Coquitlam

Addendum No. 1

City of Coquitlam

Tender No. 79042
Clarke Rd and Como Lake Ave Intersection Improvements
(Consists of 21 Pages)

Issue Date: August 7, 2025

Tenderers shall note the following changes:

Revisions

1. Refer to: SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

Section 01 57 01S

Remove Clause 1.9 and replace with revised Clause 1.9 as follows:

Immediately cease work and inform the Contract Administrator and the City, if any archaeological or historical resources are encountered during construction. Leave these resources in place and do not disturb them in any way.

Contractor must follow Appendix E - Archaeological Chance Find Procedures.

2. ADD: APPENDIX E – Archaeological Chance Find Procedures

Questions & Clarifications

Q1) Will the City be extending the closing date for this tender?

A1) The tender will be closing on Tuesday, August 12. No extension is being considered at this time.

End of Addendum No. 1

Tenderers shall take into account the content of this Addendum in the preparation and submission of the Tender which will form part of the contract and should be acknowledged on the Tender form where indicated.

Upon submitting a Tender, Tenderers will be deemed to have received all addenda and considered the information for inclusion in the Tender submitted.

Issued by:

M. Pain
Manager Procurement
Email: bid@coquitlam.ca

File #: 11-5330-20/79042/1 Doc #: 5819034.v1

Appendix E -

Archaeological Chance Find Procedures

Archaeological Chance Find Procedures

City of Coquitlam

DRAFT 2

November 2021 (version 2)

BROWN & OAKES
ARCHAEOLOGY

Table of Contents

Introduction

This document is presented as an accompaniment to Kwikwetlem Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Chance Find Procedures training provided by Brown & Oakes Archaeology to City of Coquitlam (or the “City”) staff and contractors.

The Chance Find Procedure (CFP) is intended to provide City planners and onsite project personnel guidelines for the appropriate response to an unanticipated discovery of known or suspected archaeological or cultural heritage materials during City operations. A CFP is NOT a substitute for professional archaeological assessment of project areas considered to hold archaeological potential. Thorough archaeological assessment will always reduce project risk of harms to protected archaeological sites and minimize the potential for encountering unanticipated material. This CFP training is intended to promote the preservation and proper management of heritage resources that are unexpectedly encountered during City activities.

The document presents a summary of archaeology site protection legislation, steps to follow in the case of suspected or observed archaeological materials, a list of appropriate authorities to contact in the case of archaeological site encounters, and a guide to archaeological site and materials recognition. Information on Kwikwetlem culture history and connections to traditional lands is not presented in this document and this information is best shared via virtual or in-person presentations.

Purpose

The purpose of CFP documentation is to aid in the protection and proper management of archaeological materials encountered during City of Coquitlam activities. Many land-altering activities have the potential to expose and/or negatively impact undocumented archaeological materials.

The purpose of this document is to:

- Ensure project personnel are aware that undocumented archaeological sites are likely to be present in the City of Coquitlam.
- Promote awareness of activities that may lead to the exposure of archaeological materials, including excavations, vegetation clearing, field survey and inspections, and more.
- Provide personnel the appropriate steps to follow if suspected or observed archaeological resources are encountered during work or personal activities.
- Provide education and resources to assist recognition of archaeological site types and materials in the lower Fraser River region.

Archaeological Sites in British Columbia

Archaeological sites are places that exhibit physical evidence of past human activity. Archaeological sites in British Columbia are automatically protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* (HCA) when located on provincial, crown, municipal, or private land[1]. The vast majority of archaeological sites in BC include places and belongings of Indigenous peoples. Some post-1846 sites related to newcomer history may also be registered and protected under the HCA if of significance to a place, industry, or region, for example. HCA protection is extended to ship and plane wrecks more than 2 years old.

Many First Nations consider the widely accepted definition of an archaeological site as a place featuring only the material remains of human activity too restrictive and instead advocate for the recognition and protection of a wider range of "cultural heritage" site types, including places of spiritual significance, named locales, known travel routes, and other places of cultural value.

The majority of the City of Coquitlam has not been surveyed for archaeological sites and it is reasonable to expect that many archaeological sites are buried and/or undetected. These sites are collectively referred to as undocumented archaeological sites.

HCA Legislation and Policies

Archaeological sites are automatically protected under the terms of the *Heritage Conservation Act* whether known or undocumented. Sites are protected whether previously disturbed by historic activities or intact. The HCA prohibits the alteration or disturbance of archaeological sites in whole or in part, on provincial public and private lands, whether impacts are intentional or inadvertent, and irrespective of previous land disturbance.

The HCA provides substantial penalties for the destruction or unauthorized disturbance of archaeological sites including imprisonment for up to two years and fines of up to $1,000,000.

Alterations to archaeological sites may proceed under appropriate HCA permits held by professional archaeologists following provincial assessment guidelines[2]. Work plans and methodologies related to archaeological site investigations must meet provincial regulatory standards and are expected to conform to participating First Nation cultural heritage policies and best-practice standards.

Archaeological materials on federally managed lands may be protected by other legislation and policies. Many federal agencies will adhere to the requirements outlined in the *HCA* when managing archaeological sites.

[1] http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/archaeology/index.htm.

[2] The HCA is administered by the Archaeology Branch, Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development.

First Nation Cultural Heritage Management

Many BC First Nations maintain cultural heritage policies and/or heritage permitting systems to assert oversight over Indigenous cultural heritage management and to ensure a high standard of archaeological practice. Contact should be made with locally affected Nations prior to any heritage study or project work with the potential to encounter cultural heritage materials to ensure adherence to Nation-preferred heritage protections, permits, and policy.

Potential to Encounter Archaeological Sites

Any project involving ground alterations has the potential to expose undocumented archaeological sites. Common forms of ground disturbances that have led to site discoveries include land grading, vegetation clearing/grubbing, excavation, asphalt/concrete removal, geotechnical drilling, access road or trail building, foundation demolition, heavy equipment movement, habitat planting, stream and pond channeling or dredging.

Other kinds of work activities where teams may encounter undocumented archaeological sites include field teams working in proximity to natural, undeveloped or minimally disturbed terrain. Teams involved in field surveys, field inspections, or inventories of natural ground and waterways, riparian areas, municipal parks and trails, forested areas, cut bank or erosion area, and so on may encounter exposed archaeological materials.

City workers or contractors engaged in any activity that may result in archaeological materials identification should be made aware of HCA site protection legislation and field supervisors properly versed CFP procedures.

Types of Archaeological Sites

The following site types are well-known across the lower Fraser River region and may be encountered in the City of Coquitlam. The following site types may contain a range of artifact types and sediment signatures.

- **Stone tool sites** containing isolated artifacts or accumulations of stone tool working debris.
- **Habitation sites** show accumulations of food remains, tools, and evidence such as hearths indicating short term and seasonal camps and settlements used for travel and resource procurement as well as large and permanent villages.
- **Surface features** such as cultural depressions created by former habitations, earthen fortifications, burial mounds, and rock cairns.
- **Wet sites** contain preserved organic materials like woven basketry or wood tools in addition to other cultural material; these sites form under special preservation conditions typically anaerobic water saturated sediments along waterways and floodplains.
- **Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs)** include bark stripped trees, planks, and territory markers.
- **Rock art** including pictographs (painted rock images) and petroglyphs (images carved or pecked into rockfaces or boulders).

Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

In the event of found or suspected archaeological material, follow the procedures outlined below.

STEP 1: WATCH for potential archaeological materials

- ⇨ Know that undocumented archaeological sites are expected throughout Coquitlam.
- ⇨ Know that archaeological materials are protected by law and must be reported.
- ⇨ If you believe you may have encountered archaeological materials (either intact or disturbed) follow the steps outlined below.

STEP 2: STOP work in proximity to the material

- ⇨ If known or suspected archaeological materials are encountered, STOP work in the immediate vicinity.
- ⇨ Do not disturb, move, relocate, or collect the material.

STEP 3: REPORT observed materials

- ⇨ Alert the site supervisor that suspected archaeological materials have been observed.
- ⇨ The site supervisor will ensure appropriate contact is made with City managers who will in turn reach out to archaeological professionals.

STEP 4: CONTACT archaeological professionals

- ⇨ Seek immediate advice from an archaeological professional.
- ⇨ Teams may be advised to protect the area with flagging or cones until the area can be assessed by the appropriate representative.
- ⇨ Teams may be requested to provide locational details or photographs of the material.

STEP 5: AWAIT advisement

- ⇨ Wait for instructions from the appropriate representative; do not begin ground disturbing work until cleared to do so.
- ⇨ Prepare and submit an incident report to ensure compliance with appropriate regulators and interest groups.

Archaeological Chance Find Procedure - Suspected Ancestral (Human) Remains

In the event of found or suspected human remains, follow the procedures outlined below*.

STEP 1: STOP all activity at the job site immediately, including the removal of backfill. Do not rebury the remains.

STEP 2: REPORT to the City Project Manager. The Project Manager will contact an archaeological professional and determine the appropriate course of action. In most cases, the archaeology professional will visit the site to determine if the materials are reasonably expected to be human and archaeological. If warranted, the consultant will notify the Archaeology Branch and the RCMP, the Office of the Coroner, and affected First Nations. The Coroner will affirm whether the remains are archaeological and not of forensic concern. The archaeologist will inform the Archaeology Branch and First Nations will be consulted to determine culturally appropriate handling protocols and subsequent project management options.

STEP 3: PROTECT the affected location with flagging or cones to prevent additional disturbance and for privacy. Do not photograph the material.

STEP 4: TREAT the remains with dignity and respect. Do not allow bystanders to take photographs or video.

STEP 5: AWAIT advisement.

* If it is reasonable to think the human remains are not archaeological but forensic in nature, an immediate call to the RCMP is required.

Management Options

If determined that an archaeological or cultural heritage site (intact or disturbed) is present, an archaeologist will coordinate communications with the City, local affected First Nations, and the Archaeology Branch to evaluate management options. Archaeology Branch and First Nations approval and additional permitting may be required prior to the implementation of management options.

Examples of potential management options are provided below. Options will vary based on site characteristics, proponent needs, and Archaeology Branch and First Nation requirements.

Option A: Site avoidance through project redesign or relocation. Site avoidance is always preferred. Avoidance minimizes impacts to irreplaceable archaeological sites and reduces cost and schedule impacts.

Option B: Systematic data recovery through controlled archaeological excavation or other method. Data recovery is destructive to archaeological sites and will entail consideration of costs and schedule coordination.

Option C: Monitoring of construction activities by a professional archaeological team. Monitoring is appropriate where project impacts cannot be evaluated before construction (due to impenetrable surfaces or underground facilities, for example) or where potential to encounter archaeological materials is present following impact assessment or systematic data recovery.

Best Practices for CFP Implementation

- A Chance Find Procedure is best applied as an outcome stemming from archaeological assessment – as a last step verification that archaeological materials have not been overlooked in project area assessments, or where there is a professional assessment that documents a low expectation for encountering archaeological materials in a work area.
- A Chance Find Procedure is not an acceptable replacement for a professional archaeological overview (AOA) or archaeological impact assessment (AIA) or a well-designed and implemented archaeological construction monitoring plan for many areas. Engagement with professional archaeological teams, affected First Nations, or the Archaeology Branch will assist in appropriate heritage study approaches.
- Chance Find Procedure training must be delivered by professional archaeologists and local area First Nations who wish to contribute to CFP presentations.
- Chance Find Procedures should be summarized regularly as part of job or project requirements, and CFP training repeated by the archaeological and First Nation team for new employees, project teams, and subcontractors.
- Chance Find Procedures do not supersede any requirements or policies pertaining to cultural heritage management by First Nations with interests in the area. Proponents are encouraged to seek input from interested First Nations on area-specific CFPs as part of any project engagement process.

Contact List

Archaeology Branch

Paula Thorogood	Planning and Assessment Manager	250-953-3300	Paula.Thorogood@gov.bc.ca
Nathan Friesen	Planning and Assessment Supervisor	250-953-3306	Nathan.P.Friesen@gov.bc.ca

City of Coquitlam

Main Reception		604-927-3000

Police and Coroner

RCMP (Non-emergency)	Coquitlam	604-945-1550
BC Coroners Service	Lower Mainland Region	604-660-7708

Area First Nations

Kwikwetlem First Nation	604-540-0680
Katzie First Nation	604-465-8961
Kwantlen Nation	604-888-2488
Musqueam Indian Band	604-263-3261
Stó:lō Nation	604-824-2420
Tsleil Waututh Nation	604-929-3454

Archaeological Site and Materials Identification

The following archaeological sites and artifacts are common to the lower Fraser River region. This guide is to assist in the recognition and protection of archaeological materials found by chance. If you identify any archaeological material, stop work immediately and contact a professional archaeologist.

Artifacts

Artifacts are objects made or modified by humans and may be formed of stone, bone, antler or wood. Bone, antler and wood tools were produced in abundance, but stone artifacts are the most common artifacts found in the lower Fraser region because of the preservation durability of stone. Bone and antler were fashioned into a variety of items, including needles, knives, points, jewelry, awls and scrapers. Wood was used to make implements like spoons and bowls, handles, ceremonial objects, canoes, houses, and much more.

Photo Credit: RBCM, Archaeology Collection. Antler and wood tools (https://learning.royalbcmuseam.bc.ca)

Stone tools common to this region include projectile points, knives, adzes (axes), scrapers, mauls (hammers), net weights, beads, and more. Archaeologists distinguish chipped stone from ground stone artifacts, each distinguished by the mode of manufacture, either flaking scars or grinding and polishing marks. Stone flakes or ‘debitage’ is produced during the process of making stone tools. These flakes were sometimes used as tools themselves or were left behind at the stone tool working site. Culturally produced debitage shows features distinctive from naturally broken rock, gravel or crush, but these signatures can be difficult to identify to an untrained eye. Stone artifacts were produced from dacite, quartzite, slate and nephrite as well as obsidian, chert, and other materials. Stone was acquired locally or transported or traded over long distances; high-quality materials like obsidian has been traced to locations from Prince Rupert to Oregon and beyond.

Artifacts may be found as isolated finds or in association with other cultural materials.

Photo Credit: B&OA, Chipped stone artifacts from Coquitlam Lake.

Photo Credit (left): B&OA, Nephrite ground stone adze from Port Coquitlam. Photo Credit (right): RBCM, Archaeology Collection. Ground stone hand mauls (https://learning.royalbcmuseam.bc.ca)

Photo Credit: B&OA, Stone tool debitage from BC Interior.

Beads

Beads were made from a variety of materials including stone, shell, bone and glass (in more recent times). Shell and stone disc beads were used in jewelry, regalia and in mortuary practices across the Northwest Coast. On the Lower Fraser it is most common to find stone beads at archaeological sites fashioned from mud or silt stone, slate, or other softer stone. At some burial sites, individuals of rank were laid to rest with thousands of stone and shell beads.

Photo Credit: B&OA, Ground stone beads from near Agassiz.

Indigenous Historical Artifacts

Indigenous use of European materials in the years following contact are often found in early historic sites. Ceramics, glass, and metal were valued for their strength, durability, ease of access, or aesthetic properties. Glass was worked using traditional stone tool techniques in the same way as obsidian (a natural volcanic glass). Clay pipes were adopted by Indigenous peoples who several centuries earlier had introduced the practice of tobacco smoking to European traders. Glass beads were used by European fur traders to trade with Indigenous peoples; trade beads were initially valued for their vibrant colour and the expectation of beads as a wealth item.

Photo Credit (left): B&OA, Worked glass and clay stone pipe, Coquitlam.

Photo Credit (middle): https://www.canadashistory.ca/explore/fur-trade/tobacco-pipes. Photo Credit: Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Glass trade beads (https://mnch.uoregon.edu/index.php/collections-galleries).

Hearths

Hearths are the remnants of fires identifiable by dense black charcoal, ash and heat oxidized sediments. While natural forest fires may also leave traces of burning, hearths tend to be more defined and frequently show concave bases, evidence of repeated use, and contain or are in proximity to burned bone, fire-altered rock, and artifacts.

Fire-Altered Rock

Fire-altered rock (FAR) is rock modified by repeated heating and cooling. Heating small, rounded river cobbles and immersing the hot stones in water filled baskets or boxes was a frequently used cooking technique called ‘stone boiling’. Heated stones were also used to warm clothing and bedding. The repeated heating and cooling of FAR created distinctive fracture and colour patterns that are easily distinguished from naturally broken rock. FAR shows irregular breakage patterns, is frequently deeply pitted, is often deep rust or black in colour, and may be found mixed in charcoal and ash laden sediments. As FAR is often found in abundance around settlement areas or near cooking features and hearths, it is a frequent first indicator of the presence of archaeological sites. Often mixed in FAR deposits are boiling stones—small, rounded pebbles that have not yet been fractured by thermal processes

Photo Credit: B&OA, Fire altered rock, Coquitlam.

Shell and Non-Shell Midden

Midden deposits are generally indicative of camp or village sites. Middens accumulate through the repeated, ongoing use of an area where food remnants or the debris of daily living build up in layers at a site over time. In coastal areas, shellfish provided an abundant food source and, middens contain abundant fragmented or whole shell typically embedded in dark, greasy, sediments rich in charcoal, ash, fire cracked rock, burnt materials, and artifacts. Because shell neutralizes the acidity in soil, shell middens enhance preservation of organic food remains and tools, and fish and mammal bone, wood, antler, and botanical remains are often well-preserved in shell midden sites.

Non-shell middens are accumulations of living materials formed at camps and settlements away from marine waterways. Non-shell midden shows layered deposits of dark sediments, ash, and sometimes sand and clay in sediments with little to no shell. These deposits rarely contain bone, antler, or wood remains due to poorer preservation environments.

In Coquitlam, non-shell middens are the more common site type but there are a few examples of inland shell midden sites associated with camps or settlements where shellfish was transported to locations by travel or trade.

Photo Credit (left): B&OA, Non-shell stratified midden Port Coquitlam. Photo Credit (right): Shell midden, Vancouver Island (*https://learning.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/pathways/can-)*

Surface Features

Surface features are non-portable cultural formations visible on the landscape. Features may include pits or depressions, earthen mounds or rock cairns, petroforms (rock arrangements) or trails. Cultural depressions may indicate the location of semi-subterranean winter dwellings, plank houses where midden accumulated around the outside of structures, cache pits used for tool or food storage, or pits and trenches used for food cooking or processing. Cultural depressions are identifiable by their uniform shape (usually round or rectangular), a berm may be present around the edge of features, the presence of associated artifacts, or concentrations of charcoal, ash, and fire altered rock.

Cultural mounds or rock cairns are other familiar surface features. Earthen burial mounds and rock cairns are part of a mortuary tradition found throughout the lower Fraser region over the past 1,500 years. Cultural mounds and cairns range in size from around a meter in diameter to more than 12 meters across. Individual occurrences or clusters of well-formed oval or circular mounds of earth and rock should trigger archaeological assessment.

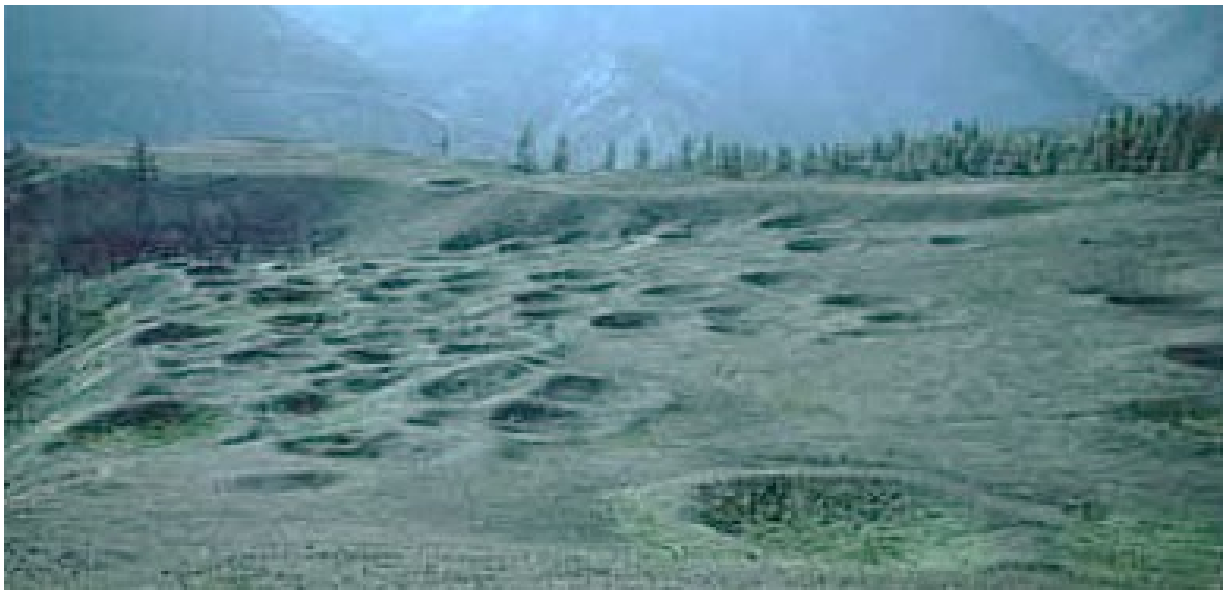

Photo Credit: SFU Museum, Winter pit house village, Lilloeet.

Rock Shelters and Caves

Rock shelters were used, among other purposes, as camps, spiritual or burial locations, and storage caches. Shelters can be found associated with overhangs of large boulders, indentations in rock bluffs or in caves. Shelters often associate with artifacts, rock art, and hearth features.

Ancestral (Human) Remains

Human remains are especially sensitive and significant finds. Any potential human bone requires immediate implementation of the CFP. Ancestral remains are frequently present at archaeological locations and may be found articulated in a burial context or as scattered fragments.

Petroglyphs and Pictographs (Rock Art)

Northwest Coast rock art includes images depicted on boulders, rock overhangs, rock faces, or other exposed rock surfaces. Pictographs are drawings or designs painted on rock using pigments like ochre or charcoal mixed with grease. Petroglyphs are images incised or pecked into stone. Designs vary widely and often depict animals, humans, or an extensive variety of geometric shapes.

Photo Credit: B&OA, Portion of petroglyph panel at Petroglyph Provincial Park, Nanaimo.

Photo Credit: B&OA, Portion of pictograph panel at Pitt Lake.

Fish Weirs and Traps

Fish weirs are structures constructed to funnel and trap fish for harvesting. Traps were built in intertidal areas along marine and river shorelines and near stream mouths. Weirs vary in form and structure depending on water and shoreline conditions, fish species targeted for harvest, intended volume of harvest, and community preferences. Fish weir sites are identifiable by linear or patterned arrangements of wooden stakes protruding from beach or bank edges or boulder alignments along waterways.

Photo Credit: Washington State Archives, Yelm Jim Fish Trap 1885 (http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/DAA73FC7A57E989D65B6DBEA419FC89E)

Wet Sites

Wet sites are special preservation environments that form in low oxygen water saturated environments along waterways, in bogs and on floodplains. These locations permit enhanced preservation of organic artifacts like wood, bark, and botanicals. Artifacts found in wet sites have included basketry, twine and rope, wooden tools and weapons, architectural structures, and ceremonial implements made of wood and bone.

Photo Credit (left): Mike Blake. Ground slate knife with wooden handle, Agassiz. Photo Credit (right): Katherine Bernick, Waterlogged and preserved basket, Coquitlam.

Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs)

Culturally Modified Trees are trees that have been utilized by Indigenous Peoples for a broad range of cultural uses. Wood was used to build houses, canoes, tools, and weapons. Branches, boughs, and leaves were used to fashion tools, for medicine and in cultural ceremony. Harvesting cedar bark and roots was undertaken regularly to make clothing, cordage, basketry, and sleeping mats, ceremonial regalia, and much more.

Triangular bark stripped cedars are the most common form of CMT; a long, linear triangular bark scar will show where bark was removed from the trunk of a living tree. The exposed scar will heal over time creating a seam on the outer tree bark. This form of sustainable harvesting allowed the same tree to be used multiple times for bark harvesting. CMTs can also show evidence of wood removal where wedges were used to pry rectangular planks of wood from standing, living trees.

Logging and clearing throughout much of Coquitlam municipality reduces the chance that archaeological CMTs remain in most forested areas today, but more recent CMTs where bark or wood was harvested from second-growth forest by Kwikwetlem for cultural uses may be present.

Photo Credit: B&OA, Bark stripped cedars, Coquitlam.

Additional Resources

Learning Portal, Royal BC Museum - https://learning.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca

SFU Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology - https://www.sfu.ca/archaeology/museum.html

References Cited

Archaeology Branch (1999). Found Human Remains. On file with the Archaeology Branch, Victoria, BC. From http://www.tca.gov.bc.ca/archaeology/policies/found_human_remains.htm

Archaeology Branch (2010). Heritage Conservation Act (RSBC 1996). On file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and the Arts, Victoria, BC. From