On Territory Mapping:
Tools and Lessons Learned from the Doig River First Nation OTM Study

DRFN DELIVERABLE REPORT

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On Territory Mapping: A Case Study from the Doig River First Nation OTM Study

This report synthesizes tools and lessons learned from the Doig River On Territory Mapping Study (the Study) as specified in the recipient agreement RA 2007-01. It provides a case study, including methodological tools that may be useful to other communities undertaking a process of documenting community knowledge in the field. The Doig River First Nation (DRFN or Doig) conducted interviews from October 2007 to January 2008. Evaluation and analysis of process were completed by DRFN with the Firelight Group Research Cooperative (Firelight) in the summer of 2010.

This report focuses on lessons learned through Doig's 2007 OTM project, and the tools, included in appendices, that may be useful to other communities undertaking similar work. It is not intended to include any of the actual results (beyond methods) produced through Doig's OTM work.

The primary goal of the Study was to develop a precise methodology for conducting future Elder Field Visits including a Field Reporting Form (Appendix I) and Data Collection Manual (Appendix II). This report also provides an overview of the project outlining difficulties encountered, lessons learned and recommendations.

What is On Territory Mapping?

On Territory Mapping (OTM), in the context of this report, is a structured process for the collection of community knowledge away from the office and out 'on the land'.

Like any kind of social science or community-based research, OTM can be done in many different ways depending on the objectives that it's designed to achieve. This report provides a case study of how the Doig River First Nation, a Treaty 8 First Nation with lands north of Fort St. John, chose to approach an OTM project that they undertook in 2007.

For some communities the objective of OTM is to get as many points as possible in a given amount of time. This goal lends itself to a 'GPS catalogue' approach that often involves a marathon of travel, GPS (Global Positioning System) in hand, in order to visit and accurately locate a maximum number of locations with satellite precision. This approach has its merits, but this is not the approach that was taken by the DRFN.

The DRFN approach to OTM

For Doig, the 2007 OTM study was an opportunity to get better and deeper information regarding a few important locations, rather than a more limited set of information regarding many, many places. Doig lands staff decided to go in this direction for a number of reasons:

- DRFN had already completed the latest in a series of interview based mapping studies. These studies had provided the community with thousands of points, lines, and areas, all digitized and compiled using a GIS (Geographic Information System). They described a fair bit of the complex and living system of use and occupancy maintained by DRFN members, and at a level of accuracy and precision that, while far from perfect, was adequate to meet most of DRFN's day-to-day information needs.

- DRFN recognized the MASSIVE amount of effort and money it takes to get researchers and elders or knowledge holders out onto the land. When you add preparation time and travel time together with logistical and weather delays, each location you document through an OTM process can easily cost several thousand dollars.

- DRFN also recognized that if a team of elders and lands researchers were going to visit a particular location and GPS it once, it likely wasn't going to be visited by the same elders, accompanied by a lands researcher, for a very long time, if ever.

- DRFN elders and land users tolerated the long in office interview sessions of previous studies, but this time they wanted to get out on the land. Sometimes there is no substitute for taking the time to sit outside beside a fire, in a place you remember, telling stories. Especially where youth and elders are involved together, OTM can have huge intangible benefits that have nothing to do with what makes it into a report.

Precision and Accuracy

Today's GPS technology allows researchers who visit a particular site to press a button and document that location with extreme accuracy and precision (less than 3m margin of error, in most cases).

This is great, but when communities weigh the benefits of documenting more sites with great precision and accuracy vs. fewer sites with precision, accuracy, and *depth*, it may be wise to ask yourself who's interests it serves to have many, many precisely and accurately mapped locations that you really don't know very much about.

Given that the precision and accuracy of interview based map data is often adequate for most community needs, getting out to specific locations with elders or knowledge holders is extremely expensive, the opportunity doesn't come around very often, and taking the

time to be 'on the land' is often what people really want to do, the DRFN approach decided to design its 2007 OTM project differently. The field researchers still used a GPS, and still recorded precise and accurate information regarding the locations visited, but they also prepared for more in depth documentation of oral histories and landscape features.

The DRFN approach to OTM:

1) prioritized the most important locations to be visited rather than trying to visit them all;
2) maximized the quality of information collected at the handful of sites that were visited;
3) took time to document the knowledge and stories of particular elders or knowledge holders in particular places knowing that the same opportunity may not come around again;
4) recognized that being 'on the land' is about more than just strong data collection. It's also about making time for community relationships, intangible cultural learning, and understanding connection to place.

How was this report compiled?

DRFN's original OTM work was designed by Terry Tobias, Craig Candler, and Verena Hofmann, working with DRFN staff and elders in Fall 2007. It was carried out by DRFN land staff , elders, and Verena Hofmann in the months that followed. Craig Candler returned to DRFN in summer 2010 to review and evaluate the methods used for the On Territory Mapping, and make necessary refinements. A community summary and verification meeting was on July 7, 2010 at the Doig River Band Office to confirm the results of the project and provide an avenue for community input unto and discussion of the process.

Lesson 1: The Importance of the Briefing Session: Identifying Priority Locations

OTM Project - Briefing Session, January 21, 2008 Doig River Band Office
Left to Right: Sam Acko, Elder, Kelvin Davis (J.R.), Video Camera Technician, Tommy Attachie, Elder

Challenge:

DRFN started its OTM study with thousands of points, lines and polygons in hand, and a set of priority zones and areas that had already been identified by the DRFN community through previous processes. During the October 2007 and January 2008 pre-test interviews the challenge of clearly identifying priority locations for a particular priority area prior to OTM Elders Field Visits was identified. Each priority area had dozens, if not hundreds, of traditional use locations identified within it. So which of the locations was the most important to visit? And with whom?

In working with participants, it became clear that identifying priorities was not a simple task. Different priority areas were based on very different kinds of values. Where one was identified because of documented past use, already mapped, others were identified for other reasons. In one case, a priority area had very few uses within it, but the absence of use was due to the spiritual importance of the area as a whole. It was so important that people didn't go there, and if they did, it wasn't something you told an interviewer and put down on a map.

In another case, a priority area had been selected, not because of past use, or because of some intangible spiritual value, but because it was a place that community members had identified as having high value for *future* use. Where other portions of the territory had been heavily impacted by various kinds of industry, this area was one of the few places remaining that had remained relatively free of impact. The place wasn't important because of how people had used it, but because of how animals were using it into the future.

The first job of the research team, led by the lead interviewer, was to work with participants to understand the rationale behind the priority area, then identify the priority

locations for field visit. Why was this area important, and what kinds of places would help document that importance?

Project Methodology and Design Implications:

One of the original assumptions of the OTM method was that GPS points would be collected at priority locations as identified in a pre-trip briefing session. Points should ideally be selected based on whether or not they represented the most important, or most characteristic values of the priority area (see criterion for selection in data collection guide).

Remedy and/or Updates to the Final Data Collection Manual:

1. Priority sites should be identified in pre-trip briefing sessions based on a sound understanding of the underlying rationale for the priority area. Ask yourself, "what makes this place important?"

2. Where specific locations cannot be identified, specific priority values (such as specific habitat values) should be identified and targeted.

3. The OTM dataset should only include GPS points associated with priority locations or values chosen during the briefing session and mapped during the Elders Field Trip.

4. The briefing session should be prior to conducting the OTM Elders Field Trip.

5. Interview prompts for the briefing session and the interview guide were added specifically to provide guidance for how to approach a CCZ/CCUA where the primary significance is either due to spiritual / cultural reasons, or because of potential future use.

Lesson 2: Appropriate Field Season

Challenge:

Photo: OTM Project – Elder Field Visit, January 21, 2008 DRFN Community Beaver Camp Standing Teepee Poles in a Winter Setting

Regardless of best-laid plans, nature usually manages to provide a few surprises. There are logistical challenges to carrying out all fieldwork, even in ideal conditions, and researchers need to be prepared. Much of the 2007 OTM fieldwork was conducted in winter, and winter conditions resulted in health and safety risks, time delays, and additional costs due to difficulty accessing sites, interview fatigue due to cold weather; equipment malfunction; and difficulty recording detailed notes.

There were instances in both the October 2007 and January 2008 OTM Elders Field Trips where seasonal factors influenced the success of trip. The October OTM Elders Field Trips were conducted after the first frost had occurred. Marginal roads became an added challenge due to the heavy clay mud and ruts. The January 2008 OTM Elders Field Trips were during a very cold snap and snowfall was high in some of the study areas visited. In addition, challenges occurred when we encountered roads that had not been maintained and therefore the accumulated snowfall was at times too deep for our field equipment to perform successfully without running into complications. Winter temperatures during the January 2008 Elders Field Trips also reduced the effectiveness of batteries in the audio and visual recording equipment.

Project Methodology and Design Implications:

The level of detail recorded should be consistent from site to site. Cold weather can limit a researcher's ability to record details in field notes, recording equipment can fail, and surface features can be obscured by snow. Cold weather may also increase the risk of response bias where participants cut answers short hoping that they will be able to get home and out of the cold more quickly if their answers are short.

Winter fieldwork may require more time and money as bad weather may lead to delays or cancellations. Canceling and re-scheduling OTM interviews also can negatively affect the Elders' commitment and enthusiasm towards wanting to participate in future interviews.

Remedy and/or Update to Final Data Collection Manual:

1. Regardless of the external pressures related to funding and timelines, community driven OTM field research, including OTM Elders Field Trips, should always occur during snow free months from late spring to early fall. The only exception to this may be an area or location that is of particular value in the winter (for example, winter caribou habitat).

2. At least one OTM researcher should have Level 1 First Aid certification.

Lesson 3: Data Management- Project Field Notes and Organizing Raw Data

Challenge:
The OTM Elders Field Trip interviews produce a huge amount of descriptive information that is stored in various mediums – GPS waypoints, data collection forms, audio recordings, video recordings, digital pictures, and customized paper base maps. For each type of medium, processes and conventions for organizing and labeling the raw data need to be meticulously adhered to. In addition, master lists that provide an inventory for all the different types of mediums that contain raw data must be kept up to date.

Photo: OTM Project – Raw Data Collected October 2007 & January 2008 Audio, Video, Pictures, Hard-copy Maps, Data Collection Forms, and Field Notebook

Project Methodology and Design Implications:
Labeling materials containing raw data and writing-up the research record (field note book entries and site forms) is critical and enough time must be set aside to incorporate these steps into the interview process. The likelihood of disorganization and interviewer mistakes increases as the time gap between the interview session and the interview cleanup tasks widens. It is always better to start cleanup tasks immediately after the

interview session is completed while the interviewer's recollections are still fresh. An interviewer should regularly ask the question; "If I were to disappear tonight, would my coworkers be able to find a complete record of the interviews I did today?"

Remedy and/or Update to Data Collection Manual:

1. Doing the interview cleanup tasks on the same day as the interview is preferred. However, the OTM Field Trips can often require the whole day due to travel time, set-up, and interview length. If interview cleanup tasks are not preformed on the same day as the interview session, then it needs to be made a priority as the first task the following day. Where possible, leave room between scheduled interviews to allow for this.

2. The OTM Data-collection Manual includes a site documentation form with various fields. Section 7 of this documentation form accounts for the materials that contain raw data collected during the interview session. During the pre-test interviews, it became apparent that section 7 did not have enough space. This was remedied by altering the form after the project review was completed.

Lesson 4: Selecting Data Collection Tools

Challenge:
During the pre-test interviews a digital recorder was used with a built-in microphone and an additional lapel microphone. The lapel microphone worked well because it was less intrusive than a larger microphone head being directed at the informant. However, the lapel microphone was not wireless and this required the participant to remain sitting through the full interview. A wireless system would allow more flexibility for the interview team to move around in situations where the informant wants to indicate a specific location or simply if a person wants to reposition themselves and stretch.

The digital camcorder that was used during the pre-tests was important as a back up in case the digital voice recorder did not work. The storage capacity per discs for the digital camcorder was not very effective as only a half hour of interview time could be recorded on one disc. Similar to storage capacity, the data collection tools' battery life must be part of the selection decision-making process.

Project Methodology and Design Implications:
Data slippage (loss of data) could easily occur if a project has not selected the most appropriate data collection tools based on the interviewing environment. In addition, it is important to try and find the simplest and most user-friendly device as mistakes often occur when there are too many steps involved in operating the device.

Remedy and/or Update to Data Collection Manual:

1. Based on the experience from the pre-test interviews, the best digital voice recorder would be a wireless omnilavalier system.

2. Camcorder storage capacity, whether discs or memory cards, should be at least three continuous hours.

3. The field toolkit should have back-up battery power for each of your data collection tools.

Lesson 5: Project Team Capacity

Challenge:
Heavy workloads and the lack of in house capacity to carry out community driven research are common challenges in all communities.

Project Methodology and Design Implications:
Skilled interviewing and consistent implementation of methodology require specialized expertise. Data consistency and quality is likely to be impacted if there is a mid-project change in interviewers or if there is not ongoing project supervision to support the methodology and confirm that it is being consistently adhered to.

Remedy and/or Update to Data Collection Manual:
Work needs to be planned around realistic goals and timelines. All researchers need to be aware of the dangers of scope creep, and the actively manage workload to keep quality documentation the primary goal. As much as possible, staff turnover needs to be anticipated.

Photo: OTM Project – Elders' Field Visit October 23, 2007 Wind Fall Creek-West Milligan Left to Right: Margaret Attachie, Elder Verena Hofmann, Lead Interviewer Jack Askoty,

Recommendations

Summary of Lessons Learned Specific to OTM (incorporated into Forms and Data Collection Manual)

1. Priority sites should be identified in pre-trip briefing sessions based on a sound understanding of the underlying rationale for the priority area. Ask yourself, “what makes this place important?”.
2. Where specific locations cannot be identified, specific priority values (such as specific habitat values) should be identified and targeted.
3. The OTM dataset should only include GPS points associated with priority locations or values chosen during the briefing session and mapped during the Elders Field Trip.
4. The briefing session should be prior to conducting the OTM Elders Field Trip.
5. Interview prompts for the briefing session and the interview guide were added specifically to provide guidance for how to approach a CCZ/CCUA where the primary significance is either due to spiritual / cultural reasons, or because of potential future use.
6. Regardless of the external pressures related to funding and timelines, community driven OTM field research, including OTM Elders Field Trips, should always occur during snow free months from late spring to early fall. The only exception to this may be an area or location that is of particular value in the winter (for example, winter caribou habitat).
7. At least one OTM researcher should have Level 1 First Aid certification.
8. Doing the interview cleanup tasks on the same day as the interview is preferred. However, the OTM Field Trips can often require the whole day due to travel time, set-up, and interview length. If interview cleanup tasks are not preformed on the same day as the interview session, then it needs to be made a priority as the first task the following day. Where possible, leave room between scheduled interviews to allow for this.
9. The OTM Data-collection Manual includes a site documentation form with various fields. Section 7 of this documentation form accounts for the materials that contain raw data collected during the interview session. During the pre-test interviews, it became apparent that section 7 did not have enough space. This was remedied by altering the form after the project review was completed.
10. Based on the experience from the pre-test interviews, the best digital voice recorder would be a wireless omnilavalier system.
11. Camcorder storage capacity, whether discs or memory cards, should be at least three continuous hours.
12. The field toolkit should have back-up battery power for each of your data collection tools.

Final Site ID # _____

Appendix 1 Updated Field Reporting Form

DOIG RIVER FIRST NATION
OUT-ON- THE-TERRITORY MAPPING
FIELD REPORTING FORM

First Visit ❑

Update ❑

CCZ/CCUA:

General Site Type:

- ❑ **Habitation**
- ❑ **Burial or Cultural/Spiritual**
- ❑ **Subsistence (Hunting/Gathering)**
- ❑ **Environmental Feature**
- ❑ **Trail/Transportation**
- ❑ **Other (describe):**

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

Dane Zaa Site Name(s): _____ Source: _____

Site Name(s) in English: _____ Source: _____

Temporary Field ID: _____

Elder Authority (ies): _____

Field Location Identified By: _____

Recorded By: _____ Date of Visit: _____

Site Visit Team:

Person Name	Person Role(s)	Affiliation

2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Field Coordinates (Nad 83)

Latitude: ____°____'____"N Longitude: ____°____'_____" W Number of Satellites: _____

UTM Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____ Error: _____

GPS model: Garmin 76_____ **Legal Description (if available):**

Site Description

Defining Features:

_____

_____

Environmental Description (landforms, vegetation, drainage)

_____

_____

Other Associated Sites:

Access:_____

_____

Final Site ID # _____

3. POST INTERVIEW RECOLLECTION OF SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

6._____

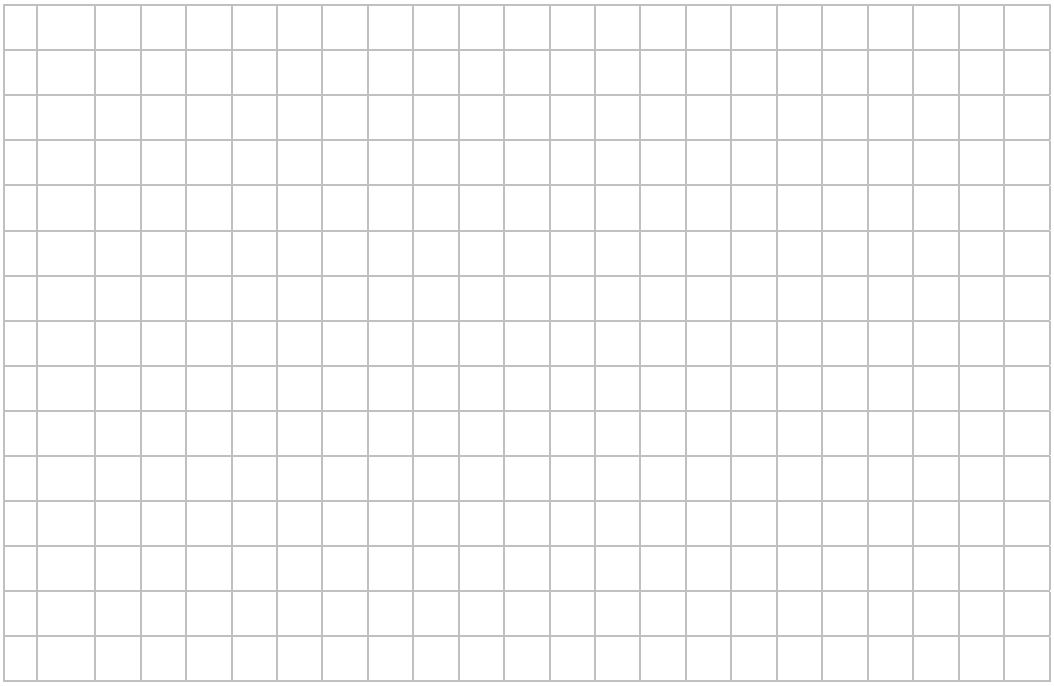
7._____

8._____

9._____

10._____

4. SITE MAP **(with bar scale in metres, north arrow, legend and boundaries)**



LEGEND

SITE DIMENSIONS

Length **(m)** **Direction** **Error** **Defining Central Feature:**

Width **(m)** **Direction** **Error** **Defining Boundary Features:**

7. OTHER DOCUMENTS (Photos, Audio, Video, Notes, Maps)

Type	Location	Recorded By	Description	Title or File Names	Date Recorded

Appendix II Updated On Territory Mapping Data-collection Manual

Doig River First Nation

On Territory Mapping: Data-collection Manual

December 2010

ASSIGNING PARTICIPANT NUMBERS & CODE SEQUENCE

Always refer to the permanent DRFN interview participant list and use the personal identification numbers (PIN) for cataloging all use and occupancy studies both comprehensive and specific. The DRFN list originated from the 1999/2000 T8TA TUS and was updated during the 2005 Use and Occupancy Map Project. **Once a DRFN member is assigned a PIN, they keep their PIN for life.** If a participant has not previously been assigned a PIN, use the next available PIN number and update the records with the community data custodian.

Each interview session including an On Territory Mapping Elder Field Visit must have a distinctive map category code using the rule: **round** (the last feature number used in the previous interview session)**to the nearest hundred and add one**.

For example, a participant's PIN number is 9 and he completed three interview sessions during the 2005 Use and Occupancy Map Project data collection phases. In his first interview 71 features were mapped, so in his second interview the sequence code (rounding 71 up to the nearest hundred and adding 1) started at the 101. In his second interview, the last assigned feature number from the first session was 140, therefore in his second interview session the sequence code started at 201. In his third interview session the last assigned feature code from the second session was 217. This would then mean that the sequence code for his first interview for the 'On Territory Mapping' Elder Field Visit would start at 301.

Table 1.0: Primary Study Population - Elder PIN Numbers (example with data removed for confidentiality)

PIN	Participant	Highest Number

A table was developed listing each of the DRFN Elders' PIN numbers and what their last assigned feature number was according to the DRFN 2005 Use and Occupancy Map Project field notes (Tobias, 2005, p.37, 128). See Table 1 for an example. At the initiation of a set of interviews, the community data custodian should provide the PIN and the number of the highest feature used in the previous session to the interviewers.

Doig River First Nation
Box 56 Rose Prairie, B.C. V0C 2H0
Ph: (250) 827-3776 Fax: (250) 827-3778

ON TERRITORY MAPPING (OTM) RELEASE FORM

The Doig River First Nation (DRFN) is doing a series of Elders field visits involving On Territory Mapping (OTM), the purpose of which is to document a rich understanding of DRFN interests within Complex Consultation Zones and Critical Community Use Areas. The OTM study will be used to benefit the community as a whole; for community education, land use planning processes, the protection and advancement of DRFN Treaty and Aboriginal rights, the assertion of DRFN jurisdiction over its lands and resources and Treaty land entitlement negotiations.

I, _____, agree to participate in the DRFN OTM study. I understand that my interview(s) may be recorded using audio and video recorders, as well as on notes and on maps and give consent for this documentation to occur. I also understand that DRFN staff may use photo or video documents to communicate with parties external to DRFN. DRFN land staff will provide me with an opportunity to review the final form of any video or photo documents that contain my image prior to releasing them to any external party.

I agree that the DRFN Chief and Council may use the information for the benefit of the community as a whole; for community education, land use planning processes, the protection and advancement of DRFN Treaty and Aboriginal rights, the assertion of DRFN jurisdiction over its lands and resources and Treaty land entitlement negotiations.

Date: _____

Interviewee Signature: _____
Address/ Phone Number: _____
_____

TUS Researcher(s)'s Signature: _____

PIN: _____

INTERVIEW PROCEDURE

1) GET YOUR MAPPING AND FIELD MATERIALS READY. You want to make sure that the Elders are never waiting on you, therefore do this before the Elders briefing session. The following is a list of items you should be taking with you into the field to assist you with the interview session:

- ☐ Data-collection Manual
- ☐ Custom Base Map
- ☐ Field Recording Form
- ☐ GPS
- ☐ Video Recorder (with at least 3 hours recording capacity)
- ☐ Digital Voice Recorder
- ☐ Blank DVD's (4) –if using DVD data storage
- ☐ Spare Batteries (AA)
- ☐ Lapel Microphone (wireless *omnilavalier*lapel system recommended)
- ☐ Permanent Felt Marker Pens (Red, Black, and Blue)
- ☐ Scribble Pad and Pencil(s)
- ☐ Camping Chairs/Stools (4)
- ☐ First Aid Kit (at least one interview team member should have Level One First Aid)
- ☐ Digital Camera
- ☐ Communications (hand-held radios and cell phones)
- ☐ Gun or Bear protection
- ☐ Support Documents (reports, orthophotos, ECT …)
- ☐ Proper clothing
- ☐ H2S monitor
- ☐ Data Forms and Release Forms
- ☐ Table of Elder data PIN numbers and last feature number used (get this from data custodian)

Note: On Territory Mapping interview sessions should only take place from late spring to early fall once sites are free of snow and site details are visible.

2) BRIEFING SESSION – Hosted one day prior to planned Elder Field Visit.

   a. **Prepare** –have copies of Elder release forms and any other paperwork that will be necessary prior to arrival of Elders.

   b. **Meet** with the interview team in the DRFN boardroom.

   c. **Welcome Elders**. Introduce yourself and explain purpose of On Territory Mapping Elders Field Visit to participants

   d. **Review and sign forms.** Slowly and clearly read out the release form to the Elders and answer any questions they might have regarding its content. Include the Elders PIN in large numbers on the release form (refer to page one and two). Date and sign each of the Elders` release forms yourself and then have the Elders sign their own individual release form. STORE ALL ELDERS` RELEASE FORMS IN ONE SINGLE CLEARLY LABELED FILE FOLDER IN THE OFFICE.

e. **Identify priority sites for field visit.** The Elders need to determine a list of priority sites including 3 or 4 places within the CCZ/CCUA unit. Also, clearly identify the order for sites and time allotment estimated to visit each priority site. The most suitable access route for each of the three places chosen should also be determined.

   Criterion for selecting sites may include: sites with high personal or community significance, sites that illustrate the importance of the CCZ/CCUA unit, sites that delineate the boundaries of the CCZ/CCUA site or other criterion of importance to the elders. For example a place may be a priority because there is a sacred spiritual site. It could be a place that is significance not for historical associations but for its potential as a future area for the practice of treaty rights and culture (for example where industry has not impacted the site). Instead of going to the location because of a historical use you may characterize the value or importance of the site for high environmental qualities.

   To arrive at this information with the Elders, you could ask the following questions:

> Can you show me three places on the map that you think express the importance of the area best? Examples of this could be places that are important for spiritual or sacred reasons, places used by Dane Zaa people, places that are talked about in *to chedowaawajiije* (long ago stories), presence of critical wildlife, or planned future community use.
>
> What three places on this map are the most important and significant to you?

f. After identifying the places that will be visited and the order they will be visited, ask the Elders when and where they would like to break for lunch.

REMEMBER TO CREATE A PLAN THAT IS REALISTIC – BE AWARE OF THE ELDERS LIMITATIONS AND THE AMOUNT OF TRAVEL TIME NEEDED TO GET TO AND FROM THE SITE LOCATIONS.

3) ELDER FIELD VISIT-TRAVEL TO FIRST FIELD SITE. Make sure that transportation is safe (vehicles properly maintained). Do not stop opportunistically to gather data at sites not identified as a priority through the briefing session.

4) SET-UP THE INTERVIEW SITE. Once arriving at the place where the interview will be conducted, set-up the seating arrangements, and start a fire near-by.

5) ASSIGN EACH OF THE ELDERS A PIN AND TAKE NOTE OF THEIR INTERVIEW`S STARTING CODE SEQUENCE (refer to page 1 and 2) on the Field Forms. Make note of the PIN and starting code sequence on your scribble pad.

6) CHECK YOUR RECORDING EQUIPMENT. Turn on the digital voice recorder and check that the batteries are charged. If the batteries are not charged, use the secondary power connection for AA batteries. Connect and turn on the lapel microphone and turn the voice recorder on. Hit the record buttons and say; "testing…testing…123." Rewind and play recording back to ensure that the voice recorder is working and that the sound quality is okay. Have the Video Camera Technician test the video equipment (whether using an HD digital recording device or a DVD recording device, and check to make sure it is recording properly. Begin the interview.

7) START THE INTERVIEW BY INTRODUCING THE INTERVIEW SESSION. State the date, location (CCZ/CCUA name, direction and distance from the Doig River IR #206, Treaty 8 Territory, British Columbia), your name, type of interview, respondents' name, and the name of other adults present. Also indicate that data will be marked on the custom 1:50,000 scale base map (announce what mapsheets are included on the base map), and that 1:20,000 scale support maps with ortho or airphoto imagery might be referred to during the interview.

8) ADMINISTER THE INTERVIEW GUIDE, ASK THE QUESTIONS.

9) CLOSE THE INTERVIEW SESSION by repeating the same basic information in item 6 above. Make sure you list all the mapsheets on the custom 1:50,000 scale base map for which use and occupancy data were recorded. State if other adults joined the session and briefly indicate what their role was. For example:

   "Today is date_____ and we're at the _____ Complex Consultation Zone/Critical Community Use Area, approximately XX kilometers northwest (or direction) of the Doig River IR#206, and within Treaty 8 Territory, British Columbia. My name is _____ and we've just completed an Out on the Territory Mapping session with Doig River First Nation Elders _____ and _____. _____ assisted with the interview by fulfilling the video camera technician role. We marked data on a custom 1:50,000 scale base map on the following mapsheets: _____ and _____."

   DATE AND SIGN THE CUSTOM 1:50,000 SCALE BASE MAP and keep the voice recorder and DVD-CAM recorder on as you do this.

10) TAKE A GPS POINT AT THE SITE OF THE INTERVIEW AND FILL OUT THE FIELD REPORTING FORM.

11) LABEL THE RECORDED DVDS AND DOWNLOAD THE DIGITAL RECORDED TRACKS FROM THE ITERVIEW. If data is not downloaded, documented and labeled the same day as the interview took place, only two days may pass before the data documentation must be completed.

12) MAKE ENTRIES IN YOUR FIELD NOTEBOOK.

HOW TO USE THE INTERVIEW GUIDE

The purpose of the Interview Guide is to develop detailed understanding of priority areas including earliest known use and occupancy information.

1. The Interview Guide is meant to encourage a semi-structured interview that allows Elders or participants the freedom to deeply describe a limited number of priority areas. When conducting a semi-structured interview, the interviewer uses the interview guide as a basis for exploratory or open-ended questions. This kind of interviewing generally requires more skill or training (a familiarity with qualitative research methods and risks of leading question etc). Questions do not need to be addressed in a specific sequence and probes or sample questions are included to stimulate discussion. The interviewer lets the respondent (s) lead the discussion but refers to the interview guide to make sure that the key themes for each site are discussed.

2. Although this is a semi-structured interview, there are 3 types of information you should ask for regarding each site: 1) personal stories associated with the site; 2) chase data diamonds (the four key parameters –activity code, the individual reporting, the location, and the time frame), including the names of relatives and ancestors associated with the site; and 3) informants' perceptions regarding the importance of each site.

3. This is a joint interview (two respondents). Therefore, to avoid loss of recorded raw data, the interviewer needs to be cognizant of 'over speak.' If the respondents get excited and talk at the same time, the interviewer needs to manage for over speak. If over speak occurs, you need to ask respondents to repeat their answers for you and the digital voice recorder.

4. The support people, such as the DVD-CAM Recorder Technician, are not to ask questions and are not to provide any of their own commentary while the interview is in session.

INTERVIEW GUIDE

"Today is _____ and we're at the _____ Complex Consultation Zone/Critical Community Use Area, approximately _____ kilometers _____ (direction) of the Doig River IR#206, and within Treaty 8 Territory, British Columbia. My name is _____ and we're here to do an On Territory Mapping session with Doig River First Nation Elders _____ and _____. _____ is also present and will be assisting with the interview by fulfilling the role of video camera technician. We'll be marking data on a custom 1:50,000 scale base map that includes mapsheets: _____, _____, _____, and _____. We might be referring to 1:20,000 scale support maps with ortho-photo background imagery.

We are interested in anything that you want to tell us about this site that we're looking at. This includes any stories or memories you might have about the site. Please tell us as much as you can remember, including people's names and what they were doing when they were here. We might be asking lots of detailed questions too, so please have patience. If you wish to speak in Beaver, please remember to translate as much of what you say in Beaver into English as you can [or if a translator is present, remind the respondents to pause for translation].

This is a semi-structured interview, there are 3 types of information you should ask for regarding each site: 1) personal stories associated with the site; 2) chase data diamonds (the four key parameters –activity code, the individual reporting, the location, and the time frame) especially the names of relatives and ancestors associated with the site; and 3) informants' perceptions regarding the importance of each site.

1) Do you know any *to? chedo?waawajiije* (long ago stories) about this place? Are there any stories you can tell us about your experiences here?

2) How did you first learn about this place?
   Who first told you about it or brought you here?
   What did they tell you about this place?
   Roughly how old were you when you first remember being here?
   When was the last time you were here?

To your knowledge, when was the earliest that your ancestors were here? Do you remember the names of anybody else you were here with, or saw here?
Other prompts as needed…

3) Is this place important to you? Your family? Or your community? If "yes," why?
If industrial development occurred in the area, how would the importance change?

DATA MARKING AND CODING

1) The List of Codes by Resource Group below is meant to be a reference tool and includes the following:

   - the map legend symbols that are used to display the 2005 UOM data on the custom 1:50,000 scale base maps;
   - the category code for each resource group that is to be used when marking additional data on the custom 1:50,000 scale base maps;
   - the description of the category code for each resource group;
   - the marking or mapping rules for what type of feature (point, line, or polygon) is used for each of the category codes.

2) Standard guidelines for marking data on map biography maps can be found in Chief Kerry's Moose, available on line at:http://www.ubcic.bc.ca/Resources/tus.htm

3) It is important to have a consistent system for filing and naming audio and visual files. Basic steps may include:
   - copy all audio and digital files onto your computer. Place all audio files in an audio folder and all video files in a video folder on your computer.
   - Name your audio and digital files in the following format:
     [Participant ID]_[Interview Date DD/MMM/YYYY]_[file]of[#of files].[file type]
     For example, T01_06JAN2011_1of2.avi
   - Backup your files: Copy the entire project folder onto an external hard drive and store the portable hard drive off-site. Otherwise, if your organization has a policy for backing up files, follow this procedure to help avoid losing any data.

LIST OF CODES BY RESOURCE GROUP

FISH			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
LT	Lake Trout		• only
RT	Rainbow Trout		• only
GY	Grayling		• only
DY	Dolly Varden		• only
WA	Walleye		• only
PK	Pike (jackfish)		• only
WF	Whitefish		• only
SU	Sucker		• only
LI	Ling (burbot)		• only
XF	Other Fish		• only
BIRDS			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
DU	Ducks		• only
GE	Geese		• only
SN	Swan		• only
SC	Sandhill Crane		• only
CH	Chicken (grouse)		• only
PT	Ptarmigan		• only
EG	Eggs		• only
XB	Other Birds		
TRAPPING MAMMALS			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
TP	Trapping (all fur-bearers)		
TB	Trapped Beaver		
BIG GAME MAMMALS			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
MO	Moose		• only

DR	Deer		• only
CB	Caribou		• only
EK	Elk		• only
BF	Buffalo		• only
SS	Stone Sheep		• only
MG	Mountain Goat		• only
BB	Black Bear		• only
GB	Grizzly Bear		• only
SMALL GAME MAMMALS			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
RA	Rabbit		• only
PO	Porcupine		• only
SB	Shot Beaver		• only
SM	Shot Muskrat		• only
GH	Groundhog		• only
WR	Whistler		• only
SQ	Squirrel		• only
XM	Other Mammal		• only
PLANTS AND WOODS			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
BS	Birch Syrup		• or ~ or **O**
SP	Sap (inner bark of tree)		• or ~ or **O**
BE	Berries		• or ~ or **O**
FP	Food Plant		• or ~ or **O**
MP	Medicine Plant		• or ~ or **O**
DP	Dye Plant		• or ~ or **O**
TO	Tobacco Plant		• or ~ or **O**
HM	Hay Meadow		• or ~ or **O**
SW	Specialty Wood		• or ~ or **O**
FW	Firewood		• or ~ or **O**
LO	Logs (for cabin)		• or ~ or **O**

XP	Other Plant or Wood		• or ~ or **O**
MISCELLANEOUS			
Code	**Description**	**Map Symbol**	**Marking Rules**
XA	Other Animal		
EM	Earth Material		• or ~ or **O**
OVERNIGHT SITES			
WH	Wooden House		• only
LC	Log Cabin		• only
LS	Lumber Shack		• only
HH	Half Cabin-Half Tent		• only
TN	Tent		• only
FT	Fly-tent (Lean-to)		• only
ST	Spruce Fly-tent (Lean-to made of conifer)		• only
PE	Teepee Made Entirely of Poles (and moss)		• only
RE	Regular Teepee (blankets or tarp coverings)		• only
CO	Company Building		• only
OC	Outfitter Camp		• only
OO	Out in the Open		• only
XO	Other Overnight Structure		• only
OTHER FIXED CULTURAL SITES			
GP	Gathering Place		• or ~ or **O**
TR	Trail /Transportation Route	---------	~only
BI	Birth Site		• or ~ or **O**
DE	Death Site		• or ~ or **O**
BU	Burial		• or ~ or **O**
SR	Special Spiritual Site		• or ~ or **O**
SI	Spirits Site		• or ~ or **O**
DS	Dreamer Story Site		• or ~ or **O**
CS	Ceremony Site		• or ~ or **O**
PS	Trading Post		• or ~ or **O**
VL	Village		• or ~ or **O**
XC	Other Cultural Site		• or ~ or **O**