

Cultural Heritage Protocol

Forest and Range Evaluation Program

Continuous Improvement Conference

March 1st, 2023

What's New in the CHR Protocol

1. Non-harvested blocks can be included in CHR sampling e.g. burned/site-prepped/planted blocks that were not salvaged, but have an Opening ID.
2. Protecting CHR locations in database .
3. CHR Data Management Guidelines drafted
4. Data Sharing Agreement Template drafted



CHR reporting via FREP Dashboard to 2021

• <https://governmentofbc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=603880eba0034040810572ca99f7c385>

2022 CHR Data Ratings

Individual CHR Feature Rating	# of CHR features
Very Well	22
Well	22
Moderately	10
Poorly	3
Very Poorly	2
Unknown	1

Risk Rating by block	# of Sample blocks
High	2
Medium	1
Low	7
Very Low	21
	Total 31

Improvements to Practices

Opportunity to Inventory CHR, **and** Licensee and First Nations pre-harvest field visits strengthens understanding of requirements to protect cultural heritage.

Clarification of definition of CHR under FPPR i.e. not just archaeology being managed in forestry.

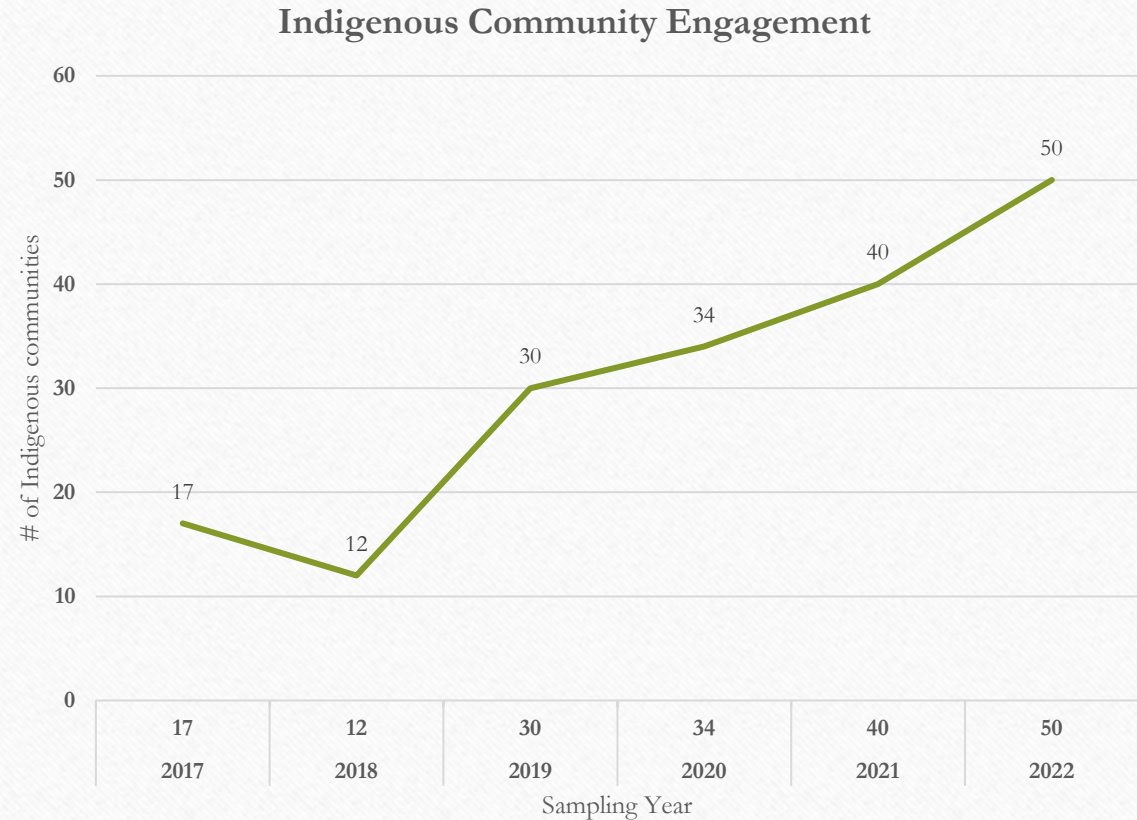
Site Plans with clear strategies for CHR management, and CHR mapping through to planting.

Cultural awareness education for operational staff at all phases.

Provide sufficient buffer to prevent windthrow reaching the CHR.

2022 Indigenous Engagement

- Increasing Indigenous engagement in sampling &/or training (all values) = 50 communities
- Indigenous CHR co-training = 3 Indigenous entities
- N. Secwepemc te Qelmucw collaborative watershed monitoring = 4 communities
- Secwepemc CHR protocol development = 17 communities



How do we increase Indigenous participation

- Develop relationships
- Collaborate on candidate CHR samples
- Increase CHR training
- Increase CHR co-trainers
- Increase funding support for participation in training and assessments
- Increase contracted CHR sampling
- Share FREP results to increase interest and value
- Continue to collaborate to develop regional approach to CHR protocol
- Other?

