

# Cultural Spatial Analysis of the Central Coast, North Coast, and Haida Gwaii/QSI

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## Questions

1. What was purpose of the study?
2. How were the data collected?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the data?
4. How were data analyzed?
5. What were the results/products?
6. What are some key findings?

## What was purpose of the study?

- Put cultural values on equal footing with ecological and economic values for EBM.
- Identify most important cultural values
- Record these values spatially on maps
- Use GIS to analyze cultural values
- Express results in a form compatible with economic and ecological values

## How were the data collected?

- Separate methods for First Nation (FN) and Other Community (OC) data-gathering
  - CIT/Prescott-Allen responsible for FN data
  - Lee responsible for OC data
- FN data prepared by separate communities and submitted as GIS files to CIT—methods varied
- OC data collected by informant surveys using maps and attribute table for describing places
- Coastal Resource Mapping did GIS analysis of both FN and OC cultural features

## What are the strengths of the data?

- Cultural values represented on maps
- “Objective” measure of cultural value
- Compatibility with ecological and economic values
- Equity of information for Ecosystem-based Management
- OC data permit inquiry and analysis

## What are the weaknesses in the data?

- Recorded FN cultural features are incomplete
  - Inventories are incomplete
  - Not all communities participated (gaps)
- FN data don't permit common inquiry and analysis required by multidisciplinary CIT spatial analysis (recommendations to follow)
  - Different methods for different communities
  - No common classifications
- OC incomplete in some places (remote hamlets)

## How were the data analyzed?

- OC features mapped and coded on attribute tables by Lee
- Coastal Resource Mapping (CRM) digitized OC features
- FN features digitized by communities
- CRM performed GIS analysis and prepared tables and maps
- Third-order watershed is unit of analysis
- Lee prepared tables and figures and wrote report

## What were the results/products?

- Rich data sets that can be queried
- Maps
- Tables
- Structured as hypertext—go to deeper levels where interests and quality of data warrants

## What are some key findings?

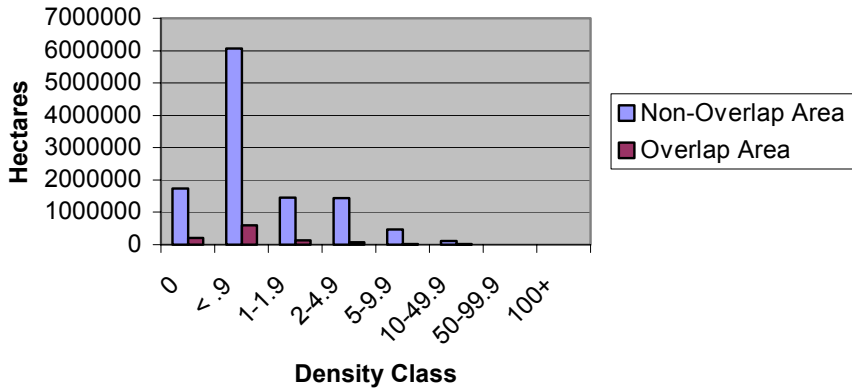
- Classified and mapped densities of cultural features, in number per 1,000 hectares
  - Total density of cultural features varied across the region
    - Only common measure of cultural importance
    - Used for comparing within and between FN and OC
- [Go to FN and OC maps of Total Feature Density for Central Coast]

## Key Findings (Continued)

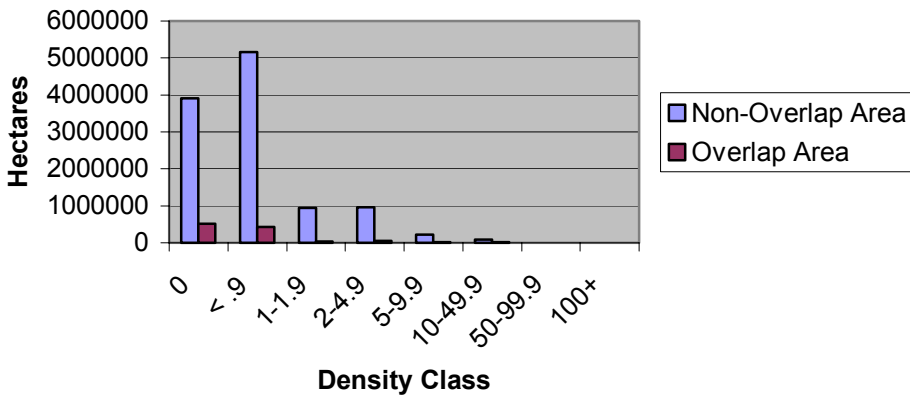
- For both FN and OC communities, recorded cultural features tend to be located outside designated protected areas.

[Go to FN and OC maps for Feature Density and Protected Areas for Central Coast]

**Figure 2. Other communities on Central Coast, overlap area with CSA watersheds, in hectares, by total feature density classes.**



**Figure 6. First Nation communities on Central Coast, overlap of protected areas with CSA watersheds, in hectares, by total feature density class.**

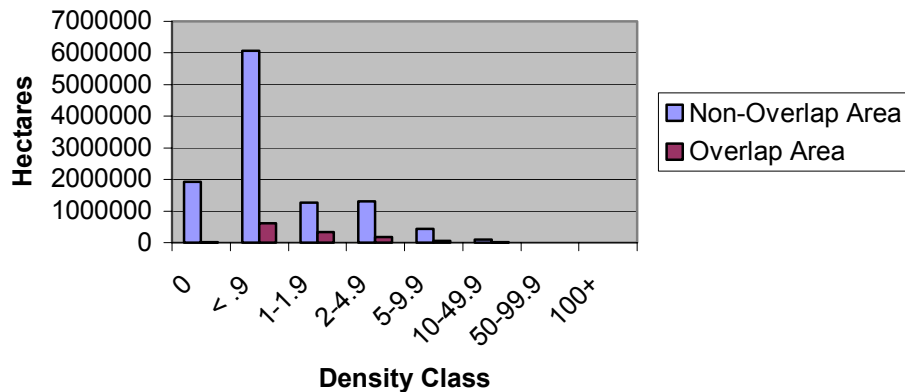


## Key Findings (Continued)

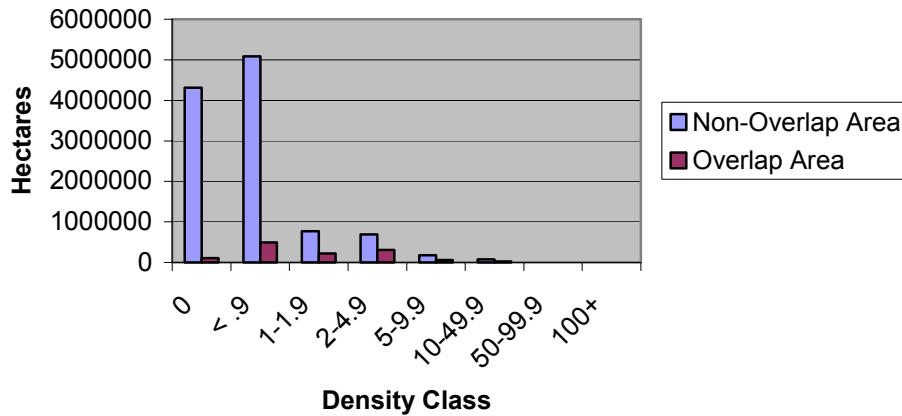
- For both FN and OC communities, cultural features tend not to be located in areas likely to yield a positive return on timber harvesting.

[Go to FN and OC maps of Total Feature Density and Timber Value for Central Coast]

**Figure 9. Other communities on Central Coast, overlap of positive timber value with CSA watersheds, in hectares, by total feature density class.**



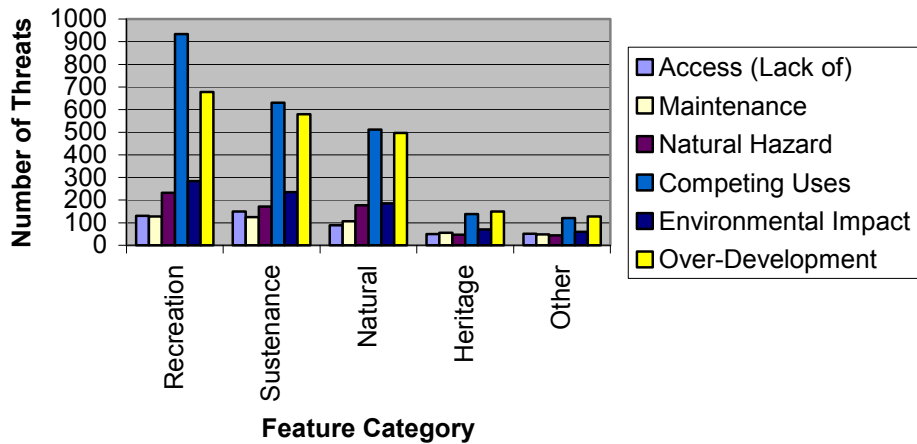
**Figure 13. First Nation Communities on Central Coast, Overlap of Positive Timber Value with CSA Watersheds, in Hectares, by Total Feature Density Class**



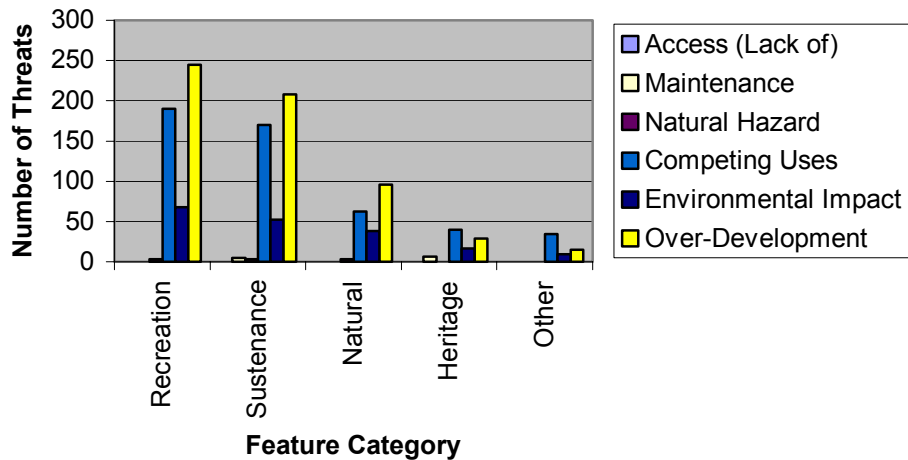
## Key Findings (Continued)

P Places of cultural importance on the North Coast are in better shape and have far fewer threats than places on the Central Coast.

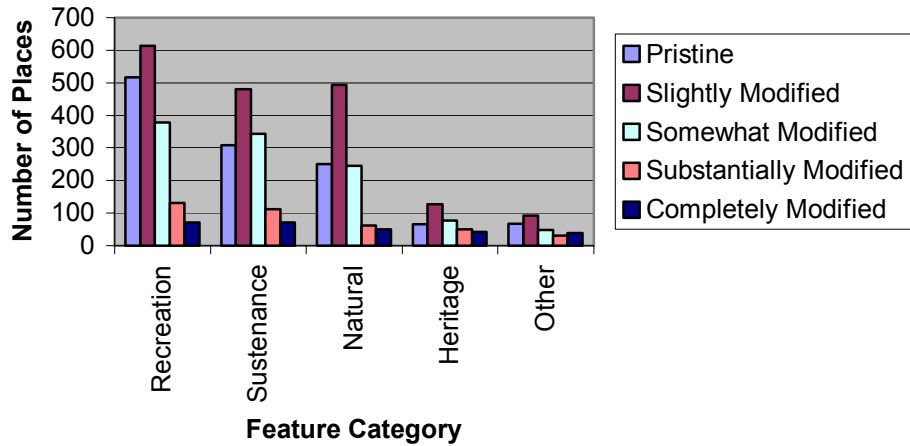
**Figure 17. Number of Threats by Type of Threat and Dominant Feature Category on Central Coast.**



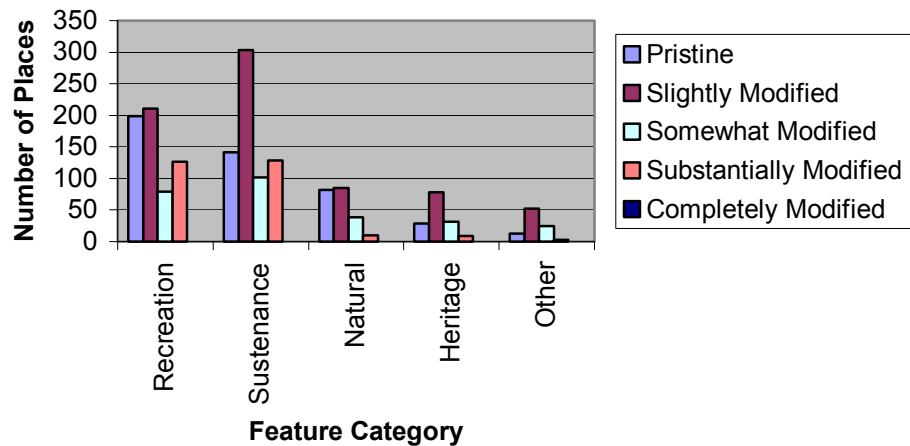
**Figure 18. Number of threats by type of threat and dominant feature category on North Coast.**



**Figure 19. Number of places by condition and dominant feature category on Central Coast.**



**Figure 20. Number of places by condition and dominant feature category on North Coast.**



## Conclusions

- Successful demonstration of new method for analyzing cultural values assigned to land and water
- Useful for assuring equity of cultural, economic, and ecological values in future planning
- Need more complete information (particularly from FN) to assure equitable use of cultural information

## Recommendations

- Complement multidisciplinary cultural spatial analysis used by CIT with methods appropriate for understanding unique communities
  - Communities as self-organizing systems
  - Way FN communities actually collected information
  - Self-referencing values
  - Empower communities to be planning agents that negotiate with other stakeholders
  - Bottom-up, transactive planning models