



Archaeological Overview Assessment

Project Name: Community Forest Expansion (1521 ha.)

Client: KDL Community Forest Group
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Results and Recommendations:

There are no recorded archaeological sites in direct conflict with the proposed development areas. High archaeological potential is found in association with significant hydrological features and landforms within the northern portion and scattered areas in the east-central portion of the expansion, as well as in association with the pre-1846 Nyan Wheti Trail (GcSc-17) that bisects the study area. It is recommended that a minimum of an archaeological reconnaissance be performed on these areas, as described in the “Areas of High Archaeological Potential” section below.

Project Description: One development area for community forest expansion and possible future timber harvesting.

Development Area	NTS Mapsheet	BCGS Mapsheet	Location
1	93 K/07 & 93 K/08	93K.028 & 93K.038	100 m west of Tulle Lake, 900 m southwest of Marie Lake, and 18 km north of Nechako River.

Affiliated First Nations: The proposed expansion is located within the traditional territory of Nak’azdli Band and Yekooche First Nation.

Archaeological Site Summary: One pre-1846 site, the Nyan Wheti Trail (GcSc-17, 75A), bisects the proposed development area.

There are several pre-1846 sites within 6 km of the development.

Borden Number	Site Type	Distance from development
GbSc-6	CMT	2.8 km northeast
GcSc-14	Lithic scatter	5.2 km northeast
GcSc-15	Lithic scatter	5.1 km northeast
GcSc-16	Cultural depression – Cache pit	5.2 km northeast
GcSc-20	Lithic	5.2 km northeast
GcSc-21	CMT	5.3 km northeast
GcSc-22	CMT	5.6 km northeast

GcSc-23	Tulle Lake lithic site	5.6 km northeast
GcSc-24	Isolated lithic	5.4 km northeast
GcSc-25	CMT	5.7 km northeast
GcSc-26	CMT	5.8 km northeast
GcSc-27	CMT	5.8 km northeast
GcSc-28	CMT	5.8 km northeast
GcSc-29	Fred Charlie Heritage Trail	2 km northeast
GcSd-1	Cultural depression – Cache pit	1.6 km north

There are also multiple post-1846 sites, including the Sutherland Trail (19C), within 5 km of the development area.

Topography and Drainage:

There is one stream and wetland complex that curves along the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the study area as well as other smaller tributary streams within the central portion. There is a possibility for ridge or terrace features to be associated with these hydrological features. The terrain appears to be gently to moderately undulating in the northern portion; however, the remainder of the study area in the south and central portions exhibits heavily sloping terrain with various aspects.

Vegetation Summary: The area is located within the Sub-Boreal Spruce biogeoclimatic zone, which is typified by pine, spruce and balsam stands with extensive wetland and marsh complexes. The forest cover age class ranges from 101-140 years; therefore, it is likely that any CMTs located in the study area would be post-1846.

Previous Disturbances: Several forestry roads and harvested blocks are located in the central portion and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study area.

Areas of High Archaeological Potential: High archaeological potential is found on river and creek terraces, breaks in slope, and level, well-drained terrain in association with significant rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands. It can also be found in close association with previously recorded archaeological sites and in areas with older forest cover age class. High archaeological potential was identified in the following areas:

The northern and east-central portions of the study area, adjacent to the large stream and wetland complex.

Areas within the proposed development that surround the estimated and confirmed locations of the Nyan Wheti Trail.

** I affirm that the above information is correct based upon the available data.*



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Archaeologist

January 23, 2008
Date