

THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT PARKS: A CASE STUDY
IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

by

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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents a case study in managing archaeological resources in parks. The Capital Regional District Parks Department of Victoria, British Columbia is used as an example.

Issues central to the effective management of archaeological resources in parks are identified and discussed. These include, the protection of archaeological resources, the role of archaeological research, and the development and presentation of archaeological interpretive programs.

A management strategy is developed for the Capital Regional District Parks Department which considers, besides the important management issues, the administrative structure and decision-making process of the department. The strategy consists of the following four steps; 1) resource identification and documentation, 2) the formulation of management recommendations, 3) the development of archaeological interpretive programs, and 4) staff training. Although developed and applied to the Capital Regional District Parks Department, this strategy is seen as a framework which can be useful in managing archaeological resources by other parks departments.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This thesis developed from an inventory and management study undertaken for the Capital Regional District Parks Department of Victoria, British Columbia (Beram 1988). The purpose of the initial study was to present information and recommendations for the effective management of the archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks. While documenting and researching the archaeological resources, it became clear the study could have a much broader scope. Issues only touched upon in such a management study could be more fully explored in a Master's thesis.

As land-owning agencies concerned with the preservation of resources, parks departments should undertake archaeological resource management as part of their goal of protecting resources within parks. Although most parks departments' activities have been oriented towards the protection and interpretation of the natural world (Thompson 1979), it should be recognized that humans are part of what is generally understood to be the environment. Their activities and relationships with the land can therefore be explored in a parks framework.

The viewing of humans as part of the ecosystem has been accepted within the field of archaeology (Butzer 1982, de la Borbolla and Marois 1978) and is becoming increasingly

accepted in the field of parks management. There is a growing interest among park managers in the concept of cultural landscapes, a concept which emphasizes the relationships between people and the physical environment (Melnick 1983, Reid 1978, Schene 1987, Webb 1987). For example, one goal of Canada's National Parks is to protect and present heritage resources in ways that reflect the interrelationships between people and nature (Parks Canada 1983). Park managers are also becoming more aware of archaeology and its potential to contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the natural world (McGimsey and Davis 1977).

In order to ensure archaeological resources in parks are properly managed, archaeologists must capitalize on this growing interest among park managers. Rather than simply reacting to crises involving the destruction of archaeological resources, archaeological resource managers must become involved in planning before such crises occur (Brose 1985, Epp 1974, Lipe 1977, Wylie 1982). The preparation of management strategies for parks departments can contribute to this goal.

The present work adds to the steadily growing body of archaeological resource management literature, and focuses on archaeological resource management as it has been undertaken in the Capital Regional District Parks Department. The issues important to undertaking archaeological resource management in a parks framework are discussed. A management strategy for

dealing with archaeological resources in a parks framework is then developed with reference to the Capital Regional District Parks Department.

To accomplish the established objectives for this thesis, it has been arranged in the following manner. Chapter 2 presents relevant background information about the discipline of archaeological resource management. The purposes of this chapter are to present the current work with reference to the field of archaeological resource management as a whole, to identify management concerns arising from within the discipline, and to outline how archaeological resource management is undertaken in parks.

A description of the physical and administrative nature of the study area is presented in Chapter 3. The aim of the chapter is to describe the milieu in which the strategy was developed, and to outline characteristics of the Capital Regional District Parks Department which affect how its archaeological resources will be managed. The goals and objectives of the department, and its budgetary and staffing constraints are discussed, for the purpose of illustrating their effects on how the department manages archaeological resources.

In Chapter 4, a strategy for managing archaeological resources in parks is developed. It consists of the following four stages; 1) resource identification and documentation, 2) the formulation of management recommendations, 3) the

interpretation of archaeological resources, and 4) staff training. Each stage in the strategy is discussed with reference to the Capital Regional District Parks Department. Results from two stages, the identification and documentation of the archaeological resources, and the management recommendations, are presented in detail in Appendix A.

It is hoped the present study will be of use in generating interest for managing archaeological resources in natural areas, and that the strategy presented herein will have relevance to other parks departments.

CHAPTER 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS

The purpose of this chapter, in its broadest sense, is to present the theoretical background for the case study. In particular, its purposes are threefold; 1) to identify issues arising from within the discipline of archaeology which need to be addressed in the managing of archaeological resources, 2) to outline the development of archaeological resource management as it has occurred within various parks departments, and 3) to discuss the various aspects of managing archaeological resources in parks. The purpose is not to write a detailed history of archaeological resource management, as has been accomplished elsewhere (Davis 1972, Fowler 1982, Haury 1985, King, Hickman and Berg 1977, Knudson 1986, McKinlay 1973, Willey and Sabloff 1980), but to outline issues which have become important in the managing of archaeological resources, particularly within parks.

Archaeological Resource Management in Perspective

During the 1960's and 1970's, "salvage" archaeology evolved into "cultural resource management" (Willey and Sabloff 1980), and concern for archaeological heritage increased at a phenomenal rate (Clermont 1982, Forbis 1982, Noble 1982). The change in terminology reflected a real change

in the discipline of archaeology. Archaeologists became more actively involved in the planning stages of development projects, and had more input into the decision making process and hence in the long-term management of archaeological resources (Turnbull 1976).

At the same time, there was a general consensus among archaeologists that archaeology was facing a crisis - the severe depletion of archaeological resources (Davis 1972, Fowler 1982, Scovill, Gordon, and Anderson 1977, Spurling 1986, J.V. Wright 1969, 1982). A "conservation ethic" acknowledging this crisis was articulated, firmly proclaiming one concern of archaeology as the preservation and conservation of archaeological resources (Lipe 1977). Archaeological resource management has thus developed primarily in response to concern about the preservation of archaeological resources (McKinlay 1973).

Cultural resource management archaeology has been referred to as "archaeology beyond explanation", emphasizing that it entails more than simply explaining the past, the traditionally accepted goal of archaeology (Epp and Spurling 1984: 107). Archaeological resource management involves working towards different goals, employing different objectives and approaches, and making use of additional knowledge and skills (Green 1984). These ideas have been succinctly stated by Wildesen (1980:23), who defines archaeological resource management as "the application of

management skills (planning, organizing, directing, controlling, and evaluating) to achieve goals set through the political process to preserve the important aspects of our cultural heritage" (Wildesen 1980: 23). A number of important concepts are contained in the above definition. The goal of archaeological resource management is stated as the preservation of cultural heritage, which can be achieved through the use of management techniques and administered through the political process. Not all cultural resources are to be preserved, though, only those deemed important. Assessing significance is therefore an important issue facing archaeological resource managers, since those resources saved will comprise the future resource base.

Similar issues and concerns are outlined by Turnbull (1976: 120) who writes:

Resource management implies concern over access to the resource, the quality of exploitation, the need for inventories, the monitoring of conditions, adequate legislative control and protection, the rescuing of sites where threatened, and the development of archaeology interpretive programs to raise the public awareness of the value of conserving and understanding the past.

Besides outlining the concepts central to cultural resource management, Turnbull suggests some ways effective resource protection can be carried out including resource inventories, monitoring resource conditions, providing adequate legislation etc. He also points out that interpretive programs can be used to further the goals of resource

protection and conservation.

MacDonald (1976, 1982) suggests that cultural resource management provides the framework within which archaeologists address the administrative or managerial aspects of archaeology. Business management techniques, such as those used by industrial engineers, have been successfully used by resource management archaeologists to minimize the operational problems of archaeological research projects (Bleed 1983), to improve the effectiveness of such projects (Raab 1979, Walka 1979) and, to enable archaeological information to be put into a format readily understood by those making land-use decisions (Spurling 1986).

Spurling (1986) and others (Carlson 1979, McGimsey 1976, Spurling and Walker 1987) see archaeological resource management within a framework of "policy science", providing information for making sound public policies about archaeological resources. Since the formulation of public policy occurs in the political sphere, archaeologists must become politically active and learn to understand and manipulate the political process (Clermont 1982, Davis 1972, Donahue 1982, Epp and Spurling 1984, Hammel 1976). The political process as used here refers not only to what are generally understood to be political acts, such as lobbying governments, making legislation etc., but also to the decision-making and administrative workings of various agencies (the office politics of the agencies involved in

managing archaeological resources).

Keel (1979) has referred to archaeological resource management as "applied archaeology", stressing that it occurs in response to the public's desire to preserve heritage, as presented in heritage and land-use legislation. The development of legislation affecting cultural resources is extensively dealt with in a variety of sources (Beaty 1987, Green 1984, Johnson 1987, Knudson 1986, Spurling 1982, 1986, Turnbull 1976, Webb 1987, and Wildesen 1982). Land use legislation also came to include archaeological resources as part of the environmental impact assessment procedure (Epp 1974, McGimsey and Davis 1977, McKinlay 1973, Schiffer and Gumerman 1979, Scovill, Gordon and Anderson 1977), which presents a particular manner of examining resources, assessing significance, defining acceptable or unacceptable impacts, and determining appropriate measures for mitigation.

Schiffer and Gumerman define cultural resource management archaeology as that which "pertains to work necessary because of the planned modification of the earth's surface by construction activity" (Schiffer and Gumerman 1977: xix). Although a very limited definition, it serves to emphasize that much of the management of archaeological resources occurs in response to land development projects which have a negative impact on archaeological resources.

The direction taken by archaeological resource managers has led to considerable debate among archaeologists about the

nature of archaeological resource management and its relationship to academic archaeology (see for example the dialogue between Fitting and Goodyear 1979). On the one hand are those who criticize cultural resource management for not being based on rigorous research, as is academic archaeology (for example Brose 1985, Longacre 1981, J.V. Wright 1982). They feel the ultimate goal of archaeology is to generate new knowledge, a goal they say consultant and bureaucrat archaeologists ignore, choosing instead to focus solely on the goal of preservation (see J.V. Wright 1982).

The dissemination of information gathered from archaeological resource management projects is also criticized. For example, Longacre (1981) and Brose (1985) review a number of cultural resource management publications and suggest very few contribute to the discipline in terms of new knowledge, or methodological and theoretical developments. They also question whether the reports contribute in any significant way towards their stated purpose of making sound management decisions.

On the other hand are those (Epp 1974, Patterson 1978) who suggest that cultural resource management is not about doing research - it is about saving sites. They argue research should be undertaken by academic archaeologists, while cultural resource management archaeologists should preserve sites and ensure they are properly managed. Epp (1974) even goes so far as to suggest it is unethical to use a sponsor's

funds to conduct research, unless the research is directly related to the management of the archaeology resources.

Most archaeologists, however, seem to fall between these two extreme positions (for example; Brose 1985, Epp and Spurling 1984, Goodyear, Raab and Klinger 1978, Keel 1979, King 1971, Longacre 1981, Pokotylo 1976, Raab 1979, Spurling 1982). They feel research is a possible, and desirable goal of archaeological resource management, and that part of the responsibility of archaeological resource managers is to educate their sponsors about the necessity of pursuing academic research.

An important issue in archaeological resource management is that of assessing and explaining the significance of archaeological resources (Butler 1987, Donahue 1982, Fowler 1982, Glassow 1977, Lipe 1985, McGimsey and Davis 1977, Moratto and Kelly 1979, Reed 1987, Schiffer and Gumerman 1977, Whitlam 1982). Assessing significance has guided efforts at preserving historical resources since the beginnings of this movement (Tainter and Lucas 1983), and represents an attempt to deal with the facts that; 1) all archaeological resources have value (Lipe 1977, 1985, Whitlam 1982), and, 2) not all archaeological resources can be preserved. It is important that archaeologists be the ones to evaluate the significance of archaeological resources, otherwise it is done by those such as bureaucrats and planners who are not necessarily well versed in archaeology (M.J. Wright 1982).

Precisely how significance is to be evaluated is a topic of much discussion and dissent among archaeologists (Glassow 1977, Moratto and Kelly 1978, Reed 1987, Sharrock and Grayson 1979). Moratto and Kelly (1979) for example, stress that significance cannot be evaluated at the level of the individual site, while Glassow (1977), Reed (1987), and Sharrock and Grayson (1979) favour evaluating significance based on individual sites. Raab and Klinger (1977) suggest assessment of significance be based on problem-oriented research, since the goal of all archaeology is to generate knowledge about past cultures. Bobrowsky (1982) stresses the importance of evaluating resource integrity and context in assessing archaeological resources. Tainter and Lucas (1983) point out that no matter how it is determined, objective evaluation of resource significance is a myth, since any evaluation of significance inevitably involves the constructing of artificial classifications. Rather than becoming too caught up in the details of evaluating significance, it has been suggested that archaeologists strive to go "beyond significance" and become more involved in the planning and decision-making affecting archaeological resources (Thompson 1979).

Byrne (1976) and Knudson (1986) stress that archaeological resource management is the area of the discipline in which archaeologists address the public nature of their work, since much of the funding for archaeological

resource management comes directly from public monies and since the goals of archaeological resource management are set by the public through the political process. The political process is in part influenced by public attitudes (McGimsey 1976). Positive public attitudes toward the preservation of archaeological sites can be encouraged through educational programs (Bronitsky 1980, Carlson 1979, Cockrell 1980, Cole 1980, Eberle 1982, Feder 1984, Gelburd 1982, Lipe 1977, McCartney 1976, Penfold 1972, Turnbull 1976).

Byrne (1976) and others (Davis 1979, Eberle 1982) see archaeological resource management as providing a framework for resolving conflicts between different user groups, such as professional archaeologists, institutional and private collectors, government and industry, and the general public, over the use of archaeological resources. The key to resolving these conflicts, they say, is the undertaking of public programs. Thus, public interpretation programs can be viewed as a management tool to assist in the goal of preserving archaeological resources.

Another group interested in the management of archaeological resources who have long been ignored by archaeologists are Native people (Rosen 1980, Sprague 1974, Trigger 1980). Increasingly though, they are being included in archaeological resource management plans (Spurling and Walker 1987).

Parks and the Issues of Archaeological Resource Management

The parks system in Canada can be viewed as consisting of a continuum of parks, each having a mandate that takes in a portion of the spectrum, and each overlapping with other park systems along that spectrum (British Columbia 1988, Brooks 1975, Capital Regional District 1987). National parks are at one end of the spectrum, municipal parks are at the other, while provincial and regional parks lie in between. The factors which separate the different jurisdictional systems are the legal framework, location, accessibility, permitted activities, and level of development.

The purposes of National Parks and National Historic Parks are to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and historic features of national significance for the enjoyment of present and future generations (Doell and Twardzik 1979, Paquet 1986, Parks Canada 1979, 1980, 1983). National Parks and National Historic Parks are a federal concern, and are managed by a federal agency, the Canadian Parks Service. Section 10 of the National Parks Act empowers the Governor in Council to create National Parks and National Historic Parks, and to make regulations for their preservation, control and management (Ward 1988). Resource preservation is given a high priority in these parks.

The National Historic Parks General Regulations 1982 provide "that no person shall disturb, damage, or destroy any

archaeological site or historic resources in a National Historic Park" (Ward 1988; 67). This is similar to provincial heritage legislation (Michael Porter personal communication, Spurling 1986, Ward 1988).

Permits controlling archaeological research in National Parks are issued and controlled by the Canadian Parks Service. The requirements for such permits are similar to those issued by the provinces (Michael Porter personal communication. The Canadian Parks Service undertakes historical and archaeological research to assist in the accurate restoration of historic details, and presentation of information to the general public (Parks Canada 1979). Interpretation is given a high priority in National Parks and National Historic Parks (Capital Regional District 1987, Parks Canada 1980, 1983). In National Parks natural themes are primary, while historic themes are central to National Historic Parks (M. Porter personal communication).

Next along the park system spectrum are provincial parks. In British Columbia, these have been established to preserve and protect features of provincial significance, to provide recreation opportunities, and to assist in provincial tourism (British Columbia 1988, Capital Regional District 1987). Until 1987, when they were transferred to the Historic Properties Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation, and Culture, historic parks such as Barkerville, Fort Steele, and Anthony Island were managed by B.C. Parks (Brian Apland

personal communication). The focus of British Columbia's provincial parks is now on natural heritage, although historic resources are recognized as contributing to the system (British Columbia 1988).

The protection of resources in provincial parks is set out in the British Columbia Park Act. Section 13 of the British Columbia Park Act specifies that the Heritage Conservation Act applies in parks and recreation areas¹.

The Heritage Conservation Act is British Columbia's provincial legislation providing for the protection and conservation of archaeological resources. It applies to all lands in the province, except federal crown land (Brian Apland personal communication). The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture is the provincial agency responsible for administering the Act and managing the 18,000 plus archaeological sites in the province (Apland and Kenny 1989b, Brian Apland personal communication). By law, parks administration are required to consult with the Branch if their activities potentially endanger archaeological resources.

The Branch has not the legal authority to insist parks departments manage archaeological resources within their jurisdiction, since the Heritage Conservation Act provides

¹The Park Act specifies that the Heritage Conservation Act applies in park, even though the latter states it applies to all lands in the province, in order to clarify which Act takes precedence (Brian Apland personal communication).

for protection and conservation only. However, the Branch encourages various parks departments to take on more archaeological resource management responsibilities. The intent is not that the parks departments replace the Branch in terms of resource management, but rather that the management be done more cooperatively, and that parks departments make use of the expertise and resources available at the Branch (Brian Apland personal communication).

The purposes of Regional Parks are to provide a variety of day-use recreational opportunities and to protect representative regional areas with minimal facility development (Capital Regional District 1987, Weinburg 1984). Although they are sometimes difficult to distinguish from regional parks because of their location in or near urban areas (Hankin 1984), the regional parks role is related to natural resource protection and more nature-oriented forms of recreation (Capital Regional District 1987).

The protection of archaeological resources in regional parks is provided for under the Heritage Conservation Act. As with provincial parks, archaeological resources are considered as part of the resources of the parks, but their management is the responsibility of the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch.

Municipal parks are usually located in densely populated areas and provide recreation opportunities and open space and relief from development (Capital Regional District 1987).

Their main function is to provide recreation opportunities, usually those dependant on facilities such as arenas, pools, and playing fields (British Columbia 1988, Capital Regional District 1987). Since facility development is most intense in municipal parks, it has been said that in general municipal parks have not been effective mechanisms for resource protection (Capital Regional District 1987). Interpretation and research are assigned a low priority in municipal parks, again due to the focus on recreation (British Columbia 1988, Capital Regional District 1987). To summarize, archaeological resources are protected in all parks in British Columbia, either by the National Parks Act and its regulations in the case of parks under federal jurisdiction, or by the provincial Heritage Conservation Act for all other parks in the province. Although the management of archaeological resources is the responsibility of the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, various parks administrations can and should take on part of this responsibility.

CHAPTER 3

THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT PARKS

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the study area, the Capital Regional District Parks, both in terms of its physical traits and its administrative characteristics.

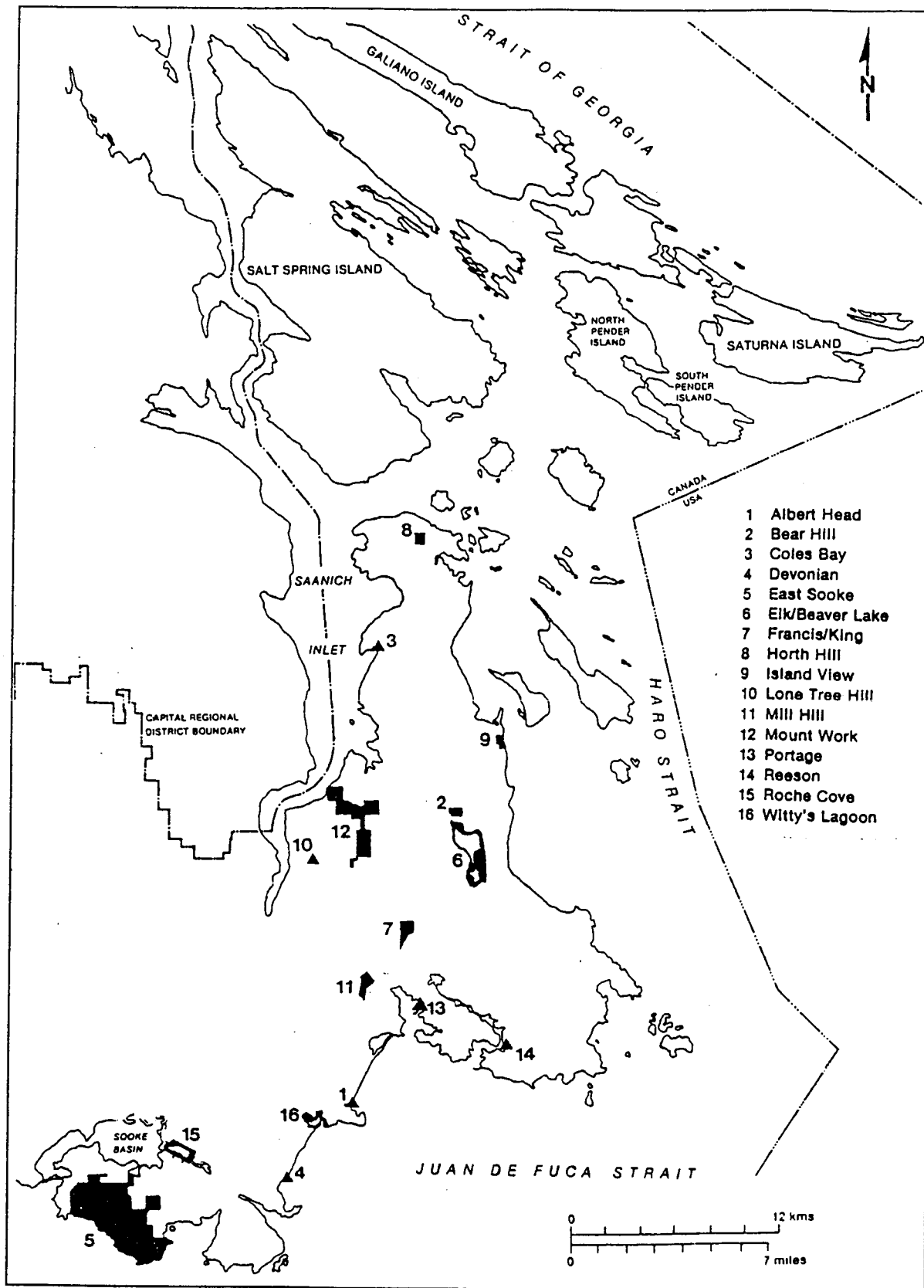
Physiography of the CRD Parks

There are currently sixteen² parks managed by the Capital Regional District Parks Department. These encompass 2690 hectares of land (see Figure 1) and a diversity of natural landscapes (Capital Regional District 1987).

The Capital Regional District incorporates two physiographic regions, which influence the geography, flora and fauna found in the area. The Insular Mountains form the rugged western portion of the Capital Regional District, the rolling hills and low relief of the Saanich Peninsula and the Gulf Islands are located in the Georgia Depression. Another important physical characteristic of this region is the dominance of the ocean coastline - from sand or pebble beaches to rocky headlands and bluffs. In view of this diversity of natural areas found in the park system, it is

²Since this study was initiated, one Regional Park Corridor has been added to the Regional Park System.

FIGURE 1
The Capital Regional District Parks



reasonable to expect a diversity of archaeological resources to be present in the area.

Prior to their sponsorship of a management study of the archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks, some information about the prehistoric resource base was known to the department. British Columbia archaeological site inventory forms for sites located in the regional parks had been assembled although no further management action was taken by the department. It was felt that archaeological resource management was not the responsibility of the parks department, nor one that they wanted to take on. According to the site inventory records, over fifty recorded archaeological sites were present in Regional Parks. These had been recorded as part of areal surveys conducted by Abbott (1971) and Powell (1978, 1979). Coastal and inland shell middens, petroglyphs, trench embankment sites, burial cairn complexes, burial cairns, and cultural depressions were all recorded as being in the regional parks. One of the sites, a shell midden in Witty's Lagoon Regional Park, had been subjected to a small archaeological test excavation by St. Claire (1971).

Administrative Character of the CRD Parks Department

It is important that archaeologists consider how decisions are made and operationalized within an agency (Hammel 1976, Spurling 1986), and the philosophies and

assumptions underlying its policies (Weinburg 1984). The importance given to factors such as an agency's budget and the politics involved in making management decisions must also be considered by archaeologists (Beaty 1984, Donahue 1982). Thus in order that effective management recommendations for archaeological resources be made, the administrative structure and policy formulation process of the Capital Regional Parks Department must be understood.

Regional governments are administrative units designed to cope with the problems of population increases, the spread of industry, and growing urbanization; developments which have occurred primarily since World War II (Nelson 1984). In British Columbia, the framework establishing the system of regional governments, known as regional districts, was established in 1965. By the passing of Part 24 of the Municipal Act, individual regional districts were incorporated, by letters patent, for the purpose of carrying out the functions outlined in the Act (Capital Regional District 1987). One of the optional functions is that of providing regional parks. Authority to create Regional Parks is given by the Parks (Regional) Act. As discussed earlier, archaeological resources in Regional Parks are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act and are managed by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation, and Culture.

The Capital Regional District is made up of nine

municipalities and four electoral districts. These include Central Saanich, Colwood, Esquimalt, Langford, Metchosin, North Saanich, Oak Bay, Outer Gulf Islands, Saanich, Saltspring Island, Sidney, Sooke, Victoria, and View Royal (Figure 2). With a population of 264,900, it encompasses an area of 2,400 square kilometres stretching across southern Vancouver Island and extends northward to the Gulf Islands (Capital Regional District 1987). All the municipalities and electoral areas, with the exception of Saltspring Island, participate in the regional parks function. This means they have: 1) regional parks located within them; 2) tax levies to pay for regional parks; and 3) the potential to be represented on the Regional Parks Committee.

The revenue required to operate the Capital Regional District Parks department is primarily acquired from tax requisitions of participating municipalities and electoral areas (Capital Regional District 1987, Capital Regional District Parks Department 1988). Funding for archaeological resource management is not provided in the department's budget. One of the goals of the management strategy is to illustrate that funds should be provided for archaeological resource management since it can contribute to the goals, aims, and objectives of the department.

FIGURE 2
The Capital Regional District

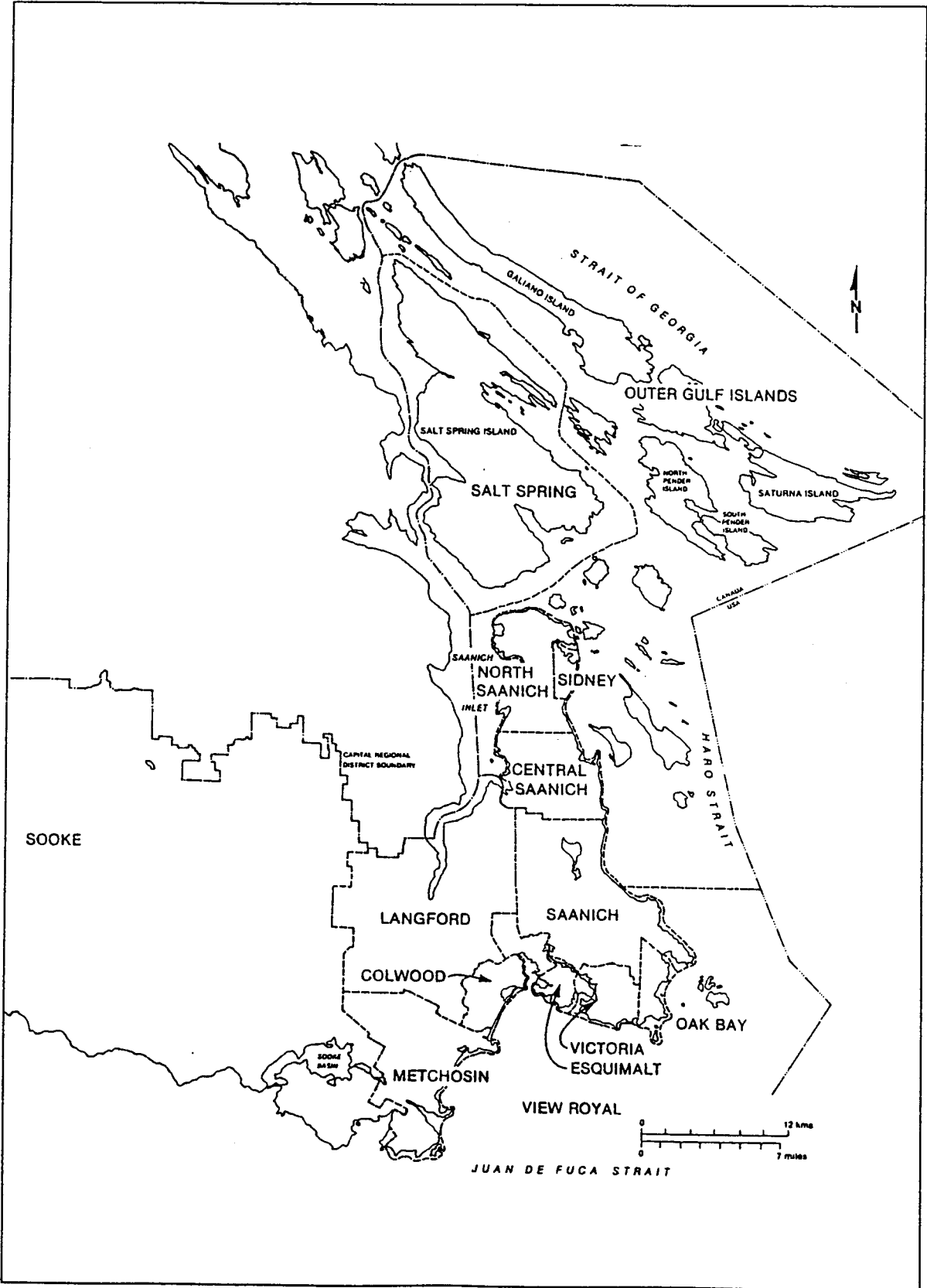
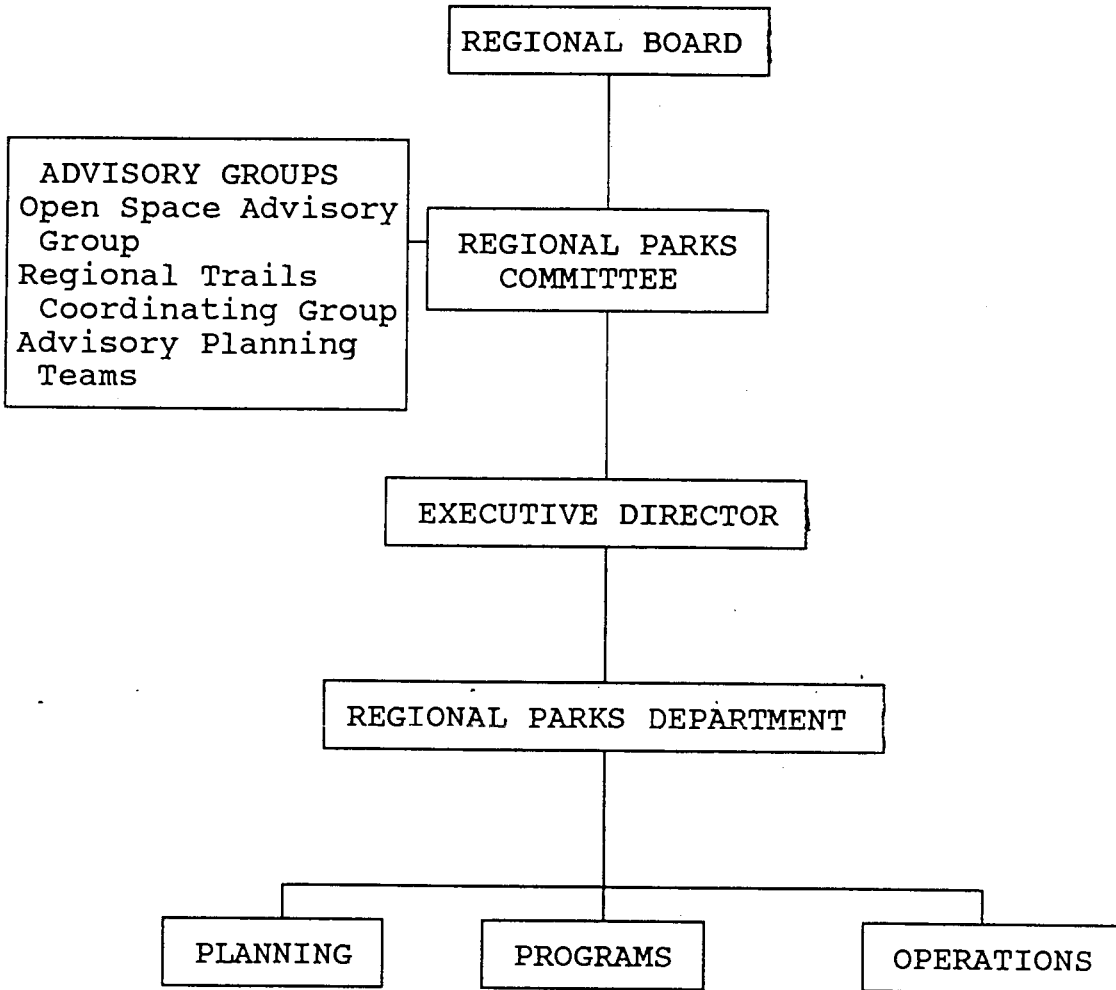


Figure 3 presents an organizational chart of the Capital Regional District Parks Department. The Regional Board of Directors are elected officials of the Regional District. The Parks Committee is the advisory body to the Regional Board of Directors. It is composed of seven members of the Regional Board of Directors, appointed by the Executive Director of the Regional District, who also chairs the Parks Committee. The term of office is one year. The function of the Parks Committee is to provide recommendations to the Capital Regional District Board of Directors about policies, bylaws, budget, and other larger matters concerning the Parks Department, and to issue guidelines to the parks staff. Daily operations are carried out by department staff directed by the Parks Administrator (Lloyd Rushton, personal communication). There are also a number of public groups who advise the Regional Parks Committee; the Open Space Advisory Group, the Regional Trails Coordinating Group, and Advisory Planning Teams (Capital Regional District 1988). They are made up of volunteers who have expertise or interest in some aspect of the Regional parks.

FIGURE 3
CRD PARKS DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Historically, there have been three major phases in the evolution of the Capital Regional District Parks department (Capital Regional District 1987). Initially, emphasis was placed on acquiring sufficient and suitable parkland. The original lettes patent only allowed money be spent to purchase and maintain properties as parks (Brian Apland, personal communication). The regional parks are seen as complementary to other park systems (municipal, provincial, and national) in providing additional recreation opportunities, and for preserving significant natural, cultural and physical features of the region (Capital Region Planning Board 1969).

Cultural features were specifically mentioned in the first statement of purpose of the department, but have since been removed (Capital Regional District 1987). In the original document outlining the concept plan for the Capital Regional District parks, the purposes of regional parks were stated as the provision of green space between urban areas, and the preservation of significant natural, cultural, and physical features (Capital Region Planning Board 1969). In 1987, the department's purpose, as identified in the Official Regional Parks Plan was stated as being;

to provide a diversity of protected natural landscapes for the residents of the Capital Regional District to enjoy and appreciate, offering them the opportunity to incorporate outdoor activities in the natural environment into their lifestyle (Capital Regional Parks Department, 1987: viii, emphasis mine).

It is significant that this change occurred at the same

time Historic Parks were removed from the jurisdiction of B.C. Parks, a move that was done for political reasons (Brian Aland personal communication).

Although the presence of cultural resources are recognized as features contributing to the Regional Parks, they are assigned a secondary role to natural resources, both in terms of park acquisition and in resource management. For example, the Official Regional Parks Plan states that "the presence of cultural heritage resources within the potential park area will enhance its value as park land, however, sites with cultural heritage value will not, in themselves, constitute candidate parks for the regional park system" (Capital Regional District 1987: 2.12). This is similar to the situation in provincial parks, that archaeological resources are park resources, but the responsibility to manage them lies with another agency.

The next phase in the evolution of the Regional Parks Department occurred in the 1970's, the emphasis on land base acquisition lessened. Changes to the letters patent allowed the department to spend money on developing existing parks (Brian Apland, personal communication, Capital Regional District 1987). Providing an appropriate level of visitor services while maintaining the natural qualities of each park were goals the department focused on during this period.

Recently the department has entered a planning phase, which has resulted in the preparation of the Official Regional

Parks Plan, intended to guide the department for the next twenty years. The plan has facilitated the hiring of a full-time parks planner and the undertaking of individual park master plans.

The composition of the department's staff reflect the management direction the department has followed through its development. The staff is composed of 15 full-time permanent staff with a supplement of seasonal staff adding 2 person/years, for a total department staff of 17 person/years (Capital Regional District 1987). The park operations section makes up the largest component of the department's staff, with a total of 11 person/years. They are responsible for park maintenance and facility upkeep, and thus have technical and trades oriented backgrounds.

Park administration accounts for 4 person/ years, and includes the administrative and planning functions of the department (Capital Regional District 1987). Half the administrative staff (the Parks Administrator and the Parks Technician) have been promoted through the ranks of the operations staff, so the administrative section of the department has a leaning towards park operations (Lloyd Rushton, personal communication). This further emphasizes the focus the department has had on maintenance and facility upkeep. The park planner position is a recent addition, indicative of the current change of direction the department is following.

The final two person/years of department staff are allotted to the function of programming (Capital Regional District 1987). This section, staffed by one full time person and seasonal staff, is responsible for all public programs undertaken by the department. All the programming staff have natural science backgrounds, again reflecting the department's concentration on the natural environment.

In addition, it can be said that the park staff have a keen interest in and knowledge of outdoor recreation and natural history. None have formal training in archaeology or anthropology.

A major purpose of the Official Regional Parks Plan was to assemble, in one document, policies which have been used to plan and manage the Capital Regional District park system (Capital Regional District 1987). Some policies were previously documented, while others were generally understood and followed by parks staff.

Park policies are divided into six categories reflecting the areas of concern to the department. These are; planning, resource management, visitor use, information and interpretation, park facilities and administration. In addition, there is a hierarchy of policy statements, each being progressively more specific. The purpose statement quoted earlier represents the first and most general level of policy. The second level is represented by a series of goals derived from the purpose statement, and the third, most

specific level of policy is a series of objectives derived from the goals stated in the second level. It is at this most specific level of policy that archaeological resources are discussed. Under the objective of resource protection, it is stated that the Capital Regional District Parks Department will strive "to maintain the integrity of the historical and archaeological resources found within the parks" (Capital Regional District 1987: 2.6). No mention is made of how this can be achieved. For the protection of natural resources, it is suggested the first step be a resource inventory (Capital Regional District 1987: 2.15), illustrating that the department already uses management techniques which could be applied to archaeological resources.

In terms of providing interpretation of park features, the provision of "public programs which introduce and explore the human history of the parks" is stated as an objective of the department (Capital Regional District 1987: 2.7). Cultural resources are also recognized as contributing to the department's goal of promoting the appreciation of park features. It is stated that "interpretation will be provided in all regional parks to promote understanding and appreciation of each parks natural and cultural values" (Capital Regional District 1987: 2.25). Again, no mention is made of how this is to be accomplished - whether staff with archaeological expertise are to be hired, whether such work will be contracted out, or whether present staff will attempt

it.

The Capital Regional Parks department currently offers a wide variety of public programs. Nature house displays, interpretive walks, children's programs, and special events are developed and presented by park naturalists and volunteers. The two Nature Houses in the regional parks provide natural history displays and reference materials about the parks' resources. Interpretive walks are provided year round, with most concentrated in the summer months. The purposes of these are to introduce park visitors to the natural history of the regional parks, and to provide an understanding and appreciation of natural resources. The importance of preserving and conserving the resources is also stressed. Children's programs are conducted during the summer months, and concentrate on hands-on activities to teach young people about the natural world. The focus of interpretive programs so far has been on natural resources.

Research is recognized by the Capital Regional District Parks Department as important in the management of resources and as the basis for interpretive programs (Capital Regional District 1987). Provision is made for academic research to be conducted in the regional parks by outside agencies, including university or college researchers. Such research has so far focused on natural resources. The department itself conducts research, such as visitor use studies, used to assist in parks management

A four part classification system is used by the department as a way of helping designate appropriate uses and management strategies for individual parks (Capital Regional District 1987). Classes of parks in the Capital Regional District Park system are; 1) Wilderness Type Recreation Parks, 2) Nature Appreciation Parks, 3) Recreation Parks, and 4) Park Corridors³. All parks in the Capital Regional District Park system have the same purpose, goals and objectives. However, these are interpreted and applied differently in each of the four park classes. The following discussion of the park classes in the system provides the background necessary for understanding the management recommendations made for each park.

The purpose of Wilderness-Type Recreation Parks is "to provide wilderness-type experiences of solitude and harmony with nature" (Capital Regional District 1987: 3.143). The emphasis is placed on dispersed recreational use, having negligible impact or visibility. Park developments and facilities are limited. Some interpretation of the natural and cultural history and prehistory is allowed, in a manner compatible with preserving the wilderness-like environment.

Nature Appreciation Parks are those with the primary purpose of providing "opportunities for visitors for

³When this study was undertaken there were no Park Corridors in the Capital Regional District Park system.

increasing their awareness and knowledge of these special protected landscapes" (Capital Regional District 1987: 3.47). There is a strong educational focus in these parks, accompanied by a high level of resource protection.

The primary purpose of Recreation Parks is to "provide opportunities for a diversity of appropriate recreation activities that depend upon the natural landscape" (Capital Regional District 1987: 3.105). These parks receive the most visitor use and the greatest level of facility development. The range of acceptable recreation activities is greatest in these parks as well.

To summarize, the goal of the Capital Regional District Parks department is to preserve significant natural areas and to provide recreational opportunities for the residents of the Capital Regional District. The emphasis of the department has changed over the years, from park acquisition in the early years to the present focus on planning for resource protection and use. The department has concentrated on natural resources in its policies, although cultural resources are recognized as contributing to the park system. A park classification system has been developed to assist in the management of individual parks by suggesting the level and kinds of activities to take place.

Administratively, the Capital Regional District Parks Department is run by the Regional Board through one of its committees, the Regional Parks Committee. The Parks Committee

makes recommendations to the Regional Board about larger departmental matters. such as budget and bylaws, and issues directives to the parks staff through the Parks Administrator. The staff, who are responsible for the daily operations of the department have a limited understanding of archaeological resource management. There are no plans to hire an archaeologist (Capital Regional District 1987), thus an archaeological resource management strategy designed for the department must be implemented by park staff, although they will be assisted by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch.

The Capital Regional District Parks Department has only recently become aware that many remaining prehistoric archaeological sites in the region are located in Regional Parks and that the department could play a significant role in their continued protection and long-term management (Lloyd Rushton personal communication). Their interest in archaeological resource management stems from the desire to provide interpretive programs based on archaeology. The department recognizes that resource protection and long-term management are a necessary basis for interpretive programs, and are willing to undertake a more active role in archaeological resource management. The following chapter presents a strategy that enables the Capital Regional District Parks Department to do this.

CHAPTER 4

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE CRD PARKS

The purpose of this chapter is to outline and explain the strategy developed for managing archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District parks.

As outlined in Chapter 2, archaeological resource management grew out of the recognition that archaeological resources were being destroyed, primarily by development projects (Davis 1972, Fowler 1982, Schiffer and Gumerman 1977, Spurling 1986, J.V. Wright 1969, 1982), and out of the attempts by archaeologists to slow this process (Lipe 1977, Schiffer and Gumerman 1977, Willey and Sabloff 1980). Much of archaeological resource management therefore focuses on the balancing of development concerns and the protection of archaeological resources (Byrne 1976, Keel 1979). The impact assessment process, based on a strategy similar to environmental impact assessment, provides a framework for managing archaeological resources, by ensuring their consideration in development plans (Apland and Kenny 1989b, Epp 1974, Scovill, Gordon and Anderson 1977). Archaeological impact assessments normally consist of four steps: examining the resource base to be affected, assessing significance, defining acceptable or unacceptable impacts, and, determining appropriate measures for mitigation (Apland and Kenny 1989a, 1989b, Epp 1974, Fowler 1982, McGimsey and Davis 1977,

McKinlay 1973, Schiffer and Gumerman 1977, Scovill, Gordon, and Anderson 1977, Wildesen 1977). The process can also be used for managing archaeological resources in parks, and the strategy developed for the Regional Parks borrows from it.

The strategy also borrows from a program devised to manage archaeological resources in the National Parks Service of the United States (Toothman 1988). The four step approach included: documentation of the resources, cultural resources management advocacy, staff training, and "stretching the budget" (Toothman 1988: 6).

One of the reasons archaeological resource management is not undertaken more fully in the National Park System, according to Toothman, is that there is a lack of clear mandate for managing archaeological resources. This is not the case in the Regional Parks. Regional Parks Departments have a responsibility to protect the resources in regional parks, including archaeological resources. This is implied in the Park (Regional) Act, under section 4 which gives the Regional District the authority to make rules governing the management operation, control, and use of a Regional Park (Lloyd Rushton personal communication). Under the Heritage Conservation Act the Capital Regional Parks Department also is obliged to ensure the protection and conservation of archaeological resources. There is a clear mandate to conserve and protect archaeological resources by the Regional Parks Department and in order to perform these functions, a certain

amount of management is necessary. For example, in order for the department to preserve archaeological resources within the Regional Parks, it is necessary at the very least, for them to know what the resources are, and where they are located.

The strategy designed for the Capital Regional District parks is based on that used in the archaeological resource impact assessment procedure, and also on that used by Toothman for use in the American National Park System.

The strategy consists of four steps; 1) identification and documentation of resources, 2) development of management recommendations, 3) the provision of interpretive programs, and 4) the training of park staff.

Resource identification and documentation is the first step in the archaeological resource management strategy presented here. Accurate documentation is crucial since it provides information about the resource base for non-archaeologist park managers and background necessary for them to understand the archaeological resource management recommendations. There are a number of techniques for identifying and documenting archaeological resources developed for and used in the impact assessment procedure. An Overview is "a study carried out for general management programs on a regional and usually nonproject-specific basis" (McGimsey and Davis 1977; 69). It is the most general of the resource documentation techniques and its purposes are to summarize and evaluate the known archaeological resources of an area (Apland

and Kenny 1989, Fowler 1982, Wildesen 1977). An extensive literature search and review of published and unpublished sources is done, but field reconnaissance is not usually carried out as part of an overview (Irvine 1980, Lidfors 1988, Miller 1987). Documentation must appear in a format park managers are able to understand, so management recommendations will be followed. Full descriptions of resources, written using non-technical language, combined with photographs and maps will enable non-archaeologists to understand the resources, their significance, and how they can best be protected.

The second step in the strategy involves the development of a management plan, through the formulation of management recommendations. Its purpose of this stage is to provide park managers with useful recommendations for managing archaeological resources in the Regional Parks. Part of making the recommendations useful to park managers involves providing sufficient background for them to understand the recommendations, as discussed in the preceding section. Another part of making useful management recommendations involves considering the department's policies, goals and objectives in the formulation of the recommendations.

Interpretive programs can be viewed as a management technique, and constitute the third step in the strategy for managing archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District parks. Public education through interpretation has

been noted as an effective mechanism for the creation of a public ethic of archaeological conservation (Bronitsky 1980, Eberle 1982, Fridley 1972, Lipe 1977, McCartney 1976, Turnbull 1976, J.V. Wright 1969). Interpretation has also been identified as an an important function of park departments (Haury 1985, Nelson 1978, Lothian 1987, Mackintosh 1987, Schene 1987). The goal of archaeological interpretive programs is seen as the promotion of archaeological resource conservation through an appreciation of past cultures and an understanding of how archaeologists work (Lipe 1977, McCartney 1976, Turnbull 1976). Parks provide an "unparalleled opportunity to introduce the public to archaeology and the results of archaeological research" (McGimsey and Davis 1977:87). For example, prehistoric people can be used as a focal point from which to interpret the parks present environment (Reeves 1969), or the theme of humanity's role in the global ecology can be presented (Fridley 1972).

The fourth, and final, step in the strategy for managing archaeological resources in natural areas involves providing training to park staff. The goal of such training is produce well-rounded park managers who understand and support the goals and aims of archaeological resource management (Johnson 1987). Training can occur formally, through workshops and information sessions, or informally, through casual conversation with park staff, for example.

In the preceding sections, a four step strategy for

managing archaeological resources in regional parks has been outlined. It is based in part on the archaeological impact assessment process, and in part on a strategy developed for use in natural areas (Toothman 1988). Modifications emphasize the importance of developing management recommendations, and using interpretive programs as a management tool. The following section applies the strategy to the management of archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks of Victoria, British Columbia.

The Strategy Applied to the CRD Parks

As outlined earlier, identification and documentation of archaeological resources are basic to any archaeological resource management program. The information collected at this stage provides sufficient context for department staff to understand archaeological resources, their significance, and the importance of protecting them. It also can be used in developing interpretive programs.

This stage in the archaeological resource management strategy consisted of documenting the type, location, and condition of the archaeological resources in the Regional Parks. Both published and unpublished sources on the archaeology and ethnography of the area were examined and summarized. Site inventory records for 52 sites reported within the regional parks were assembled and examined. It was

determined through the careful examination of park maps that in fact, only 28 were located in the regional parks. Each was photographed and a written description of the site's condition and potential impacts was prepared. The location and areal extent of archaeological resources in relation to park facilities were plotted onto standard maps used by the department staff. Each site was photographed using both slides and prints. Prints provide a visual aid to park crews working in the field, and form a benchmark for the continued monitoring of resource integrity. Slides are to be used in staff training sessions, in presentations to the Parks Committee or other groups, and in interpretive programs.

The goal of the identification and documentation stage was to present a summary of information the department needed to manage archaeological resources in the Regional Parks, in a format which was most useful to department staff. The information was presented on a park-by-park basis, and included a summary of the number and kinds of resources located in each park, followed by a more detailed description of each. This enabled sections of the report be incorporated into other park documents such as individual park master plans.

The development of recommendations is the second stage in the archaeological resource management strategy. It is crucial for the effective management of archaeological resources.

An hierarchy of management recommendations for the archaeological resource in the regional parks was produced, compatible with the format used in other park policy documents, such as the Official Regional Park Policy (Capital Regional District 1987). The most general level of recommendations consisted of a series of guidelines for the management of all archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks. (see Appendix A). Recommendations concerning archaeological resources stressed the necessity of following guidelines outlined by the Archaeology and Outdoor Branch (see Apland and Kenny 1989). These were adopted as official park policy by the Regional Parks Committee, and now serve to guide park staff in the management of archaeological resources in the Regional Parks.

The other level of recommendations were site specific. They took into account the unique characteristics of the various resources, and addressed management issues such as, the protection of the resources, their use in research, and their potential for inclusion in interpretive programs. The protection of resources was addressed through the identification of potential impacts, such as natural erosion or the activities of park users. Ways of minimizing or eliminating these impacts were suggested. In making site specific recommendations it was necessary that other departmental management policies be taken into account. The park classification system used by the department greatly

affected the recommendations made. For example, in Wilderness-Type Recreation Parks, the preservation of resources is the main priority. Development is limited and interpretation of the parks resources occurs, but at a level compatible with the wilderness environment (Capital Regional District 1987). It is therefore appropriate to recommend more active measures, such as the prevention of erosion, to ensure resource protection in these parks. Likewise, it is not appropriate to recommend development of intensive interpretive programs in these parks.

In making recommendations, the issues of archaeological resource protection, the support of archaeological research, and the presentation of interpretive programs were considered. The recommendations themselves appear in Appendix A.

An interpretive program was developed for the department, and represents the third stage in the strategy for managing archaeological resources in Regional Parks. One goal of the interpretive program was to illustrate the public's interest in archaeology and thereby generate further departmental support for the management of archaeological resources. Another was to illustrate the kinds of archaeology programs which could be presented in regional parks. A third goal was to generate public support for the protection of archaeological resources through the understanding of past cultures.

A varied program of public events was presented (see Beram 1987). Guided interpretive walks were developed for

three regional parks, each of which has a different physiographic character and contains different types of archaeological resources. Each walk presented the archaeological resources in relation to the natural environment. The series of walks illustrated the variety of archaeological resources located in regional parks and how past peoples made use of different environments.

A display using artifact replicas and photographs was developed for use at local fairs and other events the department participates in. Its purposes were; to generate public interest in the archaeology of the regional parks, to encourage public support of archaeological resource protection, and to illustrate to the department the type of display which could be developed for use in the department's Nature Houses.

A special one-day event focusing on the prehistory of Witty's Lagoon Regional Park was also presented. The purposes of this event were to introduce park visitors to the area's prehistory, to promote the protection of archaeological resources through the understanding of past cultures, and to illustrate some links between past and contemporary Native cultures. Natural history and ethnobotany walks introduced the natural resources of the area and their use by prehistoric people. Archaeology walks presented the prehistory and archaeology of the area through visits to various archaeological sites. A small test excavation of one site was

included, to show park visitors how archaeologists learn about the past, and to further promote the preservation of archaeological sites. Displays of techniques used by Native people to make use of the natural resources in the area were set up in the park Nature House. Demonstrations of stone tool-making techniques, as well as art forms such as basketry, carving, and button-blanket making took place. A traditional salmon barbecue was staged by the Victoria Native Friendship Centre. Their participation was seen as a way of involving Native people in the management of archaeological resources and as a way of initiating contact with the parks department. Further cooperation with Native groups in staging public programs based on archaeology was recommended. The seasonal naturalists assisted in the event preparation and staging, thereby receiving a considerable amount of training in archaeological resource management.

A children's program for 9 to 12 year olds was developed and presented as part of the Junior Naturalist day camp program. One day of the program focused on archaeology. Participants were given an introductory explanation of Native cultures, and visited archaeological sites in the park. The goals of this interpretive walk, though geared to children, were similar to those of one developed for adults - to present an understanding of past cultures, and to emphasize the importance of protecting archaeological remains. Simulation games, encouraging the children to think of and develop skills

they would need if they were living in the past, were played. The children also participated in a tool-making experiment. Without being shown artifacts, they were given a variety of raw materials, such as stone, bone, shells, bark, and wood, and instructed to make a tool. After tool completion they were shown artifact reproductions and a discussion ensued about how the prehistoric tool-makers solved some of the problems they encountered in using the available raw materials. All these activities were designed to give the children an appreciation for past cultures and the remains of these cultures. The tool-making exercise was particularly useful because it gave the children a much better understanding of and appreciation for artifacts they may have otherwise considered "primitive".

The purposes for all these interpretive events were to promote the importance of archaeological resource protection both to the Capital Regional District parks department and to the general public, and to present some examples of the ways archaeological resources could be used to contribute towards the department's objectives.

The provision of training for park staff is the fourth stage in the strategy for managing archaeological resources in parks. The Capital Regional parks department staff are oriented towards natural resources and have little or no understanding of archaeology and archaeological resources. Both formal and informal training opportunities were therefore provided as part of the archaeological resource management

strategy. Information about the strategy was presented at the monthly department staff meetings. One of these meetings included a training session on archaeological resource management. The entire department staff were given an introductory talk about the goals and objectives of the management program, the role of the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, and the role of the park staff could have in assisting the Branch, such as monitoring site conditions. and in protecting the resources. Visits to several archaeological sites gave staff the opportunity to gain an understanding of the resources themselves, of methods and techniques used by archaeologists and of the importance of preserving undisturbed archaeological resources. A second staff training event was a one day seminar presented to park naturalists. It included sessions on regional prehistory and ethnography, archaeological resource management concerns and goals, heritage legislation and how it is administered, the kinds of archaeological resources located in Regional Parks, and external resources (such as the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch and the Royal British Columbia Museum) available for planning interpretive programs (e.g. The Royal British Columbia Museum).

Informal staff training occurred through discussions with various staff members, and through having staff assist in the resource and documentation procedure. Opportunities for staff training also came in the form of working with park

naturalists to plan interpretive programs.

The four step management strategy designed for the Capital Regional District Parks Department was successful in addressing concerns the department had in managing archaeological resources in their parks. A management report useful to the park managers and compatible with the goals, aims, and objectives of the department was presented (see Beram 1987).

A series of general recommendations for the management of archaeological resources in the regional parks was adopted by the Regional Parks Committee as part of official departmental policy. These are now being used by the Regional Parks Department to provide direction to the park staff (Lloyd Rushton personal communication).

Two of the recommendations addressed the issue of public interpretation, specifically that the significance of the resources and their protection should be undertaken. The popularity of archaeology programs done as part of this management study (presented in Beram 1987) has led to their inclusion in the department's interpretive programs. An additional staff member has been hired, as part of the interpretive staff, to develop and present archaeology programs. Funding for this position has been included in the operating budget for the department, and was over and above staff increases noted in the Official Regional Parks Plan.

Information about the importance of preserving

archaeological resources, and about the Heritage Conservation Act are now included in all public programs dealing with archaeology and human history. In addition to adding a full time staff member during the summer season, programmes focusing on archaeology and human history are also scheduled for Heritage Week, in mid-February. Another management recommendation adopted by the department stated the management of prehistoric sites in the Capital Regional District Parks must be carried out with guidance from the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch. This recommendation has also been acted upon. For example, the Branch was contacted and participated in the recent transfer of Portage Regional Park, which contains a major archaeological site, from the Capital Regional District Parks Department to the city of View Royal. Also, there are plans to include the Branch in the annual departmental staff training session. As a result of the management study having been done (Beram 1988), the department is now aware of the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, the role it plays in the management of archaeological resources, and how the department can assist the Branch in managing archaeological resources.

Another recommendation made suggested the parks department undertake active measures to ensure archaeological site protection. These are presented in Appendix A in the sections dealing with the individual parks, and range from suggestions to alter or stabilize trails which pass over

archaeological sites, to ensuring that archaeological resources are given consideration when new park facilities are planned. Again, this has been acted upon. For example, when a new washroom facility was planned for Island View Beach Regional Park, the location was checked beforehand (in Beram 1988) for the location of possible archaeological resources.

It was recommended that archaeological research be encouraged and supported, and that any done in Regional Parks contain an interpretive component. While no new archaeological research has been conducted in the regional parks since 1988, there has been on-going interpretive programs about this research. Grant Keddie, of the Royal British Columbia Museum, has recently received funding for the radiocarbon dating of samples collected from site DcRv 2, on the spit at Witty's Lagoon Regional Park. The results will be presented to the parks department and will be used in interpretive programs and events such as the Step Back in Time event.

The recommendation that archaeologists be consulted in the master planning process for each park has also been acted upon. The author had input into the Island View Beach master plan, and Grant Keddie and staff at the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch were consulted in the preparation of the Witty's Lagoon Regional Park master plan. The final recommendation adopted by the Parks Committee as part of official parks policy is that an inventory of historically significant sites be undertaken. This has been started. A

project documenting the history of Witty's Lagoon Regional Park has resulted in the location of historically significant areas, and a slide show has been developed.

That the management strategy presented to the regional parks Department was successful is indicated not only by the department's adoption of the recommendations as part of parks policy, but also in the fact that they have been followed through.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological resource management is an integral part of the discipline of archaeology. Its goals, the methods used in achieving them, and the issues arising from the pursuit of these goals have been examined and discussed. This thesis explored the issues in managing archaeological resources within a parks framework, and presented a strategy for managing archaeological resources within this framework. The Capital Regional District Parks Department, of Victoria, British Columbia serves as an example of how some issues and problems in managing archaeological resources in a parks context can be overcome. Characteristics of the department which affect how the resources will be managed, such as the administrative structure, the physical area, the types of resources located in the parks, and the department's mandate and policies, were outlined. A management strategy taking these into consideration, as well as concerns raised within the discipline of archaeology, and by the general public was developed. It consisted of four stages; 1) the identification and documentation of the resources, 2) the development of management recommendations, 3) the provision of interpretive programs based on archaeology, and 4) the training of department staff in archaeological resource management. Particular attention was paid to the formulation of management

policies the department staff can understand and apply without requiring a professional archaeologist on staff, and to the development of interpretive programs based on archaeological resources.

In terms of the Capital Regional District Parks Department, the strategy was extremely successful. Recommendations for the management of archaeological resources were adopted by the Department as official departmental policy, and are useful to park managers - they have been written to correspond with other departmental policies, and in a manner that can be understood by non-archaeologists. The profile of archaeological resources and the issue of protecting them has been raised within the department, and amongst park users. Successful interpretive programs were developed and applied, illustrating that archaeology can be incorporated as part of the department's goals and objectives, and can contribute to people's understanding and appreciation of natural areas.

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APPENDIX

Introduction

This appendix contains results of the Overview and Inventory of archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks, carried out as the resource identification and documentation section of the strategy. Recommendations made as a subsequent stage in the strategy's application are also included.

In total, 28 previously known archaeological sites in the Capital Regional District Parks were assessed. A written description of each site was prepared. Information from the British Columbia Archaeological Site Inventory Forms was combined with information gathered through site visits, and was transposed onto maps used by the Capital Regional District Parks Department staff.

Shell midden sites are by far the most common site type encountered in the study area - 20 sites are shell middens. Sixteen are coastal shell middens, the remaining four are located inland from the present shoreline along rivers or streams.

Other types of sites in the study area include, in order of frequency of occurrence, petroglyphs, trench embankments, a burial cairn complex, a cultural depression site, and a burial cave.

In management recommendations three issues have been addressed including; 1) the protection of the resources, 2) the use of the resources in archaeological research, and, 3) the use of the resources in interpretive programs. General recommendations are presented as operative guidelines for making management decisions relating to the resource base. Some flexibility is suggested when applying the general guidelines, in order that the individual nature of each resource and situation is taken into account.

Site specific recommendations are presented as suggestions on how general recommendations can be applied to the various archaeological resources of the Capital Regional Parks.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

There has never been a systematic archaeological survey undertaken of the Capital Regional District Parks. However, some areas encompassed by the Regional Parks have been included in surveys of Abbott (1971) and Powell (1978, 1979). Other archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks have been recorded by staff of the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch or the Royal British Columbia Museum.

Two of the twenty-eight archaeological sites in the Capital Regional District Parks have been excavated - both in

Witty's Lagoon Regional Park (St. Claire 1971, Beram n.d.).

Archaeological Site Surveys

There have been two archaeological surveys in the past two decades including portions of the study area. These resulted in the re-examination of some sites, and the recording of previously unknown sites in the Capital Regional District Parks.

In 1963, an archaeological survey of provincial parks, park reserves, and park proposals in British Columbia was conducted on behalf of the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board, the Provincial Parks Department and the Royal British Columbia Museum. Included in this survey were some areas which are now Capital Regional District Parks. Roche Cove, Horth Hill, Mill Hill, Island View Beach, Francis/King, Witty's Lagoon and the McKenzie Bight area of Mount Work Regional Park were all examined; new sites were recorded, and site forms for previously recorded sites were updated. Some general suggestions were also made as to how the sites should be managed.

During 1978 and 1979, an archaeological site inventory and testing of sites in the traditional Songhees territory near Victoria was undertaken for the Royal British Columbia Museum (Powell 1978, 1979). The purpose of the study was to work towards a complete and accurate inventory of

archaeological resources, and ultimately to develop a regional framework for the management of archaeological sites in the Victoria region.

In 1978, previously recorded sites in Victoria and Esquimalt Harbours, and the Gorge and Portage Inlet waters were examined. Site Inventory forms were corrected and updated.

During 1979, this survey was continued at outer coastal sites located between Victoria and Esquimalt Harbours. Some inland sites, such as a cluster of sites located in Francis/King Regional Park were recorded. As well, the literature search of archival materials begun in 1978 resulted in the recording of three sites near Witty's Lagoon, two of which are located in Witty's Lagoon Regional Park.

Archaeological Excavations

There have been systematic archaeological excavations of two archaeological sites in Capital Regional District Parks.

In 1971, site DcRv 2, a shell midden located on the spit at Witty's Lagoon Regional Park, was subjected to a small test excavation (St. Claire 1971). Seventy-six artifacts of various types were recovered, as well as wooden remains of houses. The site was estimated to have been occupied during the Historic period.

In August of 1987, site DcRv 81, a shell midden located

on the landward shore of Witty's Lagoon was also subjected to a small excavation by myself.

TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE CRD PARKS

There are six different types of archaeological sites in the Capital Regional District Parks - inland and coastal shell middens, petroglyphs, burial cairns, fortified defensive sites and cultural depressions (see Tables 1 and 2).

INVENTORY TECHNIQUES

A heritage resource inventory study involves a "program of in - field identification of heritage resources within a proposed area" (Heritage Conservation Branch 1982: 20), and is usually accomplished through a field survey, an inspection of land for the purpose of locating heritage sites and objects.

For the present study, this involved the re-examination of areas containing previously recorded archaeological sites located within the Capital Regional District Parks.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE CRD PARKS

<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Number</u>
Coastal Shell Midden	16
Inland Shell Midden	4
Petroglyph	3
Trench Embankment	2
Burial Cairn Complex	1
Burial Cave	1
Cultural Depression	1
	<hr/>
Number of Sites	28

TABLE 2
Archaeological Sites in the CRD Parks

Park	Sites	Total # Sites
Coles Bay Regional Park	DcRu 1/38	1
East Sooke Regional Park	DbRv4 DbRv5 DbRv7 DbRv8 DbRw1 DbRw2 DbRw3 DcRv6 DcRv70 DcRw23 DcRw24	11
Francis/King Regional Park	DcRu16 DcRu37 DcRu56 DcRu86 DcRu148	5
Mill Hill Regional Park	DcRu70	1
Mount Work Regional Park	DdRv2	1
Portage Regional Park	DcRu41 DcRu42	2
Roche Cove Regional Park	DcRv8 DcRv9	2
Witty's Lagoon Regional Park	DcRv2 DcRv5 DcRv58 DcRv80 DcRv81	5

Prior to field examination and careful comparison of sketch maps from the Archaeological Site Inventory File with the Parks Department maps, it was estimated there were upwards of 50 recorded archaeological sites in the Capital Regional District Parks. The number of sites located in the Capital Regional District Parks was finally determined to be 28.

Field reconnaissance of the archaeological resources was carried out on foot. Sites were examined to ensure the Archaeological Site Inventory Forms were correct. Site boundaries were checked, the resources were described, and possible impacts to them were noted.

SITE RECORDING AND DOCUMENTATION

Locational information about the archaeological resources situated in regional parks contained in the Archaeological Site Inventory Forms was transposed onto maps used by the Capital Regional District Parks Department, which also show the location of park facilities such as trails and park buildings. This enables park staff to relate the location of archaeological resources to familiar landmarks.

PARKS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section outlines general policies which were recommended for adoption by the Capital Regional District Parks Department in order to protect, manage, and utilize the

archaeological resources of the regional parks.

1. The Capital Regional District Parks Department should recognize the importance of and interrelationships between the protection, research, and interpretation of archaeological resources found within the Capital Regional District Parks.

2. Active measures should be undertaken to ensure archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District Parks are protected, including; a) staff and volunteer training, b) the encouragement of archaeological surveys of those areas of the regional parks which have never been subjected to an archaeological survey, and, c) the undertaking of more protective measures, such as protective covering, where necessary.

3. Archaeological research undertaken within the Capital Regional District Parks should be supported and encouraged, as long as it conforms to standards set by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture.

4. Archaeological research undertaken in the Capital Regional District Parks should include a public interpretation component, to be developed in conjunction with the Capital Regional District Parks Department.

5. A plan should be developed for including archaeology, human history, and prehistory in Capital Regional District Park programs.

6. The Capital Regional District Parks Department should

include some aspects of archaeological resource management, such as the importance of resource protection, in staff and volunteer training. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should participate in this.

INVENTORY RESULTS AND SITE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the inventory of previously recorded archaeological resources in the Capital Regional District parks. Twenty-eight previously recorded sites were revisited and assessed, and are described in the following sections (see Table 2). Recommendations about each of the sites in terms of site protection, and the potential for research and interpretation are made. Information about each site is presented, along with a discussion of the classification of the park in the Capital Regional District Parks System Plan (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987). Given this information, recommendations are then made about the protection, research and interpretation of each of the archaeological resources in the regional parks.

ALBERT HEAD LAGOON REGIONAL PARK

One site (DcRu 14) is reported as being located in Albert Head Lagoon Regional Park. It could not be located during the 1987 fieldwork, however, and probably has been completely eroded.

Resources and Discussion

Site DcRu 14

This site was reported by R.S. Kidd, of the British Columbia Provincial Museum, in 1959. The Site Inventory Form has not been updated since then. According to the Site Inventory Form, this shell midden site is located on the southern end of the spit, where the outlet creek flows from the lagoon, and is concentrated along the beach (Figure 4). No estimate of the depth of the deposit was made on the original assessment, beyond describing it as "shallow". There are no reported finds from this site, although Kidd's notebook (held in the Royal British Columbia Museum) is reported to contain a photograph of the site.

The area was searched completely on three different occasions during the fieldwork stage of this project. No indication of the site could be found. The area appears extremely disturbed, with evidence of a large fire having burned over the area recently. The outflow creek from the lagoon has reportedly changed course numerous times in the past few years; after one severe winter storm, the creek was

completely blocked, and the lagoon overflowed (Lloyd Rushton, Capital Regional District Parks Department, 1987, personal communication). Given this kind of disturbance, it is not surprising that surface indication of the site could not be found. Subsurface testing would perhaps enable the site to be located.

Albert Head Lagoon Park is identified as a Recreation Park (Capital Regional District 1987). It is anticipated and suggested that people use this park primarily for beach-based recreation activities such as swimming and sunbathing. Such use will probably not interfere with any remaining archaeological deposits. Interpretation of natural and cultural resources is given a low priority in this type of park.

Recommendations

1) The area where the site was reported to be located should not be developed by the Parks Department without further consideration (see Figure 4).

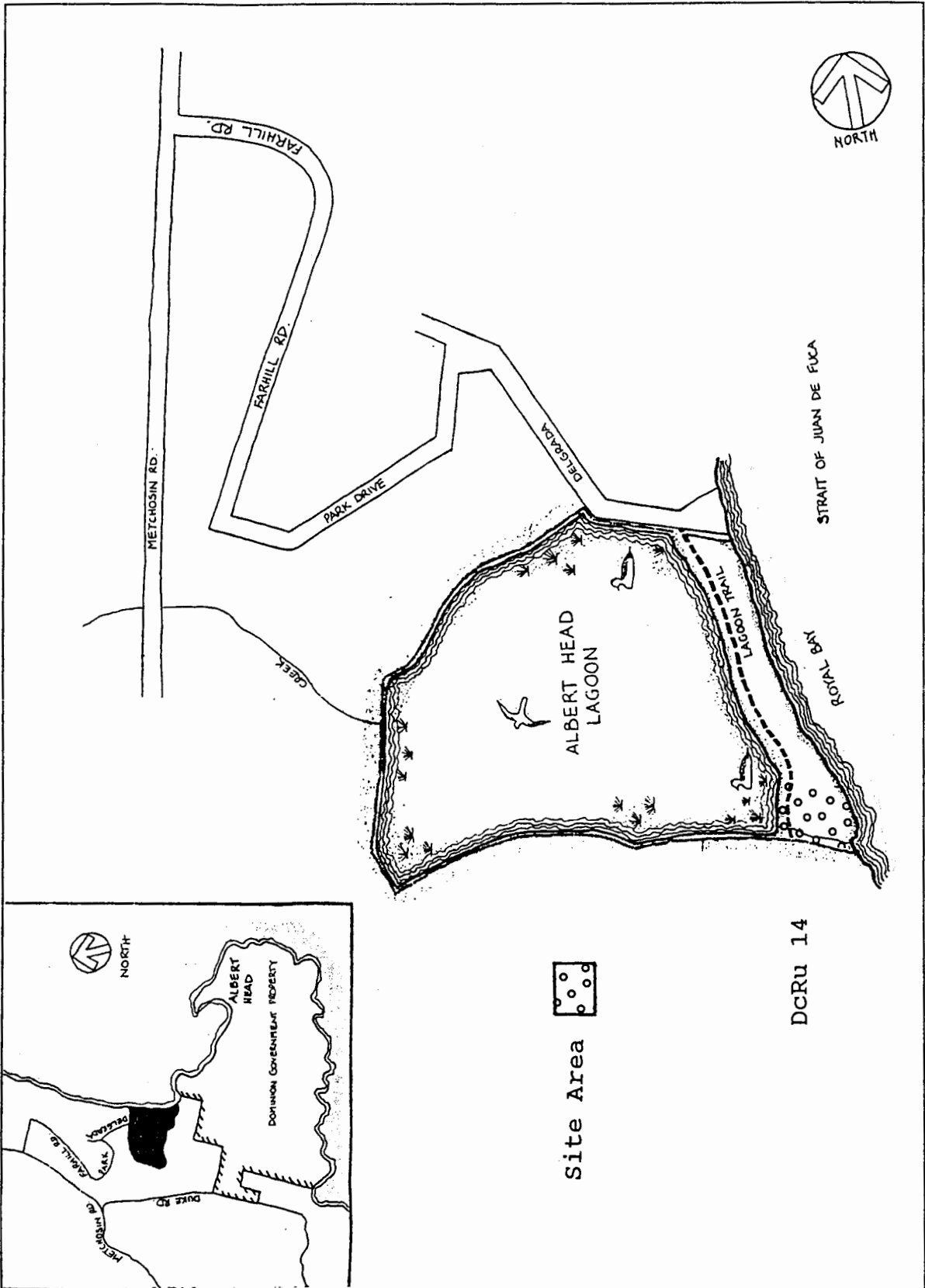
2) If park facilities are planned for this area, a test excavation should be carried out in order to determine whether the site still exists, and if so, how extensive it is.

3) The site possesses a low potential for supporting archaeological research. This rating may change once subsurface testing enables the nature of any remaining deposits to be determined.

4) The site possesses a low potential for interpretation.

Again, this may change if further research is undertaken.

FIGURE 4
 Albert Head Lagoon Regional Park



BEAR HILL REGIONAL PARK

Resources and Discussion

There are no previously recorded sites in Bear Hill Regional Park. It is unlikely there was much use of the park land prehistorically, although the number of archaeological sites found on the Saanich Peninsula does indicate quite extensive use of interior areas by Native people (Abbott 1963).

Grant Keddie, of the Royal British Columbia Museum, was contacted by a hiker who found a projectile point beside one of the trails in the park. Mr. Keddie subsequently searched the area and was unable to locate cultural deposits, features, or artifacts indicative of human occupation (Grant Keddie, Royal British Columbia Museum, 1987, personal communication). During the course of the present project, the trails of this park were quickly surveyed. Again, indication of human occupation was not found.

This park has been identified as a Recreation Park, and as such the interpretation of natural and cultural resources of the park is given a relatively low priority (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987).

Recommendations

1) It is unlikely there are archaeological sites in Bear Hill Regional Park, but any projects causing sub-surface alteration should be screened by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch of the ministry of Municipal Affairs,

Recreation and Culture prior to commencement.

2) There is no potential for archaeological research at present, given what is known about the archaeological resources of this park.

3) The potential for developing interpretive programs focusing on the human history and prehistory in this park is low.

COLES BAY REGIONAL PARK

There is a portion of one shell midden site located in Coles Bay Regional Park.

Resources

A portion of site DdRu 1, an extensive shell midden, is located in Coles Bay Regional Park. About 30 metres of midden material is estimated to be located in the park. The remainder of this site is located on the Pauquachin Reserve (Indian Reserve Number 3), immediately adjacent to and south of the park. Although this site is given two site numbers (DdRu 1 and DdRu 38), it is thought they may actually be one large site which has subsequently been disturbed enough to make it appear as two sites.

Site DdRu 1

Whether this shell midden site is part of site DdRu 38 is uncertain, but it has been treated as a separate site. Portions of this site extend north into Coles Bay Regional Park from the Pauquachin Reserve, located to the south of Coles Bay Regional Park. From the portion of the site located on the reserve, a human burial was excavated in 1971. These human skeletal remains are presently housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum (Accession number 71-1).

Site DdRu 38

This site is probably part of site DdRu 1, although the site has been disturbed too much to be entirely certain.

There are remains of several historic Native houses

located at the site, portions of which were excavated in 1973 (Oliver 1973). Information about the types of houses used by Native people during the historic period was recovered. The artifacts recovered during the excavation are housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum. An artifact collection of uncontrolled beach finds from the site was donated by a local resident to the University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology, where it is currently housed.

The artifact collections and the excavated material are from the portion of the site located on Indian Reserve Number 3, not from the area located in Coles Bay Regional Park.

Discussion

Some areas of the park should be subjected to an archaeological survey, as they may contain archaeological sites (see Figure 5).

The portion of the site which runs from the Pauquachin Reserve into Coles Bay Regional Park may contain burials, and therefore it is extremely important the site remain undisturbed. Park development or construction should not occur unless the area (see Figure 5) has been excavated by an archaeologist, with permission from the Pauquachin Band, and direction from the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch.

Coles Bay Regional Park has been classified as a Recreation Park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987), and interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resources is given a relatively low priority. Although there

is considerable information available about site DdRu 1/38 (Oliver 1973), it is recommended this site not be included in interpretive programs, since most of the site is not located in the park, and because burials may be present. If at a future date the protection of the site can be guaranteed, it may be appropriate to include the site in interpretive programs.

Any future decisions about this site should be made in conjunction with the Pauquachin Band. There exists the potential for undertaking a cooperative interpretive or educational program with the Pauquachin Band.

Recommendations

1) The area along the creek should be subjected to an archaeological survey (see Figure 5).

2) The areas containing site DdRu 1/38, illustrated in Figure 5, should not be disturbed by the Parks Department unless an archaeological excavation occurs. This is extremely important as there has been at least one burial found at this site.

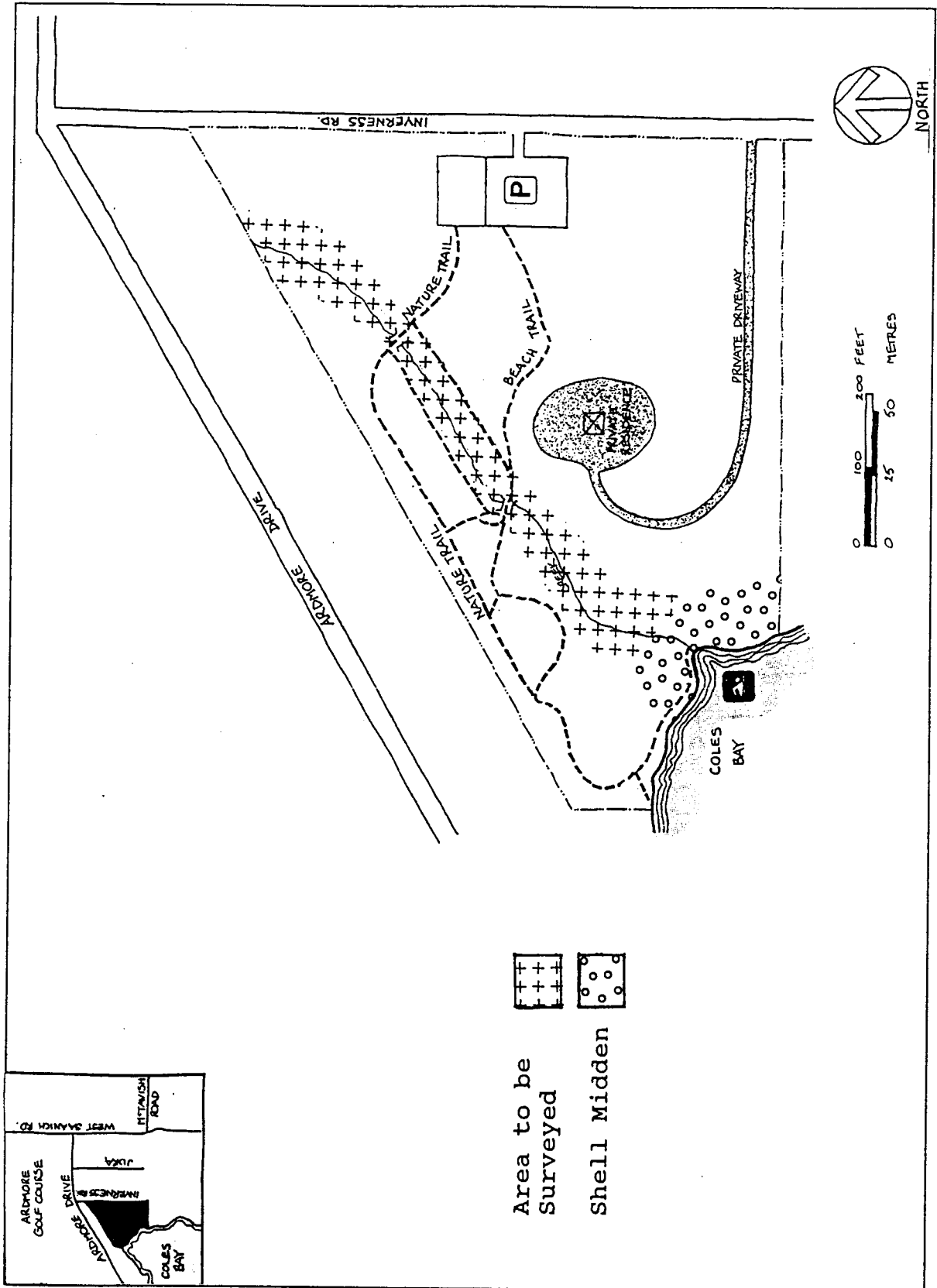
3) Any archaeological research should be undertaken with the permission and cooperation of the Pauquachin Band.

4) There is low potential for interpretation at this site because most of the site is not located on park property. Coles Bay Regional Park is identified as a Recreation park, and as such, the interpretation of natural and cultural resources is given a low priority (Capital Regional District

1987).

5) Any interpretive programs should be discussed with the Pauquachin Band. Their cooperation should be sought in developing such programs.

FIGURE 5
Coles Bay Regional Park



DEVONIAN REGIONAL PARK

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites in Devonian Regional Park.

Resources and Discussion

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites in this park. An archaeological survey of some areas may yield information about previously unrecorded archaeological resources (see Figure 6).

At one time Sherwood Pond was a lagoon but changes in sea levels, tides, and beach buildup have resulted in the filling in of the access stream. Other lagoons in the area, such as Albert Head, Witty's, and Esquimalt, all indicate evidence of human occupation. Cassidy et al (1975) have suggested that lagoons on the Gulf Islands show more evidence of utilization by prehistoric Native peoples than do those on Vancouver Island. This may reflect the cultural preferences of different people, or, it may be the result of unequal sampling - perhaps people did not make more use of lagoon environments on the Gulf Islands, but those on the Gulf Islands have been more completely surveyed by archaeologists. Thus, an archaeological survey of the area around Sherwood Pond could potentially contribute significantly to the understanding of the utilization of this microenvironment by Native people.

There is a fortification site and associated burial cairn complex to the north of Devonian Regional Park. The sites are located on private property, but are visible from the beach

and could be included in an interpretive program, especially if a trail link along the beach with Witty's Lagoon Regional Park is established. Careful consideration should be made before including resources in interpretive programs for which the Capital Regional District Parks Department is not directly responsible. In the interests of the protection of the resources, it is recommended this not be done.

Devonian Regional Park is classified as a Nature Appreciation Park (Capital Regional District 1987) indicating a high priority is placed on the interpretation of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Despite the lack of archaeological resources in the park, an interpretive walk focusing on Native people's use of the area could be developed.

Recommendations

1) The area identified in Figure 6 should be subjected to an archaeological survey. It is anticipated previously unrecorded sites could be discovered which would contribute to knowledge about settlement patterns of Native people and their use of various microenvironments.

2) Any Capital Regional District Parks Department development projects in this park should have input from the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, especially prior to the recommended survey.

3) Once an archaeological survey has been carried out, there exists the potential for further research. If sites are

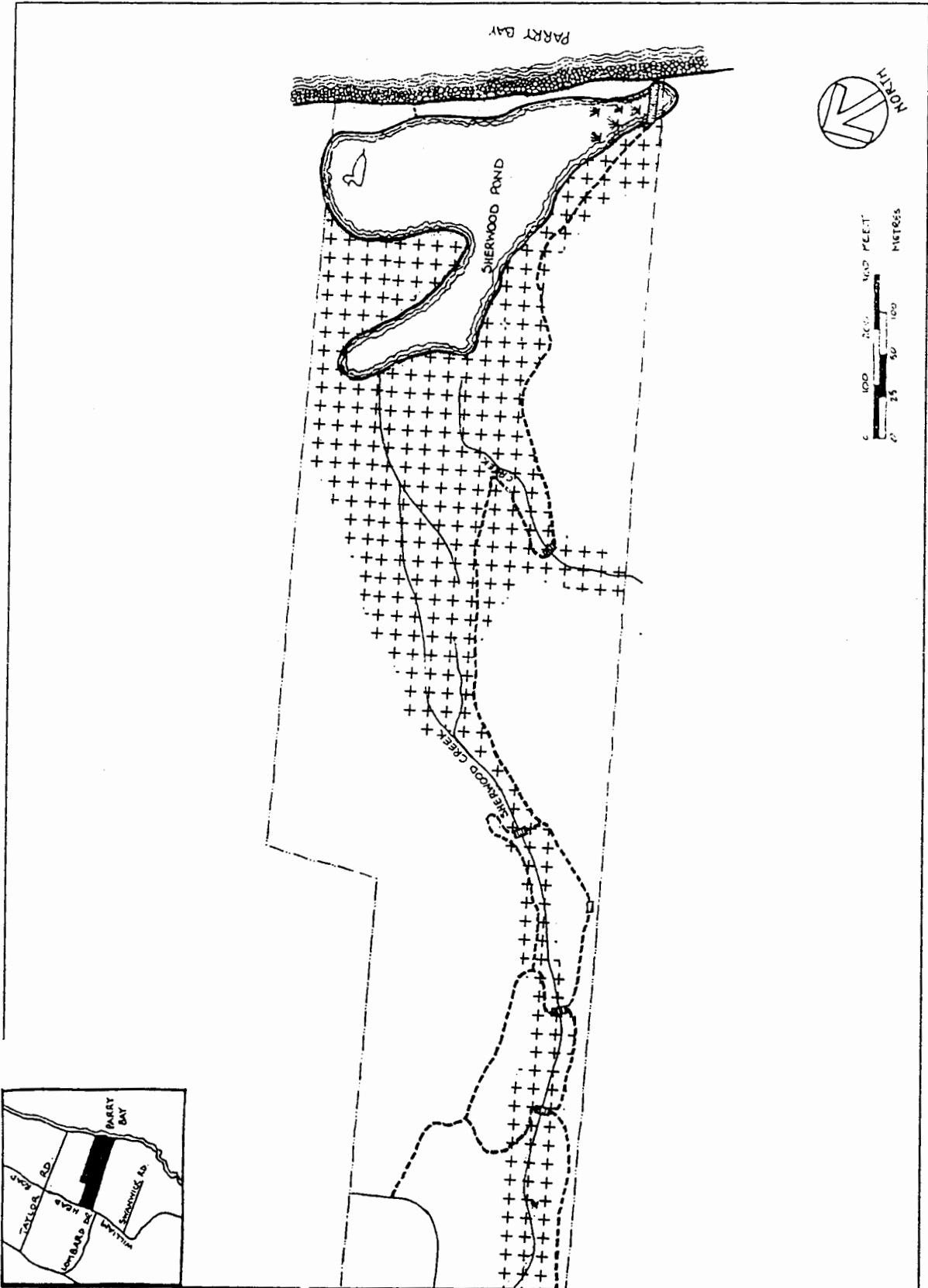
located, further excavations will enable more information to be learned about the prehistory of the park. If no sites are located, it would be interesting to understand why this lagoon was not utilized, when others in the area obviously were.

4) At present, there is limited potential for interpretation of human prehistory in this park. The area is known to have been used in the past by Native peoples, despite the lack of visible archaeological remains (Suttles 1951). Ethnobotany walks could be developed for the park.

5) It is recommended the neighboring sites not be included in interpretive programs.

FIGURE 6

Areas of Devonian Regional Park to be Surveyed



EAST SOOKE REGIONAL PARK

There are eleven previously recorded archaeological sites in East Sooke Regional Park: seven shell middens, three petroglyph sites and one burial cairn complex.

Resources

Site DcRv 6

This small shell midden site is located in the Anderson Cove area of East Sooke Regional Park (see Figure 8). It is estimated to have a surface area of 75 m. x 30 m. and be up to 2 m. deep. The site has been disturbed by the construction of East Sooke Road and no estimates are available about the original measurements of the midden nor of the percentage of the site which has been disturbed. The site extends from the slight point where there is a small deadend road west to what appears to be a boat ramp. The site is eroding due to people climbing down the bank to get to the beach. Garbage has been dumped over the edge of the bank, and is strewn over the entire site. It is recommended a garbage can be placed here, and trails providing beach access be stabilized.

The erosion of this site should be monitored. A small test excavation of this site is recommended because it has been, and will continue to be, disturbed.

Site DcRv 70

This shell midden is located approximately 100 m east of DcRv 6, in the Anderson Cove portion of East Sooke Regional Park (see Figure 8). The site area is estimated to be 2.4 m.

x 22.5 m. and up to 1 m. deep. It also has been disturbed by the construction of East Sooke Road, and is suffering erosion caused by wave action and from a small stream to the east of the site. Use of the area for picnics also disturbs the site.

It is doubtful much can be done to protect the surface of the site from disturbance by park users short of removing the picnic tables. This seems unlikely as it is a natural stopping place for those wishing to view Anderson Cove. Perhaps a layer of wood chips could be spread over the surface of the site to at least minimize the surface disturbance.

Site DbRv 8

This shell midden is located on the western side of Creyke Point, near the Aylard Farm portion of East Sooke Regional Park (see Figure 8). The site dimensions, reported in 1973, were estimated to be 10 m. x 5 m. and .40 m. in depth. The site was reported to be located only on the western portion of Creyke Point. However, during the course of this project, midden material was observed scattered along the surface of the "neck" of Creyke Point. The path along the eastern side of Creyke Point appears to have cut through the midden; there appears to be a very shallow deposit (10 - 15 cm.) of dark organic material intermixed with broken shell. This area should be re-examined by an archaeologist to determine the extent of the site. Consideration should be given to recording the area on the eastern side of Creyke Point as a separate site. Possibly, some sub-surface testing

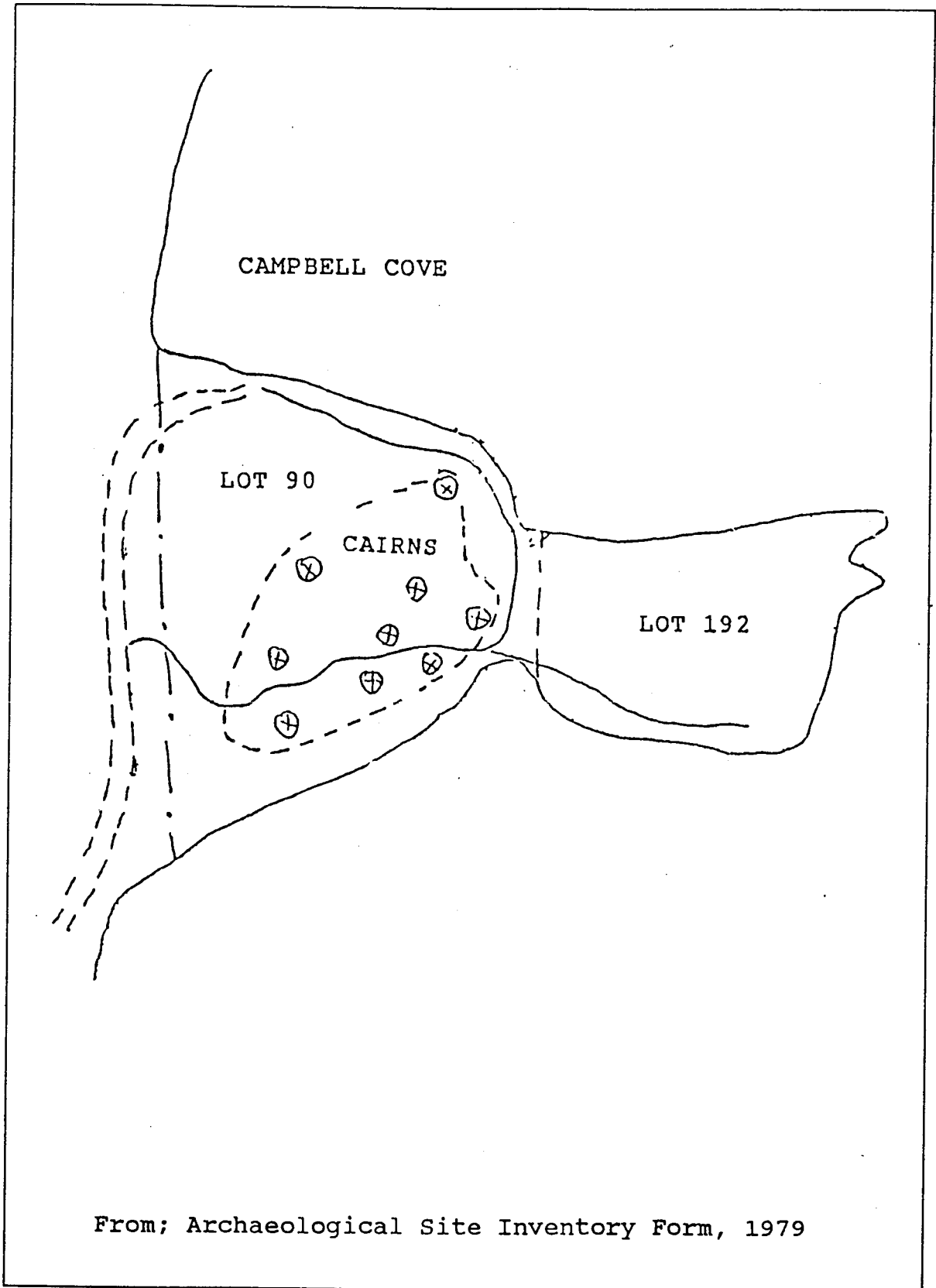
could be undertaken when making a determination.

Any interpretation of this site should be undertaken carefully, due to the proximity of burial cairns (site DbRv 7). Until the site has been re-examined, and the actual limits determined, it is recommended no interpretation be undertaken.

Site DbRv 7

There are ten burial cairns located at this site, probably associated with the nearby shell midden, site DbRv 8 (see Figure 7). Although no human remains or artifacts have been found at this site. So far, this site appears to be unaffected by park users, although there are trails in close proximity to some of the cairns. The site should only be excavated if the cairns appear to be suffering from disturbance. The precise locations of the cairns should be mapped. There is a survey pin at the boundary of Lots 90 and 192, which could be used as a datum to tie in with existing maps. Monitoring the cairns and their condition could then be effectively undertaken by staff or volunteers. As this is an extremely sensitive site, the monitoring and mapping program should be developed in conjunction with the local Indian band.

FIGURE 7
Burial Cairns in East Sooke Regional Park



From; Archaeological Site Inventory Form, 1979

This site should not be included in public interpretation programs. Any archaeological work should be done in conjunction with the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch and the local Indian band.

Site DbRv 5

The Alldridge Point petroglyph site is an official Provincial Heritage Site (Heritage Conservation Branch 1987) which was designated in 1927 under the Historical Objects Protection Act (under the current Heritage Conservation Act, archaeological sites are given automatic protection). There are two figures recorded; one of a sea lion or sea monster, the other perhaps a fish (Smith 1924, British Columbia Provincial Museum 1928, Hill and Hill 1974). The designs were made by "bruising" the rock face with a hammerstone. There are no cultural deposits associated with the petroglyphs.

Although there is a plaque at the site explaining it is a designated Provincial Heritage site, the site is suffering from vandalism. When the site was visited during the fieldwork stage of this project, the "fish" petroglyph, which is located approximately 50 m. to the west of the "sea monster", had initials and other fish figures carved into it. The plaque has suffered damage from firearms.

The damage done to this site emphasizes the need to undertake measures to protect archaeological resources if they are to be publicized through interpretive programs. One example is publicizing the locations of archaeological

resources in the regional parks without maintaining visitor control. Visitor control could be maintained within the framework of interpretive programs.

Some protective measures need to be undertaken before the site is completely destroyed. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, and the Royal British Columbia Museum should be contacted for suggestions about the most effective and appropriate protective measures. Regular monitoring of the site's condition by department staff should also be done.

Site DbRv 4

This site is located just west of Beechey Head, at the entrance to a trail which continues inland towards Aylard Farm (Figure 8). It is estimated to have a surface area of 30 m. x 25 m. No estimate of the depth of the deposit could be made at this time and it is suggested the Archaeological Site Inventory Form be updated.

The site does not appear to be eroding, nor does there appear to be disturbance from the activities of park users, although a trail runs across the site. According to the Archaeology Site Inventory Form, the area was logged sometime between 1940 and 1950. The extent of the resulting disturbance to the site cannot be determined through surficial examination. There are no reported finds nor published references to the site.

Since the site is not eroding, nor being damaged by park users, it is recommended it be left as is. Regular monitoring

should occur. Excavation of this site should only occur if the site is being damaged.

At present, there is little potential for the site's inclusion in interpretive programs. Very little is known about it, and it is located too far from parking areas to be practically included in current interpretive programs (one or two hour walks).

Site DbRw 3

This petroglyph site, located on Beechey Head Islet (see Figure 8), was not visited because of inaccessibility, and it has not yet been determined whether Beechey Head Islet is part of East Sooke Regional Park. This needs to be determined.

According to the Archaeology Site Inventory Form, there are eight petroglyphs at the site. They are apparently made using the same method as the others in the area - by "bruising" the designs into the rock face using a hammerstone.

The site should be visited in order to determine the condition, and to suggest what, if any, protective measures should be undertaken.

The site is accessible only by boat, or at extremely low tides, and so is not appropriate for inclusion in public interpretation programs.

Site DbRw 2

This shell midden site is located to the east of Cabin Point, slightly west of a trail which leads to Babbington Hill (see Figure 8). It was first recorded in 1970, and was

revisited in 1973, and again in 1974. At no time were estimates of the area or depth of the deposit noted on the Archaeological Site Inventory Form. It was noted, however, that a "bark feature" was exposed in March 1974. No surface finds have been recorded from the site.

When the site was revisited during this study, it was roughly estimated to have a surface area of 50 m. x 20 m., and appeared to range in depth from approximately 10 cm. on the western portion of the site (on a bluff), to approximately 50 cm. along the beach face. The "bark feature" appears eroding from the beach face to the east of the site, and seems to be associated with a logging road which ends at this point. It is unknown how the logging activity has affected the site.

The Coast Trail cuts through part of the site, as does a trail leading to the beach. Both these should be stabilized, perhaps by placing logs along the trail edges, to prevent further slumping of the beach face.

A test excavation, would provide information about the Native inhabitants, and about Historic activities. The amount of damage caused to the site by logging could also be determined at this time.

At present there appears little likelihood of the site being included in interpretive programs. There is very little known about this site, and its distance from any of the parking areas makes it impractical to be included in an interpretive walk.

Site DbRw 1

This petroglyph site was first recorded in 1972 by the Petroglyph Recording Group. Indian Petroglyphs of the Northwest Coast was the publication resulting from their project, and includes photographs and descriptions of the figures located at this site (Hill and Hill 1974; 60). The site itself is located near a point approximately 2 miles west of Beechey Head, where the Middle Trail and the Coast Trail meet (see Figure 8). This point is said to have been called Hohap (Deer) Point by the Becher Bay Indians (Province of British Columbia 1929).

One of the five recorded figures at the site is of a deer. Two others are leaf or fish shaped, and portray "ribs". The fourth figure is a curved line, perhaps an unfinished design, and the fifth figure appears to be a seal or sea lion. These petroglyphs were also made in the same manner as those at Alldridge Point - by "bruising" the design into the rock with a hammerstone.

The site is not directly along the Coast Trail, and appears to be more accessible from the water. It is not well known as a petroglyph location, despite the published reference (Hill and Hill 1974), and shows no evidence of vandalism. It is suggested the site be monitored regularly, and any evidence of vandalism reported to the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch.

The site holds potential for inclusion in an interpretive

program, although its distance from parking areas may prevent this.

Site DCRw 23

This small (30 m. x 35 m.) shell midden is located on a point just east of a small creek approximately 1/2 mi. east of Iron Mine Bay, near the junction of Iron Mine Trail and the Coast Trail (see Figure 8). There appears to be approximately 30 cm. of cultural deposit.

The site has probably been disturbed by logging and mining which occurred in the area before it was established as a Regional Park. The amount of disturbance to the site has not been determined, although it is probably extensive. There are two logging roads which extend onto the site, and a mining marker cairn has been erected on one corner of the site. An earth mound on the site appears to be associated with the Historic activities rather than with the Native use of the area.

The site does not show evidence of disturbance by park users. The Coast Trail is to the north, and the site itself shows little evidence of use as a picnicking or resting place.

A test excavation could help determine the extent of the disturbance to the site and contribute to the understanding of the prehistory of this area.

The site could be included in an interpretive program, although at present very little is known about it.

Site DcRw 24

Site DcRw 24 is a shell midden located in Iron Mine Bay (see Figure 8). It has an estimated surface area of 30 m. x 40 m., and an estimated depth of 1 m. There is a possible house depression visible on the surface of the site. A chunk of unworked whale bone and a worked basalt fragment were collected from the surface of the site, and are housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum.

At present, the seaward edge of the midden is slumping into the sea. A portion of the Coast Trail cuts through the site, and midden material is visible along the trail edges. Some protective measures, such as building up the trail with a layer of wood chips, stabilizing the trail edges, or perhaps changing the route of the trail, should be undertaken before further damage occurs. The site should be monitored, and if erosion and slumping continue, a test excavation should be undertaken on the affected areas.

The site possesses considerable potential to support archaeological research, especially if the feature visible on the surface is indeed a house depression.

At present, some interpretation of this site could be undertaken, such as an interpretive walk, focusing on the Native people and their use of the area. If the site is excavated, interpretive programs could be developed around the dig.

Discussion

East Sooke Regional Park has been identified as a Wilderness-Type Recreation park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987) where only limited development and interpretation of resources is planned. Emphasis is placed on the enjoyment of the natural environment in an undeveloped setting. It is therefore inappropriate to suggest an intensive interpretation program be developed based on the archaeological resources located in this park. Instead, the focus of the department should be on maintaining the integrity of these resources and establishing a system of monitoring them. This could perhaps take the form of a checklist to be completed by department staff once or twice a year. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch could provide assistance in developing a monitoring system.

In the interest of site protection, it is recommended that little in the way of interpretive programs be undertaken in this park. As evidenced by the destruction which has occurred at Alldridge Point, publicity without adequate protection of the resources can lead to the destruction of archaeological resources.

The burial cairn site on Creyke Point (DcRv 7) must not be included in public interpretation programs. This site is too sensitive to risk damage. It should only be excavated if it shows evidence of disturbance, and then must be done in conjunction with the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch

and the local Indian band.

There are currently two unrecorded sites known to be in the park (see Figure 9). One is an inland shell midden located along the Anderson Cove Trail. The other is a possible burial cairn along the Interior Trail. These were reported by Armin Sielopp, Capital Regional District Parks Department carpenter. These should be examined by an archaeologist, and an Archaeology Site Inventory Form filled out if necessary. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be informed of their location.

Only the coastal areas of this park have been surveyed by archaeologists. Most of East Sooke Park has never been surveyed, and it is unknown how many archaeological sites may be in the park. A survey of some inland areas of the park is recommended (see Figure 9).

The eastern (Aylard Farm) portion of the park is identified as an area where more development will be permitted (Capital Regional District 1987). At present it contains beaches and playing fields and is the area of the park most heavily used. This area should be surveyed before any sites are inadvertently damaged. Areas expected to have high use, or those where new trails are to be built should be given first priority when archaeological surveys are planned.

All interior trails, and any proposed trails should be surveyed by an archaeologist prior to construction. Park staff should be alerted to the fact that most of this park has never

been examined for archaeological resources, and should be given a checklist of what to watch for. This could be undertaken as part of staff and volunteer training.

The size of the park combined with its relative remoteness, suggests an exercise in applying sampling theory to the search for archaeological resources could be undertaken. This is a more theoretical aspect of archaeology, and deals with statistical procedures of locating sites. For example, a sample area is examined for archaeological resources. Then, predictions can be made about the rest of the "population" of archaeological sites in the park. This exercise would suggest whether an intense survey of the remainder of the park would be likely to yield a significant number of archaeological resources. Decisions could then be made on whether to undertake such surveys. It is highly recommended that the resource base of this park continue to be updated.

Many sites discussed in the previous section would support an archaeological excavation. Excavation would add to the information known about the nature of the sites and the deposits and could become the focus of interpretive programs.

However, given that this has been designated as a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park, it is recommended that any excavation undertaken in the park only occur if it is for the purpose of site protection, for example to correct an erosion problem.

Interpretation based on the archaeological resources of the park should be limited to small scale programs, such as interpretive walks, and only a few of the resources should be included. This is recommended in the interests of resource protection, and is in accordance with the park's designation as a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park. In The Management of Archaeological Resources, Charles McGimsey and Hester Davis suggest that;

the importance of undisturbed [archaeology] sites in their natural setting must be considered. Archaeological resources, as part of the total environment, have a potential for contributing to the 'wilderness experience' without being developed or otherwise interpreted. Archaeological phenomena have aesthetic qualities that can be appreciated in a natural setting..."
(McGimsey and Davis 1977;34).

It is recommended this philosophy be followed when management decisions are made concerning the archaeological resources of this park.

Recommendations

1) The focus of archaeological work undertaken in this park should be on protecting the integrity of the resources within the wilderness setting.

2) The suspected sites along the Anderson Cove Trail, and the Interior Trail should be recorded and Archaeological Site Inventory Forms filled out for each (see Figure 9).

3) Archaeological surveys of existing inland trails should be conducted (Figure 9).

4) Archaeological surveys of heavily used sections of the park (around Aylard Farm) should be undertaken (Figure 9).

5) Archaeological surveys of other inland areas should be encouraged and supported (Figure 9).

6) A program of monitoring the condition of the known archaeological resources should be developed with assistance from the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch. This should be included in staff and volunteer training.

7) Site DbRv 7, the Creyke Point burial cairn complex, should be properly mapped. The limits of the site, and the precise location of each cairn should be shown with reference to the survey pin located at the edge of lots 90 and 192.

8) It is essential that Site DbRv 7 be protected. It should only be excavated if disturbance of the site occurs, and any plans to excavate must be done with permission of the local Indian band, and in accordance with guidelines set by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch.

9) Site DbRv 7 must not be included in any interpretive programs.

10) The trail cutting through the shell midden at Creyke Point (Site DbRv 8) should be stabilized - perhaps building up the trail with a layer of wood chips would solve the problem of erosion.

11) Protective measures of some kind must be undertaken to protect the petroglyphs at Alldridge Point. These should

be developed in conjunction with the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch and the Royal British Columbia Museum.

12) The photograph of the Alldridge Point petroglyph should be removed from the East Sooke park pamphlet, and replaced with one which does not show evidence of vandalism. The small fish figure under the "sea monster" is not one of the recorded figures, it was drawn there by vandals.

13) The Archaeology Site Inventory form for site DbRv 4, the shell midden west of Beechey Head, should be updated. The site should be carefully monitored and measures to combat any disturbance to the site should be undertaken.

14) Site DbRv 3 should be visited and its condition assessed, once it is determined whether Beechey Head Islet is located in East Sooke Regional Park. The Archaeological Site Inventory Form should be updated, and regular monitoring of the site should be undertaken.

15) The portion of the Coast Trail which cuts through site DbRw 2 should be stabilized to prevent further damage.

16) It is recommended that Site DbRw 2 not be included in interpretive programs, due to the length of time it takes to get to the site, and because of the desirability of leaving some archaeological sites uninterpreted.

17) The petroglyphs at DbRw 1 should be monitored, and protective measures should only be undertaken if and when they become necessary.

18) Site DbRw 1 should remain unexcavated, and not be

included in interpretive programs unless such measures become necessary to protect the site.

19) The condition of Site DcRw 23 should be monitored, and protective measures or excavation undertaken only if there are plans to develop the area, or if the site is being damaged by visitors.

20) The portion of the Coast Trail, and the trail to the beach, which cut through Site DcRw 23 should be stabilized.

FIGURE 8
East Sooke Regional Park

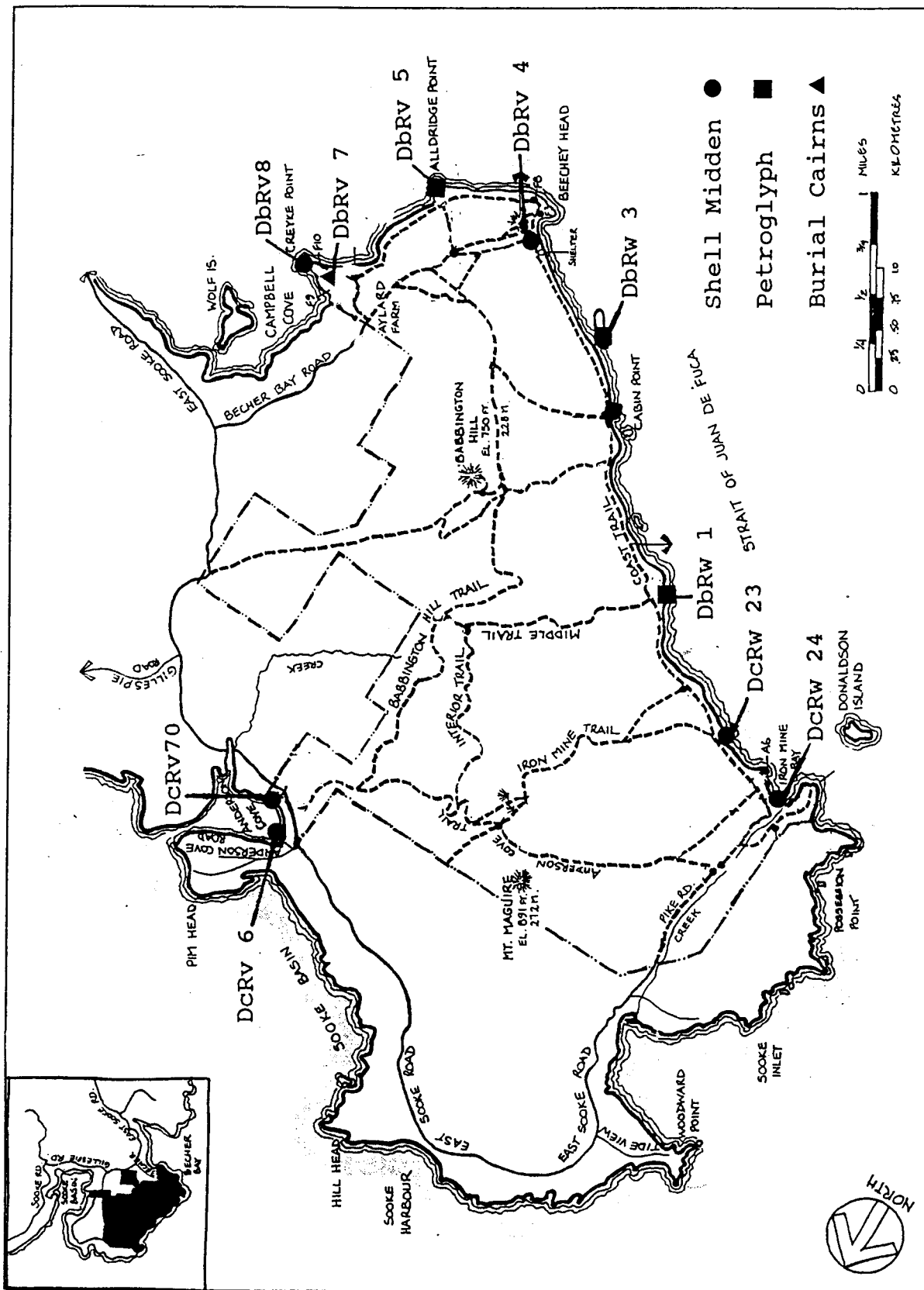
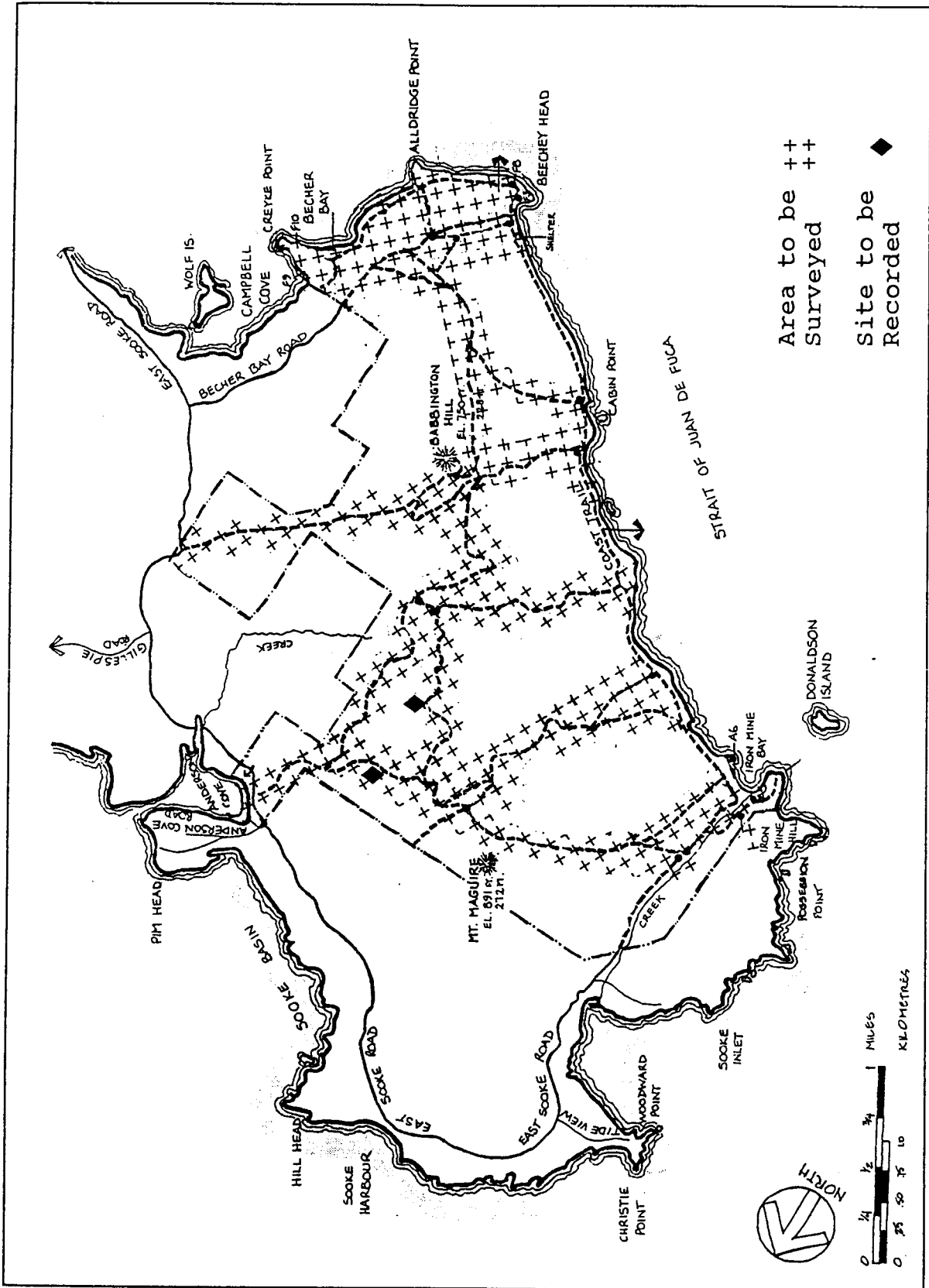


FIGURE 9
Areas of East Sooke Regional Park to be Surveyed



ELK/BEAVER LAKE REGIONAL PARK

Resources and Discussion

No archaeological sites are recorded as being in Elk/Beaver Lake Regional Park, although the area was used prehistorically for hunting, fishing, and the collecting of plant foods (Suttles 1951). There may have been archaeological sites on the shores of the lakes, but activities, such as the waterworks project joining Elk and Beaver lakes (see Capital Regional District Parks Department 1983) have probably inundated them.

An archaeological survey of the Colquitz and O'Donnell Creeks should be undertaken (Figure 10).

There are numerous historical resources in Elk/Beaver Lake Regional Park relating to Euro-Canadian settlement of the area. These have been identified in the park master plan (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1983), and could form the basis for an interpretive program.

There is limited potential for the interpretation of Native lifeways in this park. As mentioned previously, it is known the area was used prehistorically by the Saanich people (Duff 1969, Jenness n.d.), although there are no visible archaeological remains in the park. Interpretive walks focusing on Native use of various resources would be a suitable form of interpretation, due to classification as a Recreation park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987).

Recommendations

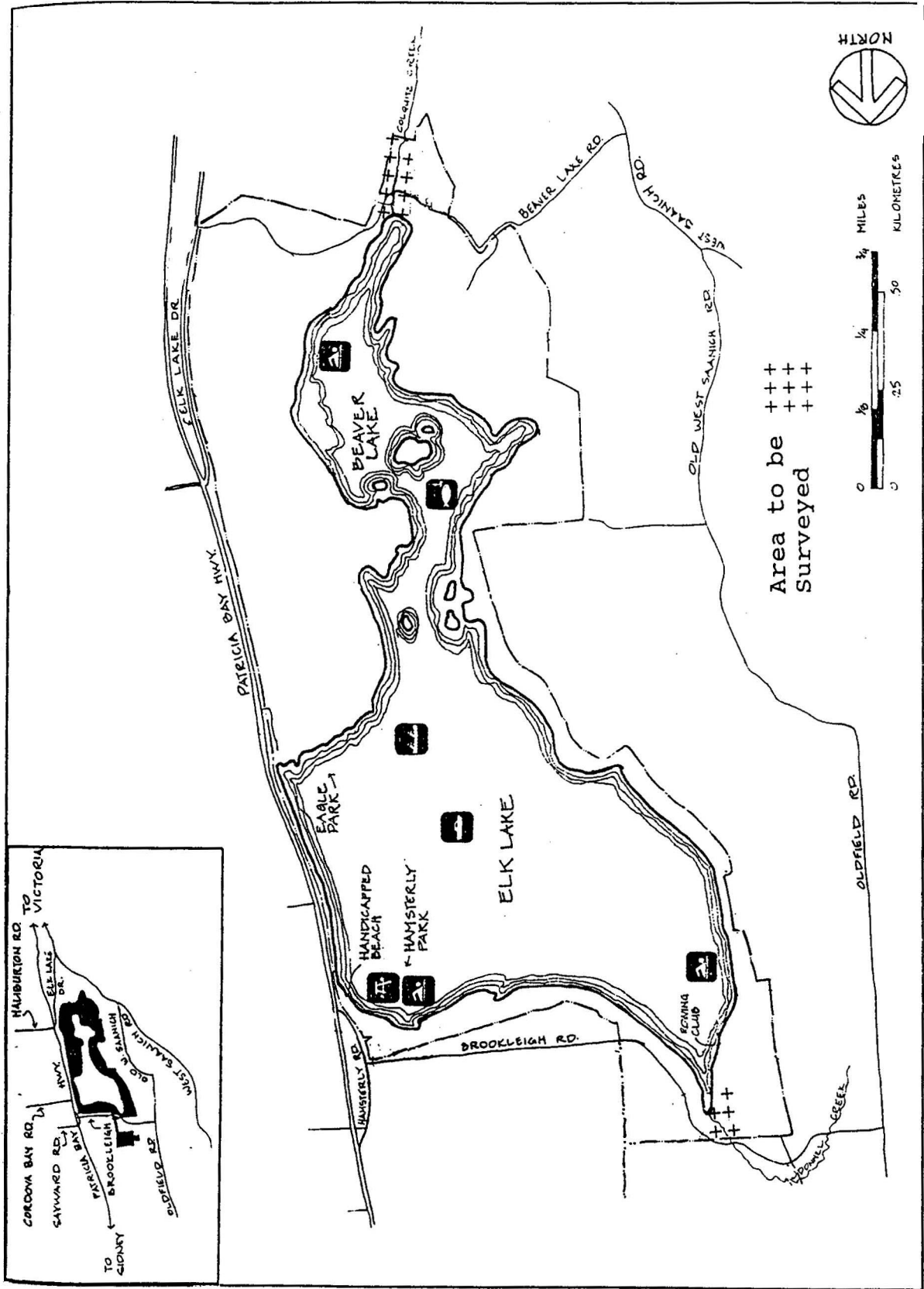
1) The areas indicated in Figure 10 should be subjected to an archaeological survey.

2) Any development of the park should consider archaeological resources prior to ground being broken.

3) Historical resources identified in the Master Plan (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1983) should not be disturbed by activities of the Parks Department or by park visitors.

4) There is some potential for developing interpretive programs for this park. Ethnobotany walks or walks featuring resource utilization by Native people would be appropriate. A walk highlighting the history of the area should be developed.

FIGURE 10
 Areas of Elk/Beaver Lake Regional Park to be Surveyed



FRANCIS/KING REGIONAL PARK

There are five previously recorded sites in Francis/King Regional Park; three inland shell middens, one burial cave, and one cultural depression site.

Resources

Site DcRu 37

This small inland shell midden was first recorded in 1963 and revisited by archaeologists in 1972 and again in 1979. It is thought to represent the remains of a small stopping place. No artifact finds have been reported from this site.

The site is located close to a small unnamed stream, and is presently under Munn's Rd. (see Figure 12). It is estimated that approximately 40% of the original area of 50 m. x 26 m. remains undisturbed. The site is presently unaffected by park users - there are no trails nearby, and it is under dense ground cover.

The site has potential for contributing to knowledge about the utilization of inland areas by Native people. Interpretive programs which could be developed around this site are limited by its proximity to the road. On-site interpretation would be impractical, although an interpretive display could be developed for the Nature House if the site is excavated. It is recommended that this site be excavated only if plans are made to widen Munn's Road.

Site DcRu 56

This extremely small (2 m. x 2 m.) inland shell midden was first recorded in 1964. An attempt was made to revisit the site in 1979, but it could not be relocated by the survey crew (Powell 1979). The site was relocated during the course of this project, approximately 15 m. south, and 5 m. east of the junction of Centennial Trail and Rain Forest Trail (see Figure 12). A patch of scattered shell approximately .5 m x .5 m is visible on the surface. There have been no known artifact finds from this site.

The site holds some potential for contributing to the understanding of Native people's utilization of inland areas, although it is unlikely an excavation would yield a great deal of information. It would be fascinating to discover what this site represents. Some suggestions have been; (a) that it is the location of a former shoreline, (b) that the site was used as a base for collecting plant foods and hunting inland mammals, and, (c) that it represents a specific activity such as the dumping of a basket or container of shell.

A test excavation (even a 1 m. x 1 m. unit) could be conducted relatively quickly, and could provide answers to some of the questions inland shell middens suggest.

Site DcRu 16

This site was recorded in 1960, at the prompting of Freeman King. An attempt was made by the 1979 survey crew to relocate the site (Powell 1979). They were unsuccessful, as

was the author of this report. It is unlikely the site has been disturbed or destroyed, as there has been no trail or other construction in this area of the park. Instead, it appears the area has become covered by leaves and littermat. An attempt should be made to relocate this site using subsurface methods such as a soil probe or test excavation.

According to the Archaeological Site Inventory Form, the area encompassed by the shell midden is 10 yds. x 10 yds. There has been no estimate given as to the depth of the cultural deposit. Figure 12 illustrates the general location of the site. This area should be surveyed to determine the precise location and depth of the deposit.

Until this site has been relocated, any construction or changes to trails in the area indicated in Figure 12 should not be undertaken. Estimates about the research or interpretive potential can only be undertaken once this site has been located.

Site DcRu 86

This site, known locally as the Thomas Francis Cave site, was originally reported in 1972. The cave was being enlarged for safety reasons when bones and teeth were discovered. The Royal British Columbia Museum determined there were two human teeth (Accession number 72-13). and a bird bone, possibly from a heron or eagle. No other remains nor artifacts have been found at this site. There are no other visible cultural materials such as shell midden or the remains of habitations,

in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Although the human remains were recovered through an uncontrolled excavation, and very little is known of their precise location within the cave, this was likely a burial cave. As noted by Cassidy (1976), naturally occurring crevices and rockfalls were frequently used by Native people as places of burial.

It is unknown whether there are any more human remains in the cave. Enlargement of the cave probably disturbed and exposed what remained of the burial. However, before this cave is enlarged further, or if the trail near the cave is to be widened, the cave must be excavated by an archaeologist prior to commencement of the work. The site does not appear to be suffering from vandalism, although it is known as a burial cave.

Possibly a sign could be erected explaining this was a burial cave, how it was discovered, and the importance of protecting archaeological sites. The flat ledge area near the cave seems a natural resting spot for hikers. A sign at this point may be appropriate, especially as this has been classified as a Nature Appreciation Park, and signage and programs focusing on the resources are appropriate in this kind of park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987).

Site DcRu 148

This site is the only recorded cultural depression site

in any of the Capital Regional District Parks. It was first discovered and recorded during the 1978 - 1979 Archaeological Survey of the Victoria Region (Powell 1979). There are three pits, or depressions, at the site, which appear to have been scooped out of a hillside. They are located adjacent to the Rain Forest Trail (see Figures 11 and 12). Pit A measures 3.5 m. x 2.0 m., and is estimated to be .75 m. deep, Pit B measures 3.5 m. x 2.0 m. with a depth of .50 m., and Pit C measures 2.5 m. x 2.5 m. and is estimated to be .50 m. deep. All appear to be deepest at the downslope edge.

It is uncertain what these pits were. They do not appear to be house pits since they are small, and contain no cultural material expected to be associated with a living site. They do not appear to be cooking pits since they contain no food remains, nor any ash and charcoal. They do not appear to be pits associated with ceremonies such as a sweat lodge, again because of the lack of ash and charcoal. The most generally accepted interpretation of these is that they are related to the hunting of mammals such as deer and elk. Suttles (1951) suggests one method used by the Native people for hunting deer was to hide in a pit along a deer trail and ambush them. A test excavation could perhaps help determine the function of these cultural depressions.

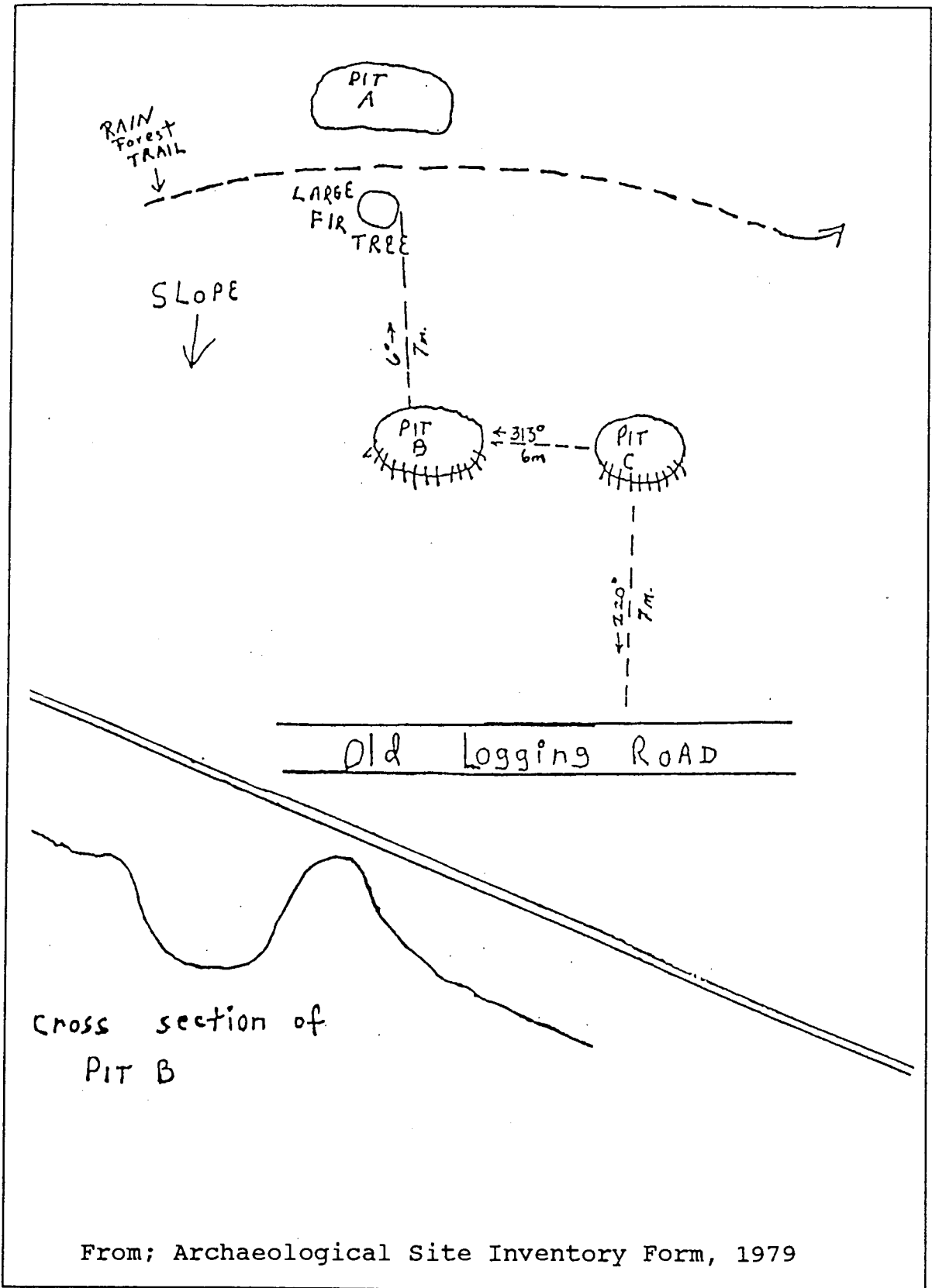
At present, the site appears to be well protected. Pit A is immediately adjacent to the Rain Forest Trail. Plans to alter or widen the trail should not be undertaken unless Pit

A is excavated. Pits B and C are located approximately 7 m. to the south of Rain Forest Trail and are barely visible from it. These do not appear endangered by the activities of visitors, as they are partially concealed by vegetation. Any proposed trails in the area should avoid the cultural depressions.

There does not appear to be a great deal of research potential for this site, as there appears to be no associated cultural material. It is doubtful whether an excavation would significantly contribute to the understanding of these features.

The cultural depressions are an interesting feature to include in interpretive programs. At present, these could be included in interpretive walks, illustrating that Native people utilized inland areas.

FIGURE 11
Cultural Depression Site in Francis/King Regional Park



From; Archaeological Site Inventory Form, 1979

Discussion

Francis/King Regional Park has been identified as a Nature Appreciation Park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987). It is appropriate for interpretive programs to occur in such a park. It is strongly recommended that a program focusing on human prehistory and archaeology be developed. The activities in such a program could range from those which are relatively passive, such as interpretive walks, to those involving more active participation, such as experimenting with making "Indian" tools. The number and variety of sites in Francis/King Regional Park suggests a successful, interesting program which could be easily developed.

Most sites in this park are reasonably well protected from natural forces - they are not eroding, as are many coastal sites. While at present, none are being adversely affected by park visitors or the maintenance activities of the Parks Department, there are two sites which have been damaged in the past. A portion of site DcRu 37 is under Munn's Road. Site DcRu 86, a burial cave, has had the contents removed. The cave itself, however, is still visible, and has not suffered from vandalism, even though it is widely known as a burial cave. Continued monitoring of the sites should help prevent further damage and vandalism.

There is some potential for undertaking archaeological research in this park which would contribute to the

understanding of Native people's utilization of inland areas. An interpretive program could be developed in conjunction with the research. At present, there exists the potential for the interpretation of prehistoric people's use of inland areas.

Recommendations

1) Site DcRu 37 should be excavated only if and when changes are proposed for Munn's Rd.

2) Site DcRu 56 has some potential for supporting research. A small research "experiment" excavation could be conducted to determine the size of the site, and the types of remains to be found there. It is thought such sites may represent "individual dumping units" (Ham 1982), but until such a site is excavated this remains a tentative explanation. As it is, the site possesses some potential for contributing to interpretive walks.

3) An attempt to locate site DcRu 16 using sub-surface methods should be undertaken. The suspected location of this site is illustrated in Figure 12.

4) A small test excavation should be undertaken at Site DcRu 86, the Thomas Francis Cave site, in order to determine whether there are any human remains left in the cave. As the site has previously been disturbed, it would be best to remove the remainder of the human skeletal material. Once this has been done, a sign could be erected describing the site and its former use. This would not be out of line with the park's designation as a Nature Appreciation park (Capital Regional

District Parks Department 1987).

5) Although it does not show evidence of disturbance, site DcRu 148 should be protected from disturbance by the Parks Department, such as the construction of park trails and by park visitors. A small test excavation of one of the cultural depressions could be undertaken, and perhaps would contribute to the understanding of their function. This research could be combined with an interpretive program.

6) Interpretive programs on human prehistory and archaeology should be developed for this park, based on the number and variety of archaeological resources present. The focus of such programs should be the utilization of inland areas by Native people.

7) Any archaeological work (except for at Site DcRu 37, the site under Munn's Rd.) to be undertaken in the park could be done in one field season, and be the focus of an interpretive program. This would enable park visitors to see a variety of archaeological techniques used. A report suitable for the public could be produced, based on this research, and displays developed for the Nature House.

HORTH HILL REGIONAL PARK

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites in Horth Hill Regional Park.

Resources and Discussion

Although the area is traditionally the territory of the Saanich people (a subdivision of the Coast Salish), and was perhaps used as hunting and gathering grounds (Jenness n.d., Suttles 1951), there are no recorded archaeological remains in the park. It is unlikely a further archaeological survey of the area would result in the recording of any sites. The area may be important in the mythology of the Saanich people, and this aspect should be researched.

Horth Hill Regional Park is identified as a Recreation Park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987) with Interpretation being given a low priority. The potential for developing interpretive programs based on archaeological information is slim. However, some information is known about the European inhabitants of the area, and perhaps a walk focusing on the history of the area could be developed.

Recommendations

1) An archaeological survey of this park is not recommended. Any park projects which involve sub-surface disturbance should be discussed with an archaeologist at the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch prior to ground being broken.

2) The potential for archaeological research in this park

is low.

3) This park presents low potential for interpretation. Walks could be developed integrating the general prehistory of the area with the area's history. When background research is undertaken, a search for mention of the area in Saanich mythology should be undertaken.

ISLAND VIEW BEACH REGIONAL PARK

There are no previously identified archaeological resources located in Island View Beach Regional Park.

Resources and Discussion

Although there are no previously recorded archaeological sites in the park, the area is known to have been utilized by the Saanich people (Duff 1969, Jenness n.d.). Indian Reserve Number 2, the Tsawout Reserve, is adjacent to the north of the park, and contains a number of recorded archaeological sites.

There is some indication that at one time Island View Beach was a lagoon, and has subsequently filled in (Tim Hall, Lombard North Consulting, 1987, personal communication). If this is the case, the area to the landward (back) of the lagoon should be subjected to an archaeological survey (see Figure 13). Prehistoric people's use of lagoon microenvironments are incompletely understood (Cassidy et al 1975), and Island View Beach may yield some information.

Some areas of the park have been subjected to disturbances which could negatively affect any archaeological resources. A berm has been created along the beach with a bulldozer. Construction of horse jumps has involved digging post holes. Irrigation ditches have been excavated at various locations in the park. All these activities would have disturbed any archaeological resources in these areas.

Island View Beach has been identified as a Recreation Park (Capital Regional District 1987). There is little

potential for interpretation of human occupation of the area, unless included in a walk focusing on the natural environment. Native people's exploitation of bird life and ocean resources such as sea mammals and shellfish could be discussed.

Recommendations

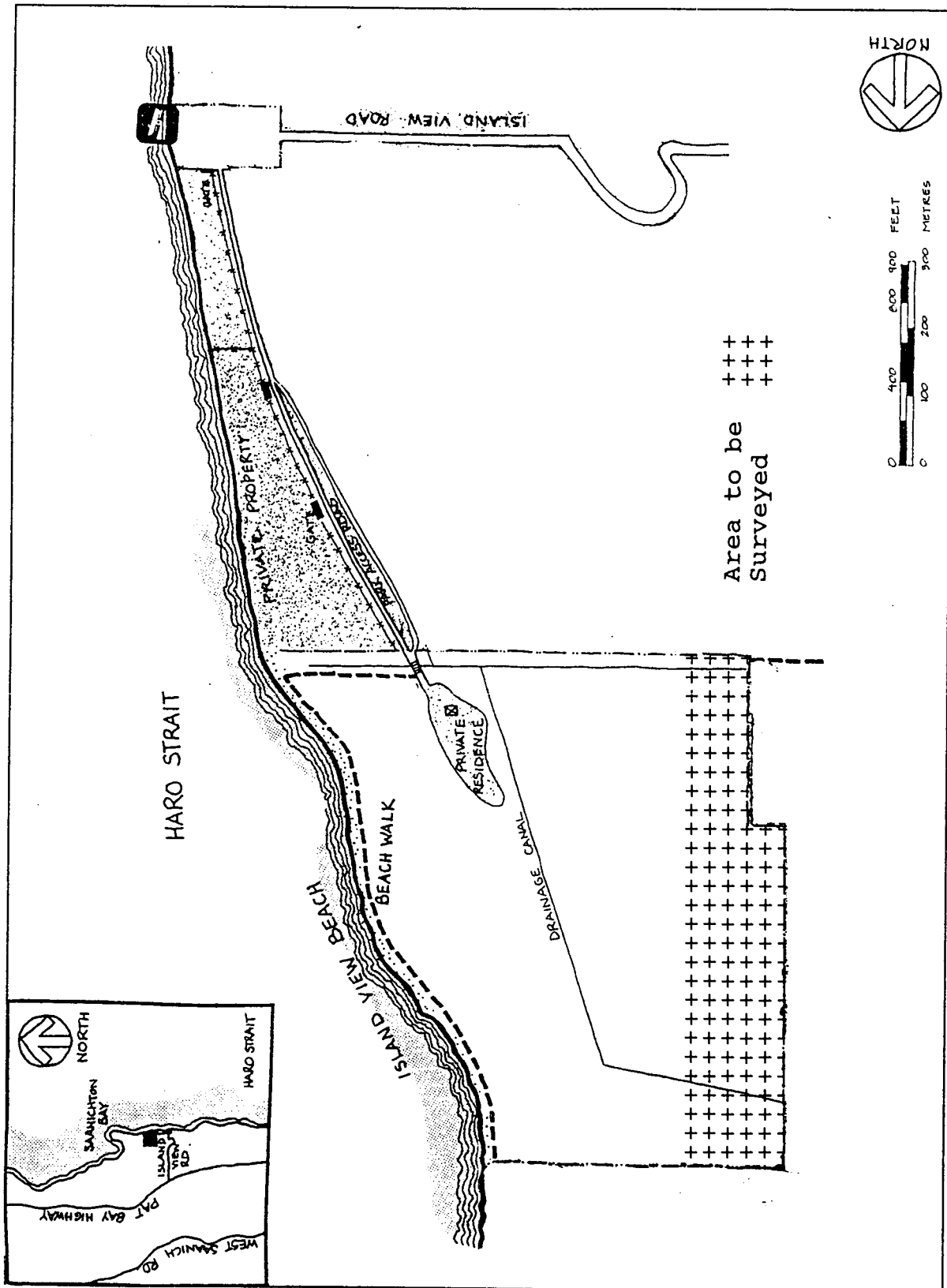
1) The area illustrated in Figure 13 should be surveyed by an archaeologist.

2) Any activities planned for this area (horse jumps, horse trails) which would disturb subsurface deposits should be discussed with an archaeologist at the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch prior to construction.

3) Island View Beach Regional Park possesses a low potential for undertaking archaeological research, beyond a survey to locate sites in certain areas (see Figure 13).

4) This park contains low potential for interpretation based on archaeological remains. Available information about human history and prehistory could be used to supplement other interpretive events.

FIGURE 13
 Areas of Island View Beach Regional Park to be
 Surveyed



LONE TREE HILL REGIONAL PARK

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites located in Lone Tree Hill Regional Park. The likelihood of there being evidence of human occupation or utilization of the area is low.

Discussion

The area is in the traditional territory of the Saanich people (Duff 1969). It is unlikely to have been used as a hunting or gathering area because of its distance from the ocean and a lack of streams which could have been followed inland.

In the Capital Regional District Park System Plan (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987), Lone Tree Hill Regional Park is identified as a Nature Appreciation Park. Interpretive programs are given a high priority in such a park, however, there is no information about Native people's use of the area which could be included in interpretive programs.

Recommendations

1) It is unlikely that there are any sites located in this park. Parks staff should be alerted to the fact the park has never been surveyed by an archaeologist, and so should watch for any indication, such as artifacts, cultural depressions, shell, of human occupation. If found, the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be contacted,

and any work planned for the immediate area should be suspended until the site has been examined by the Branch.

2) At present, there is no potential for archaeological research.

3) Interpretive potential is low, although ethnobotany walks could be developed. However, these are probably better suited to those regional parks in which there is some evidence of human occupation.

MILL HILL REGIONAL PARK

There is one previously recorded inland shell midden site in Mill Hill Regional Park. The park also contains some Historic remains of a disused fire ranger station.

Resources

Site DcRu 70 is an inland shell midden located at the base of the trail leading to the summit of Mill Hill (see Figure 14). It was first recorded in 1967, and revisited in 1979 at which time the Archaeological Site Inventory Form was updated. It was estimated the depth of the cultural deposit ranged between 1 and 3 metres, and that 70 percent of the site remained intact. About 30 percent was thought to have been eroded by the nearby stream, and by the hiking trail which cuts through a portion of the site.

Protective measures, such as placing a log across the site face which is visible along the trail, should be undertaken to protect the site from further erosion or possible vandalism.

There exists the potential for undertaking archaeological research at this site. A test excavation could determine the nature and age of the deposits, and contribute towards the understanding of inland shell middens.

Mill Hill Regional Park has been identified as a Nature Appreciation Park (Capital Regional District Parks Department 1987). Interpretation of natural and cultural resources found in the park is given a high priority. Interpretation programs

based on archaeology and human habitation of the area could be developed. An archaeological excavation conducted with a public interpretation component could be undertaken at this park.

Besides archaeological resources, Mill Hill Regional Park contains some evidence of historic activities. There is an old roadbed leading to the summit, where a fire ranger station once stood. Thus, there exists the potential for researching the history of the park, and possibly developing interpretive programs.

Recommendations

1) The portion of the site impacted by the hiking trail should be stabilized. The trail itself should be built up with a layer of wood chips. The site faces visible along the trail should be stabilized - perhaps with logs strategically placed.

2) The Historic remains found in this park should be mapped, researched, and included in the resource base studies of this park.

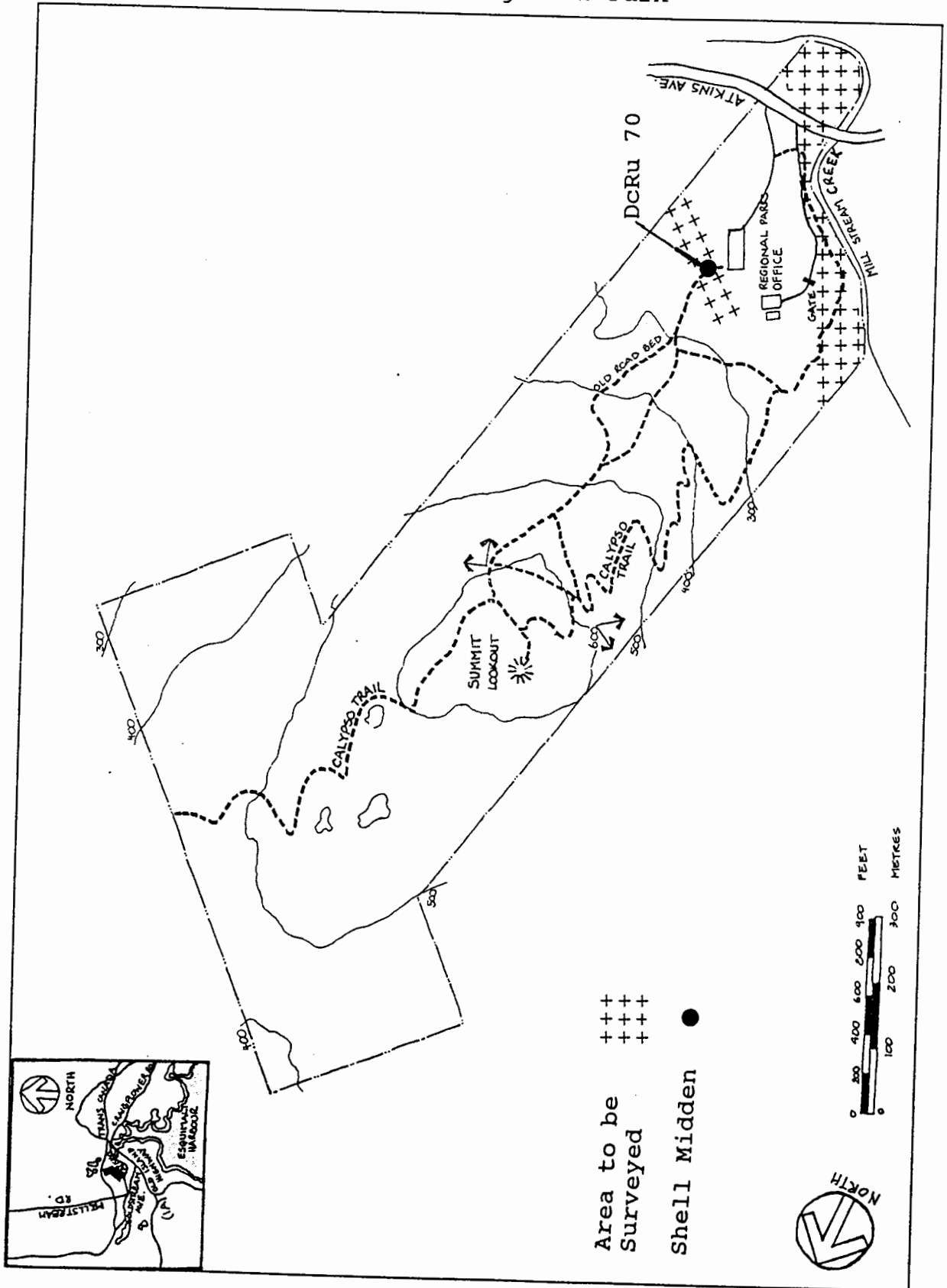
3) The areas identified in Figure 14 should be surveyed by an archaeologist.

4) Test excavations of site DcRu 70 should be undertaken. These would contribute to the understanding of inland shell middens, and form a base for the development of interpretive programs.

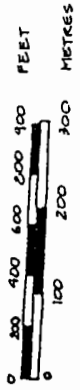
5) The archaeological resources found in this park could form the basis for an interpretive program. An interpretive

walk could be developed focusing on Native people's exploitation of inland areas. A test excavation could be undertaken as the centre of an interpretive program focusing on past cultures, and on the methods used by archaeologists in discovering the past.

FIGURE 14
 Mill Hill Regional Park



++++
 Area to be Surveyed
 ●
 Shell Midden



MOUNT WORK REGIONAL PARK

There is one previously recorded shell midden site in the McKenzie Bight area Mount Work Regional Park.

Resources

DcRv 2 is a coastal shell midden site located at McKenzie Bight on Finlayson Arm (see Figure 15). The site was originally recorded in 1963 (Abbott 1963), and was revisited in 1975. The Archaeological Site Inventory Form indicates the site is located to the south of Pease Creek. Its surface area is estimated to be 70 metres by 15 metres, and it is thought to be up to 1 metre deep. Two artifacts, a basalt flake, and a basalt projectile point, have been found on the surface of the site, and are now held at the Royal British Columbia Museum (Accession numbers 4586 and 11684).

The site is slumping due to erosion of the bank. The site's condition should be closely monitored for the next one or two years in order to determine the amount of erosion that is occurring, and whether protective measures are necessary. Trails cut across the site, although they do not appear to be heavily used. A test excavation should be undertaken here before the information is lost.

Discussion

During the fieldwork stage of the present study, midden material, such as shell, ash, and charcoal, was observed on the point immediately north of Pease Creek (see Figure 15). This area requires further examination to determine if this

is part of Site DcRv 2, or whether it should be recorded as a separate site. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be consulted.

The trails in this area show evidence of heavy use - in many places the ground is bare. There are also some locations where campfires have been lit, contrary to the Capital Regional District Parks bylaw and more signage is necessary here to inform people that fires are not permitted.

A test excavation at Site DcRv 2 would ensure that some information is retrieved before the site is entirely destroyed. The relative remoteness of the site must be considered before an excavation is to occur. It seems this park is used by those who disregard park rules, and they may be more inclined than other visitors to disrupt archaeological work. As this park is a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park (Capital Regional District Parks 1987), it may be appropriate to only conduct an excavation as necessary to protect the site, and not to include an interpretive component.

Although Mount Work Regional Park has been identified as a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park (Capital Regional District 1987), there exists the potential for developing interpretive programs, around attempts to stabilize the site, and Native people's use of the Finlayson Arm area. Ethnobotany walks on the trails along Pease Creek could also be developed.

The remainder of Mount Work Regional Park does not appear to have been extensively utilized by Native people,

and so probably does not contain archaeological sites. Any future development in the park, such as changing the course of Durrance Road, should include an archaeological site survey prior to work commencing. Pease Creek should be surveyed by an archaeologist (see Figure 15), as there may be sites inland along the creek. This is a pattern seen in other regional parks - in Francis/King Regional Park and Mill Hill Regional Park.

While an ethnobotany walk could be developed for these areas of the park, there is low potential for developing interpretive programs in the inland areas of Mount Work Regional Park due to the lack of archaeological remains. As this is a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park, the emphasis is on solitude and undeveloped appreciation of nature.

There is some evidence of Historic activities which have occurred in Mount Work Regional Park - logging roads are scattered throughout the park. The history of this park should be researched.

Recommendations

1) Some areas of the park should be subjected to an archaeological survey (see Figure 15).

2) The Archaeological Site Inventory Form for site DcRv 2 should be updated to include the area north of Pease Creek. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be notified about the need for this updating.

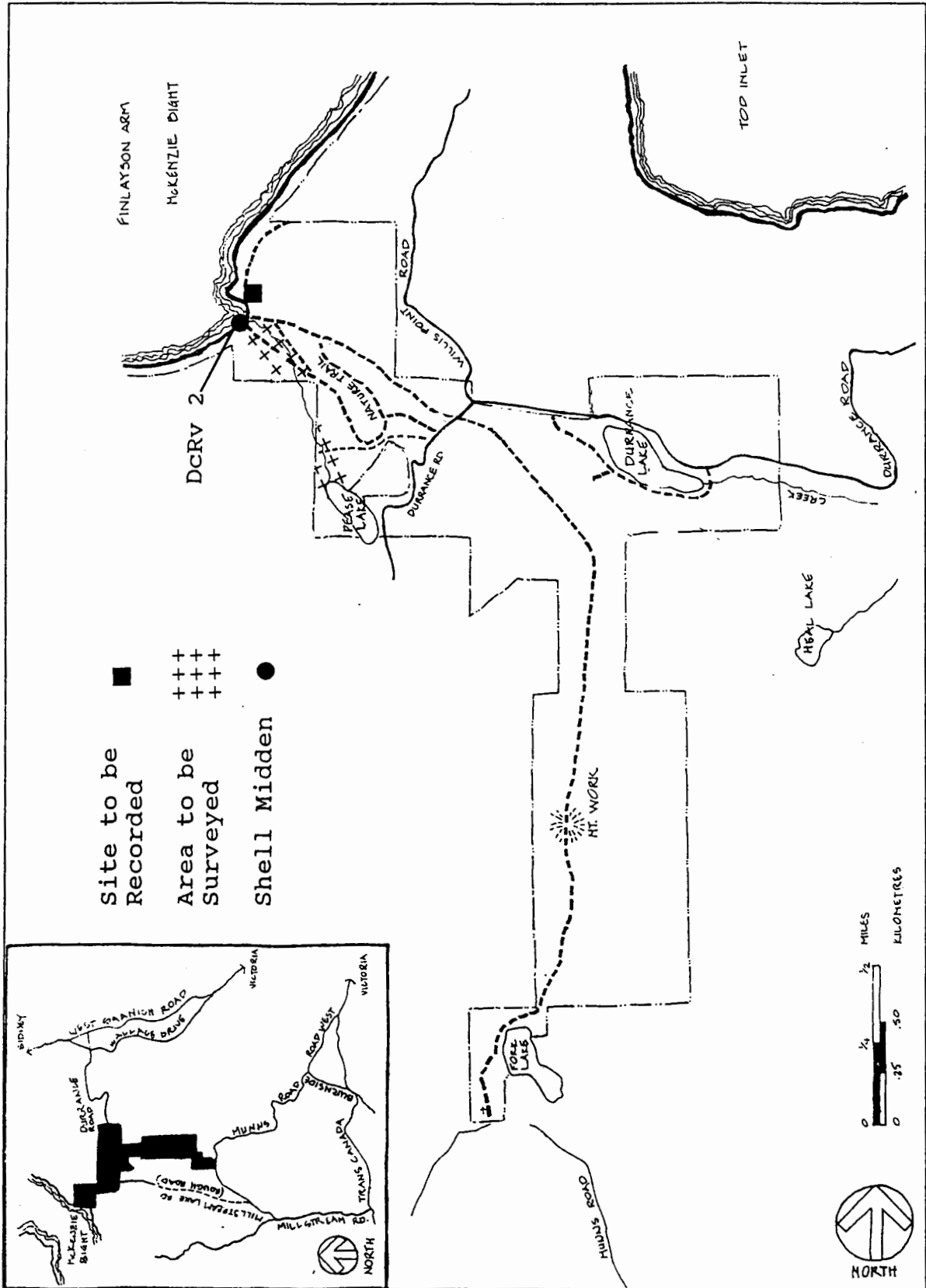
3) Test excavations at DcRv 2 should be considered as a

means of dealing with the erosion problem. This could be conducted with a public interpretation component.

4) The history of Mount Work area should be researched, with the possibility of developing an interpretive program.

5) Public interpretation walks focusing on ethnobotany could be developed at present, although in a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park the focus is not on the interpretation of resources.

FIGURE 15
Mount Work Regional Park



PORTAGE REGIONAL PARK

There are two previously recorded sites in Portage Regional Park, one of which is a major archaeological resource of the Victoria region.

Resources

Site DcRu 41 is a small shell midden located on the southeastern side of Richards Island (see Figure 16). The site was reported (in 1963) to have a surface area of 40 feet by 40 feet, and to be 1 foot deep. Shell and charcoal were present at the site.

The site was not visited as part of the present study due to access problems. Given that the site is to be removed from the Capital Regional District Park system (Capital Regional District 1987), only cursory attention was given to the resources in this park.

Site DcRu 42 is a huge shell midden site which extends along the beach front of the park, and onto the adjacent property to the east (see Figure 16). The site's estimated surface area is 300 metres by 75 metres, and its depth is estimated to be 2.5 metres. It has been described as one of the few remaining large shell middens in the Victoria region, and its protection is given a high priority by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch (Jim Pike, Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, 1987, personal communication).

This site was first recorded in 1963, and was revisited during the 1978 - 1979 survey of the Victoria region (Powell

1978, 1979). Some artifacts have been surface collected, and are housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum. When the last survey was undertaken, it was noted the site was suffering from erosion due to the activities of park users. Portions of the site face are used for access to the beach.

Site DcRu 42 was visited during the fieldwork stage of this project and estimates of the site area and depth appear to be correct. The Archaeological Site Inventory Form estimates the site is 80 percent intact and relatively undisturbed. Observations made during the 1987 fieldwork indicate this estimate may be too high. Figure 16 illustrates areas where there is evidence of structures having been on the site. Post holes appear along the beach, possibly indicating a wharf or dock was once here. Remains of a cement foundation, and a post set in cement, are found on the surface of the site. Their presence indicates there may have been more disturbance of the area than originally thought. The site should be examined more fully by the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch personnel, especially as the Capital Regional District Parks Department is interested in transferring this park out of the system.

Some measures are necessary to protect the site from visitor use. The trail which cuts through the site to the beach should be stabilized by placing logs on the edge of the trail.

Discussion

Portage Park is identified as one which does not meet the goals and objectives of the Capital Regional District Parks Department, and so is recommended for transfer out of the system. The major feature of this park is a significant archaeological site, a feature not considered as the sole justification for an area to be a park (Capital Regional District 1987).

Although protective measures need to be undertaken at this site, it is recommended only temporary, inexpensive methods be undertaken by the Capital Regional District Parks Department, but if kept in the system more extensive measures should be considered. The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch can assist in recommending appropriate measures.

There is considerable potential for research and interpretation should the area remain as a Capital Regional District Park. Since this is unlikely, ideas for interpretation programs will not be developed further.

Recommendations

If this site is to remain in the Capital Regional District Park system, the following recommendations should be considered.

- 1) The site on Richards Island (DcRv 41) should be more fully investigated.

- 2) Site DcRu 42 should be protected from further destruction. Trails cutting through the midden should be

stabilized.

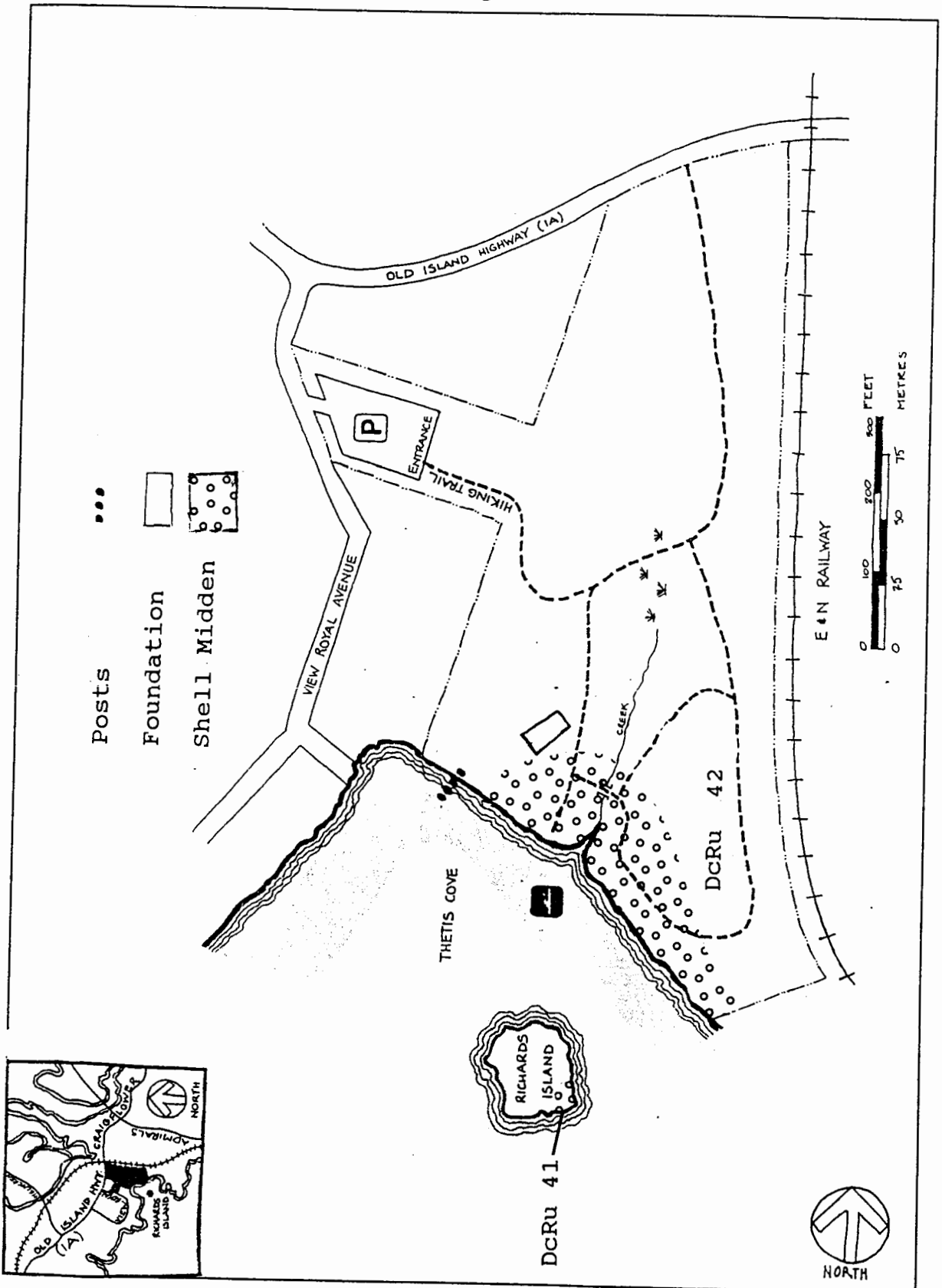
3) Site DcRu 42 should be subjected to a test excavation, which could be the basis for an interpretive program.

4) The history of the area should be researched, and could form the basis for an interpretive program.

If the site is not to remain a Capital Regional District Regional Park, the following recommendations should be considered.

1) The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be notified of the decision, and temporary measures for the stabilization of Site DcRu 42 should be discussed.

FIGURE 16
Portage Regional Park



REESON REGIONAL PARK

There are no reported archaeological sites in Reeson Regional Park.

Discussion

Although there are no reported archaeological sites in Reeson Regional Park, there may once have been a Native (Songhees) village located here. The village is reported to have been outside Fort Victoria, along the harbour, as far as what is now Johnson Street (Duff 1969; 39). Some remains of this village may be under Reeson Regional Park, although no cultural deposits have been noted, nor have any artifacts been found in the park. It is unknown how the village was affected by the development of Fort Victoria, and how much any deposits related to this village have been disturbed by later construction.

The park is one of two identified as not fitting within the Department's mandate (Capital Regional District Parks 1987). It is not an area where people can enjoy the natural world; it is an urban park. The Capital Regional District Parks Department foresees the possibility of phasing this park out of its system and was therefore given only cursory inspection in this study.

There does exist the potential for undertaking both archival and archaeological research to determine if there is a site in the area and how far it extends into the park. Until decisions are made regarding the park's future as part

of the Regional Park system, there is potential for developing limited interpretive programs in the park. A talk about the history of Victoria, highlighting places and buildings important in this history, and visible from the park, could be developed.

Recommendations

- 1) No subsurface alteration of this park should occur without archaeological and archival research being done.
- 2) Although there is potential for developing interpretive talks focusing on the history and prehistory of Victoria Harbour, this is given a low priority as the park may possibly be phased out of the Capital Regional District Park system.

ROCHE COVE REGIONAL PARK

There are two previously recorded shell midden sites in Roche Cove Regional Park.

Resources

Site DcRv 8

This site is estimated to extend approximately 30 m. along the north shore of Roche Cove, to the west of the trail from the CNR rail line to the beach (see Figure 17). No precise measurement could be made of the distance the midden extends inland due to the extremely steep slope and the dense bush cover, but the site seems to extend 10 m. inland from the shore. The deposit is estimated to be approximately 1 m. deep.

The Archaeological Site Inventory Form suggests the site may have been a clam-drying location. The site has never been excavated, nor have there been any artifacts found. The only way to accurately determine the function of this site would be through a test excavation.

There is some erosion occurring along the bank of Roche Cove. This does not appear to be greatly affecting the site, but it should be monitored, and if necessary, preventative measures should be undertaken.

At present, this site offers little potential for interpretation. It is relatively inaccessible and is densely covered by trees and shrubs and not enough information is known about the site.

Site DcRv 9

This shell midden is located approximately 30 m. from DcRv 8, on the eastern edge of Roche Cove (see Figure 17). According to the Archaeological Site Inventory Form, the site measured 40 yards along the beach. The extent of the site inland was not determined, nor was the depth of the deposit, although it was described as "shallow".

During the fieldwork stage of this project, midden material was observed about 20 m. inland from the shore. It was visible along the trail from the beach to the CNR line, and estimated to be approximately 50 cm. in depth. There is a possible house depression at this site. This is the only site encountered during the project where oyster shells were observed. This may give some indication of the site's age and/or function.

The site is being badly disturbed by the activities of park users. A trail to the beach cuts through the site. Measures need to be taken to stabilize this trail. Perhaps stairs could be built leading down to water. These could be cut into the bank and stabilized with wooden stakes and planks. In terms of site protection, a stairway constructed of wood which rests on top of the site would be better. Improvements to the trail would ensure that the damaged area could be restricted to one pathway. At present, there are a number of trails which cut through the midden. It is important that protective measures be undertaken before the Regional

Park Corridor (The Galloping Goose Regional Park Corridor) becomes heavily used. The site is suffering from erosion. The bank is undercut and it is doubtful whether it can be stabilized. This site could support archaeological research. The possible house depression would be interesting to excavate, for the information it would provide about the way of life of the Native people. Until an excavation is undertaken, however, there is very little information available about this site to interpret.

Discussion

Roche Cove Regional Park has been identified as a Wilderness - Type Recreation Park (Capital Regional District 1987). In such a park, the emphasis is placed on the solitary enjoyment and appreciation of the natural world, therefore development of interpretive programs is given a low priority.

The area along Matheson Creek should be subjected to an archaeological survey (see Figure 17). This may yield some previously unrecorded sites. No construction or development should occur in this area until such a survey is undertaken.

It is not anticipated there will be any other sites in the remainder of the park, however, Parks staff should be alerted to the fact that the park has not been surveyed by an archaeologist. If any archaeological remains are noticed, the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be contacted.

Recommendations

1) The area along Matheson Creek (see Figure 17) should be subjected to an archaeological survey.

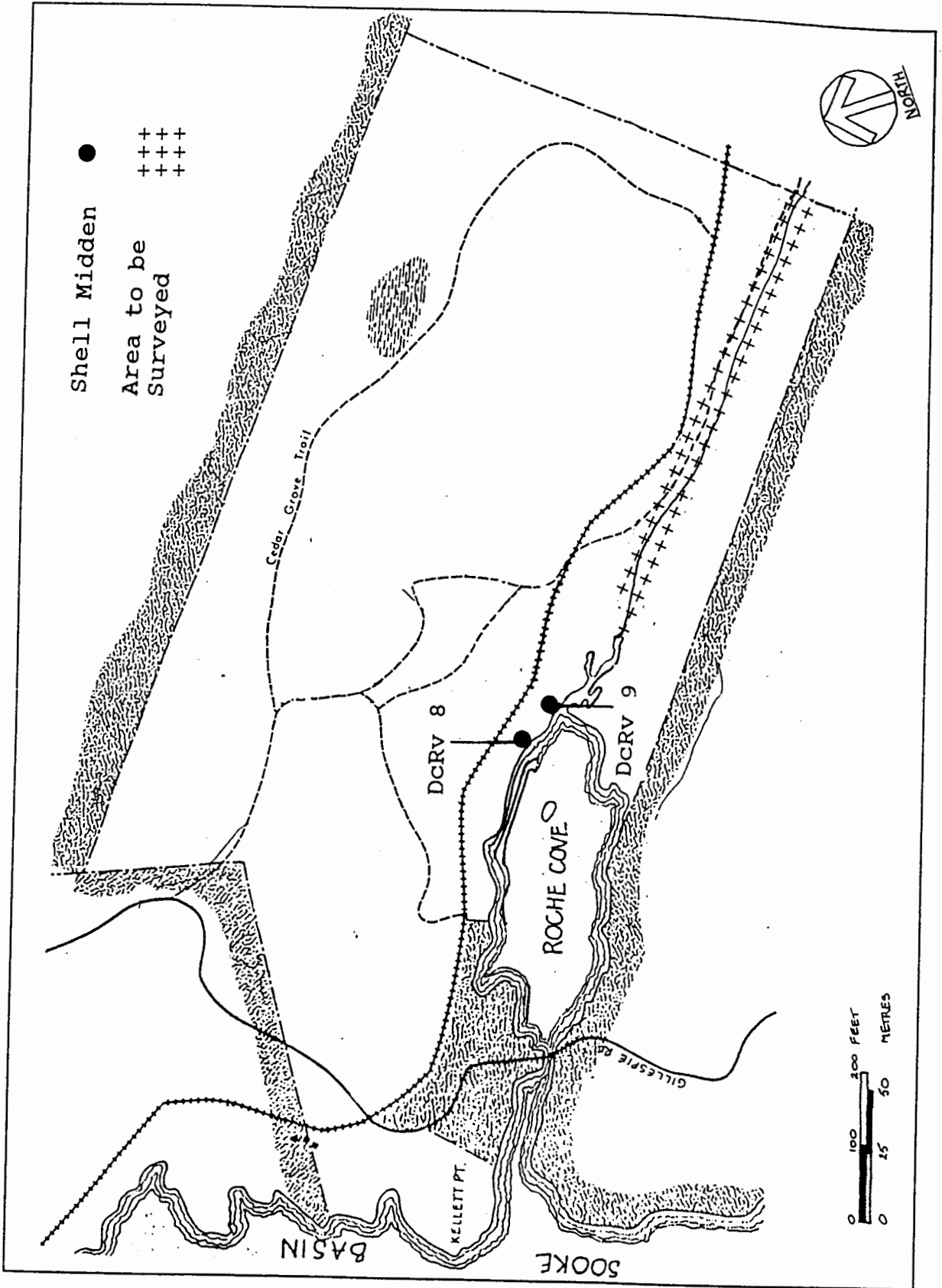
2) The shoreline of site DcRv 8 should be carefully monitored. If the site continues to erode, preventative measures should be undertaken.

3) The trail which cuts through Site DcRv 9 should be stabilized. Stairs should be built to allow access to beach. This must be done before the Regional Trail is completed as it is anticipated hikers will use the access trail to the beach and will cause further damage to the site.

4) Although there is potential for archaeological research to be undertaken, especially at site DcRv 9, it is suggested it only be undertaken as a means of recovering information which would otherwise be lost if the site is being destroyed.

5) Interpretive programs based on archaeological resources in this park should not be developed. Although there are two sites in park, not much is known about them. This corresponds with the park's designation as a Wilderness-Type Recreation Park (Capital Regionak District 1987).

FIGURE 17
 Roche Cove Regional Park



WITTY'S LAGOON REGIONAL PARK

There are five previously recorded archaeological sites in Witty's Lagoon Regional Park; three shell midden sites, and two fortified defensive sites. As well, there are a number of remains relating to Euro-Canadian settlement of the area.

Resources

Site DcRv 80

This small shell midden site is located on a point on the north shore of the lagoon, about 200 m. from the mouth of Metchosin Creek (see Figure 18). The site was first discovered in 1979, as a result of archival research (Powell 1979). The site dimensions are estimated to be 65 x 30 m. and approximately 20 cm. deep. A celt fragment was found on the surface of the site by the 1979 survey crew, and is currently housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum (Catalogue number 7901;1).

At present, a trail runs across the site. Midden material is not visible on this trail, so it appears the trail is not cutting through the site. Perhaps this is because trails on this side of the lagoon are not heavily used. The site is located in a clearing, and is used by people wishing to view the lagoon. The site's condition should be continuously monitored so protective measures can be undertaken if necessary.

The only place on the site where midden material is visible is along the bank of the lagoon. Here the midden is

eroding into the lagoon, a process which is exaggerated by people clambering down to the water's edge. Perhaps a log could be placed on top of the bank, along its edge, as has been done at site DcRv 81.

The site should be subjected to a test excavation. The information retrieved could help in determining the formation of the lagoon microenvironment, and Native people's utilization of it. Excavation of this site would provide an excellent opportunity for the development of an interpretive programs, both on-site and in the Nature House.

Site DcRv 81

Site DcRv 81 is a small shell midden, also located in the "back" of the lagoon, on a point on the north shore, to the east of site DcRv 80 (see Figure 18). This was another site located by the 1978 - 1979 survey crew after archival research indicated there may be more sites in the "back" of the lagoon (Powell 1979). The site dimensions at this time were estimated to be 81 m. x 36 m. with a depth of 20 cm. It was thought the site was 85% undisturbed, with what little disturbance there was concentrated along the eroding slope.

In August 1987, the site was test excavated. Along with the research aspect of the project, a public interpretation component was undertaken. Over 450 people visited the site on the day it was open to the public.

The excavation was conducted under a permit issued by the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Culture (permit number

1987-35), and a descriptive report and analysis of the recovered material is currently in progress. During the excavation, 103 artifacts were recovered, ranging from Historic nails to microblades. All faunal bone material was collected, as well as samples of shell from each layer. Radiocarbon samples were also collected, and are awaiting funding for processing.

The information from this site holds great potential for the development of interpretive programs. There is enough material to develop a display for the Nature House, for example, based on the excavation conducted at this site. More active programs, such as tool making, could be undertaken as well.

Site DcRv 2

Site DcRv 2 is a shell midden located on the sandspit which extends across the mouth of Witty's Lagoon (see Figure 18). It was first described by H.I. Smith (1907), was recorded by R.S. Kidd of the Royal British Columbia Museum in 1959, and was test excavated by D. St. Claire in 1971.

In the 1971 excavation, six 2m. x 2 m. units were dug in various places along the spit, but were concentrated towards the southern end (St Claire 1971). Seventy-six artifacts of bone, antler, and stone, were found, as well as some items of European manufacture, such as a lead sinker and a clay pipestem. These are presently housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum (catalogue numbers 3-81, Accession

number 71-110). Wooden planks and stakes were also recovered suggesting perhaps the site was occupied relatively recently, within the last few hundred years. No radiocarbon samples were taken during the excavation. In the profile of one of the excavation units, a wall of an aboriginal house was observed.

Besides the artifacts recovered from the excavation a number of others have been surface collected (catalogue numbers 1 and 2, Accession number 11863; catalogue numbers 82 and 83, Accession number unknown) which are also housed in the Royal British Columbia Museum. Some human skeletal material has been recovered from this site, although it is not clear whether this is from the excavation or whether it is an uncontrolled surface find. This too, is held at the Royal British Columbia Museum (Accession number 72-14).

St. Claire (1971) recommended that a more extensive excavation at this site be undertaken. It could provide interesting information about the Native use of the area, as well as about the houses used by past peoples.

In October of 1986, an outhouse pit was excavated on the spit, through the site, by a backhoe. Grant Keddie, of the Royal British Columbia Museum, was able to collect a radiocarbon sample from the bottom of the cultural deposit which is awaiting funding for processing. Mr. Keddie also took photographs of the stratigraphy exposed by the construction. This material is being held at the Royal British Columbia Museum.

Although part of the site has been destroyed by the construction of the outhouse, much of it still remains relatively intact, and St. Claire's recommendations regarding the potential for excavation still hold.

This site holds considerable potential for contributing to interpretive programs. All the information from the excavation, such as the artifacts, photographs, and final report, could form the basis of an interpretive program.

Since it has been estimated that the entire spit contains parts of the site, any construction which would disturb the sub-surface deposits should take place only after that portion of the site has been excavated. At present, the only activity of parks users which seems to be negatively affecting the archaeological deposits is the building of campfires which is contrary to the Parks by-law. More enforcement of the bylaw is necessary, signs outlining the bylaw should be erected and evidence of past fires (ashes, charcoal, rings of stone) should be removed or covered over. An archaeologist should check the stones before they are discarded; they may be artifacts (hammerstones, netsinkers) found on the surface of the site and subsequently used in building campfires.

There is some indication that there are burial cairns located on the site (Grant Keddie, Royal British Columbia Museum, 1987, personal communication). These should be located, mapped, and measures taken to protect them. They should not be publicized and should be monitored by department

staff.

Site DcRv 5

Site DcRv 5 is a trench-embankment site located on top of the bluff to the south of Witty's Lagoon (see Figure 18). It is almost entirely on private property. A sprinkling of midden material can be seen along the path from Witty's Beach Road and under the stairs leading to the beach. The Capital Regional District Parks has access to the beach for the trail and stairs but does not own the land on either side of the trail. Thus, the excavation of the site or its inclusion in public interpretation programs is not recommended. Any proposed changes to the trail which would affect the sub-surface deposits should not be undertaken.

Site DcRv 58

This fortified trench embankment site is located on Tower Point (see Figure 18). The site also contains a shell midden deposit, estimated to be 30 cm. deep, and two burial cairns. When the site was first recorded in 1979, an elk vertebrae was found on the surface of the site. It is presently housed in the Royal British Columbia Provincial Museum (Accession number unknown).

The age of site DcRv 58 is unknown, however, in an article about fortified burial cairn sites in the traditional Songhees territory, Keddie (1985), suggests burial cairns and trench embankment sites are associated, and can be dated to within the last 700 years.

It is unknown whether the cairns at this site contain human skeletal remains. They have been accurately mapped on the Archaeology Site Inventory Form, and should not be disturbed by the Parks Department or park users. As has been outlined earlier, it is inappropriate to include burials in public interpretation programs unless the site's protection can be guaranteed. The site's condition should be monitored, and the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be notified of any disturbance. They can then suggest the most appropriate action.

The site holds some potential to support a test excavation. It would contribute to knowledge about defensive sites, and to understanding the relationship of this site with the others in the park. Any information retrieved through an excavation could form the basis of an interpretive programs.

Discussion

Witty's Lagoon Regional Park has been identified as a Nature Appreciation park (Capital Regional District 1987), and is presently the focus of many and varied interpretive programs. Archaeology and human prehistory can and should be included in these programs. The interpretive focus of this park provides the framework for developing more extensive programs focusing on archaeology and the prehistory of the area. Displays could also be set up in the Nature House.

The Royal British Columbia Museum is the repository for the artifacts and materials relating to the excavation of

sites in this park. Many of these are perishable and are kept in the museum in a neutral environment with low light levels, minimal and careful handling, and constant temperature and humidity. These conditions must be met if the Royal British Columbia Museum is to "lend" artifacts to another institution. Thus, any plans for the display of archaeological materials in the Nature House must be developed in conjunction with the Museum. It is recommended that displays in the Nature House make use of non-artifactual materials such as photographs, drawings, maps, and replicas of artifacts. Perhaps a short-term loan of non-perishable artifacts such as those made of stone could be arranged in conjunction with special events.

Some areas of the park, especially the inland areas, have not been subjected to archaeological surveys. The section acquired in 1987 by the Capital Regional District Parks Department as part of Witty's Lagoon Regional Park should be surveyed for archaeological sites (see Figure 18). An unrecorded shell midden site on Tower Point (separate from DCRv 58) should be inventoried (see Figure 18). The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch should be informed of its location.

It is suggested that a system of monitoring the sites in this park be initiated. A checklist and routine could be set up so the sites are regularly monitored, either by staff or volunteers. This could be developed in conjunction with the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch.

The land immediately south of the spit, between the spit and the stairs to the beach, is identified as being desirable for acquisition by the Capital Regional District Parks Department if the opportunity presents itself (Capital Regional District 1987; 3.104). The archaeological site (DcRv 5) located here would make an interesting addition to the resources already in the park. If this land is acquired, an archaeological survey to update the Archaeological Site Inventory Form and accurately map any surface features should be undertaken prior to the development of facilities.

Recommendations

1) Some areas of Witty's Lagoon Regional Park should be surveyed by an archaeologist (see Figure 18). The shell midden site to the west of Site DcRv 58 on Tower Point should be inventoried.

2) The shell midden site on Tower Point (see Figure 18) should be included in the Archaeological Site Inventory as soon as possible.

3) Cultural interpretation programs should be developed for this park. Programs for various age groups should be developed in conjunction with existing programs.

4) Continued archaeological research should be encouraged, particularly;

i) processing the radiocarbon samples from sites DcRv 81 and DcRv 2,

ii) undertaking a small test excavation of site

DCRV 80.

5) A program for monitoring the condition of archaeological resources in the park should be developed and implemented prior to implementation of more interpretive programs. Staff and volunteers should receive this in training.

6) A history of Witty's Lagoon Regional Park should be undertaken. This could provide additional information to programs on human history and prehistory. The entire time span of human utilization of the area could be presented.

FIGURE 18
Witty's Lagoon Regional Park

