

**MÉTIS ARCHAEOLOGY AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE
RESOURCES REPORT –
BIPOLE III PROJECT**

A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE
MANITOBA MÉTIS FEDERATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Métis Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Resources Report reviews Métis heritage resources in the BiPole III transmission line study area on behalf of the Manitoba Métis Federation. Existing data on historical land use and archaeological sites in Manitoba are reviewed and specific recommendations are made to ensure impacts on Métis heritage resources are minimized. In addition, a framework for ongoing consultation with the MMF is outlined to ensure the concerns of the Métis regarding archaeological heritage resources are addressed. The goals of the report are:

- (i) To present a brief summary of some of the historical context for how and where Métis archaeological material would be located in Manitoba;
- (ii) To review previous research on Métis archaeological sites in Manitoba and in neighbouring provinces;
- (iii) To define the types of archaeological sites that are associated with Métis land use and occupancy;
- (iv) To critique the lack of Métis involvement in and consideration by the previous heritage review; and
- (v) To present management recommendations for the mitigation of potential impacts to Métis heritage resources by the BiPole III project.

INTRODUCTION

The Métis Nation within Manitoba, represented today by the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF), has a unique history that has left a distinct archaeological signature throughout the province. This report reviews data about Métis archaeological heritage in the province of Manitoba and provides a critique of the lack of inclusion of Métis perspectives on archaeological heritage in the evaluation of impacts of the BiPole III project. Data are presented that demonstrate the archaeological significance of the area impacted by BiPole III for Métis communities as represented by the MMF.

The following report presents a brief historical background on the rise of the Métis Nation within Manitoba, highlighting some of the diverse ways in which Métis people have used the landscape through time. Following this, previous research on Métis archaeology is outlined, although little work has been done on Métis archaeological sites in the province. Known archaeological site types are described in detail, providing a framework for how Métis land use is marked in the archaeological record. Based on the data presented in this report, a critique of the lack of Métis involvement and consideration in the review of possible impacts on heritage resources by BiPole III are presented. The report concludes by considering the possible impacts of BiPole III on Métis heritage resources and making a series of management recommendations for mitigating these potential impacts and ensuring ongoing consultation with the MMF.

BACKGROUND

History of Métis occupancy in Manitoba

The Métis emerged in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century as a new nation in the Canadian west out of a combination of factors relating to the fur trade, changing economies, cultural contact, intermarriage, and colonization. Métis identity and ethnicity is reliant on “a sense of common identity founded on and strengthened by historical events of the nineteenth century” (Burley et al 1992:2). This section of the report briefly reviews some of the important historical events and processes that influence how and where Métis lived,

harvested, travelled, and worked in what is now Manitoba. These events influenced where Métis-related archaeological material might be located on the landscape today. With the expansion of fur trade posts into the area of Canada that was known as Rupertsland (Figure 1), a new identity began to be established that was separate from First Nations and Europeans (Teillet 2008). From 1790-1885, the Métis played a central role in the transformation of Rupertsland to Canada, especially in the province of Manitoba (Sealey and Lussier 1975).



Figure 1. The Boundaries of Rupertsland. Image from The Canadian Online Atlas¹

By the latter half of the eighteenth century, Métis families were living in various fur trade posts in Rupertsland (Sealey and Lussier 1975:7). As Métis populations expanded, they began to take on a larger economic role, supplying forts with pemmican and furs. Throughout this time period, Métis became central to the success of both the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company (Burley et al. 1992:14). By 1811, the Métis were well established in Rupertsland, when Lord Selkirk decided to encourage the movement of European settlers into the west by founding the settlement that would come to be known as Red River. The

¹ <http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/atlas/glossary.aspx?alpha=r&id=270&lang=En>

region between the Red River and the Assiniboine River was important for the fur trade (Burley et al 1992:15; Ens 1996), particularly in terms of communication, so the establishment of the Selkirk settlement was largely politically motivated (Rich 1967:207) by the Hudson's Bay Company. The movement of settlers into the region increased tensions between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, leading to a merger of the two companies in 1821.

For the next sixty years, the Red River settlement and associated economic activities were key in Métis land use. As Red River and Fort Garry became increasingly central to fur trade activities, especially after the merging of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, Métis began to transport goods and furs throughout Rupertsland, developing major trails heading south, west, and north of the settlement (Sealey and Lussier 1975:21). Canoe travel was also important, with systems of portage throughout the rivers and streams of the region. With the rising demand for pemmican, Métis began to participate in winter buffalo hunting out on the Plains as early as 1816 (Sealey and Lussier 1975:46). As well, as a part of the fur trade, Métis also began to establish strategic routes and settlements throughout what is now northern Manitoba (i.e., along Lake Winnipeg, the Nelson River system, etc.).

In the period from 1821-1825, many Métis moved into the Red River settlement (Sealey Lussier 1975:44). For the next 40 years, economic practice of the Métis was varied in Rupertsland, including acquiring furs or bison robes, producing pemmican, carting and transportation, and farming (Burley et al 1992:20). Bison hunting grew in importance throughout this period, so that by 1850, bison hunting and the trade associated with bison was central to Métis economic practice (Ray 1974:206). This coincided with a rise in over-wintering throughout the plains and parkland region (Burley et al 1992:22). A variety of historical sites (see Barkwell et al 2010; Ens 1996; Sealey and Lussier 1975) within what is now the province of Manitoba are associated with the Manitoba Métis (Figure 2), many of which date to this time period.

After the political rebellion of 1869-1870, the situation in Red River changed and many Métis families began to move away from the main settlement to other areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Some settled in villages or on farms, while others continued the practice of

over-wintering. After 1885 and the advent of scrip, many Métis became marginalized and disenfranchised, although settlements and communities persisted (Burley et al 1992:32; Pannekoek 2001:116). Land and rights, however, have always been central to Métis cultural and economic well-being (Pannekoek 2001:117).

Summary of Historical Métis Land Use

The above, while not a comprehensive account of historical land use by the Manitoba Métis, provides some data to help understand the type of Métis archaeological signature that would be expected in the province of Manitoba.

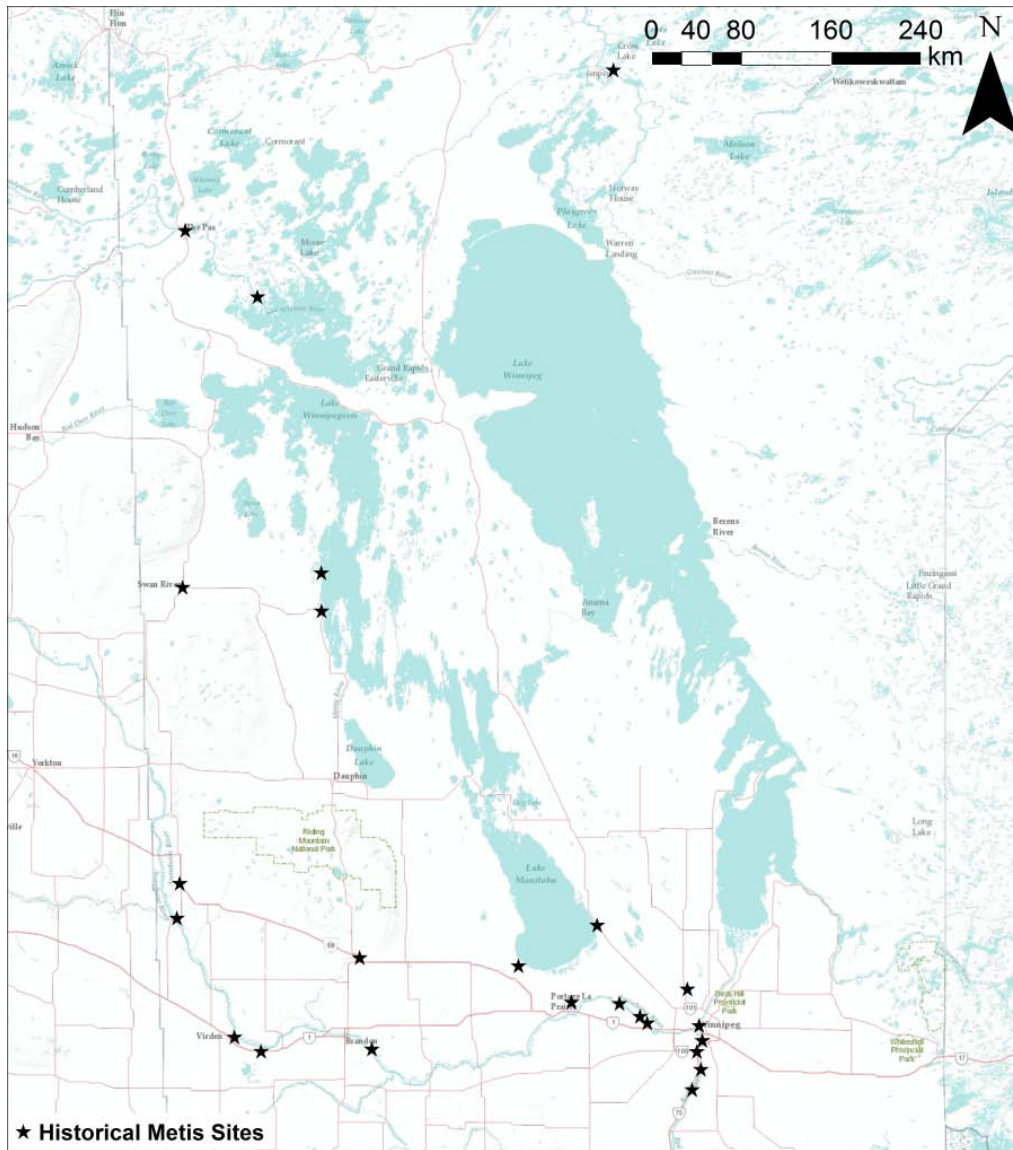


Figure 2. A Selection of Historical Locations of Métis Use and Occupancy

McLeod notes several archaeological implications arising from the historical context of the Métis. First, he suggests that Métis assemblages would demonstrate temporal variation (1986:34), meaning that not all Métis sites will have the same exact material culture. In addition, he notes that no Métis sites dating from the pre-1825 period have been excavated (McLeod 1986:34). If potential pre-1825 Métis sites are located along the BiPole III right of way during construction, they should be considered of high value. Finally, McLeod notes that sites with different economic orientation are likely to have differences in the material

found within them, with higher architectural features at farming sites and higher occurrence of arms (i.e. gun parts, bullets, etc.) at hunting sites (McLeod 1986:34-35). Métis historical ways of life were diverse, using areas around fur trade forts, permanent settlements in Red River, farms, temporary villages related to buffalo hunting, cart trails, and campsites related to hunting and canoe travel. Areas around water bodies, including rivers, streams, and lakes, were used in many of the diverse Métis ways of life and should be considered high potential for archaeological material. Specific Métis archaeological site types are explored in detail below.

Existing research on Métis archaeology in Manitoba

While there is limited archaeological research on Métis specific sites in Manitoba, some work was completed in the 1980s (McLeod 1982, 1983, 1986). Additionally, there are several resources on Métis archaeological sites in neighbouring provinces that are helpful for defining Métis archaeological sites, including Doll et al. 1988, Burley 1989, 2000, and Burley et al. 1992. The majority of archaeological sites related to Métis occupation and land use, however, have never been excavated or explored.

McLeod (1986) excavated two different locations related to Métis history: Delorme House, and the Garden Site. He also summarized previous research by Forsman (1977) at Riel House and presented the most comprehensive review of Métis archaeological material culture in Manitoba. All three sites date to the post-1840 era, but these represent the only major excavations at Métis sites in the province. Riel House, originally located in the parish of St. Vital, was excavated in 1976 to explore the history of the Riel family (Forsman 1977:viii, cited in McLeod 1986:37). The excavations consisted of a number of different units in different portions of Riel House, occupied from approximately 1842-1892 (McLeod 1986:39). The Garden site was located in the parish of St. Norbert and occupied by the family of Pierre Beauchamp (McLeod 1986:46). This site consisted of three standing buildings and an area of cultivation. It was surface collected and shovel tested in 1979, and has an occupation date of 1841-1870. The final site discussed by McLeod is the Delorme house, also located in the parish of St. Norbert (1986:47). Excavations at this location were concentrated in a cellar associated with occupation from 1854-1881. All of the sites were

domestic and were areas where relatively high-status Métis families lived, so these three sites present an incomplete picture of Métis material culture from the era.

No Métis hunting or over-wintering sites have been excavated in Manitoba. However, several over-wintering sites in Saskatchewan and Alberta have been explored, providing a comparative sample of Métis material culture from life away from Red River. These sites include Petite Ville, Four Mile Coulee, and Chimney Coulee in Saskatchewan (Burley et al. 1992) and Buffalo Lake (Doll et al. 1988) and Cypress Hills (Elliot 1971) in Alberta. Common features at over-wintering sites include a variety of cultural depressions and mounds clustered together at sheltered locations with easy access to wood and water. Artifacts found at these sites are representative of Métis daily life, including architectural debris, kitchen material, personal items, arms, and food remains (e.g. Burley et al. 1992:56). Burley et al note that over-wintering sites are “markedly different from EuroCanadian pioneer settlements” of the same era (1992:97).

Archaeological Site Types

Two different Métis material culture patterns have been identified in the archaeological record by McLeod (1982, 1983, 1986), matching up with the types of sites associated with Métis that have been excavated. The first is the Métis Farmer-Merchant pattern, consisting of a cluster of artifact types associated with farms and more permanent settlements in the Red River vicinity. The majority of artifacts associated with the Métis Farmer-Merchant pattern involve kitchen objects, architectural debris (nails, chinking, etc.), and clothing (McLeod 1986:125). When Métis people moved out onto the Prairie and away from the settlements, a different Hivernant pattern shows up in the archaeological record. The main difference in Hivernant material culture when compared to the Farmer-Merchant pattern is the relatively high occurrence of beads at over-wintering sites, a pattern which McLeod suggests might separate Métis sites from other sites of the same age on the Prairies:

Large Bead class counts at Hivernant sites possibly indicate that beadwork patterns were used as ethnic boundary markers that distinguished the Hivernants from other cultural groups in the northwest. Therefore, if the Hivernants were originally members of the Bison Hunter sector of the Red River Métis, it is possible that large bead class counts can be expected at Red River Bison Hunter sites (1986:128).

From a review of previous work, a number of elements can be extracted to define known site types associated with Métis history in Manitoba. This is not a comprehensive picture of the Métis archaeological record (in particular in relation to northern Manitoba), but it provides some guidance as to the types of Métis archaeological sites that might be encountered during the BiPole III transmission line construction. The discussion of site characteristics is broken down into categories of location, architecture, and artifact types.

Location

Métis sites are located relative to the economic and social activities of Métis families. In the Red River settlement, areas with Métis archaeological material might be difficult to distinguish from other settlers. The Lot and Parish systems determined land use and ownership in Red River, so a review of lots belonging to Métis families from historical documents must be undertaken prior to construction within the boundaries of the Red River settlement (Figure 3). Outside of Red River, characteristics of known over-wintering villages include (adapted from Burley et al 1992):

- natural protection from the environment
- supply of wood for winter fuel
- water source
- diverse base of resources
- area for early staging of spring hunt

Village layout away from the Red River settlement seems to follow natural topography (Burley et al. 1992:96) and is variable depending on the local landscape. Other areas where Métis sites might be located include river junctions and campsites with similar characteristics listed above. In addition, fur trade posts and surrounding settlements are highly likely to have associated Métis archaeological material.

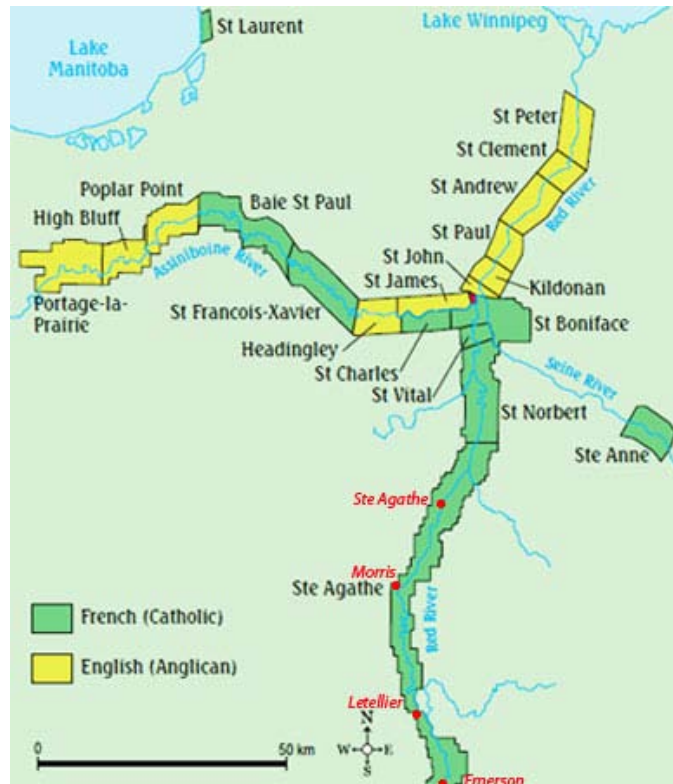


Figure 3. Red River Settlement (Image courtesy redriverancestry.ca)

Architecture

One of the hallmarks of most historically Métis site architecture is the use of Red River framing for construction. Many intact Métis sites can be recognized from the presence of some form of standing architecture or visible surface remains. One or two-room cabins were the most common forms of structure (Monks 1992) and were often outfitted with chimneys. Chimney mounds were noted at all excavated hivernant sites. When they collapse, chimneys leave a distinct mound associated with a nearby depression that may represent a cabin structure or a cellar underneath a cabin. Mounds and depressions can be variable in shape and size, but have been noted as "round, elongated, and angular depressions, linear trenches, mounds, [and] linear rises" (Burley et al 1992:46). Other forms of architecture and landscape modification at sites might include remains of barns, underground cellars, mudding pits for preparation of plaster, and pits associated with storage and/or refuse (Burley et al 1992; Doll et al 1988; McLeod 1986).

Artifacts

Typical material culture that is associated with Métis sites is usually classified using categories common in historical archaeology. These include kitchen, architecture, personal, arms, household, metal, hunting and subsistence, and lithic materials. The following list is compiled from Burley (1989, 2000), Burley et al. (1992), McLeod (1982, 1983, 1986), and Doll et al. (1988). Many different types of artifacts are found at Métis sites, including, but not limited to:

- nails, both square and round;
- chinking used in architecture;
- pane glass of several types;
- Hudson's Bay Company ceramics, including rare and delicate ceramics;
- other forms of ceramic;
- kitchen utensils and other kitchen tools;
- pipes;
- brass buttons;
- large numbers of beads;
- weaponry;
- bones of fish, birds, small, and large mammal; and
- lithic materials, including flakes, points, and scrapers.

The exact types of material culture present at Métis archaeological sites will vary depending on the activities that took place at that location. In the Red River settlement, a higher proportion of ceramics and architectural remains are expected, whereas there is more likely to be a larger proportion of hunting paraphernalia and faunal remains in campsites or over-wintering sites (Burley et al 1992; McLeod 1986). As noted above, beads appear to be more common in Métis sites than in other sites from the same time period. Any sites dating to the historic period uncovered during the course of BiPole III construction that has a high concentration of beads should be considered a likely Métis site. If mitigation becomes necessary at possible Métis sites, excavation methods should be designed to ensure that beads are collected in the field. Ceramics are also likely to be found in hivernant sites, even fine transfer printed ceramics, which Burley (1989) ties to the role of Métis women in maintaining social relations.

Summary of Métis Site Types

Métis archaeological sites have been identified in different ecological and archaeological contexts in Manitoba and adjacent provinces. These sites can be challenging to distinguish from other historical period sites, but there are some material correlates that may help to determine whether a site is related to Métis land use and lifeways. Red River frame architecture, including standing remains of structures, along with storage pits, mudding pits, cellars, and other culture depressions might be indicative of over-wintering sites. High occurrences of beads and fragile transfer print ceramics are also possible indicators of Métis occupancy. Because of the challenges distinguishing archaeological remains of Métis historical lifeways, heritage monitors need to be particularly attentive if historic era remains are uncovered during BiPole III construction. All monitors should be familiar with Red River style architecture to ensure Métis sites are correctly identified. A careful review of the historic literature on Métis occupancy in Red River must be undertaken to ensure that areas are identified in Winnipeg and surrounding regions where impacts might take place to Métis heritage resources.

Métis Archaeological Sites in the BiPole III Study Area

As part of the research for this report, known archaeological sites in Manitoba culturally affiliated with Métis people were identified. In total, 25 known sites in Manitoba are listed in the Historic Research Branch as having Métis cultural affiliation. Of these, 20 sites are in the BiPole III study area (Table 1). These sites range from permanent settlements to campsites and are found throughout the study area, although more are located in the southern portion of the BiPole III area. The sites range from disturbed to undisturbed. Regardless of the condition, sites should be avoided where possible. Two sites are highlighted below to demonstrate the types of know sites that might be encountered during construction of BiPole III.

- DLI-12
 - o In study area
 - o Largely undisturbed
 - o Contains cellar pits and foundations
 - o Classified as camp site
- DjLm-6

- In study area
- Cemetery site
- State of intactness unclear
- St. Daniel Mission – home to 30 Métis families (Francis and Palmer 1992:154)
Of historical significance

Table 1. Known Archaeological Sites in Manitoba with Métis Cultural Affiliation

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Condition
DjLm-3	Ilets De Bois Log Chapel	Historic	Unknown
DjLm-4	St. Daniel Mission	Historic	Unknown
DjLm-5	St. Daniel Mission Relocation	Historic	Unknown
DjLm-6	St. Daniel Mission Church Relocation	Historic	Unknown
DkLg-16	Delorme House	Structural	Main Building Moved To St. Norbert Heritage Park
DkLg-18	Chaput Site	Structural	Disturbed
DkLg-29	Métis School Site	Public	Destroyed
DkLg-30	Riel House	Residential	Disturbed
DkLg-36	Name Not Available	Campsite	Destroyed
DkLg-5	Name Not Available	Campsite	Disturbed, Or Destroyed
DkLg-6	Klann Site	Permanent Settlement	Destroyed
DlLg-13	226 Academy Road	Residential	Disturbed
DlLh-31	Name Not Available	Residential	Disturbed
DlLh-4	Sutherland Site	Permanent Settlement	Largely Undisturbed
DlLi-11	Brown Site	Permanent Settlement	Largely Undisturbed
DlLi-12	Name Not Available	Isolated Find	Disturbed
EaMe-2	Eagle Creek Métis Site	Campsite	Natural
EhMf-10	Cowan	Burial; Structural	Slow Building Decay Due To Natural Processes.
GbMf-1	Day Use Area Site	Structural	Disturbed
GiLm-4	Ilets De Bois Log Chapel	Historic	Unknown

The current Right-of-Way (ROW) for BiPole III and 3 mile buffer used in the Heritage Technical Report were not available for this report, so it is unknown which sites might fall within that zone. The areas identified for access roads are also unknown, so there might be possible impacts from building access roads as well. All historic and heritage resources are

protected under the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act, so the major concern with Métis heritage is that sites will not be recognized as Métis, but rather as European historic. There is real concern that Métis will not be involved in decision-making about their own cultural heritage. Explicit, Métis specific protocols for monitoring must be established and cannot be rolled into other agreements with First Nations or other “aboriginal communities” in Manitoba.

METHODOLOGY CRITIQUE

Manitoba Hydro’s Heritage Resources Technical Report (HRTR) presents the results of the heritage assessment of the BiPole III transmission line. Predictive modeling, aerial fly-overs, and some limited on-the-ground fieldwork were undertaken; however, when clarification was requested about Métis sites within the study area, the response was that “no specific tangible elements of Métis material culture, such as settlement patterns and artifact assemblages were identified during the field studies” (CEC/MH-III-098:16-18). The lack of fieldwork is problematic, as the authors note both the short timeline and issues with access to private land prevented more in-depth study. This is a serious shortcoming in the HRTR and needs to be rectified.

The EIS acknowledges that there are distinct Aboriginal groups within the Project Study Area, identifying Métis as one of these distinct groups (Volume 2, pg. 6-213). Neither the main body of the EIS or the Heritage Resource Technical Report presents the cultural resources, heritage concerns, or archaeological sites, specific to Manitoba Métis. During the time period of greatest concern for the Manitoba Métis, the early historic period, two parallel paths are noted: Historic Aboriginal and European. This approach fails to identify differences and/or similarities between Métis and First Nations and Métis and other Aboriginal people or groups with respect to archaeological sites. It is unclear whether Métis specific sites, of which there is no mention, would be grouped with Historic Aboriginal or European sites from this time period. Statements such as the following are vague about the place of Métis archaeological sites within the historic period.

“The Aboriginal content of the Historic Period has not been effectively identified and many sites that are noted as Historic (general) or fur trade may

well belong to the Historic Aboriginal category. The historic development of Manitoba is well represented within the BiPole III study area” (Petch 2011:61).

Over-wintering sites, as a specific form of Métis material patterning on the landscape, existed within the study area, but no reference is made to these important locations. The maps produced in the HRTR, including Map 6-38, 6-39, 6-40, 6-4100, contain eight different forms of heritage sites: Cultural Paleo Sites, Cultural Archaic Sites, Cultural Woodland Sites, Provincial Heritage Sites, Plaques, Municipal Heritage Sites, and Centennial Farm Sites. None of these categories capture Métis archaeological sites within the study area. Many sites with Métis presence may overlap with fur trade sites and posts, so areas where these sites occur should also be noted. In addition, the triangulation approach noted in the HRTR, where oral historical, archaeological, and historic/archival information are combined, does not take into account the Métis archival or archaeological records, as little literature on the Métis is cited or included in the working bibliography.

The EIS HRTR outlines a predictive model methodology for distinguishing areas of high, medium, and low potential for archaeological sites. The criteria used in the construction of the predictive model have not been tested for Métis landscape use and site selection. As constructed, the predictive model is biased toward First Nations settlement patterns and land use; therefore, areas with high potential for Métis sites may not be captured in the predictive model. For example, Appendix 3 of the HRTR states that the method used to construct the predictive model was based on “known archaeological site locations and features of the modern environment; which is also known as pattern recognition” (Petch 2011:110). Since the majority of known sites in Manitoba are prehistoric, there is an inherent bias toward prehistoric site locations. As outlined above, use of the landscape by the Manitoba Métis was varied in the historic period, including areas that may match up well with prehistoric land use (i.e. hunting), but also areas that would not match up well (i.e. farming). The HRTR also notes that GIS data from self-directed ATK studies, including the MMF study, are not included and therefore heritage sites important to the MMF may have been omitted.

The EIS acknowledges the significance of burial sites, but fails to distinguish between First Nations and Métis burial practices. Métis historic burial sites are likely to have different

configurations and markers than pre-contact First Nations burial sites and, as such, require due consideration. While burial sites are protected, the current protocol is to contact the Aboriginal Liaison at the Heritage Resources Branch (Petch 2011). This is insufficient to ensure the proper Métis-specific protocol is followed for dealing with burial sites and needs to be modified.

The shortcomings in the HRTR are related to a lack of time for field research and a lack of consideration of the unique position of Métis archaeological heritage in Manitoba. These shortcomings need to be rectified before the BiPole III project is approved. Specific recommendations for addressing issues that need to be address are presented below.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON MÉTIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The construction, maintenance, and associated access to the BiPole III Right of Way (ROW) will have potential impacts on Métis archaeological heritage resources. The HRTR outlines the types of activities that have high potential for causing negative impacts on heritage resources (Petch 2011:63-66). Several types of impacts could occur to Métis heritage resources:

- Disturbance of known sites
- Disturbance of unknown sites discovered during project activities
- Continuing disturbance of heritage resources due to increased access to areas adjacent to the BiPole III transmission line.

As noted in the HRTR, avoidance is the best policy, where possible. However, unknown sites can be inadvertently disturbed by construction activities. The lack of knowledge of heritage monitors about Métis-specific sites might lead to actions being taken without consultation with the Manitoba Métis Federation. The following section presents a series of recommendations to ensure proper consultation frameworks are in place to minimize negative impacts to Métis archaeological heritage resources.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

After reviewing the existing HRTR and material on the Métis archaeological record in Manitoba, a number of areas have been identified that need to be addressed prior to the approval of BiPole III. Seven specific recommendations are outlined below.

- 1) Additional research must be done to identify areas of high potential for Métis archaeological heritage throughout the BiPole III project area. This should include field research, archival research, and review of previous archaeological reports relating to Métis research in Manitoba. A modified predictive model should be applied to the study area to assist with this process. This should be updated whenever a re-routing of the line is being considered or approved.
- 2) Before a heritage permit is issued by Manitoba Heritage for archaeological monitoring of the ROW for BiPole III, the MMF should be given the opportunity to review and comment on the permit application. While not common in Manitoba, this is standard practice in other provinces, including British Columbia. For example, all permits in British Columbia are sent to Aboriginal communities who have traditional territory and interest in the region covered by the permit. Communities have an opportunity to comment on the permit and identify any concerns. When making a decision about whether to issue a permit, the Archaeology Branch considers issues raised by the Aboriginal communities.
 - BCAPA Code of Conduct (Appendix 1: BCAPA Code of Conduct).
 - British Columbia Archaeology Branch Heritage Permit Policies (Appendix 2: BC Heritage Permit Guidelines).
- 3) Given the unique reality that BiPole III will pass through the traditional territory of the Manitoba Métis which spans from northern to southern Manitoba, the proponent should financially support a full-time MMF Heritage/Cultural Sites Coordinator throughout the duration of the project's construction. This Coordinator will act as a point of contact for Manitoba Hydro in relation to Métis heritage, cultural sites and archaeological issues. The Coordinator will also act as a liaison between MMF Regions and Locals in relation to Métis heritage, cultural sites

- and archaeological issues as well as work with MMF Region and Locals in identifying and coordinating Métis Heritage Monitors throughout the Project's construction.
- 4) During all segments of the Project's construction, local/regional Métis Heritage Monitors will be identified by the MMF in order to and work with Manitoba Hydro and liaison with the MMF through its Heritage/Cultural Sites Coordinator.
Specifically, these Monitors will:
 - be included in the monitoring process when construction is taking place in locations of high potential for Métis related sites;
 - be contacted and meet with Manitoba Hydro prior to any decision about Métis heritage resources that are located during construction are made and be involved in the decision-making process with respect to those heritage resources.
 - 5) Establishment and implementation of Métis-specific protocols concerning archaeological heritage which will be included in the MMF's proposed tripartite agreement with Manitoba Hydro and MCWS in relation to the Project EPP.
Specifically, this would include commitments that:
 - in the establishment of the HRPP, Métis concerns must be addressed and implemented;
 - consultation with the MMF should take place before the HRPP is finalized; and
 - if necessary, a separate protocol and plan should be developed to deal with specific needs of the MMF as relating to Métis archaeological heritage.
 - 6) Explicit protocol requiring regular reporting to MMF when sites with Métis archaeological heritage are found during the construction phase of BiPole III.
 - 7) Ongoing consultation about potential long-term impacts to heritage sites from the operation of BiPole III (i.e. access roads).
 - the HRPP should include a long-term plan for monitoring, where sites and areas of high potential are monitored on an ongoing basis. Members of the MMF should be included in monitoring activities during this phase of the BiPole III project.

- The HRPP should explicitly state that MMF will be involved in ongoing monitoring of any sites that relate to Métis archaeological heritage that are found during construction activities.
- Specific protocols should be included in the HRPP to determine how the Métis will be involved in monitoring heritage during maintenance activities and possible future decommissioning.

The above recommendations, when implemented, will provide a framework for the necessary consultation to take place in order to protect and limit impacts on Métis heritage resources throughout the course of the BiPole III project.

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APPENDIX 1: BCAPA CODE OF CONDUCT

Extract from the BCAPA Code of Conduct:

(<http://www.bcapa.ca/members/bylaws/code-of-ethics-code-of-conduct-and-grievance-procedure/#conduct>)

18. Responsibility to Cultural Groups

A member of the society shall:

1. strive to respect the archaeological concerns of cultural groups whose histories and/or resources are the subject of investigation;
2. encourage partnerships with cultural groups in archaeological research, management, and education, based on respect and mutual sharing of knowledge and expertise;
3. recognize that First Nations have an interest in the protection and management of the aboriginal archaeological record, and its interpretations and presentation;
4. identify, to the best of his or her ability, those First Nations that have an interest in an area, prior to conducting any archaeological field investigation. In areas where more than one First Nation has an interest, all will be recognized;
5. inform, to the best of his or her ability, those First Nations who have an interest in an area, prior to conducting any archaeological field investigation, that fieldwork is planned, except where such disclosures contravene an agreement for confidentiality. In areas where more than one First Nation has an interest, all will be informed;
6. recognize, and make an effort to follow, archaeological protocols, policies, and permit systems established by First Nations, where these do not contravene the Heritage Conservation Act and the Constitution and bylaws of the society;
7. respect First Nations protocols governing the investigation, removal, curation and reburial of human remains and associated objects;
8. communicate the results of archaeological investigations to cultural groups in a timely and accessible manner, where such disclosures do not contravene an agreement for confidentiality.

APPENDIX 2: BC HERITAGE PERMIT GUIDELINES

Extract from BC Archaeology Branch Permit Review Procedures:

(available online http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/archaeology/policies/heritage_permits.htm)

Upon receipt of an application for permit in the Archaeology Branch, the following procedures will normally be undertaken:

- the Manager, Permitting and Assessment, assigns the application to a Project Officer for internal review (a peer review may also be conducted if appropriate);
- the Project Officer reviews the Application for completeness of information; if found incomplete, additional information is requested from the applicant;
- complete Applications are referred by the Manager to First Nations asserting traditional interest in the proposed study area, with a request for comment, preferably in writing, within a reasonable time, usually 15-30 days;
- written comments that identify concerns over the study methodology are referred by the Manager to the applicant for response;
- the Manager makes a decision as to permit issuance, or makes a recommendation to the Director, Archaeology Branch, with respect to issuance, based on the review comments provided by both the Project Officer and First Nation(s).

Permits will be issued from the Archaeology Branch in a standard format and, pursuant to section 12(3) of the Act, may include specific requirements, specifications or conditions the issuing authority considers appropriate.