YUKON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY

See guidelines on pages 3-6. If no information is available for a field or if not applicable, leave field blank.

Borden number	Site name	Reporter number	Permit number

Precise location

Nearest named place	Geographic unit

Legal description

Map number	Air photo	Reference point

Latitude	Longitude	Lat : Long determination

UTM		UTM determination

ASL M from to	ASL determination method	

Elevation M from to	Local determination method	

Site size

Site condition

Site classification	Site type

Site features

Cultural affiliation	First Nation territory
Occupation period	Scientific date

Collection

Bibliographic information

Notes

For more information, or to submit form:

Yukon Archaeology Programme, Cultural Services Branch

Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of Yukon, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6

Phone: 867-667-5983 • Email: heritage.resources@gov.yk.ca

FORM GUIDELINES

1. Borden number

Borden numbers for new sites in Yukon will be obtained by the permit holder from the Archaeology Programme of Yukon Government (contact information above). If this is a newly discovered site, please leave this field blank. If this is a revisit of a previously identified and registered site, complete field in the following manner:

Example: JfUt-13 revisit, KdVa-8 revisit.

2. Site name

Enter a site name if the site has an existing formal place name or colloquial name. Do not create a site name or put a reporter number in this field.

Example: Pelly Farm Site, Big Salmon Village, Tagish Post, etc.

3. Reporter number

Site designation/number assigned by the researcher. This field should match the field designation in your field book as well as spatial data submitted with this form, such as: site maps, GPX, KMZ, KML or SHP files .

Example: Canyon-2013-ST-7; Canyon-2013-ST-7.gpx

4. Permit number

Researcher's permit number. Separate multiple entries by a semicolon

Example: 89-1ASR (Hare); 90-5ASR (Hare)

5. Location

The purpose of the information in this entry is to make it possible for anyone to accurately locate the site on available map resources including Arc GIS, Yukon map viewers available from Geomatics Yukon or the appropriate National Topographic Series (N.T.S.) 1:50,000 scale map. Describe location in a logical manner from general to specific, beginning with a fairly general area description.

Example: "The site is 8 km west of the White River, on the southwest end of Horsecamp Hill.
The site is on the north side of the Alaska Highway, overlooking Moose Lake (unofficial name)."

Also, specify the landform upon which the site is located .

Example: terrace edge; knoll; moraine

Site location may be determined by compass triangulation (specify true or magnetic north) and calculation of distances from features appearing on N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale maps, e.g., hilltop, mountain peak, river or creek mouth, point of land. Unmapped features such as trees or buildings should not be used as datum points. Distances must be measured accurately, using a GPS, vehicle odometer, tape measure, pace chart or other precise measure. Also include access information such as kilometer post distance on major roads. When describing direction please use cardinal directions such as north, south, east, west.

*Example: drive to km 1473 of Alaska Highway and turn **west** [not left or right] onto dirt road.*

6. Nearest named place

This field lists the name or names of the nearest named place(s) or features.

Example: Tagish Lake; Dawson City; Big Creek; Lewes Marsh

7. Geographic unit

Yukon Ecoregion in which the site is located. From *Ecoregions of the Yukon* (Ecoregions Working Group 2004).

8. Legal description

This field indicates the legal description of the site. Legal descriptions result from surveys required for Land Title Registration purposes or the registration of quartz or placer mining claims. Also, indicate if site is a Reserve under *Lands Act.*

9. Map reference

Record the appropriate 1:50,000 N.T.S. map number.

10. Air photo reference

 Enter air photo reference number. Separate multiple entries by a semicolon.

11. Reference point

This field indicates the reference point used in establishing the relative or local elevation.

12. Latitude

Provide latitude in the format DDMMSS or decimal degrees. The best practice is to give the location of the site centre as determined using a GPS set to NAD 83, or down loaded to mapping software (such as Mapsource, Basecamp, or Arc GIS) also set to NAD 83.

If obtained by other means (digital maps, for example), indicate in "Notes" section on the last page. In the case of a large site or a long feature, such as a portage, coordinates are taken from one specific point, a datum, and an explanation on the extent of the site from this datum is added to the "Notes" section.

13. Longitude

As for Latitude.

14. Lat:Long determination

This field indicates the coordinate system and method used to calculate the coordinates of the site. Submit information in NAD 83, unless this is not possible.

Example: Garmin Rhino 120 GPS; NAD 83, downloaded to Garmin Basemap

15. UTM

Civilian (easting and northing – including datum identification, zone number). Older site forms may contain military grid determinations. The best practice is to give the location of the site centre as determined using a GPS set to NAD 83, or down loaded to mapping software (such as Mapsource, Basecamp, or Arc GIS) also set to NAD 83.

16. UTM determination

This field indicates the coordinate system and method used to calculate the coordinates of the site.

Example: Garmin Rhino, NAD 83, copied into field notes.

17. ASL M from/To

These fields indicate the lowest and highest elevation above sea level of the site. If two elevations readings are available, to express a range enter the lowest elevation in the "From" field and the highest elevation in the "To" field. If only one elevation reading is available, enter the same value in the "From" and "To" fields.

18. ASL determination method

This field indicates the method used to calculate ASL elevation.

Example: NTS Map, GPS

19. Elevation M from/to

These fields indicate the lowest level and highest level of relative elevation of the site. If two elevations readings are available, to express a range enter the lowest elevation in the "From" field and the highest elevation in the "To" field. If only one elevation reading is available, enter the same value in the "From" and "To" fields.

20. Elevation determination method

This field indicates the method used to calculate relative elevation.

Example: NTS Map, hand level

21. Size and orientation

Enter the maximum length and width of the site in metres. Measure these dimensions at right angles to each other and ensure that the measurements you provide correspond in size and orientation with those on the site map.

22. Condition

With reference to the horizontal and vertical site extent, estimate percentage of site impacted: destroyed (100%), very disturbed (50-99%), disturbed (25-50%), slightly disturbed (5-25%), intact. Indicate source of impact (e.g., road construction, erosion). If site is only impacted by standard archaeological testing, then label as "intact".

23. Site classification

Select from the following authority list. Separate multiple entries by a semicolon. If there is some uncertainty as to the identification of the site type class, use a question mark.

> *Pre-contact*
> *Post-contact*
> *Post-contact indigenous*
> *Undetermined*

24. Site type

Select from the following authority list. Separate multiple entries by a semi-colon. Enclose the descriptor in brackets following the site type:

Prehistoric sites	
Site type	**Descriptor**
Habitation	rock shelter, cave, housepit, other
Trail	
Campsite/killsite	hunting, fishing
Quarry	obsidian, chert
Cultural material	lithics, calcined bone, bone, fire cracked rock, other
Isolated find	lithics, calcined bone, fire cracked rock, canoe, culturally modified tree
Burial	grave house, interment, cremation
Cache	ground cache, boulder cache, other
Subsistence	caribou fence, deadfall, rock hunting blind, fish trap, other
Other	specify
Historic sites	
Habitation – structure	brush camp; log cabin; multiple dwelling; townsite; other
Habitation – structural traces	building outline, building foundation; round depression; rectangular depression, other
Cultural material – surface	can midden, bottle midden, machinery, etc.
Cultural material – subsurface	can midden, bottle midden, machinery, etc.
Burial	cemetery, interment, crypt, etc.
Social	specify
Educational	specify
Commercial	fur trade post, roadhouse, trapline cabin, store, other (specify)
Farming/ranching	agricultural, fox farm, house, barn, shed, stable, pens, other (specify)
Subsistence feature	cache, other (specify)
Industrial	dam, garage, power house, other (specify)
Mining	placer workings, other (specify)
Transportation - Rail	rolling stock (specify), station, roundhouse, administration building, trestle, bridge, tunnel, construction camp, embankment, other (specify)
Transportation - Road	roadhouse, construction camp, bridge, tunnel, garage, administration building, vehicle (specify), other (specify)
Trail	specify
Marine vessel	shipwreck, dock, other (specify)
Communications	telegraph line, telegraph office, other (specify)
Government	RCMP/NWMP post, court house, legislative buildings, monument, other (specify)
Military	barracks, armoury, drill hall, mess, guard house, fort, other (specify)
Medical	hospital, other (specify)
Religious	church, mission, sacred site, other (specify)
Other	specify

25. Features

These are non-moveable features of a site. Separate multiple entries by a semicolon.

Examples: hearth, boulder concentration, pit (descriptor), depression, midden (descriptor), cabin (descriptor), building outline (descriptor), cache (descriptor), structure (descriptor), tent ring, trap (descriptor) etc.

26. Cultural affiliation

Record the archaeological culture(s) thought to be represented at the site. Attributed data should be followed by a space and "?". Separate multiple entries by a semicolon.

Examples: Paleoeskimo; Palaeoindian; Little Arm Phase; Northern Archaic tradition; Thule; Late Prehistoric

27. First Nation territory

Indicate in First Nation traditional territory (or Inuvialuit Settlement Region) site is located.

Carcross/Tagish First Nation	Ta'an Kwäch'än Council
Champagne and Aishihik First Nations	Tahltan Central Government
First Nation of Na-Cho Nyak Dun	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
Kaska Dena Council	Tetlit Gwich'in Council
Kwanlin Dün First Nation	Teslin Tlingit Council
Liard First Nation	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation	Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
Ross River Dena Council	White River First Nation
Selkirk First Nation	

28. Scientific dates

Record absolute dates obtained on the site/site components. Enter each date, the error margin and the lab number. If a technique other than radiocarbon dating is used, enter the technique in parentheses after the lab number. Specify the material, context and associations of the date, and investigator acceptance/rejection of date with rationale.

29. Collection

This field provides a summary of excavated and surface collected materials from the site.

Example: 34 flakes; 2 core fragments; 1 side-notched point base. Also Provide here the range of numbers used in cataloguing the project collections.

30. Bibliographic information

This field indicates publications or reports which specifically related to the site; also provides informant information: name, address, date.

31. Notes

Enter any additional information, recommendations, or comments concerning the site.