PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF
FORESTS, LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCE OPERATIONS

Ministerial Order No. M 194

Under section 14 (4) (a) of the *Heritage Conservation Act*, I order Lykal Properties c/o 506063 Ab. Ltd. to conduct a heritage inspection of its proposed light industrial development near Muskwa within the Northern Rockies Regional Municipality, and described as:

> situated on Crown land in Fort Nelson consisting of 6.63 ha. adjacent to Alaska Highway #97 and 300 m. south of the intersection of Alaska Highway #97 and Rodeo Road.

Further, under section 14 (7) of the *Heritage Conservation Act*, as this order relates to the development of land, I order Lykal Properties c/o 506063 Ab. Ltd. to pay for the heritage inspection.

The purpose of the heritage inspection is to identify archaeological sites protected in accordance with section 13 (2) of the *Heritage Conservation Act*, assess their heritage value, determine the magnitude of development related impacts and formulate archaeological resource management options. The heritage inspection must be carried out in an expeditious manner by a professional archaeologist eligible to hold a heritage permit under section 14 of the *Heritage Conservation Act*. All work must conform to the "Application for Permit" dated May 03, 2013, (Archaeology Branch file number 11200-30/13A0200) and attached to this order.

This order expires October 01, 2013.

A/Deputy Minister

For Minister of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

Aug. 6/13

Date

BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

The undersigned: Tal Fisher and Archer CRM Partnership

of: Archer CRM Partnership
9008 – 109th St.
Fort St. John, BC
V1J 6H4
T: 205.261.5584 / F: 250.261.5574
e-mail: t.fisher@archercrm.ca

hereby apply for a permit, under section 14 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* to carry out:

A Heritage Inspection	(S.14)	**X**
A Heritage Investigation	(S.14)	O

in accordance with the information requested on the reverse of this form.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

1. Permits shall be valid for the term stipulated on the front of the permit unless otherwise suspended or cancelled. Extensions to the term of the permit, or other amendments, will be considered upon submission of an application to the Archaeology Branch at least 30 days prior to the expiry date of the permit.
2. For projects other than oil and gas projects in northeastern BC, the permit-holder shall provide the Archaeology Branch with one (1) bound copy and one (1) electronic copy in PDF format of a written report, in accordance with the standards required by the Minister, outlining the work carried out under the terms of the permit. The title page of all reports must indicate the name(s) of the copyright owner(s) and, where agreed to, a Grant of License statement completed and signed by the copyright owner(s).
3. A person appointed by the branch may at any time inspect any aspect of a project conducted under the terms of this permit. To further their inspection, the appointee may conduct excavations within the study area. Notwithstanding the expiration or earlier termination of the term of the permit this provision will remain and continue in full force and effect.
4. Upon completion of any inspection or investigation involving excavations, the permit-holder shall make reasonable efforts to ensure all sites are restored as nearly as possible to their former condition.
5. The permit-holder shall arrange for a secure repository to curate any materials recovered under authority of the permit.
6. Heritage objects and associated materials recovered under authority of the permit may not be sold or exchanged for financial gain. Any other transfer of heritage objects, materials and records, or changes to the conditions identified under the "Disposition of materials collected..." section of the permit, may only be carried out with prior consent of the Minister.

7. The permit-holder shall conform to all requirements that may be imposed by the institution or organization named in the "Disposition of materials collected..." section of the permit.
8. Notwithstanding expiration or earlier termination of the term of the permit, provisions with respect to the "Disposition of materials collected ..." section shall remain and continue in full force and effect.
9. The permit-holder shall utilize any site recording forms, formats or systems required by the Minister. All sites must be recorded on a BC Archaeological Site Inventory Form and submitted to the Archaeology Branch.
10. A permit issued under section 14(2) does not authorize entry onto land or into a building without the permission of the owner or occupier.
11. For heritage inspection permits, the permit-holder shall submit spatial information (as a shape file in accordance with the standards required by the Minister) of all study areas that were the subject of in-field inspections.
12. Any other conditions that may be specified in the permit.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

(Section 14, Heritage Conservation Act)

1. Type of project:

Tal Fisher and Archer CRM Partnership are submitting this application in order to obtain a Section 14 Heritage Inspection Permit pursuant to the BC *Heritage Conservation Act* to conduct archaeological inventory and impact assessments. The application is for a light industrial development proposed by Lykal Properties and their Acting Land Agent, Mackeno Ventures, located in the Northern Rockies Regional Municipality.

2. Project Location:

NTS Mapsheet 94-J-10

See Figures 1 and 2 for development location map. The traditional territories of affected First Nations will be determined by the Archaeology Branch.

3. Scope: Resource Management

(i) Development types, facilities, schedule.

The assessment will be undertaken at the request of our client. The need for an assessment may have been a result of regulatory requirements, First Nations concerns, and/or, but not exclusively limited to, provisions of the Heritage Conservation Act. The application is for a light industrial development within the Fort Nelson Area (Figures 1 and 2). The anticipated development construction schedule is estimated to be July 2013. The proposed development is situated on Crown land in Fort Nelson and consists of 6.63 ha adjacent to Alaska Highway #97 and 300 m south of the intersection of Alaska Highway #97 and Rodeo Road. Construction of the proposed development will involve land clearing activities (logging, stripping of vegetation), water, electrical and sewer facilities, access road and industrial buildings. Prior disturbance in the immediate area includes the remains of the Old Alaska Highway, constructed in 1941, which cuts through the middle of the proposed development.

The appropriate First Nations as determined by the Archaeology Branch will be informed in writing before work is undertaken.

Those portions of the project footprint that are determined to require an AIA will be described in the AIA report in terms of its archaeological potential.

(ii) Type of program and methodology.

Pre-field Assessment

Prior to field work, the project footprint will be assessed in the office to determine the need for an AIA. The footprint will be reviewed to determine areas of archaeological potential within each portion of the development area (see "Identification of Archaeological Impact Assessment" below). The information gathered will be used to plan our field efforts. Pre-field assessments may be undertaken through the examination of orthophotos, topographic information, forest cover information, geological information, ethnographic information, site distribution maps, and our personal knowledge of the area.

No archaeological sites have been recorded in the area for which this permit is requested or its immediate vicinity (Figures 1 and 2). Archaeological sites in the Fort Nelson area are typically small low-density lithic scatters. Several Archaeological Impact Assessments have been undertaken in the Fort Nelson area by Archer CRM Partnership and other consultants.

A field scout of the development area was conducted by Archer CRM Partnership on July 4, 2012 that identified three areas of potential within the proposed project footprint.

Identification of Archaeological Potential:

In the area covered under this permit application, a location is determined to have moderate to high archaeological potential if it displays one or more of the following attributes:

- It is a defined topographical rise on level terrain and/or surrounded by a wetland (e.g., knolls, eskers, whalebacks);
- It is adjacent to a significant change in slope (e.g., terrace edges, valley tops, ridges);
- It is well-drained and relatively level;

- A source of water in close proximity (e.g., lake, stream, mineral seep, seasonal water run, wetland complex);
- It lies on a preferred path of travel between or adjacent to landscape features (e.g., edges of wetlands and terraces, ridge-tops);
- It offers a view of wetlands and/or natural corridors (e.g., gullies, valleys, ridges);
- If any of the above conditions may have existed in the past (e.g., abandoned terraces, palaeo-drainages), but are not present today;
- Areas of old growth timber for CMT sites, and;
- It is within 250 m of a known archaeological or traditional-use site or within 500 m of a known pack trail.

Note: while not exhaustive, this list of attributes has been used successfully by Archer CRM Partnership in past archaeological studies to identify archaeological sites in environments very similar to, or in close proximity to, those found in the development to be assessed.

Once areas of archaeological potential are identified, the proposed development footprint will be assessed through a combination of visual and sub-surface inspections. All field work will be completed under snow-free and frost-free conditions. Methods are as follows:

Visual Inspections

Visual inspections of the development will be conducted on foot. Pedestrian transects will consist of 2+ crew members walking parallel to each other through the development, spaced in a manner that will enable maximum coverage depending on visibility and archaeological potential of the area (5 to 50 m spacing). Transects are designed to slightly overlap through areas of moderate to high archaeological potential to achieve 100% coverage in those areas. Areas of low archaeological potential (see above for definition of potential) will be subject to cursory examination of a single wandering transect. Transects have the principal purpose of identifying areas with potential to contain sub-surface cultural material remains, cultural depressions, burials, rock art, or to identify culturally-modified trees (CMTs). Surface soil exposures found with moderate and high areas of archaeological potential will be examined for artifacts and other cultural remains. Because Worker's Compensation Board regulations state that all snags within ~30 m of a work site are to be felled, our inspection may also examine areas up to 30 m outside of the proposed development for CMTs. The extent of areas visually inspected will be recorded and mapped. Where the project area is assessed but no sub-surface testing is completed and no archaeological sites are identified, an Archaeological Impact Assessment Report will still be submitted, detailing the results of the assessment. The extents of areas visually inspected will be recorded and mapped. All areas of unassessed archaeological potential will also be documented on maps.

Sub-surface Inspections

Areas with a potential to contain sub-surface archaeological materials will be assessed with shovel tests measuring minimally 30 cm by 30 cm, excavated to sediments unlikely to contain *in situ* cultural materials (i.e., glacial till, bed rock, fluvial gravel). The stratigraphic sequence and nature of sediments will be recorded for each tested area and all cultural layers will be noted. Possible cultural features will be tested in a similar manner, except where a burial may be suspected. Ground-penetrating radar or other non-invasive methods of inquiry may be used to verify possible burials. The intensity of sub-surface testing will be judgmentally determined with tests placed ~1.5-5 m apart, ground conditions permitting. For large areas (1,000 to 2,500 m^2) a systematic testing method will be devised with the intention of covering as much of the area as realistically possible. This would include placing no less than five subsurface tests for every 100 m^2 across the identified area. Areas of potential greater than 2500 m^2 will be assessed with no less than five subsurface tests for every 200 m^2 across the identified area. In addition, a quantitative analysis of each shovel test location will be performed. Expected site type information (site area and artifact density), test location information (tested area, average individual test size and number of tests), and the results of the analysis will be outlined in the associated report using the established Archaeology Branch Site Identification Confidence (SICC) calculations. The SICC is made for three common site sizes (~25, 100 and 500 m^2) with low artifact densities (one per m^2) and a minimum individual test area of 0.1225 m^2 (shovel test), 0.16 m^2 (cement

saw), or 0.09 m^2 (auger). This will allow for an objective analysis of whether sufficient testing has been conducted for each test location. Testing of features will be restricted to a minimal number that would provide adequate evidence of their anthropogenic origin and internal stratigraphy without unnecessary impact to the feature. Soil types permitting, sediments removed from shovel tests will be passed through portable screens of ¼-inch mesh to assist in the recovery of material remains. All tests will be back-filled, and their location and number will be recorded and mapped with respect to the development. Every subsurface test location will be described in the Permit Report, in terms of its size, stratigraphy and the criteria used to determine archaeological potential.

Where cultural horizons may be buried or suspected of present at depths greater than 60 cm, identification through shovel-based testing becomes impractical. In those instances (for example, shell middens), examination of deeply buried soils will be made through mechanical means. The least invasive is the use of an auger and/or soil probe. This method allows for some retention of knowledge of the soils associated with artifacts that may be exposed, and consequently soils can be effectively screened. Depth of artifact recoveries may not be accurately determined, but an approximation may be made. If the use of an auger or soil probe is not feasible, practical, or otherwise possible, a back-hoe, a hydrovac, or other similar equipment may be used to expose deeply buried soils.

Where cultural features/materials are encountered, either on the surface or in subsurface contexts, the significance of the site will be determined by:

(A) Identifying site boundaries through the (systematic) placement of (additional) tests 2-5 m apart on a N-S, E-W grid (or, where tests cannot be systematically placed because of obstructions [i.e., boulders, trees], they will be placed where possible). Site boundaries would primarily be defined on the basis of distribution of cultural remains or features identified at the site. Site boundaries for subsurface and surface deposits would enclose all identified cultural material plus a minimal 5 m buffer zone. The following conventions would also apply when defining site boundaries: site boundaries would extend to and enclose landform edges (e.g., terrace edges, ridge tops, or other breaks in slope) that are within 10 m of cultural material, or features would be defined judgmentally by the supervising archaeologist, taking into account the terrain, setting, and adjacent landforms. Site boundaries around single cultural depressions would enclose the feature, 5 m from the outer edge of the feature, and would be judgmentally defined by the supervising archaeologist, taking into account the terrain, setting, and adjacent landforms. Cultural remains or surface features separated by a distance greater than 100 m would constitute two separate sites. Depending on terrain, other management considerations, and in discussion with the Archaeology Branch Project Officer, this distance may be reduced.

(B) Identifying the stratigraphy of the site;

(C) Identifying the nature of cultural remains/features in the site (e.g., artifacts, cultural depressions, faunal & floral remains), and

(D) Assessing the context of the site relative to other possible scientific, public, ethnic, historic and/or economic interests (see Section 3.5.2 and Appendices 'D' & 'E', *BC Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines*).

Test locations will be recorded on an accurately surveyed site map and through GPS. Physical attributes of the site area will be recorded in detail.

Evaluative tests (50 x 50 cm to 1 x 1 m) may be excavated in site areas if it is believed that subsurface testing is inadequate in determining site significance. If an evaluative unit is not excavated at site under this permit, an explanation will be provided in the report as to why one was not conducted. The number of evaluative units may vary, depending on the size and nature of the site. Evaluative units will be excavated by trowel to glacial sediments and/or sediments unlikely to contain *in situ* cultural materials (e.g., fluvial deposits). Excavation will be by natural layers, switching to arbitrary 10 cm layers if a particular natural layer is greater then 10 cm. Exact 3D provenience will be recorded for all artifacts recovered. Sediments removed will be passed through portable screens of $^1/_4$" mesh to assist in the recovery of material remains. Soil profiles, feature drawings and floor plans

will be prepared where appropriate and ^{14}C, soil, floral and other samples will be collected where necessary. Once the limits of a site have been approximately determined, flagging tape will be used to visually delineate the extent of the site. The color and nature of the flagging will be identified in the associated report(s). Previously recorded sites subject to possible accidental disturbance may also be delineated with flagging to provide further visual identification protection. A photographic record of the site will be kept and the site area mapped in relation to the development. If circumstances dictate that further evaluation of a site is required, the Archaeology Branch's Project Officer will be contacted as to management needs and/or recommendations. The assessment of impacts in relation to the above project and possible future disturbance will be determined in accordance with *BC Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines* Appendix 'F'.

If the boundaries of an archaeological site are determined to extend outside the survey area or development boundaries, reconnaissance of surrounding area may also be undertaken. The objectives of such reconnaissance would be:

- To assess further the relative archaeological potential of the immediate surroundings of the survey areas;
- To identify any readily apparent archaeological sites that could potentially be impacted given their relatively close proximity to the proposed developments; and
- To allow the flexibility to record and to evaluate fully the significance of any archaeological sites that extend across development area boundaries.

Special Note:
If the client has made it known that they will avoid all found archaeological sites (regardless of significance) threatened by impact, then the site extent will be defined by the landform it is located on. If the landform it too large to be easily avoided, additional testing will be completed to define the site area on that landform. No subsequent evaluation will be conducted where avoidance is deemed the preferred method of mitigation. In addition, a concern-free route or area will be sought for the client to place their development. This may require subsurface testing outside development boundaries and additional survey to locate appropriate areas/routes in terrain with low archaeological potential.

CMT Site Evaluation and Recording Procedures

Those CMTs thought unlikely to pre-date AD 1846 will be recorded according to "Level 1" standards established in the Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia Handbook. This post-AD 1846 determination will be based primarily on tree-stand data collected by the Ministry of Forests (where available), and visual clues suggested by small-diameter trees with thin scar lobes. Increment cores may be obtained from a sample of trees to verify stripping-event dates. It is recognized that tree-stand data are not 100% accurate and this information will only be used only as a guide. CMTs will be considered to post-date AD 1846 in the field only if our level of confidence is extremely high. For those CMTs in danger of impact that possibly or definitely pre-date AD 1846, a complete site evaluation may be conducted. For pre-AD 1846 CMT sites, a sample of CMTs will be recorded using the CMT Feature Recording Form when avoidance of the CMTs is not feasible. CMTs selected for sampling will have their location, type, and metric attributes (i.e., scar length, width and location of cut marks) recorded. Our selection program will be based on the sampling strategy employed by Muir and Moon (2000), and is designed to ensure that as representative as possible a sample will be recorded, including any relevant sub-populations (e.g., scar types). For the identification of protection status purposes, a judgmental sample of CMTs will be dated. The number and type of CMTs selected for dating may be statistically viable to support a sample error of no more then +/- 10% 18 or 19 times out of 20. Dating will be accomplished with a hand-corer, and/or stem-round samples. The type of dating technique will be appropriate to the condition of the site and the type of trees present. All cored CMTs will be mapped, demarcated in the field with flagging tape, and labeled with an identifying number. Additional CMTs may be flagged and numbered to visually delineate and/or indicate the presence of the site. The color and nature of flagging used on CMTs will be identified in the associated report(s).

It is recognized that large numbers of CMTs (100+) also may be present inside assessed developments. To address these large sites, transects will run along the long axis of the site within development boundaries. Transects will be spaced, depending on visibility, in intervals up to 20 m.

The number of transects will depend on the width of the site. As well as recording the metric attributes of, and dating the appropriate number of CMTs where possible or practical, the intention is to spatially record and flag each CMT encountered. It is recognized that this methodology may become too time consuming with extremely large sites (200+). In this instance, a sampling methodology will be devised, such as spatially recording/flagging every 3rd or 4th tree encountered. This will provide accurate site boundaries in relation to the development and relatively accurate CMT counts. The judgmental sampling methodology used will be designed to ensure that as representative as possible a sample, including any relevant sub-populations that may exist, will be recorded and accurately dated as stated in the previous paragraph. However, note that pre-AD 1846 CMTs up to 100 m apart could constitute a single site.

For CMT sites that extend beyond development boundaries, the general direction and estimated number of CMTs beyond the boundaries will be recorded.

Recommendations will follow, based on the age of the CMTs (i.e., pre-AD 1846), the number of trees involved, and possible consultation with the relevant First Nation/s, Permitting and Assessment, and the client. The significance of CMT sites will be determined in part as per BC Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines, Section 3.5.2 and Appendices 'D' (Checklist of Criteria for Pre-1846 Site Evaluation) and 'E' (Checklist of Criteria for Post-1846 Site Evaluation). This will involve comparisons with known sites in the region. CMT site significance will also be determined following the recommendations outlined in "The Significance and Management of CMT Sites" (Prepared for the Ministry of Forests).

Special Note:
If the client has made it known that they will avoid all CMT sites (regardless of significance or age) threatened by impact then only the site extent will be defined and flagged within development boundaries. No subsequent recording will be conducted. If requested by the client, areas outside the proposed development boundaries may be assessed to find a "site-free" reroute or area for development.

Rock Art

Because of their high spiritual/cultural significance, documentation and recording of rock art sites would be undertaken in direct consultation with and under the guidance of First Nations representatives and/or elders.

Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, the Permitting and Assessment Section procedure *on found human remains*, September 22, 1999 is to be followed.

Artifact Collection and Analysis

All identified archaeological materials will be collected, unless it is certain that no impacts to the associated sites will occur (fire-altered rock, invertebrate faunal remains, and large lithic scatters that may require systematic data recovery may be excluded). If no impacts to the sites are expected, the collection of a sample of cultural material remains recovered from each site is proposed and will be as follows:

- Surficial contexts - All exposed cultural remains will be mapped. A representative sample of artifacts will be collected. This sample will be representative of the types of materials and artifacts observed (e.g., material types, breadth of debitage, and tools). Similarly, a representative sample of identifiable faunal remains will be collected. All diagnostic remains will be collected (projectile points and other finished artifacts). Notes will be made with regards to the uncollected remains (number, distribution and nature).
- Subsurface tests – All archaeological materials identified in subsurface tests will be collected (excluding FCR and invertebrate faunal remains).
- Evaluative units - All cultural materials found in an evaluative unit will be collected.

All collected artifacts will be temporarily stored within Archer offices for analysis, possible dating, and conservation. Analysis will include at the minimum, the recording of physical attributes, a comparison to other relevant material assemblages from the area, and, where possible, identification of age and

function. CMT stem round samples and/or cores used for dating will be offered to the appropriate First Nations, and, if declined, stored at Archer offices for a period of one year following expiration of this Permit, after which they may be destroyed.

Faunal remains, where collected, will be identified to as specific a taxon as possible. Remains will be analyzed by a qualified professional with access to a comparative collection or reference materials. This professional will be identified in the final report(s) where applicable. The analysis of debitage will consist of a descriptor according to the reduction process (i.e., decortication, primary–tertiary reduction, shatter, flake fragment). Artifacts may leave the Province of BC for analysis.

Confirmation documentation of the delivery of the artifacts to the designated repository will be forwarded to the Project Officer at the Archaeology Branch upon submission.

Site Forms

Site inventory forms will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Branch prior to the completion of interim and/or final report, as required, to obtain permanent Borden numbers. Geographic location information for sites will include latitude and longitude, UTMs, and elevation. These will be obtained from handheld GPS units (accuracy of ± 7 m), NTS 1:50,000, and development maps. Additional location coordinates may include datums established by clients within the development (i.e., plot points) and/or BC government surveyor stakes/markers. Site forms will be submitted within two weeks of the discovery of a site. If this cannot occur within the specified timeframe, the Archaeology Branch will be contacted regarding the delay with an estimated date for submission of the required documents.

Management Recommendations

Archaeological sites found within the survey areas would be considered in light of potential impacts to them as a consequence of proposed development operations. Potential impacts would be assessed following Archaeology Branch guidelines. Although occasionally beneficial impacts to sites may result as a consequence of development (i.e., preventing or lessening erosion, or enhancement of the site through implementation of a non-destructive public use or educational/recreational facility), adverse impacts are the most common type of impacts to archaeological sites as a result of development.

Adverse impacts result in a loss of information and/or a decrease in the socio-cultural, public and/or monetary value of a site. They include such things as destruction or alteration of all or part of an archaeological site, isolation of a site from its natural setting, or introduction of physical, chemical or visual elements out of character with the site and its setting. Moreover, adverse impacts may be direct, resulting as an immediate and direct consequence of the development, or indirect, resulting through actions or means other than development activities, but nevertheless not occurring without the development occurring (e.g., vandalism and erosion as a result of improved access to a site).

For this study, the primary criteria that would be used in assessing the degree of impacts to sites are the proximity of the sites to the proposed development areas. In general, if a site is located within a development boundary or road right-of-way, it would be assumed that the site would be destroyed if development proceeded. If the site were outside but near the development, indirect impacts such as disturbance of features by wind blown tree-falls along the edge of the construction area, erosion through changing drainage patterns, erosion by human pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic through increased access to a site area, and looting/vandalism through increased access and/or knowledge about the location of sites.

The primary and generally preferred recommendation that would be made if a site is found to be in direct conflict with proposed development operations would be avoidance. However, if avoidance is not a feasible option, recommendations outlining appropriate measures for mitigating potential adverse impacts through some level of further data collection also would be formulated. For each site, an appropriate (general) scope of work for further research and data collection that would effectively mitigate destruction of the site would be outlined. Such further work could include one or all of the following general tasks: documentary/cultural background research, detailed mapping, systematic surface collection of cultural material, test excavations, and/or intensive research excavations. Recommendations for monitoring of development activities could be made along with

any of these strategies.

For sites that are in indirect conflict with the development (outside, but close to construction zone boundaries) several recommendations could be made. These recommendations could include one or all of the following tasks such as some level of further data collection, keeping a suitably wide buffer zone between the site boundary and the construction area, monitoring of development activities, maintenance of a relatively high level of confidentiality about the location and nature of the site (limited access to reports, etc.), and/or deactivation of access into the proposed development area, if applicable.

Final decision-making authority concerning which management option(s) would be taken lies in consultation between the Proponent and the Archaeology Branch, Ministry of Natural Resource Operations, Victoria.

(iii) Relation of project to previous work or other work in progress.

A field scout of the subject development was conducted by Archer CRM Partnership on July 4, 2012. No other known archaeological investigations have been conducted within the proposed development.

4. Disposition of materials collected:

Fort St. John - North Peace Museum
9323 - 110 St.
Fort St. John, BC
Contact: Heather Longworth, Museum Coordinator
T: 250.787.0430

5. Financial support:

Lykal Properties 5402 – 39139 Hwy 2A Red Deer, AB T4S 2B3 T: 403.314.3385 F: 403.314.3285 Email: darron.krause@lykal.com	Contact: Darron Krause, Proponent
Mackeno Ventures S.S. #2, Site 13, Comp. 23 Fort St. John, B.C. V1J 4M7 T: 250.785.5365 F: 250.785.5353 Email: jim@mackenoventures.com	Contact: Jim Little, Land Agent, acting on behalf of Lykal Proerties

6. Schedule of field work:

Field work	Immediately, on receipt of permit, completion estimated for August 1, 2013.
Analysis & final report	On or before October 1, 2013.

7. Field personnel:

Field Directors: Tal Fisher (M.A.)
Julie Cowie (B.A.)
Remi Farvacque (M.Sc.)
Melanie Hill (B.A.)
Jeff Martyn (B.A.)
Wendy Slavica (B.A.)
Robin Smith (B.A.)
Elissa Gagnon (B.A.)

Others to be added at the discretion and approval of the Archaeology Branch.

8. Previous permits held: None

9. Applicants resume: On file with Archaeological Permitting and Assessment, Victoria, BC.

10. References cited:

Muir, R.J., and Moon, H

2000 Sampling Culturally Modified Tree Sites. British Columbia Ministry of Forests and Range, Aboriginal Affairs Branch, Victoria, B.C.

CONSENT TO THE USE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

Permit applicants and their clients must consent to the use of personal information such as names, addresses, and telephone numbers that is included in permit applications, site inventory forms or permit reports. However, consent is not required from representatives of corporate clients. Property owners must also consent to the use of this information if the application applies to private property. This consent is necessary as the Archaeology Branch collects and distributes personal information that is subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

I consent to the use of personal information contained in this application, as well as the personal information contained in the resulting site inventory form and permit report, for contact and verification purposes. I understand this information will be retained in the provincial archaeological site database and permit report. I also understand this information may be disclosed to researchers, consulting archaeologists and other users of the database and permit report. Database users must identify themselves and the purpose of their information request, and are precluded from further distribution of the information they obtain. The permit report will be publicly available once it has been accepted as meeting permit terms and conditions.

Date .....May 3, 2013.....

Place .....Fort St. John, B.C.....

.....
(Permit Applicant Signature)

Date .....May 6, 2013.....

Place .....Fort St. John, BC.....

.....
(Client Signature)
Agent for Lyhal Projects

Date .....

Place .....

.....
(Property Owner Signature)

PERMIT APPLICANT'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the Heritage Conservation Act of British Columbia, and that I will abide by the terms and conditions listed on the front hereof, or any other conditions the Minister may impose, as empowered by said Act.

Date .....May 3, 2013.....

Place .....Fort St. John, B.C.....

.....
(Permit Applicant Signature)

CLIENT'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have read and concur with the content of this permit application.

Date.....May 6, 2013.....

Place .....Ft. St. John, BC.....

JAMES LITTLE
.....
Client Name (please print):

.....
(Client Affiliation)

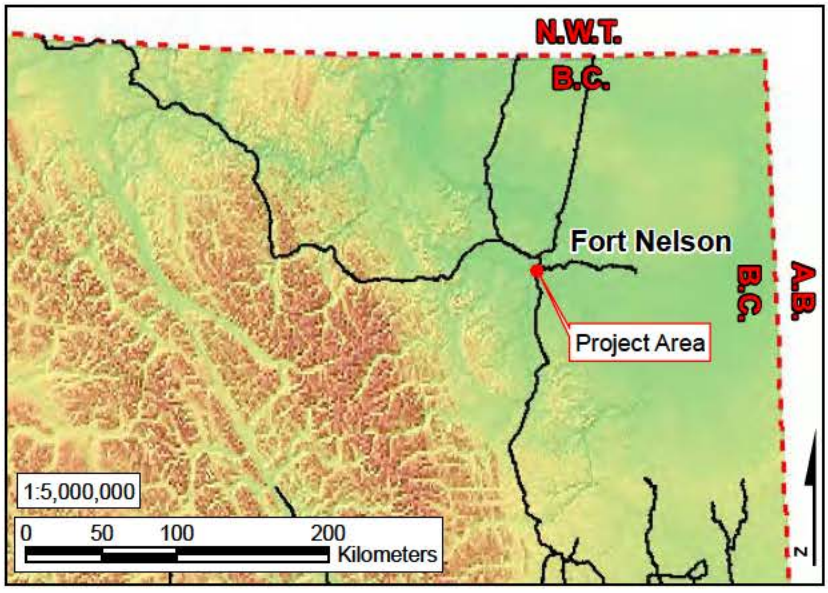
.....
(Client Signature)
Agent for Lyhal Projects

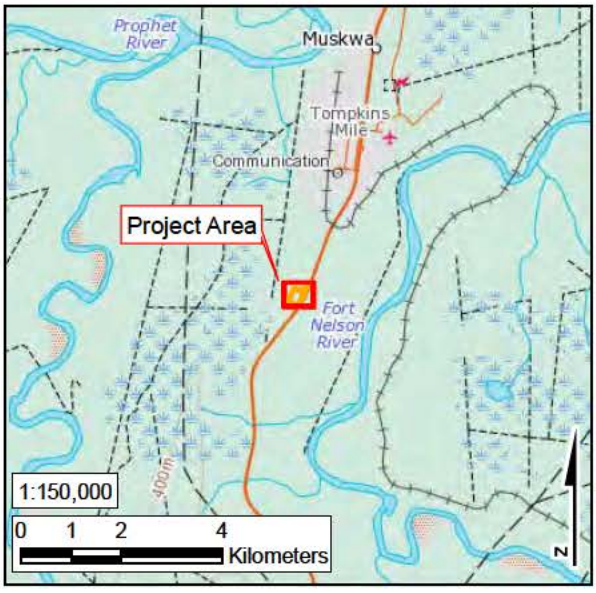
NOTICE REGARDING COPYRIGHT

At the time of report production, the owner(s) of the report copyright will be asked to grant a non-exclusive license to the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of copying and distributing the report. The granting of this license will facilitate access to the archaeological data contained within the report and will therefore contribute to the protection of heritage resources throughout the Province. Copyright owners who refuse to grant a license to the Province, and anyone carrying out research on behalf of those copyright owners, will not be granted access to the Archaeology Branch's online library and will not be permitted to photocopy reports within the Branch office.

NOTICE REGARDING OTHER PERMITS

No permits or approvals, other than a Heritage Conservation Act permit, are required to carry out the inspections or investigations described in the permit application. However, licensees and property owners or developers may also require other approvals such as forestry cutting permits and municipal development permits.





ARCHER	Figure #: 1	Proposed Permit Location: Krause Light Industrial Mile 283.	NTS 94-J-10	Date 2-May-2013	13

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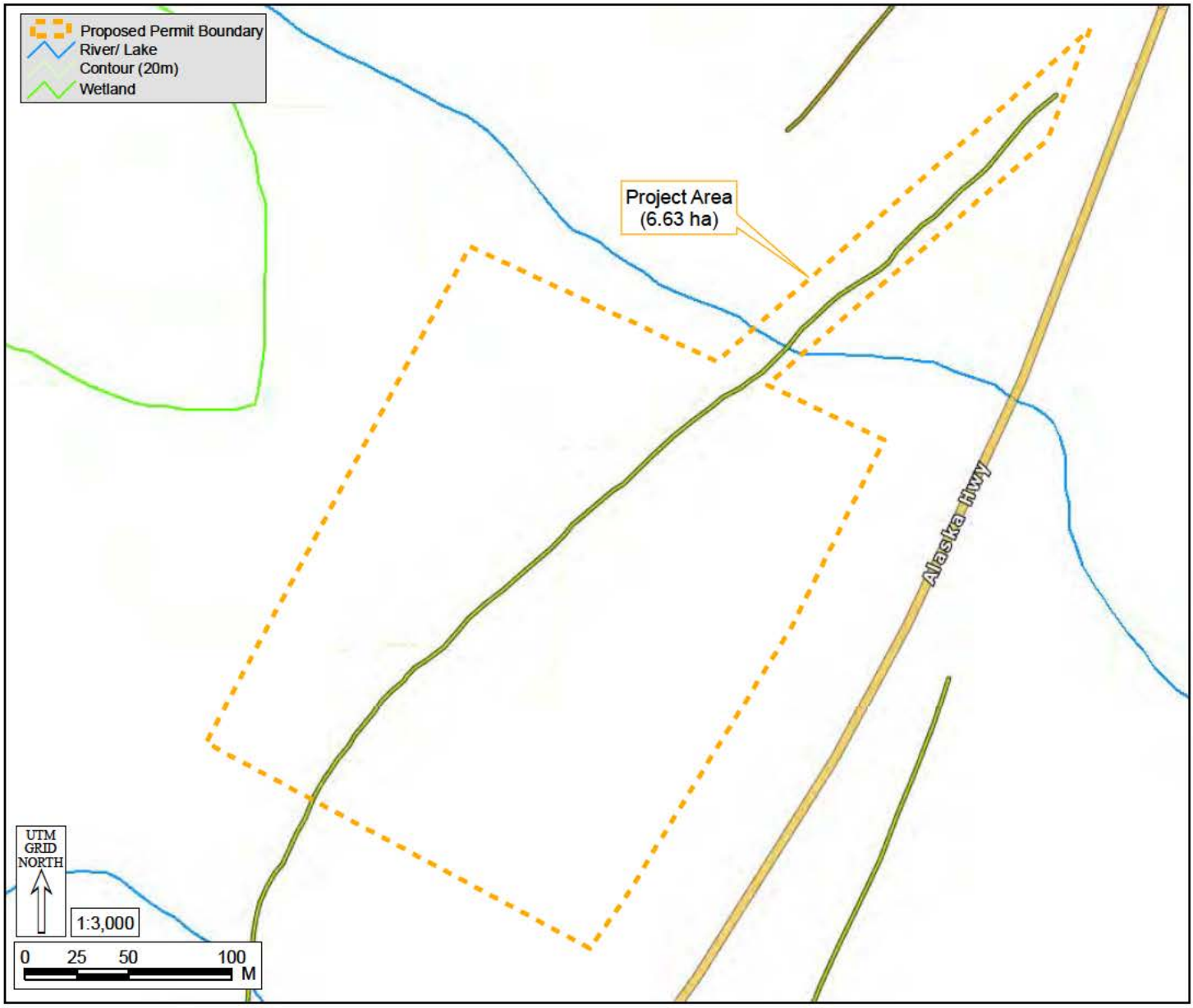

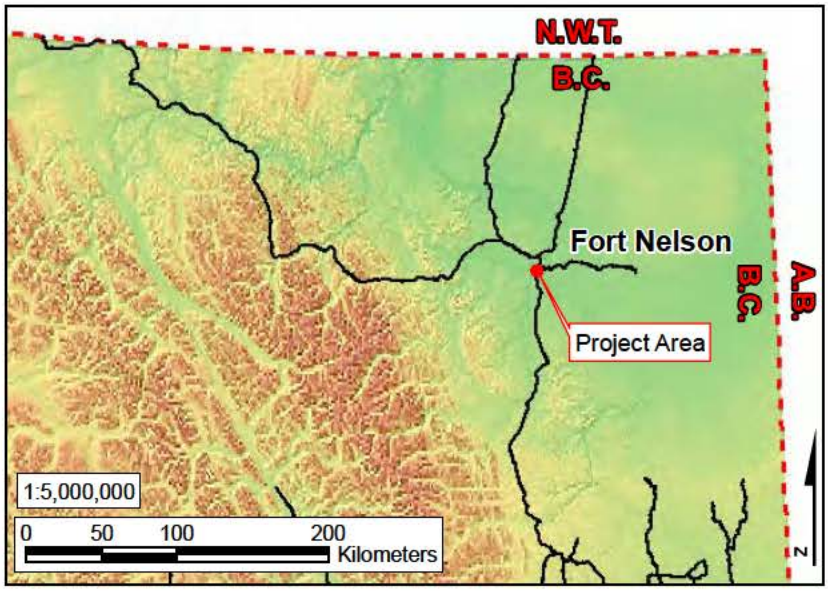

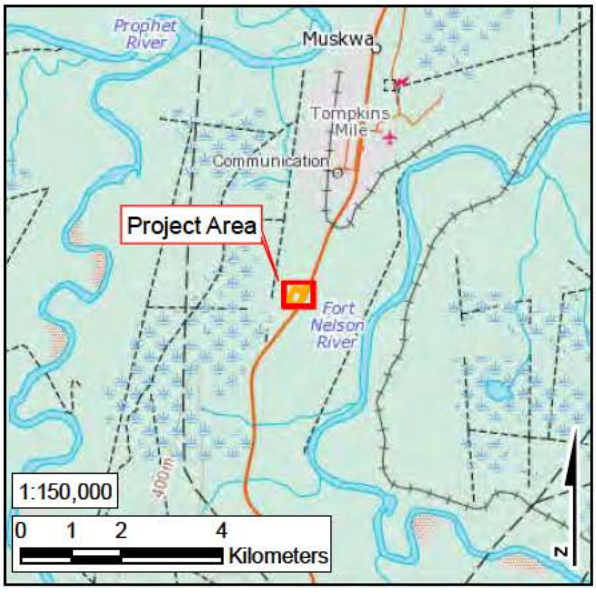

ARCHER	*Figure #:* 2	Proposed Permit Location: Krause Light Industrial Mile 283.	*NTS* 94-J-10	*Date* 2-May-2013	14

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