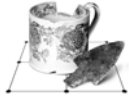
Archaeological Research Permitting

Parks Canada's Management Bulletin 2.3.2: *Archaeological Research Permitting* requires that all individuals conducting archaeological research, survey, inventory or excavation in lands and lands underwater under Parks Canada's administration obtain a permit from the FUS. The Director of the appropriate Service Centre (through a designated archaeologist) must review and advise the FUS on permit

matters. All research and/or collection applications for archaeological, natural, and social sciences permits should be submitted through the Parks Canada on-line Research and Collection Permit System (RCPS). A Research Coordinator, associated with each Heritage Area, administers the research permitting process within the RCPS and assures that the advice and recommendations of specialist reviewers are taken into account at all stages of the permitting process.

In order to obtain approval for the permit, the archaeologist must submit the project design to the Field Unit's environmental assessment specialist (or through the Research Coordinator responsible for the Heritage Area). The environmental assessment specialist will determine if an assessment is required under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the Management Directive 2.4.2: *Impact Assessment*, or another applicable regime. The Research Coordinator will also ensure that other mandatory reviews take place (SARA or other) and that health and safety issues are taken into consideration according to Management Bulletin 2.3.2: *Archaeological Research Permitting*.

Parks Canada managers and other federal land managers do not require provincial or territorial archaeological permits for research on lands that they administer. However, it is recommended as



good archaeological practice to inform the provincial or territorial authorities about any archaeological work conducted. All Parks Canada archaeological sites will receive Borden site numbers from the Canadian Museum of Civilization or as appropriate, from provincial or territorial authorities (see Appendix 5).

Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

Any project planning for heritage conservation projects should always take into consideration the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, formally adopted by Parks Canada. The Standards and Guidelines now serve as a reference to guide heritage conservation projects, including projects on archaeological sites that have an impact on archaeological resources. It complements the Cultural Resource Management Policy of Parks Canada and the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Code of Practice.

Environmental Assessment

Field Units have primary responsibility for conducting environmental assessments for projects on Parks Canada lands. The Service Centres provide an advisory role to the Field Units in this area. The National Parks Directorate in National Office is responsible for providing national direction and coordination on environmental assessment within Parks

Canada, and providing advice regarding specific projects¹¹.

Environmental assessment is an effective means of integrating environmental factors into planning and decision-making processes. There are a number of environmental assessment regimes that apply to Parks Canada, depending on the region that you are in. It is recommended that you consult with an environmental assessment specialist to determine which regime applies and what that regime requires.

For example, CEAA requires that any impact on archaeological resources be assessed or evaluated, but only if the impact results from a biophysical change to the environment. CEAA lists inclusions and exclusions that specify which projects are to be considered under the law. As a result, not all land disturbance activities will be captured under CEAA

However, because Park Canada's mandate is to protect ecosystems and cultural resources, Parks Canada goes further in conducting environmental assessments than what is required under CEAA. Parks Canada Management Directive 2.4.2: *Impact Assessment*, which reinforces this approach, addresses proposals that fall outside the scope of CEAA, but that have an adverse effect on cultural resources under Parks Canada's responsibility. In addition, the directive applies to all policies, programs, plans and projects that may affect natural and cultural resources. This directive reinforces the CRM Policy that states "In all

¹¹ Refer to Parks Canada Management Directive 2.4.2 Impact Assessment, 1998, Annex 1.



actions that affect cultural resources, Parks Canada will consider the potential consequences of proposed actions and the cumulative impacts of those actions”¹².

Canada Shipping Act

Wrecks (ships and aircraft) have a special status when they are partially or completely recovered within the borders of Canada, including Canadian waters. Under the *Canada Shipping Act* (CSA, 1985) all recovered material must be reported to the district Receiver of Wreck, an officer of Transport Canada. Any individual or organization that recovers material from a wreck during any activity (fishing, diving, etc.) or during an archaeological excavation has to comply with the *Canada Shipping Act*. The new *Canada Shipping Act*, 2001 provides for the regulation of “heritage Wreck”. However, until new regulations excluding these types of wrecks from salvage are developed in force, the present *Canada Shipping Act* salvage provisions continue to apply.

¹² Moreover, Parks Canada Management Directive 2.4.2 captures the principles recommended by the *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan, and Program Proposals* (1999). Departments and agencies are also encouraged to conduct strategic environmental assessments for other policy, plan and program proposals (e.g. management plans, business plans, etc.) when circumstances warrant.

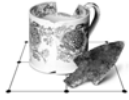
Human Remains

Human remains cannot be considered archaeological resources under the CRM Policy, but are sometimes found in the course of conducting archaeological activities. When human remains are found on Parks Canada administered lands, one must stop work and consult Management Directive 2.3.1: Human Remains, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds for direction. However, the provincial and territorial legislation must be followed, as relevant provisions in those laws require a coroner to be notified when human remains are

found. In some provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia), the Acts also contain clauses pertaining to exhumations, burials and out of province shipment of remains. In Ontario, the *Cemeteries Act* and related regulations may also apply. In Yukon, the *Cemeteries and Burial Sites Act* may apply as well (see Appendix 5).

Settled Land Claims

In areas where final land claim agreements have been signed, these agreements are legally binding and override policies and directives. Parks Canada must adhere to sections and clauses in land claims agreements pertaining to archaeology and heritage on lands and lands underwater under its administration. Provisions may deal with issues such as consultation, permits, site and object identification, interpretation, presentation, management, object ownership and custodial arrangements, burial sites and human remains, sacred sites, and dispute resolution.



6. Principles of Archaeological Resource Management

The management of archaeological resources under Parks Canada stewardship is based on the CRM Policy principles of *value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity* as applied on a case-by-case basis¹³. For effective management of cultural resources, these principles should be considered individually and together. All major aspects of the five CRM principles are followed in archaeological resource management within Parks Canada and could be adopted by other federal land managers. In addition to these principles, archaeologists should give due consideration to the following aspects of their work.

Ethics

Archaeological resource management demands ethical consideration (see Appendix 6). It is a good practice to inform all interested parties when their cultural heritage is involved. For example, before archaeological investigations that may encounter resources relating to the history of a specific cultural or Aboriginal group are conducted, the appropriate group(s) should be informed.

Professional Judgement

Parks Canada archaeological resource management activities are based on knowledge, professional and technical skills, and expertise¹⁴. Archaeologists participate in evaluating archaeological resources and, in case of threats,

to resources, in designing appropriate protection and mitigation measures.

Research

Research is essential in evaluating, conserving and interpreting archaeological resources. The information generated through research is also important for long-term planning for cultural resources on federal lands. Reports pertaining to archaeological activities on Parks Canada administered lands are expected to meet report content standards as required by Parks Canada. Parks Canada also requires that researchers refer to the basic report content standards contained in the relevant provincial or territorial legislation where research takes place¹⁵. For a summary of Acts and regulations see *Unearthing the Law: Archaeological Legislation on Lands in Canada*.

In addition, as stated in the CRM Policy, “research and the results of research will be the basis for activities that have an impact on cultural resources and their presentation”¹⁶. Results of archaeological research should be disseminated not only as information, analysis and advice within the Parks Canada organization, but also through public programming to identify the resource significance and to educate the public about the

¹³ CRM Policy, 1994, 3.3.1.

¹⁴ CRM Policy, 1994, 2.1.1.

¹⁵ While those laws apply to research on provincial or territorial lands, and do not apply to federal lands, Parks Canada refers to certain aspects for guidance as a matter of practicality.

¹⁶ CRM Policy, 1994, 3.3.1.



risk and/or benefits associated with access to archaeological resources.

Archaeological objects should be considered to be part of a site's archaeological resources and included in research schemes. Archaeological objects must be inventoried, evaluated, studied and preserved or conserved, taking into consideration their relationship with other resources.



7. Practice of Archaeological Resource Management

Responsible CRM decision-making in archaeological resource management practice depends on four elements as outlined in the CRM Policy:

- **Inventory** of resources (2.1);
- **Evaluation** of resources to determine cultural resources and their historic value (2.2);
- **Consideration** of historic value in actions affecting cultural resources (2.3); and
- **Monitoring** and review of ongoing activities (2.4).

Given the variable, elusive, and sometimes endangered nature of the archaeological resources in areas under Parks Canada's administration, it will be important for Field Units to be proactive in seeking opportunities to inventory, evaluate and monitor these resources.

Inventory

The CRM Policy states: "Parks Canada will develop and maintain inventories of all the resources it administers for the purpose of determining which resources should be identified as cultural resources"¹⁷. Inventories are essential for evaluating and managing all archaeological sites and their associated collections. However, given Parks Canada's large land base and the difficulty of observing archaeological resources below ground and underwater, resource inventories will rarely be

definitive. The inventories will be updated as necessary, and will provide information to assist decision-making.

Archaeological resource inventories contain data on the location and nature of archaeological resources. They are tools that can help managers when making decisions concerning development, recapitalization or other projects. Inventories can be used to help predict the probability of discovering other resources in the area. However, land managers should be mindful that archaeological resources may also be discovered in areas where the potential for finding resources is deemed low. Also, managers should consider that there may be a high potential for finding resources in areas of the site or park where archaeological inventories are not complete, not available or do not exist. Inventories have limitations; therefore archaeologists should always be consulted to assess the impact of a project or an activity likely to result in the disturbance of an archaeological resource.

▪ Building and Using the Inventory

Investigative techniques, such as documentary and material culture research, traditional knowledge, predictive modelling, remote sensing, field survey, shovel test-pits and mapping help archaeologists determine the type, size, date, cultural association, quantity, distribution, and research and/or presentation potential of archaeological resources. Synthesis of data and interpretation by archaeologists can provide managers with valuable information on the cultural history, density and distribution of the resources, and the requirement for

¹⁷ CRM Policy, 1994, 2.1.1.



additional research. In areas with high site potential, or when resources are under threat, more intensive investigation, including fieldwork, must precede any scheduled intervention activity.

Archaeologists working on Parks Canada lands and lands underwater must use the *Parks Canada Archaeological Recording Manual: Excavations and Surveys* in order to respect a standardized and systematic approach to record sites and resources. They must also refer to the Management Directive 2.1.23 *Collections Management System: Archaeological Services*. The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* are also a source of reference.

Archaeological resource information is integral to planning, management, research, and interpretation. The following items should be considered when managing archaeological resources:

- a list of all known archaeological resources and their location(s);
- archaeological records and databases that are maintained and updated according to Parks Canada's geographical and informatics standards;
- an evaluation of the significance of each archaeological resource;
- a description of the assessment methodology and the evaluation of its accuracy and reliability;
- an indication of the nature, extent and cost of work needed to provide more accurate assessments if required;
- an assessment of resource condition

and threats; and

- an identification of the need for protection, monitoring or mitigation for each resource.

Evaluation

The evaluation of archaeological resources is directly linked to their historic value and considers both the whole resource and its components. Parks Canada evaluates archaeological resources to determine whether they have historic value and significance, and to distinguish between Level I and Level II resources. Historic value helps focus Parks Canada's efforts for protection, presentation and appropriate use¹⁸. The term "historic" is used in its broadest meaning to define the value of archaeological resources. It does not refer to a specific time period.

Historic value defines the particular qualities and features that make up the historic character of an archaeological resource¹⁹. The historic value of an archaeological resource is considered in management decisions (e.g. management plans, environmental assessments) affecting the resource.

• Level I

A Level I archaeological resource is one of national historic significance and is the highest level assigned to an archaeological resource²⁰.

¹⁸ CRM Policy, 1994, 2.2.

¹⁹ Idem.

²⁰ CRM Policy, 1994, 2.2.1.



Level I archaeological resources include but are not limited to:

- a place that has been specifically designated by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (i.e., National Historic Sites of Canada);
- the *in situ* archaeological resources on a national historic site that are directly related to the commemorative intent of the ministerial designation; and
- archaeological collections (e.g. moveable cultural resources) that have a direct relationship with the commemorative intent of the ministerial designation and to the site.

- **Level II**

Archaeological resources that are not of national historic significance may have historic value and therefore may be assigned a Level II value²¹. Their historic value is determined by criteria that are used in evaluating the resource's importance, such as aesthetic and environmental qualities, factors of regional or local association, and provincial, territorial or municipal designations²². However, before assessment and evaluation, all archaeological resources are treated as Level II resources in all areas administered by Parks Canada and on sites of national historic significance. Specifically, Level

II resources and their values are described in the national historic site's CIS. Appendix 3 contains a list of value-derived indicators that can assist managers with evaluating Level II archaeological resources.

- **Other**

Resources that do not meet criteria established for Levels I and II (i.e. resources that have values other than historic value as identified in the CRM Policy) will be managed under other appropriate processes and policies. The types of resources listed below require a particularly vigilant approach.

- **Funerary Objects, Grave Markers, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds**

Special ethical consideration must be given to protecting and managing all funerary objects, grave markers, cemeteries and burial grounds. Parks Canada respects their inherent spiritual significance and heritage value²³.

Cemeteries, burial grounds, funerary objects and grave markers are considered heritage resources because they possess an intrinsic heritage value, are evidence of human activity, and have spiritual meaning. As heritage resources, they can also under specific circumstances be deemed Level I or Level II cultural resources depending on the criteria outlined in the previous sections.

In order to respect their spiritual significance and heritage value, cemeteries, burial grounds, funerary objects and grave markers merit a

²¹ CRM Policy, 1994, 2.2.2.

²² CRM Policy, 1994, 2.2.2.1.

²³ The heritage value of funerary objects, grave markers, cemeteries and burial grounds is often recognized in land claims.

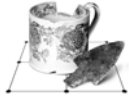


special status. They may fall within the “other” category of the CRM Policy and are managed according to Management Directive 2.3.1 *Human Remains, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*. The directive provides guidance for managing these valuable and sensitive resources. Some practices found within the CRM Policy and in these guidelines are applicable and are found in the directive. Moreover, all known cemeteries and burial grounds, funerary objects and grave markers should be inventoried. They should be evaluated to determine which cultural groups they may be historically or culturally associated with. Above all, the resources and associated documentation should be treated with dignity and respect. They should be preserved and protected. All actions affecting these resources should consider their heritage value and spiritual significance. To ensure their protection, access to the sites, the objects and the information may be restricted, depending on the wishes of the interested parties. CISs and management plans should include all known cemeteries and/or burial grounds, grave markers, and funerary objects. Management plans need to address how cemeteries and/or burial grounds will be managed.

- **Human Remains**

Under the CRM Policy Parks Canada does not consider human remains to be cultural or archaeological resources. Although they may have heritage value for their associated cultural groups or next of kin and scientific value for researchers, to classify them as resources may be considered irreverent and may diminish their spiritual significance. All human remains should be treated with respect and dignity. However, if human remains are known to exist in

archaeological collections, they should be included in CISs and management plans. To omit them from these documents gives the land manager and interested parties an incomplete picture. Yet, there might be occasions when this is not possible, such as when the next of kin or the historically or culturally associated group(s) may ask that they not be included in these documents. Parks Canada will endeavour to respect these requests.



Consideration of Historic Value in Actions

The management of archaeological resources will be fully integrated with the planning and the delivery of all programs.

- **Impact Assessment**

Review of projects or activities that could potentially affect archaeological resources is essential to the proper management of these resources. Impacts on archaeological resources can vary considerably from partial disturbance to total destruction of archaeological sites. All projects or activities require an archaeological review to assess the level of threat to an archaeological resource and to determine the degree of mitigation, if any, required to remove or limit the effects of the threat.

- **Identification of Threats**

Archaeological resources could be subject to threats from:

- human impacts (e.g. visitor use, looting or vandalism of archaeological sites; poor management practices and poor handling of archaeological objects);
- natural forces (e.g. erosion and animal activity for archaeological sites;
- corrosion and poor storage conditions for archaeological objects, collection management issues;
- presentation and display; and
- development, recapitalization or maintenance activities.

- **Mitigation**

Human and natural impacts are primary threats to archaeological resources. Mitigation is a process that implements approved methods that help avoid or reduce adverse impacts on the historic value of archaeological sites and collections. Parks Canada's main obligation is to ensure the protection of cultural resources of national historic significance²⁴. As a result, management practice must ensure the protection of archaeological resources, especially Level 1 cultural resources. Level II must be managed according to CRM Policy, while other resources (e.g. human remains) are to be managed under appropriate processes and policies.

Designing projects to avoid impact on cultural resources is preferable, although this is not always possible. Minimizing the adverse effects on archaeological resources must be a management priority. Adverse effects may be minimized or prevented through the following:

- archaeological site stabilization;
- engineering options such as project redesign, alternative location, or use of alternative technologies;
- remote sensing or other non-intrusive methods;
- archaeological surface collection and monitoring of low impact projects;

²⁴ CRM Policy, 1994, 3.4.1.1.



- incremental salvage or sample excavation;
- total excavation;
- monitoring projects (with stop-work authority);
- visual or camera monitoring to deter site vandalism and archaeological object removal;
- limiting visitor access to sites;
- zoning;
- the closure of adjacent visitor facilities;
- media and public education to foster awareness; and
- appropriate signage.

For archaeological sites and collections, the appropriate mitigation option is determined by the nature of the resource and any associated threat. Other factors in the decision process include the type and magnitude of the threat, the risk to the resource, the practicality of the intervention and the mitigation costs.

Archaeological mitigation that includes research and investigation must identify the cost of post-excavation analysis; collections inventory, analysis, processing, conservation and curation; report preparation; and longer-term archaeological resource maintenance. In most cases where mitigation is initiated through an environmental assessment, the proponent is responsible for screening and mitigation costs.

- **Minimizing Threats to Archaeological Collections**

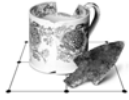
To minimize threats to archaeological collections it is essential to:

- meet inventory and recording standards;
- assess historic value;
- understand the archaeological context;
- use and handle archaeological collections appropriately;
- stabilize and monitor deteriorating archaeological objects and records;
- provide an adequate storage environment; and
- identify long term conservation needs.

Parks Canada manages its archaeological collections according to Management Directive 2.1.23: *Collection Management System: Archaeological Research Services* and Management Directive 2.1.22: *Collection Management System: Conservation Services*. These directives currently under review provide standards that address threats to collections located in Field Units sites or at Service Centres. Proper field recording techniques, as outlined in the *Parks Canada Archaeological Recording Manual: Excavations and Surveys* should be followed. Managing archaeological collections must be carried out in a way that ensures collections maintenance, protection and proper identification, and enhances presentation.

- **Awareness**

In Parks Canada's national parks, national historic sites and other heritage areas administered by Parks Canada, each archaeological intervention (e.g. salvage, survey, excavation and research) results in an opportunity to build public support and awareness for the Agency's mandate to protect and present. Archaeological research communicated through signage, publications, Web sites, lectures, media and/or community



presentations, contributes to an understanding of Canadian history.

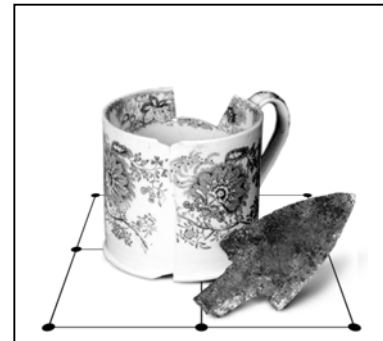
Monitoring and Review of Archaeological Resources

Parks Canada monitors its decisions through compliance with the CIS, the management plan and adherence to the terms and conditions of the archaeological research permit. It also reports on the state of its cultural resources in the *State of Protected Heritage Areas Report*, the *National Asset Review Report*, *Parks Canada Agency Annual Report* and various scientific studies.

The integrity of an archaeological resource is defined according to the state of the resource when inventoried. Its integrity is also defined in relation to the potential information that the resource offers and its presentation capacity. Because the historic value of an archaeological resource often depends on its integrity, all management processes affecting the protection and presentation of the resource must be monitored. The FUS, in concert with archaeologists, must ensure that a funded monitoring schedule is in place for threatened or vulnerable archaeological sites and collections stored either on or off the site. The monitoring schedule should identify changes in the condition of the resource in order to recommend actions to alleviate or prevent threats. It is incumbent upon the FUS to establish monitoring and condition assessment tools for cultural resource protection. These may include, in the case of sensitive archaeological resources, restricting and withholding the site location from public documents²⁵. In addition, assessing

the cumulative impacts of activities on the historic character of the resource is an important way to ensure archaeological resource protection²⁶.

Specific monitoring goals and benchmarks that are measurable should be identified in a site's management plan. An NPC monitoring plan may include zoning that indicates appropriate activities for protecting resources.



²⁵ CRM Policy, 1994, 1.2.3.

²⁶ CRM Policy, 1994, 2.3.2.

APPENDIX 1 - Definitions

Archaeology

A set of theories, methods and techniques for the study of human behaviour from physical remains of past activities.

Archaeological Collection

Archaeological objects and archaeological records.

Archaeological Object

An artifact, a sample or any material that is of archaeological interest.

Archaeological Record

Written, graphic, visual, or electronic record that is prepared and assembled that relates to the identification, evaluation, documentation, study, preservation, or excavation of an archaeological site, and that is vital to understanding the contexts and significance of cultural resources.

Archaeological Research

Archaeological excavations, surveys or inventories conducted where tangible evidence or potential tangible evidence of past human activities is located. Archaeological research also includes the collection and study of archaeological objects and any intrusive and non-intrusive work conducted at an archaeological site, feature or structure.

Archaeological Resource

Any tangible evidence of human activity of historical, cultural or scientific interest. For example, a feature, structure or archaeological object, located at or from an archaeological site or an object recorded as an isolated archaeological find are Archaeological Resources.

Archaeological Site

A place or area where tangible evidence of human activity of historical, cultural or scientific interest is or was located *in situ* on, below or above the ground, or lands underwater. The identification, recovery and understanding of this evidence can be achieved using archaeological research methods.

Cultural Landscape

Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people.

Cultural Resource

A cultural resource “is a human work, or a place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and that has been determined to be of historic value” (CRM Policy, 1994, p.101).

Funerary Object

Item directly associated with a cemetery, burial ground and/or human remains that is known to be part of a burial.

Grave Marker

A sign, headstone, monument, cairn, crib, grave house, mortuary pole, fence or other type of marker, or a clearing used to identify the existence of a cemetery or burial ground.

Human Remains

Skeletal remains, cremated remains and other traces of human bodies, within and outside cemeteries and burial grounds. Human remains are not considered cultural or archaeological resources.

Isolated Archaeological Find

A single archaeological object that is or was located *in situ* on, below or above the ground, or land underwater, such as a single projectile point, or fragments from a single ceramic vessel. Other criteria may be applied to the definition at the discretion of the archaeologist, provided a rationale is included.

Heritage Areas and Other Areas Administered by Parks Canada

Heritage Area: Federal land administered by the Parks Canada Agency, that is:

- National Parks of Canada (including National Park Reserves of Canada);
- National Historic Sites of Canada administered by PCA (including historic canals);
- National Marine Conservation Areas of Canada (including Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park);
- Any other federal lands administered by PCA (including Pingo Canadian Landmark, and submerged lands).

APPENDIX 2 - References

Legislation

Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act, 2002 C.18
Canada National Parks Act, 2000, C. 32.
Canada Shipping Act (R.S. 1985, c. S-9)- Part VI
Canada Shipping Act 2001 - parts 6 & 7 (non-promulgated)
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2003
National Historic Parks General Regulations (Section 3)
National Parks General Regulations (Section 14)
Parks Canada Agency Act, 1998

Policy

Parks Canada. *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. 1994.
Parks Canada. *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, in *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. 1994.
Government of Canada. *Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework*. Ottawa: Canadian Heritage, Minister of Supply and Services Canada. 1990.

Directives and Bulletins

Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.3.1. *Human Remains, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*. June 2000.
Parks Canada. Management Bulletin 2.3.2. *Archaeological Research Permitting*. 2005.
Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.3.3. *Archaeological Explosives: Archaeological Discovery*. August 1991 (under revision).
Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.1.22. *Collection Management System: Conservation Services*. 1985 (Appendices Mod. 91).
Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.1.23. *Collection Management System: Archaeological Services*. July 1986 (under revision).
Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.4.2. *Impact Assessment*. May 1998.
Parks Canada. Management Directive 2.3.4. *Repatriation of Moveable Cultural Resources of Aboriginal Affiliation*. June 2000.
Strategic Environmental Assessment. The 1999 Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals (under revision).

Guidelines

Parks Canada. *Guide to the Preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statements*. Feb. 2002.

Parks Canada. *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, 2003,

CCG cat. No.R62-343/2003E.

Manual

Parks Canada Archaeological Recording Manual: Excavations and Surveys. Ottawa: Parks Canada Agency. 2005

Other

Unearthing the Law. Archaeological Legislation on Lands in Canada. Ottawa: Archaeological Services Branch, Parks Canada, 1999.

State of the Parks 1997 Report. Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services. 1998.

APPENDIX 3 - A Selection of Value Indicators for Level II Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources that are directly related to the reason of designation of a National Historic Site are Level I. Archaeological resources that are not related to the reason for designation or that are part of a non-designated site are treated as Level II resources until evaluation proves otherwise.

Section 2.2.2.1 of the CRM Policy provides the following direction:

Parks Canada will establish and apply criteria to determine which resources under its jurisdiction are Level II. A resource may be included in this category by virtue of its historical, aesthetic or environmental qualities. Criteria will also give consideration to such factors as regional or local association; or provincial, territorial or municipal designations.

The diversity of cultural landscapes, of cultural contexts and the nature of the resources, make it difficult to design criteria applicable across the country. Archaeologists in Parks Canada Service Centres use a range of criteria to evaluate the archaeological resources. However, the archaeologist needs benchmarks that will help define the values that have to be assessed for preparing CISs and for all the actions related to preserving and presenting the resources.

The following provides some suggested value indicators for Level II archaeological resources. Archaeological resources could be assessed through one or more of these indicators. The evaluation of archaeological resources is best accomplished with a multi-disciplinary team.

Physical Value

- The physical archaeological evidence such as features, structures and objects bears witness to past human activities through its manufacture and use.
- The archaeological context contributes to the value of the resource and its integrity can be measured.
- The integrity of the resource, related resources or resource environment is not compromised.
- The resource adds value to the sum of the archaeological resources found at the site or area.

Associative and Symbolic Value

- The archaeological resource conveys a spirit of place, person, event or time.

-
- The resource relates to local oral tradition and/or traditional knowledge.
 - The resource has spiritual or religious value.
 - The resource is associated with funerary practices.
 - The resource is associated with a Classified or Recognized Federal Heritage Building.

Scientific and Research Value

- The resource evolved through many periods in history.
- The resource is unique, rare in an international, national, regional or local context.
- The resource is representative of a class, a type, a function, or a theme.
- The resource is within or was derived from an archaeological context.
- The resource is the sole source of information on a site or a particular theme.
- The resource contributes to the understanding of human occupancy and behaviour.
- The resource illustrates the relationship between human beings and their environment.
- The resource has interpretive and presentation potential.
- The resource contributes to a collection.

Public Value

- The resource plays a role in the public understanding of heritage.
- The resource adds value to educational and presentation programs.

APPENDIX 4 - Parks Canada Offices and Contacts

Atlantic Service Centre Manager, Cultural Resource Services Historic Properties Upper Water Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9 Tel: (902) 426-6115 Fax: (902) 426-7012	Ontario Service Centre Manager, Cultural Resource Services 111 Water Street E. Cornwall, Ontario K6H 6F3 Tel: (613) 938-5900 Fax: (613) 938-6363
Québec Service Centre Manager, Cultural Heritage and Real Property 3, Passage du Chien d'Or P.O. Box 6060 (Haute-Ville) Québec, Québec. G1R 4V7 Tel: (418) 648-7723 Fax: (418) 649-8225	Western & Northern Service Centre (Alberta and British Columbia) Manager, Cultural Resource Services #1550, 635 – 8th Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 3M3 Tel: (403) 292-6080 Fax: (403) 292-6001
Western & Northern Service Centre (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon, North West Territories, Nunavut) Manager, Cultural Resource Services 145 McDermot Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0R9 Tel: (204) 983-6802 Fax: (204) 983-8187	National Historic Sites Directorate Director, Archaeological Services Branch 25 Eddy Street (25-5-Y) Gatineau, Québec. K1A 0M5 Tel: (819) 997-3426 Fax: (819) 953-8885

APPENDIX 5 - Provincial, Territorial and Federal, Contacts and Authorities

<p>Newfoundland and Labrador</p> <p>Resource Archaeologist Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation P.O. Box 8700 (Confederation Building) St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3A7 Tel: (709) 729-2462 Fax: (709) 729-0870</p> <p><i>Authority: Historic Resources Act</i></p>	<p>Prince Edward Island</p> <p>Director of Culture, Heritage and Recreation Department of Education P.O. Box 2000 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7N8 Tel: (902) 368-4789 Fax: (902) 424-0560</p> <p><i>Authority: Archaeological Sites Protection Act</i></p>
<p>Nova Scotia</p> <p>Curator of Archaeology Nova Scotia Museum 1747 Summer Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3A6 Tel: (902) 424-6475 Fax: (902) 424-0560</p> <p><i>Authority: Special Places Protection Act</i></p>	<p>New Brunswick</p> <p>Director of Archaeology Department of Municipalities, Culture and Housing P.O. Box 6000 Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1 Tel: (506) 453-2792 Fax: (506) 457-4880</p> <p><i>Authority: Historic Sites Protection Act</i></p>

<p>Québec</p> <p>Archéologue Direction du patrimoine Ministère de la Culture et des Communications Block C, 2nd floor 225 Grande-Allée Est Québec, Québec G1R 5G5 Tel: (418) 380-2323 # 7062 Fax: (418) 380-2324</p> <p>Authority: <i>Cultural Property Act</i></p>	<p>Ontario</p> <p>Manager of Heritage Operations Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation 400 University Avenue Toronto, Ontario M5G 1S5 Tel: (416) 314-7144 Fax: (416) 314-7175</p> <p>Authority: <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i></p>
<p>Manitoba</p> <p>Chief, Archaeology Section Culture, Heritage and Citizenship Historic Resources Branch Main Floor, 213 Notre-Dame Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R5B 1N3 Tel: (204) 945-4420 Fax: (204) 948-2384</p> <p>Authority: <i>Heritage Resources Act</i></p>	<p>Saskatchewan</p> <p>Archaeological Resource Management Community Support Services Branch Saskatchewan Municipal Affairs, Culture and Housing 1855 Victoria Avenue, Room 402 Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 5W6 Tel: (306) 787-5772 Fax: (306) 787-0069</p> <p>Authority: <i>Heritage Property Act</i></p>

<p>Alberta</p> <p>Provincial Archaeologist Archaeology and Ethnology Provincial Museum of Alberta 12845 102nd Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T5N 0M6 Tel: (780) 453-9149 Fax: (780) 433-3553</p> <p>Authority: <i>Historical Resources Act</i></p>	<p>British Columbia</p> <p>Director Archaeology Branch Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture P.O. Box 9816 Station Provincial Government Victoria, British Columbia V8W 9W3 Tel: (250) 356-1437 Fax: (250) 387-4420</p> <p>Authority: <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i></p>
<p>Northwest Territories</p> <p>Territorial Archaeologist, Culture and Heritage Division Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre Education, Culture and Employment Government of the Northwest Territories P.O. Box 1320 Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2L9 Tel: (867) 873-7551 Fax: (867) 873-0205</p> <p>Authority: <i>Archaeological Sites Regulations</i></p>	<p>Yukon</p> <p>Senior Archaeologist Heritage Branch, Department of Tourism Government of Yukon P.O. Box 2703 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6 Tel: (867) 667-5983 Fax: (867) 667-5377</p> <p>Authority: <i>Historic Resources Act</i></p>

<p>Nunavut</p> <p>Chief Archaeologist Culture and Heritage Division Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth Bag 800 Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0 Tel: (867) 975-5500 Fax: (867) 975-5504</p> <p>Authority: <i>Archaeological Sites Regulations</i></p>	<p>Transport Canada</p> <p>Receiver of Wreck Navigable Waters Protection Program Operations and Environmental Programs 330 Sparks Street, 10th Floor Tower C, Place de Ville Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N8 Tel: (613) 990-5901 Fax: (613) 998-0637</p> <p>Authority: <i>Canada Shipping Act</i></p>
<p>Canadian Museum of Civilization</p> <p>Archaeological Sites Officer Library, Archives and Documentation Services, Research and Collections Branch</p> <p>100 Laurier Street P.O. Box 3100, Station B Gatineau, Québec J8X 4H2 Phone: (819) 776-8505 Fax»: (819) 776-8300</p>	

APPENDIX 6- Other Archaeological Principles and Organizations

Archaeological resources management in Canada is framed by ethical principles and obligations set by archaeological organizations and international conservation organizations. Parks Canada's archaeologists abide by such principles. Parks Canada is an active participant and leader in national and international organizations that shape the field of preservation of cultural resources and in particular of archaeological resources. Parks Canada is committed to abide by high standards in the practice of archaeology and archaeological resources management.

Code of Ethics

For a number of years, the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) has had a '*Statement of Principles for Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples*'. In May 2000, the CAA further broadened its archaeological code of principles by adopting '*Principles of Ethical Conduct*' for the profession. In the provinces and territories, only the Association des archéologues du Québec has a code of ethics.

Other codes of ethics have been written by international associations. A code of ethics was adopted in Barquisimeto, Venezuela by the World Archaeological Congress in 1990. The Society for Historical Archaeology has set forth its ethical positions in Article VII of its bylaws. In 1996, the Society of American Archaeology Executive Board adopted the '*Principles of Archaeological Ethics*'.

International Charters

Professionals in Canada are guided by the principles set by international organizations such as the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Four Charters in particular provide guidance on archaeological resources management: the *Venice Charter*, the *Burra Charter*, and the *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage*, and the *Charter on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage*.

In 1965, ICOMOS adopted a *Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites*, also known as the '*Venice Charter*'. This Charter is the founding document describing the principles of appropriate conservation.

In 1979, the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS adopted a *Charter on the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* or the '*Burra Charter*'. It outlines the principles and practices of conservation based on the cultural significance (or value) of historic places. It has since been revised and the current and valid version is the one adopted in 1999. Although it is a national Charter, it is deemed to have relevance for other countries and is often a reference when addressing issues of management based on values.

In 1990, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) adopted a *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage*, or the '*Lausanne Charter*'. It reflects basic principles and guidelines with respect to the management of archaeological resources. It is a reference for policies and practice.

Finally, in 1999, a *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage* was adopted by ICOMOS at its General Assembly in Sofia. It outlines the principles for the appropriate protection and management of cultural sites underwater.

International Conventions

Canada supports and/or adheres to a number of international conventions. These international commitments have an influence on the way we manage heritage in our country.

The *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* was adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1970. Canada formally acceded to it in 1978. Under article 5, countries are obliged to organize the supervision of archaeological excavations, ensuring the preservation *in situ* of certain cultural property, and protecting certain areas reserved for future archaeological research.

In 1976, Canada adhered to the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* ("World Heritage Convention"). This convention refers to a country's heritage generally, but is not sufficiently detailed to guide the management of archaeological resources.

In November 2001, the *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage* was adopted by the 31st session of the UNESCO General Conference. The convention requires States Parties to adopt necessary measures to preserve the underwater cultural heritage of humanity. Canada has yet to make a decision regarding ratification.

Organizations on the WEB (as of 12-2005)

Archaeology at Parks Canada	http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/pfa-fap/index_e.asp
Association des archéologues du Québec	http://www.archeologie.qc.ca/
Canadian Archaeological Association	http://www.canadianarchaeology.com
ICOMOS	http://www.icomos.org/
ICAHM	http://www.icomos.org/ica hm
Society for American Archaeology	http://www.saa.org/
Society for Historical Archaeology	http://www.sha.org/
World Archaeological Congress	http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac/site/home.php

