STOP!

Do not disturb or collect any potential archaeological artifacts or human remains that you find.

What should I do if I find potential archaeological artifacts or ancestral human remains?

- Immediately **stop all work** within 10 m of the find.
- Leave artifacts, bones, and other archaeological materials undisturbed where found.
- Record the time and location (property address) and a description and photographs of the find.
- Report the find to the Lytton Support Team at lyttonhca@gov.bc.ca.
- The Archaeology Branch will review your report and advise on next steps.
- In the case of Ancestral Human Remains, we may notify the coroner, involved First Nations, and local police. The coroner may be asked to determine if the remains are of forensic or archaeological significance.
- You can also contact a professional consulting archaeologist.
- Work can only resume after a qualified archaeologist has assessed the find.

Ancestral Human Remains

 You may encounter ancestral human remains on the ground surface, buried below ground, or eroding from the ground.

Assume all bones are Ancestral Human Remains until an expert has examined them.

- Any Ancestral Human Remains found in the Village of Lytton must respect protocols established by the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council.
- Archaeological sites sometimes contain animal bones. Bones with distinct cut or saw marks typically indicate historical animal butchering.

Who can I contact for further information and advice?

The Lytton Support Team in the Archaeology Branch can help you.

Lytton Support Team Archaeology Branch Ministry of ForestsBox 9816 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9W3



lyttonhca@gov.bc.ca Tel. 250-953-3334



Photo courtesy of A.E.W. LP

Chance Finds
Procedure for
Archaeological
Artifacts and
Ancestral Human
Remains

LYTTON RECOVERY

Archaeology Branch Ministry of Forests

Why are archaeological sites in the Village of Lytton protected?

The Village of Lytton is built on the site of an ancestral Nlaka'pamux village. The extent and significance of archaeological sites in Lytton has not been well documented. These sites hold deep significance for First Nations and contribute to understanding the history of the Lytton area for present and future generations. Reporting and recording archaeological sites and artifacts help to prevent the destruction of irreplaceable cultural heritage.

Archaeological sites on public and private land are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act, whether they are recorded or as-yet unidentified, intact or disturbed. Sites must not be altered without a permit.

A permit is required before you can alter or disturb an archaeological site, burial place of historical or archaeological value, ancestral human remains, or associated heritage objects in any way.

What should I look for?



Photo courtesy of A.E.W. LP

Lithic (Stone) Tools:

- Includes arrowheads, spear points, scrapers, hammers, knives, gunflints, mauls, and other tools.
- Look for angular, chipped, sharp-edged stones or objects that have been ground or pecked smooth



Lithic Debitage

 Debris (flakes and cores) from stone tool manufacture or repair/sharpening.



Fire-Altered Rock (FAR)

- FAR is abundant in archaeological sites.
- It is created when rocks crack after being deliberately heated and then cooled, e.g., boiling stones, campfires, or earth ovens.
- FAR typically has jagged, sharp edges and may be reddened (oxidized) or blackened (burned) by fire.



Birch Bark Rolls

- Archaeologists have found tight rolls of birch bark throughout Lytton.
- Their purpose is uncertain, but people may have used them as torches or for making objects such as baskets.