

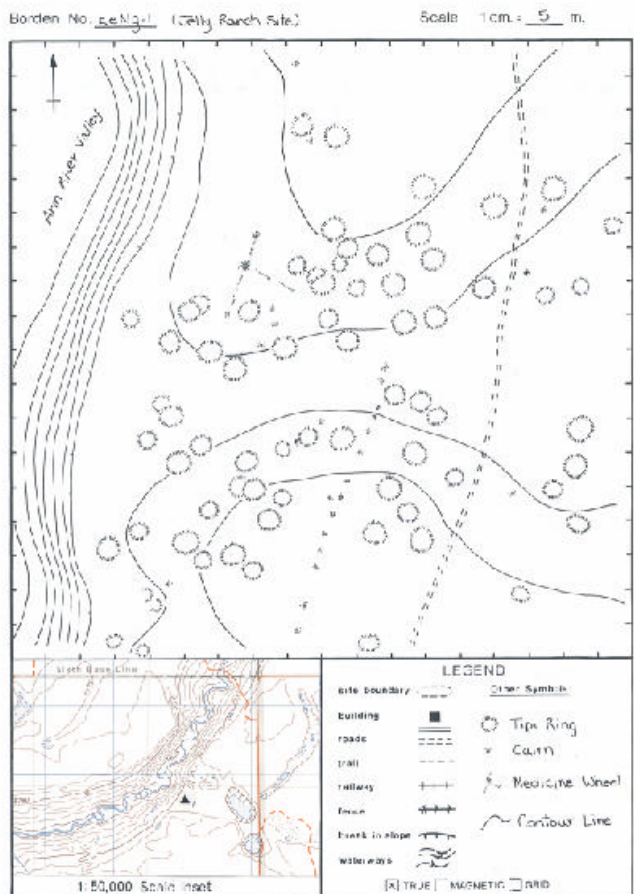


Guide to the Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Record

- Borden No. EeNg-1
5. Site Condition: (a) cultivated partially cultivated uncultivated
 (b) other disturbances gravel pit encroaching east side of site
 (c) % site intact 90%
 (d) potential disturbances additional gravel extraction when unknown
6. Site Dimensions:
 measured estimated length 450 m width 195 m depth 0.12 m
7. Site Description: (a) features medicine wheel, 124 stone circles, 55 cairns including a 4m cairn with depressed center (#c5) and 200m cairn alignment
 (b) buried components: yes no number artifacts recovered from approximately 0 to 12 cm below surface
 (c) other observations the central and north cairn of the medicine wheel have been vandalized
8. Artifacts/Other Material: (a) observed several flakes and cores

 (b) collected bone and tooth fragments, charcoal, ceramic sherds, painted biface, lithic debitage, cores, raw material: Sunn River chert, quartz, quartzite, "jasper", porcellanite, silicified wood, obsidian (See HRA Supplemental Data File for artifact catalogue) last catalogue # 198
 (c) collection repository Heritage Resources - Archaeology (HRA), SPMC, Regina
 (d) other collection(s) from site incised stone
 _____ Keeper SMNH Acc # 7827
 _____ Keeper _____
9. Recommendations: further detailed feature mapping and test excavation

10. Photo Record: type C/S # photos 30 stored at HRA
11. Informant: W. Ogilvie Address Lumsden, Sask.
12. Recorded by: Sil Watson (SMNH) Date Oct. 1/60
13. Updated by: C. Germann, M. Thomas (GRS) Permit # _____ Date Sept. 25/87
M. Thomas, C. Germann (HRA) _____ Date Oct. 1/88



GUIDE

to the

**SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE RECORD**

Heritage Resources Unit
Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation
9th Floor - 1919 Saskatchewan Drive
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V7

(306) 787-2817

June 1992

*This revised **Guide to the Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Record** was prepared by the Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Program, Heritage Resources Unit, Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation. ARM wishes to*

extend its appreciation to the many professional and avocational archaeologists who shared their views and made suggestions for improving the manner in which Saskatchewan's archaeological heritage is recorded.

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INTRODUCTION

Saskatchewan's archaeological resources must be accurately recorded to ensure their consideration in land use planning and development decisions, and to establish a database for scientific research, education, tourism development, or other use.

The **Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Record** (SARR) is used to report all newly discovered archaeological sites. The **SARR Update** is a supplement which may be used to record new information at previously recorded sites. These records, and the 1:50,000 scale topographic maps on which all site locations are plotted, form the main components of the Provincial Inventory of Archaeological Sites.

Maintenance of the Provincial Inventory is the responsibility of Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Program, Heritage Resources Unit, Saskatchewan Culture Youth and Recreation. Accordingly, all completed resource records should be forwarded to ARM for processing which includes Borden number assignment, computer data-entry, and inventory mapping. Accurate contributions to, and proper maintenance of, the Provincial Inventory will enable more informed management and conservation of Saskatchewan non-renewable archaeological heritage.

The **Guide to the Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Record** is intended to assist both professional and avocational archaeologists in completing site records. The Guide is organized into three main sections: General Recording Guidelines; Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Record; and SARR Update. Data entries are described or discussed in the same sequence they appear on the record forms. As a further aid in understanding site recording terminology and field procedures a completed (sample) SARR, a (sample) SARR Update, and a glossary of terms used in the Site Environment portion of the SARR are appended to the Guide.

For any additional assistance or clarification, please contact:

**Archaeological Resource Management
Heritage Resources Unit
Saskatchewan Culture, Youth and Recreation**

**9th Floor - 1919 Saskatchewan Drive
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 3V7
(306) 787-2817**

GENERAL RECORDING GUIDELINES

Does Every SARR Need to be Filled Out Completely?

An archaeological site, regardless of its type or affiliation, should always be recorded in as much detail as possible to ensure the Provincial Inventory is of maximum use for resource management, research, and preservation planning. But, for one reason or another, including the site recorder's expertise, completing the entire SARR may not be possible. New archaeological sites, however, must be reported in some manner if they are to be afforded protection or other consideration.

If any newly reported site is to be assigned a Borden Number and entered into the Provincial Inventory, the SARR must contain, as a minimum, certain location information, a site, feature or artifact description, and a completed sketch map. Location information is critical. UTM grid co-ordinates are preferred, although a legal description to a quarter of a quarter-section with a detailed sketch map is acceptable. A sufficiently detailed site map will help ARM verify the recorder's location description, determine UTM co-ordinates, or make any necessary changes. If, for any reason, additional geographic, environmental, or other site-specific clarification is needed, ARM will contact the site recorder directly.

Of course, detailed SARR submissions are required for any previously unreported site which has undergone authorized (permitted) archaeological study (e.g. artifact collection or excavation).

When Should More Than One SARR be Used to Record a Site?

Upon discovering a new site, it's sometimes necessary to decide whether to record one site or several sites (each on a different SARR). This is especially true when dealing with widely dispersed artifact scatters or surface features (such as tipi rings and cairns). To facilitate managing the Provincial Inventory, the

following rule-of-thumb should be applied:

Record as a separate site any surface feature or artifact separated from the next nearest feature or artifact by:

- a) 100 meters or more, or
- b) a prominent geographic barrier, such as a permanent stream or coulee.

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECORD

Site Name: (optional)

Select and enter an appropriate common name for the site (such as the land owner or place), or a temporary field number.

Site Type:

Sites are categorized according to their general contents (for example, a scatter of artifacts or cluster of features), as opposed to their perceived function (for example, a campsite or kill site) since the latter determination often requires extensive study. Observed features and artifacts should be listed or detailed in Sections 9 and 10.

Select only one of the following site types:

- Artifact Find** - five or fewer artifacts
- Artifact Scatter** - six or more artifacts
- Single Feature** - one feature
- Recurrent Feature** - several features of the same kind

- Multiple Feature** - several features of different kinds
- Midden** - a dense concentration of ash, charcoal, bone, shell, plant remains, debitage or fire-broken rock, etc.
- Artifact Scatter/ Multiple Features/etc** - a combination of two or more of the above site types

Sites of a Special Nature, those afforded special protection under Saskatchewan's *Heritage Property Act*, are more specifically categorized as follows:

- Pictograph** - rock painting
- Petroglyph** - rock carving
- Medicine Wheel** - stone feature usually consisting of a central cairn, with or without concentric rings, and radiating lines
- Effigy** - surface stone outline in human or animal form
- Alignment/Configuration** - other boulder features or monuments including "ceremonial circles", "vision quests", etc.
- Single Burial** - single feature (or scatter) consisting of complete or partial remains of a single human skeleton, with or without associated grave goods
- Multiple Burials** - multiple features (or scatter) consisting of the skeletal remains of several individuals
- Burial Mound** - earthen mound burial feature containing one or more interments.

If the Site of a Special Nature is of uncertain authenticity, place a "?" after the site type (Example: Human Effigy ?). All Sites of a Special Nature should be thoroughly described in Section 26.

Observed/Mapped/Tested/Excavated:

Describe the work performed by checking one or more boxes. "Observed" implies basic site recording only. "Mapping" means comprehensive site area and/or feature mapping. "Tested/Exc" means either sub-surface (shovel/auger) testing for exploration purposes, or conventional excavation for salvage or research purposes. Fieldwork details should be provided in Section 26.

Borden Number:

The Borden System, proposed in 1954 by Dr. Charles E. Borden (University of British Columbia), is used across Canada to catalogue archaeological sites. The Borden code consists of four letters which define an area 10 minutes longitude by ten minutes latitude, and a number which denotes the order in which the site was discovered in that Borden Block (Example: FrNt-11, DlOx-8, etc.). The Borden number is assigned by ARM. Unless updating a previously recorded site, leave this entry blank.

Permit Number:

Enter the appropriate permit number if this site is being recorded as part of work conducted under a Saskatchewan archaeological investigation permit.

Affiliation:

Enter the name of each cultural complex represented at the site based on the kinds of artifacts and features observed. Select one or more from the following list:

Historic Indian*
Metis
Euro-Canadian*

Plains Side-Notched
Prairie Side-Notched
Wascana

Pehonan (Selkirk)
Clearwater Lake
Blackduck

Mortlach	Laurel
Avonlea	
Besant	Late Talthelei
Pelican Lake	Middle Talthelei
McKean/Duncun/Hanna	Early Talthelei
Bitterroot	Arctic Small Tool
Oxbow	Shield Archaic
Early Side-Notched	Northern Agate Basin
Late Paleo-Indian	
Cody Complex	other*
Hell Gap	unknown
Agate Basin	
Folsom	
Clovis	

*Specify particular group where possible.

C 14 dates:

If available, enter the specimen number, the radiocarbon date and its plus/minus range. Use Section 26 as needed.

LOCATION

1. NTS Map Reference #:

Enter the appropriate National Topographic Series (NTS) 1:50,000 scale mapsheet reference number and name (Example: 62 E/1, Oxbow).

2. UTM Grid Coordinates:

Enter the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid co-ordinates (Example: 13U GE 176359).

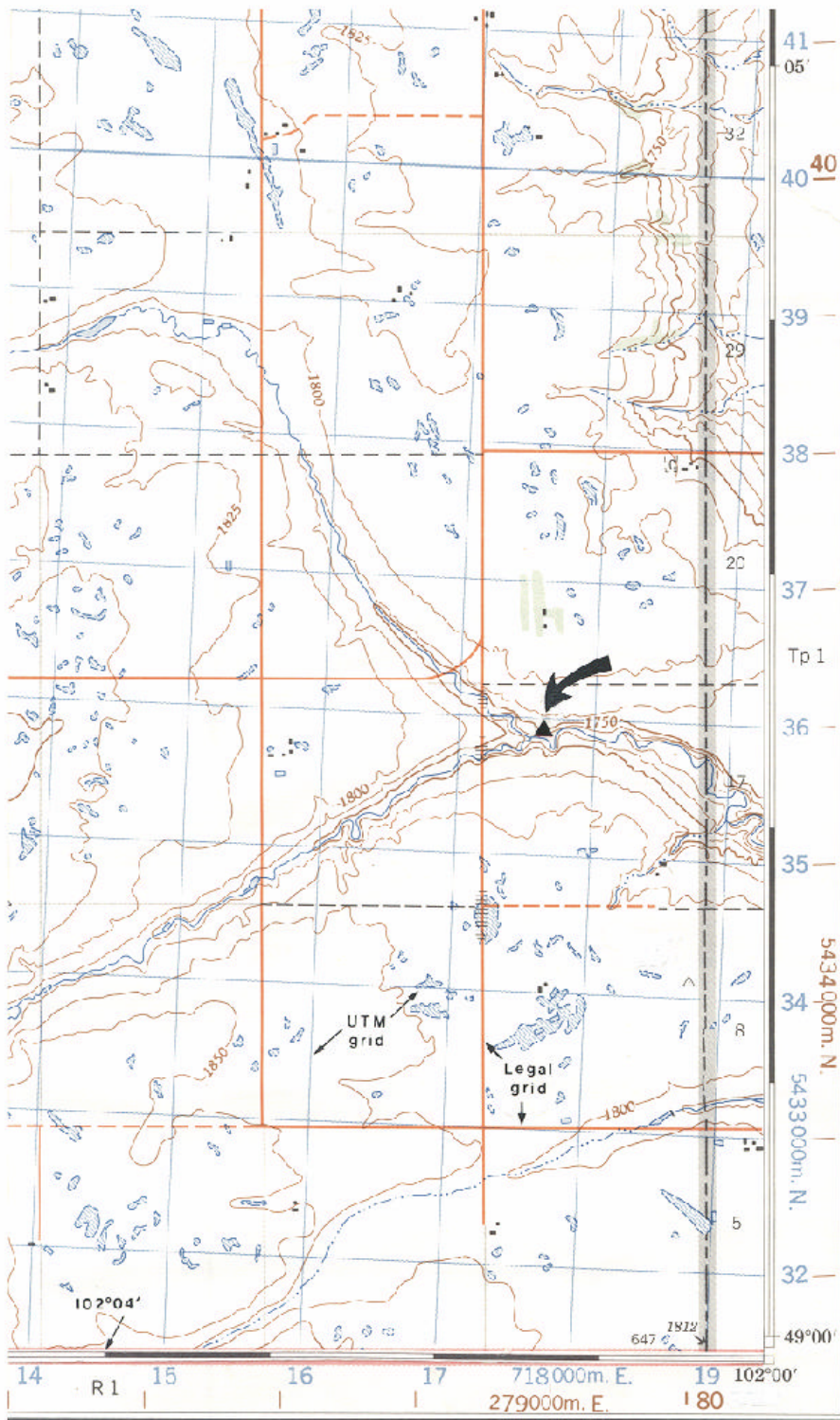
Instructions for determining UTM co-ordinates are given on the margin of the NTS map sheet (see Figure 1). The UTM co-ordinate consists of the area's grid zone designation (13U) and its 100,000 meter square identification (GE), which are both noted in the UTM instructions box, as well as an Easting co-ordinate (176) and a Northing co-ordinate (359). Within each 1 km grid square, Easting and Northing co-ordinates are calculated from the west to east and south to north, respectively, to the nearest tenth (or 100 metres). The UTM grid generally appears as light blue lines on NTS maps. If you do not have access to the appropriate NTS map, provide as detailed a sketch map

and as precise a locational description as possible.

3. Legal Description:

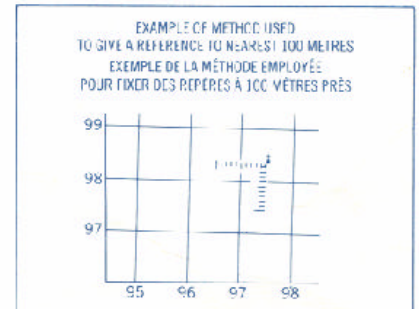
Enter the appropriate legal description including: Quarter of a quarter-section, Quarter-section, Section number, Township number, Range number, and Meridian. The quarter of a quarter-section designation is especially important as this is the smallest legal grid reference unit. (Example: NE of NW Section 13, Twp. 1, Rge. 1, W (west of) 2nd Meridian; from Figure 1).

The legal grid line system appears in grey on NTS maps (or orange if the line coincides with a constructed grid road). Township numbers are noted along the vertical (right and left) map margins, Ranges along the horizontal (top and bottom) margins, and the Meridian under the map name. Each Township-Range is divided into 36 sections. Section numbers, which begin in the lower right-hand corner of the Township-Range, do not appear on NTS maps. They are indicated, however, on Township air-photo mosaics.



ONE THOUSAND METRE
 UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
 ZONE 13
 QUADRILLAGE DE MILLE MÈTRES
 TRANSVERS UNIVERSEL DE MERCATOR

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION DÉSIGNATION DE LA ZONE DU QUADRILLAGE:	100 000 m SQUARE IDENTIFICATION IDENTIFICATION DU CARRÉ DE 100 000 m				
13U	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FE</td> <td>3E</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> </table>	FE	3E	7	
FE	3E				
7					



REFERENCE POINT POINT DE REPÈRE	CHURCH - ÉGLISE (as above) (ci-dessus)
CASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. ABSCISSE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère: Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point. Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est.	97 75
NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point. ORDONNÉE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère: Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point. Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord	98 4
GRID REFERENCE:	975984
REFERENCE AU QUADRILLAGE:	975984

Nearest similar grid reference 100 000 metres (about 63 miles)
 La prochaine référence similaire est à 100 000 mètres (environ 63 milles).

Figure 1

4. Rural Municipality:

Enter the name and number of the rural municipality.
Example: R.M. of Lakeview, No. 337.

5. Geographical Co-ordinates (Latitude and Longitude):

Enter the latitude (north-south) and longitude (east-west) co-ordinates wherever possible in degrees, minutes, and seconds. Example: 49° 2' 25" N. Lat. by 102° 01' 20" W. Long (from Figure 1).

Each degree (°) is divided into 60 minutes (') and each minute is divided into 60 seconds ("). Latitude and longitude are especially important when legal descriptions (particularly in the far north) are unavailable.

6. Geographical Description:

Describe the site's location with respect to permanent landmarks and/or geographical features, giving both compass directions and distances (Example: the "Hypothetical" site is located 19 km south of the Town of Glen Ewen and one kilometre east of the grid road on a south facing terrace above the confluence of two unnamed tributaries of the Souris River). Airphoto (township) maps are especially useful for this, and for assigning legal descriptions. Specific site access information should be provided in Section 27.

7. Land Ownership:

Identify whether the land on which the site is located is privately owned, or owned by either the provincial Crown (including leased land), or the federal Crown.

Owner/Lessee:

Specify the name, mailing address and telephone number (if available) of either the current landowner (whether a private individual, private business, Crown corporation, or a Municipal, Provincial or Federal Government agency) or, an individual or agency (other than the registered landowner) who leases or manages

the land. (Example: Owner - Saskatchewan Agriculture, Regina; Lessee - John Smith, Box 1, Glen Ewen, Saskatchewan).

SITE DESCRIPTION

8. Dimensions:

Indicate the length, width and depth of the site, and note whether the dimensions were precisely measured or estimated (for example, by pacing). Leave depth blank if vertical exposures or sub-surface test results are unavailable.

9. Features:

List the kind and number of features observed (Examples: hearths, stone rings, cairns, rock alignments and configurations, pictographs, pits, mounds, etc.).

10. Artifacts/Other Material:

(a) Observed

Specify the kinds and approximate numbers of artifacts or other material observed but not collected. Wherever possible, list by artifact and raw material type (Examples: 5 quartzite flakes, 1 Swan River chert biface, 1 bone awl, 10 fire-broken rock, 1 brass rifle cartridge, etc.).

(b) Collected

Record the types and precise number of artifacts collected. If appropriate, attach copies of catalogue sheets. Also identify the **Last Catalogue Number** used so subsequent artifacts collected from the site can be sequentially numbered.

(c) Collection Repository

List the name and address of the agency or institution which will store the artifacts collected from this site. ARM must be advised of

any proposed change in the location of the collection.

11. Buried Components:

Note whether any archaeological material was observed below the ground surface, as well as the number of distinct levels or components and their depth.

12. Other Observations:

Record any additional observations (Example: presence of bone or fire-broken rock, significant concentrations of archaeological material, etc.).

SITE ENVIRONMENT

This section is for recording environmental characteristics of the site area, including general vegetation zone, soil texture, landform association, proximity to water, elevation, etc. Environmental data may be used to reveal meaningful correlations between physical location and site type, size, age or other characteristics.

13. Vegetation Zone:

Identify the major vegetation zone in which the site is located: Grassland, Parkland, Boreal Forest.

Azonal complex vegetation occurs (in any major zone) where local conditions are more important than climate in determining what grows. (Examples: sandhill, saline, slough, valley complex).

Other refers to subzones such as mixed prairie, fescue prairie, mixed-wood forest, etc., or transitional zones such as parkland/boreal forest, northern transitional forest, etc. within the major vegetation type.

14. Soil Texture:

The mixture of different sized particles found in any earth matrix is collectively described as soil. As an aid to identifying these materials, the conventional size classification is:

boulder	- anything over 256 mm
cobble	- 64 mm - 256 mm
gravel	- 2 mm - 64 mm
sand	- 0.05 mm - 2 mm
silt	- 0.002 mm - 0.05 mm
clay	- 0.0002 mm - 0.002 mm

Using the soil texture key in Appendix 2, select the (coarse and/or fine) material type that best represents the majority of the soil on the site.

Other refers to soils which contain a mixture of different sized particles. (Examples: clayey loam, silty loam, sandy loam, silty clay, and sandy silt). Use the key in Appendix 2 as needed.

Other Observations, including any special or unusual soil features or conditions, etc. should also be recorded. (Examples: alternating bands of silt and sand; coarse gravel pockets on surface; iron-stained sands; smooth, oblong-shaped, or patinated boulders; etc.). Use Section 26 as needed.

15. Landform:

For site recording purposes, landform data consists of Terrain Zones, Terrain Zone Modifiers, and Terrain Subzones, as described and illustrated in Appendix 3.

Terrain Zone

Terrain zones are continuous tracts of land composed primarily of a single landform. Select the zone which best represents the general terrain on which the site is located. (Examples: upland, lowland, upland/lowland transition, valley, and lake).

Modifiers

Modifiers further define or describe the terrain zone. Select a modifier, from Appendix 3, which best describes the type of terrain.

Terrain Sub-Zones

Each terrain zone may be further reduced to a sub-zone description. Select a sub-zone, from Appendix 3, which best describes the major terrain type.

16. Water Source:

Indicate the type of water source closest to the site, whether it is an active (permanent) or seasonal (intermittent) water source, its common name, and its distance and direction from the site.

17. Elevation:

Indicate the elevation above sea level (asl) in meters (or feet) by referring to the most appropriate contour interval on the NTS (1:50,000 scale) mapsheet.

18. Other Observations:

Record any other relevant environmental observations which may aid in the site's interpretation. (Examples: degree of slope, proximity to an oxbow lake, spring, former stream channel, or glacial landform; terrain irregularities; critical wildlife habitat; known caribou crossing; nature and direction of any panoramic view; nearby lithic raw material outcropping; etc.).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

19. Other Collection(s) From Site

Describe any other artifact collections from the site, and give the name and address of the individual, agency, or institution storing the collections.

20. Photo Record:

Specify the type of photographs taken (Examples: print, slide, video, etc.); the number of photographs taken (Examples: "S/4, P/5" meaning four slides and five prints); and the name and address of the individual or agency storing the photographs.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

21. Site Condition:

Cultivation

Indicate whether the site area has been previously cultivated, partially cultivated, or has never been cultivated.

Other Disturbances

Record any other observed disturbances which may have adversely affected the site. (Examples: "blow-outs", stream erosion, vehicle tracks, etc.).

% Site Intact

Estimate the percent of the total site area that is undisturbed. (Note: a site in a cultivated field is generally 0% intact, unless undisturbed buried deposits are present).

Potential Disturbances

Record any potential disturbances to the site (Examples: cultivation, stream erosion, road construction, community development, etc.) and when these disturbances will likely occur.

22. Recommendations:

Recommend suitable actions for preserving the site, managing impacts, or conducting further study. (Examples: site/feature mapping, test or salvage excavation, fencing, development relocation/avoidance, etc.).

23. Informant:

Indicate the name and address of the individual or institution who first reported the site. Leave blank if there was no informant.

24. Recorded By:

Indicate the name and address or business affiliation

of the site recorder(s), the date of field recording, and the archaeological investigation permit number (Example: #91-84), if applicable.

25. Updated By:

Enter the name and address or business affiliation of the individual updating the site record, the date of the updating, and the archaeological investigation permit number, if applicable.

26. Remarks:

This area is provided for any other general observations or comments. (Examples: project name; field personnel; purpose of the project; time spent on-site; field work procedures; nature and location of any additional field notes, maps, drawings, or records; general public awareness of, or visitation to, the site; etc.).

References:

List any known references to this site that have appeared in newspapers, magazines, books, scientific journals, media interviews, unpublished reports, etc.

28. Access:

Explain precisely how to access the site and whether the site can be reached by vehicle or on foot. (Example: From grid road 9 km south of Glen Ewen take dirt trail east approx. 350 m to abandoned barn. Continue on foot along terrace edge for approximately 80 m in a south-easterly direction). Also note any persons or agencies who must be contacted prior to visiting the site and precisely how and where to contact them.

Office Use Only:

A space provided for additional notes or comments by ARM, including supplementary information file numbers.

SARR Sketch Map:

The site map is one of the most important details on the SARR. It should provide a visual representation or plan of the site area and its location. Be as specific as possible. A well-drawn, accurate site plan is invaluable for relocating the site or conducting on-site research.

(a) Site Plan

Plot the boundaries of the site and the location of surface features or activity areas in relation to:

- i) prominent topographic and/or vegetation features such as streams, hills, valley edge, aspen groves, etc.;
- ii) existing permanent landmarks such as roads, buildings, fences, legal survey markers, etc.; and
- iii) where appropriate, areas of proposed land use or development which may adversely impact the site.

As well, indicate where authorized artifact collections or excavations were conducted, and any areas that have been previously disturbed or vandalized. Include a north arrow (north is normally toward the top of the page) along one of the map margins, and identify the map scale (in metric) in the upper right corner. (Note: the map area borders are marked in 1 centimetre intervals to assist with measuring and mapping).

Use the symbols listed in the Legend to ensure mapping consistency and specify any additional symbols used. Also, note whether the north arrow indicates grid, magnetic, or true north.

(b) Regional Map Inset

The inset area is used to illustrate a site's regional location. Preferably, this area should contain a photocopy or tracing of an NTS 1:50,000 scale map.

APPENDIX 1

Sample SARR and SARR Update



Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Record

Site Name Hypothetical Site Observed

Site Type Recurrent Feature/Artifact Scatter Mapped

Tested/Exc

Affiliation: Late Prehistoric ; Plains Side-Notched & Avonlea

Dg Mn-0
Borden Number
#92-00
Permit Number

C14 dates _____

LOCATION

1. NTS Map Reference #: 62 E/1 Oxbow
 2. UTM Grid Coordinates: 13U/GE E 176 N 359
 3. Legal Description: NE of NW Section 13 Twp. 1 Rge. 1 W 2 M
 4. Rural Municipality of Enniskillen No. 3
 5. Geographical Coordinates: 49° 02' 25" N. Lat. 102° 01' 20" W. Long.
 6. Geographical Description: 19 km. south of town of Glen Ewen and 1/2 km. east of the grid road ; on a south-facing terrace above the confluence of two unnamed tributaries of the Souris River.
 7. Land Ownership: Private Provincial Crown Federal Crown
- Owner: Mr. John Smith ; Box 1 ; Glen Ewen, Sask. (726-3320)
- Lessee: _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

8. Dimensions: length 40 m width 20 m depth _____ m measured estimated
 9. Features: 3 stone circles ranging between approx. 5m and 8m. in diameter
 10. Artifacts/Other Material: (a) observed 15 Swan River chert flakes ; 1 silicified wood biface fragment
(b) collected 1 Plains Side-Notched point (chert)
- Last Catalogue # 1
- (c) collection repository J. Doe ; 110-1st Street, Regina, Sask.
11. Buried Components: yes no number _____ depth unknown ; no vertical exposures present ; no testing conducted
 12. Other Observations: The lithic scatter was noted approx. 5m-10m SE. of the southernmost feature.

Borden No. DgMm-0

SITE ENVIRONMENT

13. Vegetation Zone: grassland parkland boreal forest
 azonal complex _____ other _____
14. Soil Texture: boulders cobbles gravel sand loam silt clay
 other _____ other observations Dark organic lenses mixed w/sand

15. Landform: (one Terrain Zone, one Modifier, and one Subzone, if applicable)

TERRAIN ZONE	UPLAND	LOWLAND	UP/LOW TRANSITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VALLEY	LAKE
MODIFIER	level undulating hummocky ridged irregular	level undulating hummocky ridged irregular	level undulating hummocky ridged irregular	main valley <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tributary valley valley juncture	active relic
				crest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> side-slope terrace slump block floodplain island fan/apron hill/ridge	shoreline beach ridge terrace delta spit island
SUB-ZONE	crest toe depression coulee/ravine hill ridge	crest toe depression coulee/ravine hill ridge	upper lower slump block coulee/ravine hill/ridge fan/apron		

16. Water Source: lake river stream slough/pond spring other
 modifier: active seasonal name: unnamed tributary
 distance: 50 m direction: S 17. Elevation: 534 m (asl)

18. Other Observations Several Swan River chert cobbles observed in stream bank.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

19. Other Artifact Collections None Known
- Keeper _____
20. Photo Record: type c-prints # photos 2 stored at J. Doe residence

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

21. Condition: cultivated partially cultivated uncultivated
 other disturbances minor wind erosion

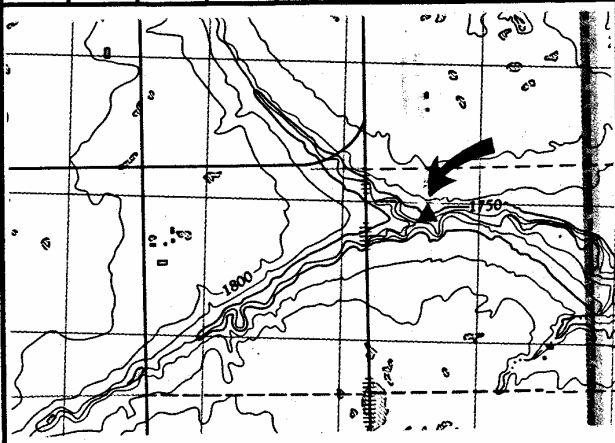
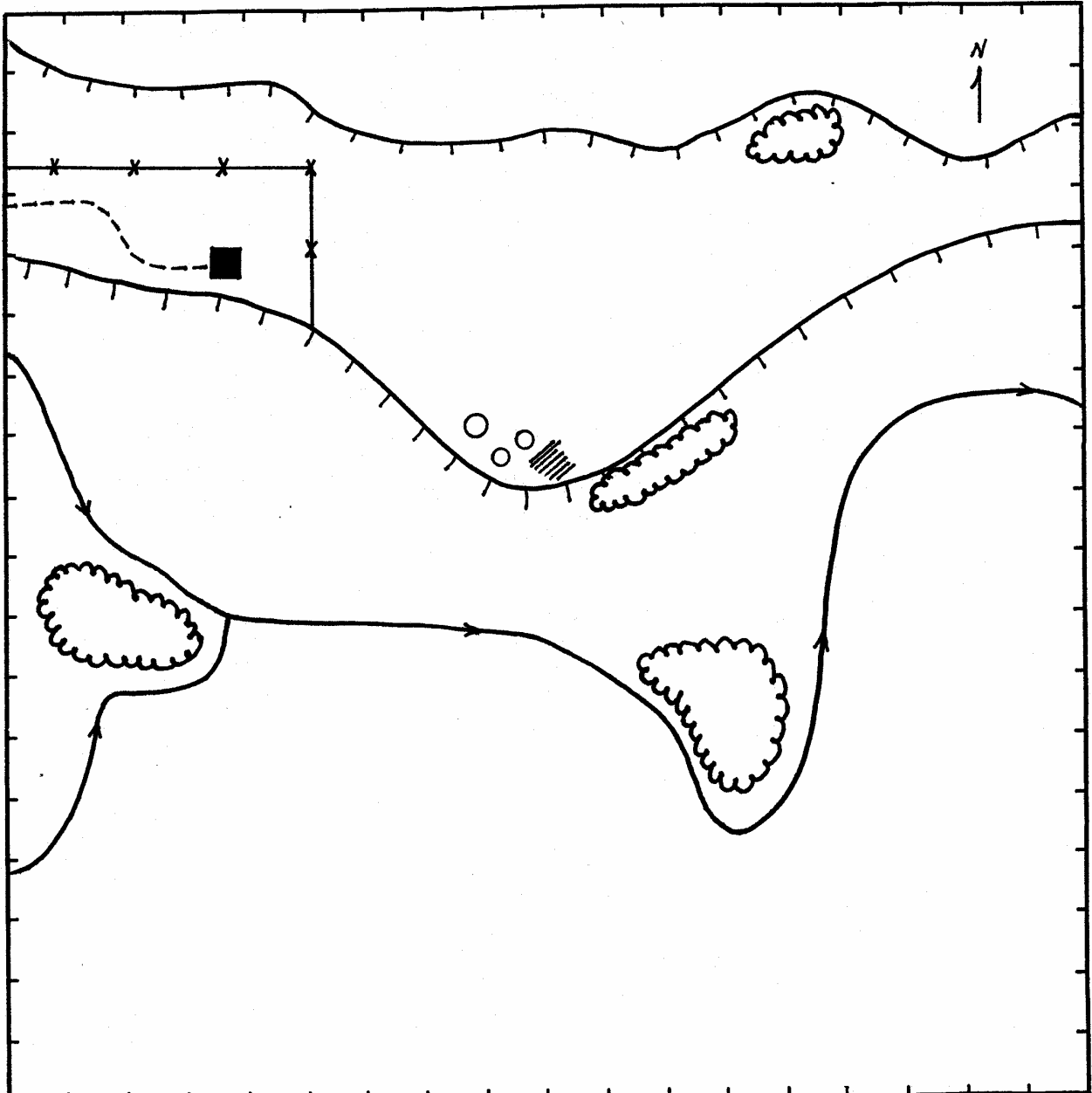
_____ % site intact 90
 potential disturbances cultivation when Spring 1992

22. Recommendations: Feature mapping and subsurface testing prior to cultivation

23. Informant: Mr. John Smith; Box 1; Glen Ewen, Sask.
24. Recorded by: Jane Doe (S.A.S.) Date 04/01/92 Permit # 92-00
25. Updated by: _____ Date _____ Permit # _____

Borden No. Dg Mm-0

Scale: 1 cm. = 20 m.



1:50,000 Scale Inset

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| site boundary | (---) | Other Symbols: | |
| building | ■ | ○ | stone circle |
| roads | ≡≡≡ | ▨ | artifact scatter and eroded area |
| trail | - - - | ☁ | bush |
| railway | + + + | | |
| fence | * * * | | |
| break in slope | ┌┐┌┐ | | |
| waterways | ~ ~ ~ | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> MAGNETIC | <input type="checkbox"/> GRID |

Borden No. DgMm-0

OTHER REMARKS

26. Approximately two hours spent examining and recording site. No subsurface testing done. Mr. Smith is very willing to assist during future mapping and testing of the site, provided sufficient notice is given.

References

ACCESS

27. From grid road (19 km south of Glen Ewen) take dirt trail approx. 350 metres to abandoned barn; continue on foot along terrace edge for about 80 metres in a southeasterly direction.

OFFICE USE ONLY

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECORD

UPDATE

Site Name Hypothetical Site Observed X
Site Type Recurrent Feature/Artifact Scatter Mapped X
Affiliation Late Prehistoric; Plains Tested/Exc.
Side-notched & Avonlea

Dg Mm-0
Borden Number

1. Map Reference: 62 E/1 Oxbow UTM 13U GE 176 359

2. Location: LSD 14 Sec. 13 Twp. 1 Rge. 1 W of 2

3. Land Owner: Private X Provincial Crown Federal Crown
Owner/Lessee: J. Smith; Box 1; Glen Ewen (726-3320)

4. Site Dimensions: length 40 m width 25 m depth ? m

5. Site Description:

a. artifacts/features observed: 10 additional chert flakes/debitage;
1 retouched Knife River flint flake

b. artifacts collected: 1 (chert) Avonlea projectile point

c. collection repository J. Doe; 110-1st Street; Regina

d. last catalogue number

6. Site Condition:

a. disturbances Additional area of about 5m² wind-eroded

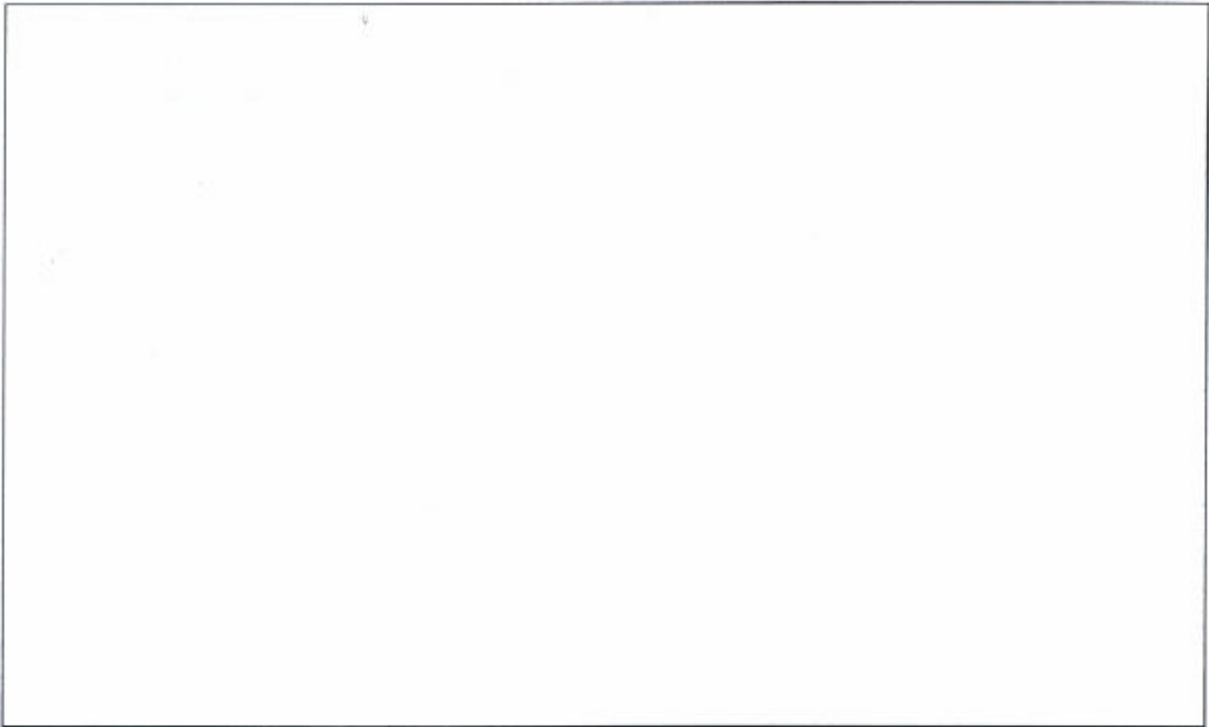
b. potential disturbances Additional wind erosion

7. Remarks: Site not likely to be cultivated as originally intended.

8. Photographs: Colour Slides Colour Prints B/W
Stored at: J. Doe (residence)

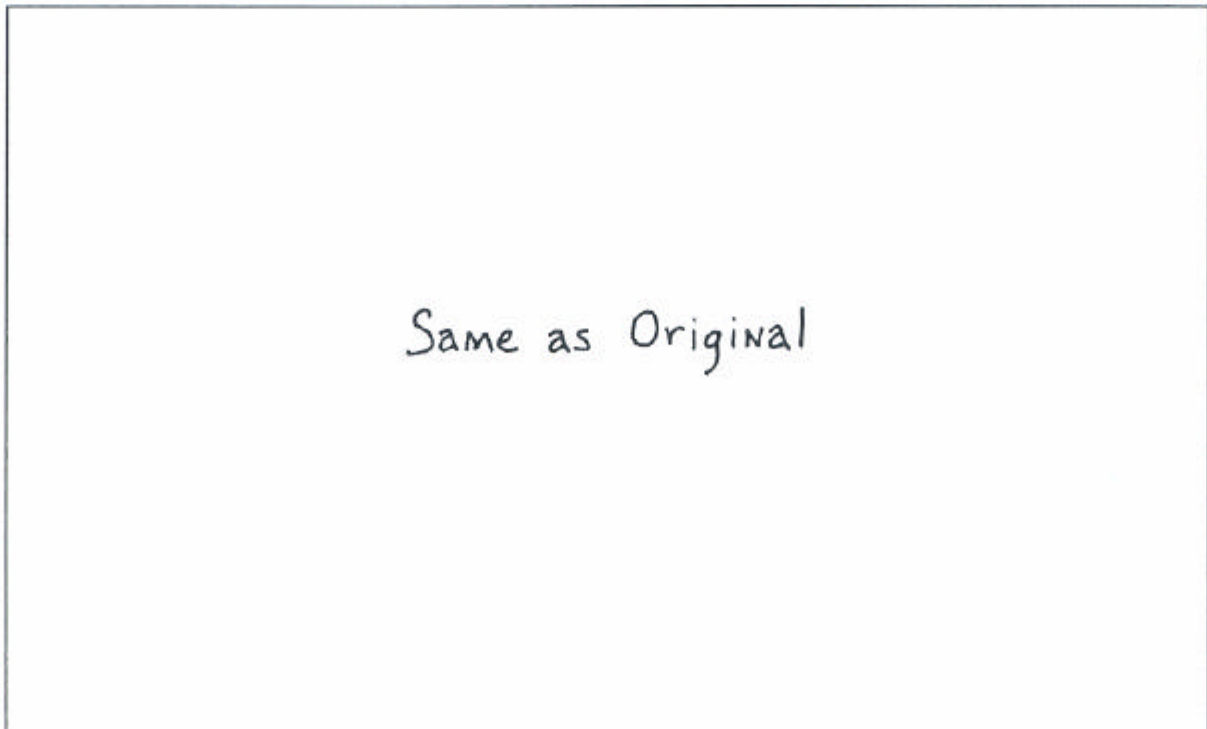
9. Updated by: Jane Doe (S.A.S.) Permit # 92-00 Date 07/14/92

Photocopy of NTS 1:50,000 Map Sheet*



* Double check site location (legal description and UTM grid coordinates) and replace map sheet photocopy if necessary

Site Sketch Map



1 cm = _____ m

APPENDIX 2

Soil Texture Key

Course Fraction

Identify the coarse type of material that occurs in the soil. (Examples: boulders, cobbles, or gravel). Leave blank if only fine fraction particles are present.

Fine Fraction

Identify the material that best represents the majority of the soil on the site. In the field, the variations in fine texture may be detected by the "feel" of moist soil according to the following key:

- clay** - particles very small; soil extremely plastic when wet; hard when dry
- silt** - soil having a floury or talc feel when dry and very plastic when wet
- sand** - particles apparent to the eye; soil feels gritty and is non-plastic
- loam** - a fairly equal mixture of sandy and clayey properties

Soils containing a mixture of different-sized particles should be noted under "**other**" as follows:

- clayey loam** - a mixture with clay characters very apparent; soil very plastic; forms long "ribbons"
- silty loam** - a mixture with silty characters dominant; a gritty plastic which forms short "ribbons" of material when rubbed between thumb and forefinger
- sandy loam** - a mixture with sand predominating; little or no plasticity

- silty clay** - a mixture predominantly silt; forms "ribbons" longer than 2 cm; feels like lumpy/coarse talc when dry
- sandy silt** - a mixture predominantly sand; rarely forms "ribbons"; a dusty, sandy feel

APPENDIX 3

Landform

TERRAIN ZONE

Terrain zones are continuous tracts of land composed primarily of a single landform as follows:

- Upland** - Any area of substantial size higher than the surrounding terrain. Examples: Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain, Thickwood Hills.
- Lowland** - Any area of substantial size, excluding valley complexes, lower than the surrounding terrain. Examples: Regina Plain, Athabasca Lowlands, Souris Plain.
- Upland/
Lowland
Transition** - Any area, regardless of size, comprising the break between an upland and a lowland. Examples: Eagle Hills Escarpment, Missouri Coteau Escarpment.
- Valley** - An area lower than the surrounding terrain containing an active or relic watercourse.
- Lake** - Any waterbody completely surrounded by land greater than 1 km in length/width. Smaller waterbodies may be classed as ponds or sloughs.

MODIFIERS

Modifiers further define or describe the terrain zone as follows:

- Active** - Presently, seasonally or annually in the process of formation or alteration.
- Hummocky** - A complex series of knolls, slopes

- and depressions of various sizes (also known as "knob and kettle").
- Irregular** - Any complex series of rises, slopes and depressions of various sizes.
 - Level** - A flat or very gently sloping surface; fairly constant in relief.
 - Main Valley** - An area of lower elevation containing the predominant local watercourse.
 - Relic** - No longer in the process of formation or alteration.
 - Ridged** - A series of parallel elevations with steep slopes, each feature longer than it is wide.
 - Tributary Valley** - A valley that contains or formerly contained a stream discharging into a major watercourse.
 - Undulating** - A fairly regular sequence of gentle slopes and low relief; can resemble a wave-like pattern.
 - Valley Juncture** - An area where two valleys join.

TERRAIN SUB-ZONES

Each terrain zone may be further reduced to a sub-zone description as follows:

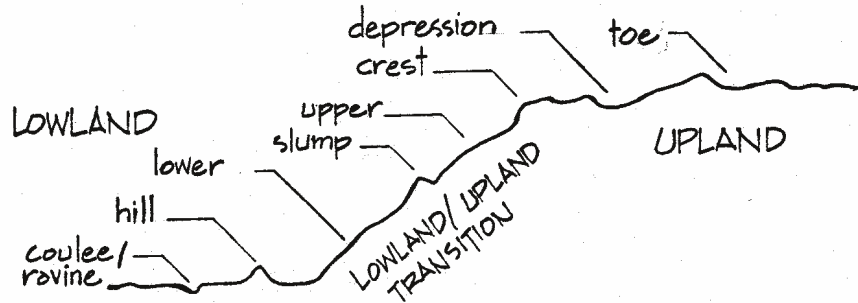
- Beach Ridge** - A long, narrow elevation of land generally paralleling the present shoreline and situated immediately above the high-water level. Often formed by semi-annual ice thrust.
- Crest** - The edge of an upland or valley where it begins to slope down.

- Coulee/
Ravine** - A steep-sided trench or channel generally characterized by seasonal run-off and leading into a larger drainage system.
- Delta** - A low-lying landform comprised of sediments deposited by a stream entering a larger waterbody.
- Depression** - A small area completely surrounded by higher terrain.
- Fan/Apron** - A "fan-shaped" landform at the base of a slope caused by the alluvial (water-induced) or colluvial (gravity-induced) movement of soil. Several adjoining fans may comprise an apron.
- Floodplain** - The area immediately adjacent to an existing or former stream which is, or has been, subject to periodic flooding.
- Hill** - Any non-linear landform rising above the surrounding terrain.
- Island** - Any land mass, in a stream or lake, surrounded by water.
- Lower** - The lower half of the Upland/Lowland Transition Zone.
- Ridge** - Any linear landform rising above the surrounding terrain.
- Shoreline** - The narrow strip of land between a lake's high and low water levels; subject to periodic inundation.
- Side-Slope** - The area of incline between the crest and base of a valley wall.
- Slump Block** - A localized hill, terrace or ridge formed on a slope by the downward movement of a landmass.

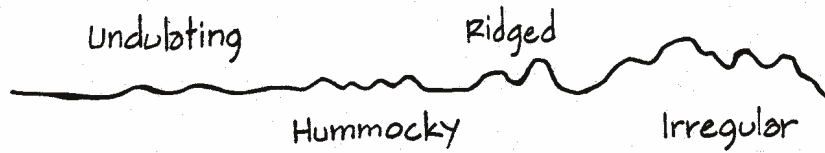
- Spit** - A long narrow extension of land (frequently a sand bar) attached to and extending out from the shoreline.
- Terrace (Lake)** - The former beach shore, or "strandline", generally situated a substantial distance from the present high water level.
- Terrace (Valley)** - An area above a current or former floodplain formed by a stream eroding to a lower elevation; not generally subject to periodic flooding.
- Toe** - The base of a slope.
- Upper** - The upper half of the Upland/Lowland Transition Zone.

Appendix 3
Landform Illustrations

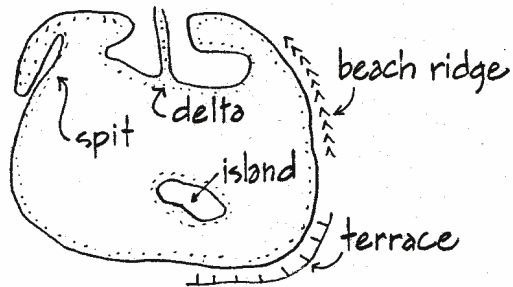
TERRAIN ZONES:



MODIFIERS:



TERRAIN SUB-ZONE / LAKE ENVIRONMENT:



TERRAIN SUB-ZONE / VALLEY ENVIRONMENT:

