
7.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

7.1 Introduction:

The Bulkley LRMP directs agencies to:

- Minimize the impact of development on both archaeological and traditional use sites, consistent with:
 - the Heritage Conservation Act, which allows for an area to be preserved;
 - Forest Practices Code Act provisions, which identify when archaeological inventories are required prior to development;
 - the Protocol Agreement [between the Minister of Forests and the Minister of Small Business, Tourism and Culture] on the Management of Cultural Heritage Resources, which establishes the roles of the two ministries in assuring the integration of cultural heritage resources in land and resource management planning and operations;
 - British Columbia Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines.
- Incorporate recommendations from Archaeological Overview Assessments/ Archaeological Impact Assessments into operational plans.
- Consult with First Nations on development plans, as guided by consultation protocols.

7.2 Cultural Heritage Resources Indicator 1. Management of Cultural Heritage Resource Features

7.2.1 Background:

The **Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources Inventory** (CHARI) is a November 2000 District Manager Policy that has the following components:

- An inventory of currently known cultural heritage resource features (archaeological sites, traditional use sites, trails, etc.).
 - Information sources include traditional use studies, archaeological inquiry, archives, oral history from elders, research of historical documents, and work by field crews.
- A map showing where cultural heritage resource features have the potential to occur (Figure 37). Potential areas (i.e. high, moderate, moderate-low and low probability of CHR occurrence) are mapped by buffering features identified in the above inventory.
 - The mapping process and map product is somewhat comparable to that for Archaeological Overview Assessments, with the introduction of some local modifications to improve predictive capability.

- A decision matrix prescribing a level of survey.
 - Known archaeological site recorded in the Provincial Heritage Resource Database maintained by Archaeology Branch – requires an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA).
 - High cultural heritage resource potential – requires a combined cultural heritage (CH) reconnaissance/ culturally modified tree (CMT) survey and consultation with local 1st Nations. May require an AIA depending on recce/ survey results.
 - The intent and scope of the CMT Survey is defined in the May 4, 1999 **District Manager's Policy for Culturally Modified Trees**
 - CMT's marked pre-1846 are considered archaeological sites under the Heritage Conservation Act, and must be protected from harvest.
 - CMT's marked post-1846 may have cultural significance, thus must be reserved from harvest until proper 1st Nations consultation has occurred.
 - Moderate or lower potential – requires that field layout work be conducted by personnel trained to recognize cultural heritage features. Requires CH recce/CMT survey if features are discovered.
- Direction for forest management around cultural heritage features.

7.2.2 Interim Measures:

- 1) Progress towards development of forest management guidelines that accommodate cultural heritage resource features.
- 2) Site-level measures undertaken to protect CHR's/CMT's

7.2.3 Future Measures:

Number of features protected from harvest (or not requiring isolation or protection from harvest) as a result of consultation, versus number of known features associated with harvested area, since approval of CHARI and CMT Policies. Sorted by category of CHR feature.

7.2.4 Results and Discussion:

Figure 37 provides a simplified depiction of the map component of the CHARI. It would be erroneous to infer from the presence of this map that all archaeological and traditional use features have been inventoried in the Bulkley TSA. The CHARI is a living document, and is meant to be updated as new information becomes available. The CHARI and CMT Policy do provide a suitable framework for application of forest management guidelines that accommodate all known cultural heritage resource features.

Management of cultural heritage resource (CHR) features occurs at the site level, and is addressed within silviculture prescriptions/ site plans in adherence to direction from legislation, CHARI and CMT Policies, and Archaeological Impact Assessments.

Figure 38 provides two representative examples of how a harvest unit is designed to incorporate known CHR features. In both these examples cultural resource features have either been placed into reserves or buffered from harvest.

Prescribed forest management activities commonly include:

- incorporation of features into buffered reserves;
- exclusion from block boundaries;
- harvest deferral;
- harvest cessation;
- for pre-1846 CMT's, possibly a form of modified harvest (e.g. stubbing of stem above the cultural marking) depending on the recommendations of an Archaeological Impact Assessment;
- for post-1846 CMT's, possible full harvest of CMT's if consultation with 1st Nations reveals they are not culturally significant.

Figure 37

Cultural Heritage/Archaeological Resource Potential

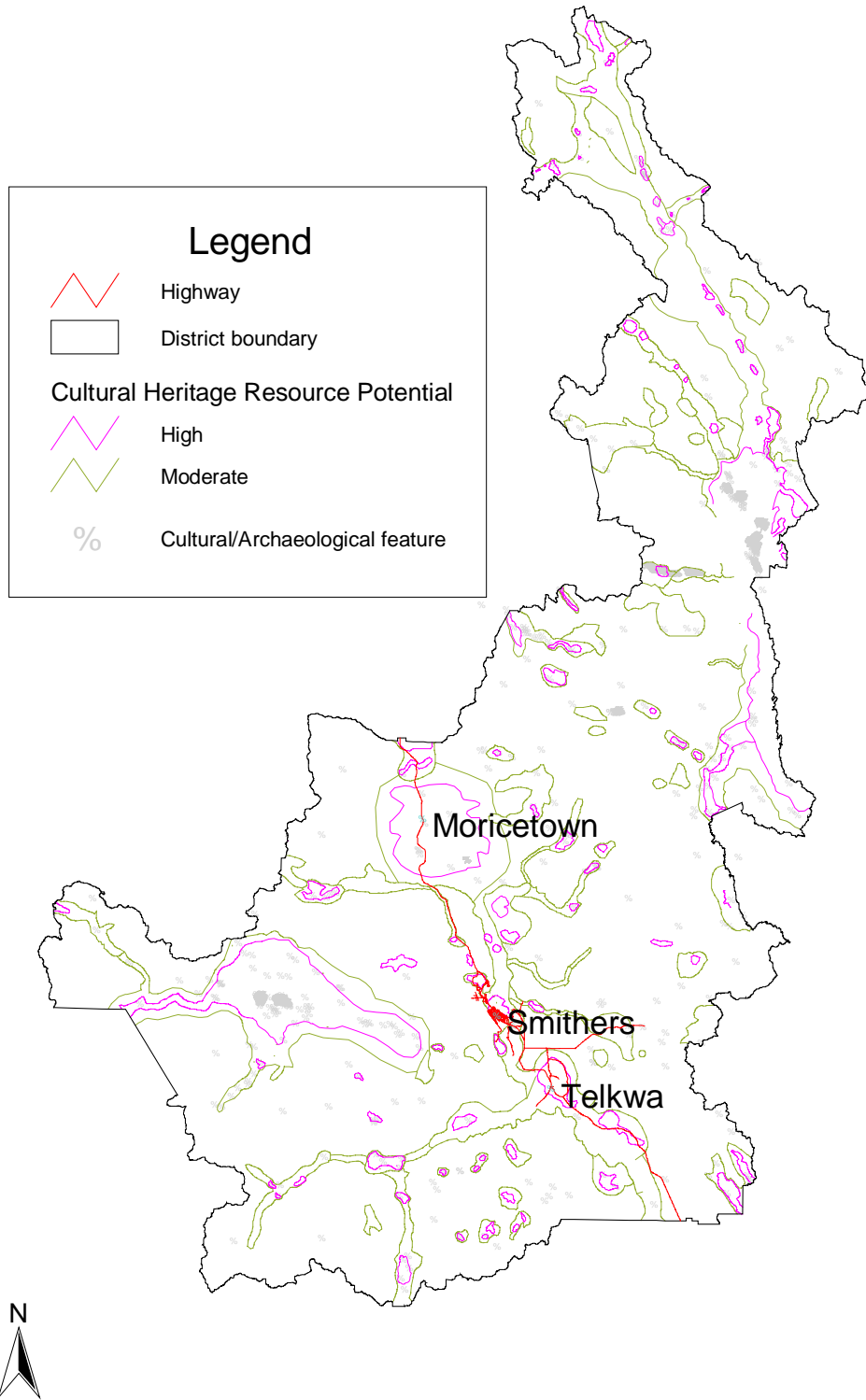


Figure 38

Examples of Block Designs that Incorporate Cultural Heritage/
Archaeological Resource Features

