

# OVAYOK

*territorial park    aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarviat*



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Approved by the Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Ovayok Park.

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Draft





## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

“Affected community” or “Associated Community” means a community listed in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) with respect to a park.

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle

“BP” refers to “Before Present”, a measure of time

“Cabin” means a fixed structure used as a temporary or seasonal dwelling in connection with harvesting or other related activities.

“C&H” refers to the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut.

“CGS” refers to the Department of Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut.

“CHARS” refers to the Canadian High Arctic Research Station in Cambridge Bay.

“Community JPMC” or “CJPMC” means a community joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee in the affected community in question.

“CLARC” refers to the Community Lands and Resources Committee.

“CLRI” refers to a cultural landscape resource inventory, a process in the Inventory of Park Resources.

“Culturally Significant Site” means a site that is important to Inuit for cultural, spiritual, historical, archaeological or ethnographic reasons.

“DFO” refers to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada.

“DIO” refers to Designated Inuit Organization, which in turn refers to a RIA responsible for a certain park or area (see RIA).

“DOE” or “DoE” refers to the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

“ECC” refers to Environment and Climate Change Canada, Government of Canada.

“ED&T” refers to Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut.

“FTE” refers to a Full Time Equivalent staff position with the Government of Nunavut.

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“GNWT” refers to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

“Hamlet” refers to the municipal administrative offices of respective communities involved in planning processes.

“HTO” or “HTA” refers to a Hunters and Trappers Organizations or Associations.

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

“IIBA” refers to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area.

“Important Wildlife Area” means an area that is important to Inuit for wildlife or wildlife habitat reasons.

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

“IQ” refers to Inuit Qaujijamatuqangit, or Inuit traditional knowledge.

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“KIA” or “KitIA” refers to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association

“MI&A” refers to a Mineral Inventory and Assessment.

“NA” refers to the Nunavut Agreement (also known as the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement).

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

“NP&SP” refers to Nunavut Parks and Special Places, a Division of the Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut.

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

“Nunavut JPMC” or “NJPMC” means joint Inuit-Government parks planning and Management committee for Nunavut.

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

“PSA” or “Park-Specific Appendix” means an Appendix to the IIBA.

“Relevant HTO” means the Hunters and Trappers Organization in the affected community in question.

“Relevant RIA” means the Regional Inuit Association for the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Relevant RWO” means the Regional Wildlife Organization in the region in which the Territorial Park in question lies.

“Researcher” means a person holding a permit to carry out research in a Territorial Park.

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Committee members (left to right) back row: Junna Ehaloak (KIA Community Lands Officer), Jaida Ohokannoak, Clara Wingnek, Talia Maksagak. Front row: Bob Aknavigak, Kitty Taipagak, Annie Neglak.

*The following individuals and organizations are recognized for their assistance and support.*

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Ovayok prepared the Ovayok Master Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Jaida Ohokannoak (CJPMC Chair)
- Annie Neglak
- Talia Maksagak
- Bob Aknavigak
- Clara Wingnek
- Kitty Taipagak

The CJPMC would like to thank Junna Ehaloak, Kitikmeot Inuit Association Community Lands Officer (CLO) for Cambridge Bay, for her assistance and support during the preparation of this plan.

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- Henry Ohokannoak
- Gwen Angulaalik
- Mary Kaosoni





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE CAMBRIDGE BAY

## COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Ovayok Territorial Park is a family place. For generations people have been coming to Ovayok to fish, camp, and enjoy spending time on the land. The story of our park in the past and at the present time, teaches about this important place.

The story begins with the legend of the family of giants travelling across the land in search of food. One by one the family weakened and fell to the ground – first to fall was the mother, Amaaqtuq; then the son, Inuuhuktuq; and finally, the father, Ovayok. The giant's bodies became part of the land, each one visible as a hill. Ovayok, the largest of these features, can be seen from the community of Cambridge Bay and is the central feature of Ovayok Territorial Park.

Long before there was a territorial park here families would make camp on the shores of the lakes and ponds surrounding Ovayok. People would fish through the ice in the spring and harvest birds and eggs. By summer the families would follow the caribou herds inland. They would return in the fall to fish from the shores. Caches of food and clothing were left at Ovayok to sustain the people during their yearly travels. We know that Ovayok was used in this way by our ancestors, the Copper Inuit, for thousands of years and by other cultural groups that include the Pre-Dorset and Thule.

Today the residents of Cambridge Bay use Ovayok as a seasonal place to fish, enjoy a picnic, watch for wildlife, and appreciate the beautiful landscape. It is a place where our Elders can share stories and teach our youth about their culture.

Ovayok also welcomes visitors to our community that are travelling for business or tourists that are eager to see birds, wildlife, and scenery. This is our opportunity to share our knowledge with the visitors so they will appreciate Inuit culture and the Arctic environment.

Ovayok Territorial Park protects the landscape, wildlife and our history: we now have a responsibility to take care of the park. Our Master Plan describes how to develop, protect, and share the park for the future.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Ovayok Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Cambridge Bay proud.

On behalf of the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in this Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan, and we look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

JAIDA OHOKANNOAK

*Chair of the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.*

*On behalf of: Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingnek, and Kitty Taipagak*



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE

## NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Nunavut's territorial parks are places to experience the land, enjoy recreation activities, and stay connected to our cultural heritage. Territorial parks ensure that places of importance to Inuit are conserved and celebrated. Our territorial parks provide community members with opportunities to enjoy the land, and our parks welcome visitors that contribute to our economic and social well-being.

In Nunavut, the planning and management of a territorial park requires the support and collaboration of the public, especially Inuit in the community associated with the park. The Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA) requires meaningful planning and management actions will include Inuit through a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the CJPMC and NJPMC guide the planning process to ensure park planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Cambridge Bay CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Cambridge Bay that have prepared this Owayok Territorial Park Master Plan. Your wisdom, your knowledge and your hard work over many years will help us to ensure that Owayok benefits our current and future generations.

Owayok Territorial Park offers all park visitors a rich cultural experience. This is a place that has been important to the harvesting activities of Inuit and our ancestors for thousands of years. This long history of use is celebrated and protected in the park.

This Master Plan reflects the vision and goals of Cambridge Bay and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of Owayok. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Municipality of Cambridge Bay and the Cambridge Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement the Owayok Master Plan and operate the park.

*Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.*





# FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER

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We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife: grizzly bear and caribou, nesting areas for migrating birds and raptors, and waters teeming with fish. It is rich in history and beauty, and its untouched landscapes bring people from all over the world for true wilderness experiences. Our land is more than a place of diversity, history and attraction. Our natural and cultural heritage and our relationship to the land also contribute to our sense of identity and place, and are an important part of who we are. At the same time, Nunavut's population and economy are growing and are placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to protect Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of the Owayok Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Jaida Ohokannoak (Chair), Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingnek and Kitty Taipagak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Cambridge Bay who've supported Owayok Territorial Park and the preparation of this Master Plan. I am grateful to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation in the development of this Master Plan. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Owayok Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Cambridge Bay and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Owayok Territorial Park Master Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Master Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to make sure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Owayok, and all Territorial Parks, continue to be an important part of Nunavut's future, and we look forward to building a system of parks and special places with you.

HONOURABLE ELISAPEE SHEUTIAPIK  
*Minister, Department of Environment*







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A blue-tinted photograph of a gravel road leading to a sign and three flagpoles in a vast, flat landscape. The sign in the center reads "QVAYOK MOUNT PEHA". Three flagpoles stand to the left and right of the sign, each with a flag. The background shows a flat, open landscape under a cloudy sky.

# Aulapkaiyiryuat Naunaitkutait Executive Summary



*“Ovayok mamihaqviuyuq puiguqtailiyauplunilu inungnit.  
Nuna aittuqhivagaatigut amihumik. Ilihimagunga ilaani  
niqighailliuqhuta, talvani ayuqhaqtumik ayuiqhavalliavaktugut  
arligiyaamik nunam aittuutainik uvaptingnut.”*

ANNIE NEGLAK





# OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIK – NUNA UNIPKAALIK

*Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik nunauyuq anniqnaqtuq niqighaqhiurvigiyaat Inuit pulaaqtullu Iqaluktuuttiaqmut, niamngiyaaqviigiplugu, takuhiuriamilu nuna pinniqtuq. Jaida Ohokannoak, Ighivautaliuyyuq talvani Iqaluktuuttiaqmi Ikayuqtigiiktut Parnaiyiit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaanginut (CJPMC) uqaqtuq, “Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik ilagiingnut katimaviuyuktuq. Qangaraaluk qatanngutigiiit Ovayoliialiqpaktut iqalughiuqhutik, pikiuplutik, tupiqtuqhutik, aliahukvigiigiplugulu maniraq.”*

Ovayok kingitqiyauyuq qikiqtaqmi Kiilliniqmi takughauplunilu nunami, ilihimayauyuq nunatut kingiktutut, kingiktuuyyuq tuapalianginnaq hiuraqlu takiyaaqtuq 4 km-nik kingighuni 200 meters-nik.

Unipkaanguyuq Ovayok, unipkaariyauyuq taimaa “Tuquraliqviat” unipkaariyauvaktuq, ilauyut hapkununga kingiktumut. Unipkaa q taamna unipkaarivagait ilagiit inukpauyut pihuktut niqighaqhiuqhutik, kihimi, tukliriighutik huiqqaliqtut kaangniqmit. Huiramik, timiit inukpait taapkua pingahut kingiktunnguqhimayut: Ovayok (aappak), Inuuhuktuq/Uvayuaqhiq (Nutarannuaq, inuuhuktuq inukpak), taamnalul Amaaqtuq/Arnaq (Arnaq, amaamauyyuq inukpak amaqtuq nutarannuamik quliingni).

Unipkaat taapkua ilihimayauyut Iniqnirinit ilittuqhitiigiplugillu unipkaanik ahiniklu pivighanik pulaaqtarvingmi taapkuatut anniqnaqtut iqalughiurviit, inituqliit qingniillu. Pulaaqtarvik nayugarivagaallu tikitaqtut tingmitjat, kilgaviit anngutigihallu.

Parnaiyautilluat atuqtittivalliagumitku talvuuna Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Parnaiyautaugut pulaaqtarvik ataniqtuqtauluni hanayauvalliannaqtuq ihuaqhailugit hulilukaaqviit ikluqpautait munarilugulu pulaaqtarviup pitquhiit avatiit niqighaqhiuqviillu. Hanavallialutik pulaaqtarviup Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutighanik, qauhimayatuqait Iniqnirillu unipkaangit ilittuqhitiighat ilitquhiqnik ingilraaqnitaqnit ilihaitjutigilugit pitquhiuyunik pivighanik talvani nunami. Nunallaaqmi, havaaghaqtaqtuq naunaitkutaliuriami ilittuqhitiighat takuyaghanikluuniit talvani Ukiuqtaqtumi Pulaaqtaqviup Havakvianit.

## OVAYOK UPLUMI

Uplumi Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik pulaaqtunut tamangnut hulilukaaqviuvaktuq ilihavvigiigiplugu qauhimayaghanik. Pulaaqtarvingmi nirivilik, anariaqtuqvilik, tupiqtuqviqaghuni, pihukvilik nunakkuurutiniklu ATV-nik ingilravingnik, ilittuqhitiiniklu naunaitkutaniq. Hivunighami, Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluangit atuqtitauvalliagumik, unipkaat tuhaqtitauvalliannaqtut pulaaqtarviup mighaagut ilittuqhitiigiklugit talvuuna Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutikkut.

Nunallaaqmiit Iqaluktuuttiaqmit iqalughiuriami aliagiyaat, niamngiyaariamilu, niriyaqtuqvigivaghugu, kativiuvaghunilu pulaaqtarvik upluummaat pulaaqtaqtunit,

taamnalul atuqtaughaaqtuqhaq parnaiyaut aulapkaitjutighat hanahimmaaqtuunik pulaaqtarvingmik atuqtauhimmaaqplugu Ovayok nunallaaqmiunit.

Pulaaqtarvik taamna tunngahuktittivaktuq pulaaqtaqtunik nunaqyuamit tamaat, ikayuqhugit Iqaluktuuttiam aullaqtittiyiit nakuruttiqtuqhugillu nunallaaqmi nanminiit. Pulaaqtaqtut pulaaqtarvingmut taapkuanguyut qauyihaiyit, umiaquakkuuqtut aullaqtut, katimaqatigiillu aullaqtut pulaaqtarviliaqpaqtut inmikkuut ikkuaqtiaqhutikluuniit takuhiuriamik nunamik, tingmitjanik qunngiariahutik, pihuuyariamik tupiqturiamikluuniit.

## MIGHAAGUT OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIK

Ilitariiplugu Ovayok anniqnaqtutut nuna, taapkua Iqaluktuuttiaqmi Ikayuqtigiit Parnaiyiit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaangit titiraqhimayut Parnaiyautilluanik taamnalul Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautait ikkuaqtuutighait hanahimmaaqhutik aulapkaihimmaaqhutiklu pulaaqtarvingmik hivunighami.

Taamna pulaaqtarvik unghahiktigiyuq 17 km-nik nunallaaqmit Iqaluktuuttiaqmit, tikinnaqtuq aghaluutikkut nunakkuurutikkullu ATV-kut apqutikkut ingilravilik Nunallaam nunautaat qaangagut Inuillu Nanminiinit Nunaanit (IOL) tikitinnagu kikliata Ovayok.

1970-mi nuna taamna ilitturiyauhimayuuq munaqtauyughatut aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvighatut avatitqikkami, qangaraaluk niqighaqhiuqviupluni. Talvuuna Kavamatkut Nunattiami (GNWT) hapummihimayaat nuna avataanim Ovayok kingiktua pulaaqtarvigha. 1990-mi Haamlatkut Iqaluktuuttiaqmi tuniqhihimainnaqtut pulaaqtarvighaliurumayunik; imaalu, 1991-mi GNWT-kut parnaiyahimayut tughirautinik nunamut talvunga Kavamatqakkunnut Kanatami pulaaqtarvighamik. Nunavut hanayauhimagami 1999-mi, munaqtaghait havaaghait pulaaqtarvingmik nuutitauhimayuuq Nunavunmut.



*“Apihaaqtillugu, tuktuhiuqtugut aliagiplugulu  
tunuata Ovayok. Tautugiami qanik  
hiqiniqmit qipliqhivaktuq pinniqhitiplunilu  
puiguqtailivaktara Ovayok mighaagut.”*

JAIDA OHOKANNOAK





## AALLANNGUQTIRIYUT ATINIK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVINGMIK

Atauttikkuuqtuq Inuit Ihuilutinit Ikayuutinut Angirutinit Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut Nunavunmi Nunataarvanit ilittuqhitilik atianik pulaaqtarviup taimaa *Ovayok (Mount Pelly) Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik* (Naunaitkutaq 2-1).

Ihumagittiaqhugu pitqulia atiata pulaaqtarviup, Iqaluktuuttiaqmi CJPMC-kut aallannguqtiquhimayaat atia taimaa *Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik*.

2002-mi, Ovayok ilitturiyauhimagiyuq IIBA-nit (Naunaitkutaq 2-1) pulaaqtarvighatut “aulapkaqtitaqhatut”, havauhiuyuq ihivriuqtauyughaq CJPMC-kunnit nutaannguqtiqlugillu Parnaiyautilluangit parnaiyailutiklu Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautainik. Ihivriuqhitaaramik Ovayok-mut parnaiyautilluunganik ataniqtuqtuiyullu parnaiyautait taapkua CJPMC-kut iniqhimayait havaaghait parnaiyautait taapkua maliguattiaquplugit IIBA-nik ilittuqhitilugillu aallannguqpalliyut qanurininganiata pulaaqtarvik.

## OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIUP PARNAIYAUTILLUANGINUT NAUNAITKUTAT

Parnaiyautilluat atuqtaughaaqtughat havauhittiakkut parnaiyautauyut hanayaghanut aulapkaqtittiyuniklu pulaaqtarvingmik. Talvuuna Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautilluangit hananiaqhimayut nunallaqmiut nirivighainik tupiqtuqyighainiklu, iklupqangmik, nunakkuurutinut ATV-nut tunngavianik ihuaqhaitjutighat itiqtaqtunut munarahuaqhugu nuna, pulaaqtarviup apqutaanik tutqighaqhimanianik, aghaluutit nutqaqviinik ihuaqhailutik, naunaitkutaliuqhimmaaqlutik ilittuqhitinik pulaaqtarvingmik talvuuna Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutikkut. Taimaa uqauhiqaqlutik “Nuna Unipkaalik”, taapkua Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutit naunaitkutaliurahuat ilittuqhitighanik pulaaqtarvingmik nunallaqmilu; ilihaitjutighaliuqlutik pulaaqtarvingmi; ilihaitjutighaliuqlutiklu pulaaqtarvingmik ilihaqvingnut nunallaqni; tuhaqtittivaalliqlugu pulaaqtarvik qauhitjutikkut titirakkut. Munarittiarahuahugu aulapkaqhahugulu nuna, atuqtaughaaqtughat ihumagiplugu parnaiyautit pulaaqtarvingmik pitquyauhimagiyut taapkuninnga Iqaluktuuttiaqmi CJPMC-kut uqaqtuq taimaa:

### IHUMAGIYAIT

*Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik ilitquhiptingnut atatapkaivaktuq, munariplugit pitqubiyuut ilitquhiyullu pivighat, ilihaitjutigiplugu ilitquhiptingnik. Pulaaqtarvikput niamngiyaaqviuyughaq, ilihaqviuyughaq, ilagiingnut katimaviyuuq, mamihaviyuuq niqighaqhiuqviupluni. Ikayuqtigighutik parnaiyautit ataniqtuqtuiyullu pulaaqtarvik hanayauvaktut, aulapkaqtitaavaktuq atuqtauvaghutiklu nunallaqmiunit pulaaqtunullu Iqaluktuuttiaqmut.*

## AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIIT NUNAVUNMI

Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit Nunavunmi aullaqtitaavaktut ihumagiplugu taamna Nunavunmi Nunataarutit (NA). Taamna NA ilitarihimagiyat aullaqtittiyumaniq pulaaqtarvighanik qauhitiyunik ilitquhiptingnik pitquhiptingniklu aviktuqhimayumi, munaqhivaqhunilu Inuit pilaarutainik aulahimmaaqtumik atuqpagiami aliagiyaamilu pulaaqtarvik pivighaillu.

Taamna NA ilitarihimagiyuq taimaa taapkua pulaaqtarviit anniqnaqtut aullaqtittiyinut, aliahukviuplutik, hapummihivighat, manighiurutigiplugit Nunavunmi. Taamna Atauttikkuuqtuq Inuit Ihuilutinit Ikayuutinullu Angirut Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingnut (IIBA), atiliqtauhimagiyuq 2002-mi, nakuruttitqautjutighait Inuit talvuuna aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvikkut. Atauttikkut taapkua NA, IIBA-lu ilittuqhitiyut havauhiqnik aulapkaiaami aviktuqhimayumi pulaaqtarvingnik. IIBA-nit parnaiyaiquhimayut parnaiyautinik ataniqtuqtuiyullu havaqatigilugit Inuit: taapkua Nunavunmi Ikayuqtigiiikut Parnaiyit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaangit (NJPMC) ikkuuqtiuvaktut parnaiyaiyunik ataniqtuqtuiyuniklu pulaaqtarvingnik aviktuqhimayumi, nunallaqnilu hapkua havaaghat iniqtauvaktut taapkuninnga Nunallaqni Ikayuqtigiiit Parnaiyit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Katimayiralaangit (CJPMC). Tikkuuqtauhimagiyut Kavamatkunnit Nunavunmi (GN) taapkualu Qitiqmiuni Inuit Katimayit (KIA) January-mi 2017-mi, Iqaluktuuttiaqmi CJPMC-kunnit katimayiyut taapkua: Jaida Ohokannoak (CJPMC-kut Ighivautaliat), Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingeke, taamnalu Kitty Taipagak.



*“Apirihimagiyara aappaga huuq kingiktulik. Kiuhimagiyuq taimaa niqighaqhiurvighaungmat inungnit.”*

BOB AKNAVIGAK



Pingahuuyut inirumayainut uqauhiit hivunighami parnaiyaiyunut ataniqtuqtuiyunullu Ovayok-mik:

1. **HAPUMMIHINIQ MUNAQHINIQLU:** Pitquhiuyut ilitquhiuyullu Ovayok-mi munaqtaunahuat hivunighami qatanngutiptionut ikayuqtigiighutik parnaiyainikkut ataniqtuqtuinnikkullu Inuit Kavamalla, aulapkaiplutiklu havaaghakkut ilitquhitiqaqtunik Inuit Qaujimajatuqanginnik taapkuninngalu *Hapummihiniq Hivullitilugu* havauhikkut.
2. **ALIAHUNGNIQ PULAAQTARVINGMIK:** Ovayok huli niamngiyaaqviuvaktuq, niqighaqhiuqviuvaktuq, aliahulukaaqviuvaktuq, mamihaqviuvaktuq niqighaqhiuqviuplunilu malighugu Nunavunmi Angirutit.
3. **ILITQUHIQNIK QUVIAHUUTIT:** Ovayok atatarutauyuyugit ingilraaqnitaptingnut ilihaitjutauyughaqlu pulaaqtarvingmik atuqtunik ingilraaqnitaptingnik, Inuit Qaujimajatuqanginik, anniqnaqniiniklu ilitquhiptingnut nuna tahamna Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutikkut titiraangigullu.

### ATANIQTUQTUINIQMUT PARNAIYAUTAIT NAUNAITKUTAIT

Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautilluagut kikkiliurniqmut parnaiyautilik ilitquhitiyunik Anngutighalingmik, Ilitquhitiyutunik, Hanavalliyunik, Anniqaqtuniklu Nunanik Ataniqtuqtuiniqmik tahamani nunami. Ataniqtuqtuiyut Parnaiyautilluagut ilitquhitiyugit havauhiinik ataniqtuqtuiniqmik hapkuninnga kikkiliuqhimayut talvuuna *Inuit Qauhimayatuqangit Hapummihiniqmiklu Hivullitiyut*, havauhiyut ihuaqnighakkut ataniqtuqtuiniqmik naatkutigiigahuaqhgut munaqhiyut atuqtullu pulaaqtarvingmik pivighaitalu taimaa:

- Qauhimalugit Inuit pilaarutait hanaqitjuhiillu ilitquhitiyuyut NA-mi IIBA-milu.
- Maliguaqlugit ahiit ihuaqtut aviktuqhimayumi nunaptingnilu maligait, maligaghait maliktaghallu.
- Atuqhugit IQ qauyihaiyillu ilihimayait naunaiqhitiyugit ihumaliurniqmut.

### ATUQTITTIVALLIANIQ

Taamna Ovayok-mi Parnaiyautilluat atuqtitaavallianaqtuq 15-nit ukiunit havakvighaanit. Naahuriyauyugit taimaa angiyut havaaghat akighait ikluqpautighanut pulaaqtarvingmi, ilitquhiqnik quviahuutit ahiillu havaaghat akiqarniaqtut **\$911,150.00-taalamik atuqttaghaukutik 15-nik ukiunik**. Angiyunut havaaghanut akighait aviktuqtauhimayut taimaa:

- Pulaaqtarvingmi ikluqpaghait naallugit: \$691,150.00-taalauyugit ukiunit 15-nit
- Ilitquhiqnik Quviahuutit Ahiittullu Havaaghat naallugit: \$220,000.00-taalauyut ukiunit 15-nit

Parnaiyautilluanit ilitquhitiyut taimaa **Inuit niqighaqhiuruhiit aulahimmaarahuat pulaaqtarvingmi**. Aullaqviit nunallu anguniaqviuyut, iqalughiuqviuyut paunngaqtavuiyullu ilitturiyauhimayut munaqtauyarialgit hapkua pitquhiyut.

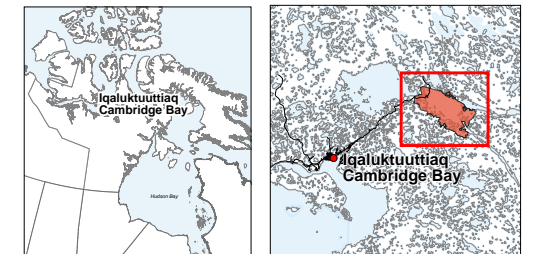
Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvik ahiittuq manighiurutaaulaaghuni aullaqittinikkut pulaaqtunik Iqaluktuuttiaqmut ilitturihimayumayunut. Pulaaqtittiplutik pulaaqtarvingmik aullaqittiplutik, ikkuaqtiqaqhgut takuhiuqittiplutik, ahikkullu atuqtitauyaigut ikayuutauniaqtut nunallaqmiunut manighiurniqmut imaalu ilitturinnaqniaqtut manighiurniqmut ikayuutait nunallaqmiunut.

**OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIK  
OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK**

**Igluqpaliuqtakhanut Parnaiyautilluat  
Master Plan Infrastructure**

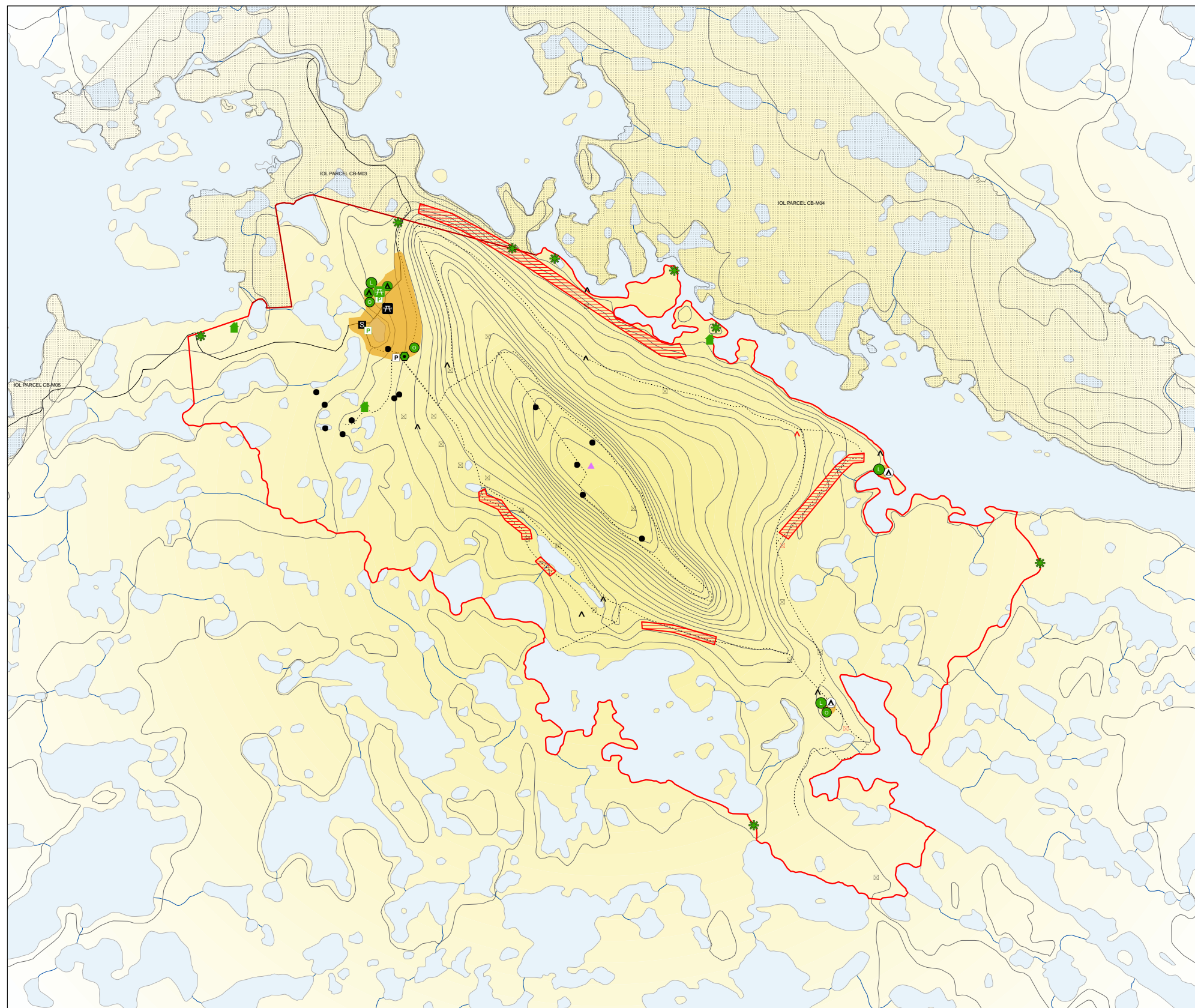
**Unipkaa  
Legend**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ▲ Tupiqarvik - Makitayut Campsite - Existing   | ● Anariaqturvik - Makitayut Outhouse - Existing                 |
| ● Tupiqarvik - Nutaat Campsite - New   | ● Anariaqturvik - Nutaat Outhouse - New                         |
| ✱ Napariaq - Nutaat Entry Post - New   | ■ Nirivik - Makitayut Picnic Area - Existing                    |
| ● Qilainnalik/Igluqpagyuuaq - Nutaat Gazebo / Pavilion - New                             | ■ Nirivik - Nutaat Picnic Area - New                            |
| ● Kiluuttat Tutquumaviat - Makitayut Lockbox - Existing                                  | ■ Ingilraviup Napariangat Trail Post - Existing                 |
| ● Kiluuttat Tutquumaviat - Nutaat Lockbox - New  | ■ Ingilraviup Napariangat - Nuutahimayuq Trail Post - Relocated |
| ▲ Puiguqtallitjut Memorial   | ■ Akhaluutit Nutqallagviat - Makitayut Parking Area - Existing  |
| ■ Hanayayukhaq Aviktuqhimania Development Zone   | ■ Akhaluutit Nutqallagviat - Nutaat Parking Area - New          |
| ● Ilittuqhituyuq Qaanga Interpretive Panel   | ■ Tupiqpak Cabin  |
| ● Nunallaanut Tikkuarut Directional Marker - Nutaahimayuq Directional Marker - Relocated | ■ Pulaaqtarviup Naunaitkutaat - Makitayut Park Sign - Existing  |
| ■ Qulvahikhimiyuq Nunakkuuruit Tunngaviat Raised ATV Platform                            |   |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| □ Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Kiglit<br>Ovayok Territorial Park Boundary | — Apqut Road                            |
| ■ Inuit Naniniit Nunait<br>Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)                                | ⋯ Pulaaqtarviup Pihugviat<br>Park Trail |
| ■ Imaq Hikuluunniit<br>Water or Ice   | — Aallatqingniit<br>Contour             |
| — Kuugaq<br>River   |   |



Nunayami naunaitkutaat titirahimayut aupayaqtumik  
Map extents shown in red

Data sources: Natural Resources Canada:  
Department of Environment (Gov't of Nunavut)  
Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 13N  
Scale: 1:15,000 on 24x36"  
Date: January 2019  
Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design





*“Ovayok is a place for healing and fond memories for the people. The land provides us with a lot. I remember times when we didn’t have enough food, it was in these times that we learned to respect what the land gave us.”*

ANNIE NEGLAK





## OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK – LAND OF LEGENDS

*Ovayok Territorial Park is a special place that provides Inuit and visitors to Cambridge Bay with a place to harvest, relax, or experience beautiful scenery. As Jaida Ohokannoak, the Chair of the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) says, “Ovayok Territorial Park is a family place. For generations people have been coming to Ovayok to fish, collect eggs, camp, and enjoy spending time on the land.”*

Ovayok is highest point of land on Victoria Island and a prominent feature in the local landscape, referred to as an esker, which is a hill of gravel and sand that’s approximately 4 km in length and over 200 metres high.

The legend of Ovayok, told as the “Origin of Death” story, is associated with this esker. The legend tells of a family of giants that walked the land in search of food, however, one by one they perished due to starvation. After passing on, the bodies of the giants became three large hills: Ovayok (the father), Inuuhuktuq/Ovayoaghek (Baby Pelly, the young giant), and Amaaqtuq (Lady Pelly, the mother giant carrying a baby in her parka).

The oral history held by Inuit Elders teaches us about the legend and the other significant resources of the park such as its important fishing locations, past camping and caching areas. The park provides an important habitat for migratory birds, raptors and mammals.

Through the implementation of the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan the park will see controlled development to improve recreational infrastructure and protect the park’s natural environment and cultural resources. Through ongoing development of the park’s Heritage Appreciation program, traditional knowledge and Elder’s stories can explain the cultural way of life in the past and provide education about the natural resources of the area. In the community, there are opportunities to develop interpretive signs or a display at the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre.

### OVAYOK TODAY

Today Ovayok Territorial Park offers all visitors an exceptional recreational and educational experience. The park offers picnic facilities, outhouses, designated camping sites, hiking and ATV trails, and interpretive signage. In the future, as the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan is implemented, more stories about the park will be shared through a Heritage Appreciation program.

Residents of Cambridge Bay enjoy fishing, relaxing, picnics, and social gatherings in the park at the day-use facilities, and the long-term plan is to allow for sustainable development and operation of the park to encourage continued community use of Ovayok.

The park also welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting Cambridge Bay’s tourism sector and benefiting local businesses. Visitors to the park include researchers, cruise ship passengers, and groups travelling to the park on their own or with local guides to sight see, bird watch, hike or camp.

### ABOUT OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK

Recognizing that Ovayok is a very important place, the Cambridge Bay Community Joint Planning and Management Committee has prepared a Master Plan and this Management Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The park is located approximately 17 km from the community of Cambridge Bay, accessible by truck or ATV along an access road that crosses Municipal and Inuit Owned Land (IOL) before reaching the boundary of Ovayok.

In 1970 the area was identified for protection as a territorial park because of its environmental, historic and cultural importance. At that time, the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) reserved the parcel of land around the Ovayok esker for a park. In 1990 the Municipality of Cambridge Bay supported the establishment of a park; and, in 1991 the GNWT prepared the land request to the Government of Canada for a park. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut.

### TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

Territorial Parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NA). The NA recognizes the desirability of establishing parks that represent the cultural and natural heritage of the territory, and protects Inuit rights to continue to use and enjoy the park and its resources.



*“After the first snowfall, we were caribou hunting and exploring the back of Mount Pelly. The sight of the snow reflecting the sun is a beautiful picture that I love to remember about Ovayok.”*

JAIDA OHOKANNOAK







## CHANGING THE NAME OF A TERRITORIAL PARK

The Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as *Uvajuq (Mount Pelly) Territorial Park (Schedule 2-1)*.

To respect the traditional name of the park, the Cambridge Bay CJPMC is recommending that the name of the park be officially changed to ***Ovayok Territorial Park***.

The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), signed in 2002, ensures benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. Together the NA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) in January 2017, the Cambridge Bay CJPMC members are: Jaida Ohokannoak (CJPMC Chair), Annie Neglak, Talia Maksagak, Bob Aknavigak, Clara Wingeek, and Kitty Taipagak.

In 2002, Ovayok was identified in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) as a park “to be established”, which is a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update the Master Plan and prepare a Management Plan. Following their review of Ovayok’s original master and management plans the CJPMC completed the work to bring the plans into conformity with the IIBA and address the changing conditions of the park.

## OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARKS MASTER PLAN

A master plan is a long term strategic plan for the design and development of a park. The Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan proposes development of a community picnic

and camping area, a pavilion, ATV trail platforms to improve access and protect the landscape, park road maintenance, parking lot improvements, and additions to the park interpretive plan through a Heritage Appreciation program. Through the theme “Land of Legends”, the Heritage Appreciation program will bring more interpretive signage into the park and the community; develop in-park educational programs; develop teaching kits about the park for the local schools; and enhance communications about the park through promotional materials. To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long-term vision for the park that is recommended by the Cambridge Bay CJPMC states:

*Ovayok Territorial Park connects us to our past, protects our natural and cultural resources, and continues to teach us about our heritage. Our park is a place for relaxation, education, sharing, family gatherings, healing and harvesting. Through joint planning and management the park is developed, operated and used sustainably by our community and visitors to Cambridge Bay.*

There are three goal statements for the future planning and management of Ovayok:

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and a Conservation First approach.
2. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Ovayok continues to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.

**The Master Plan recommends controlled development for recreation, safety, protection of resources, and tourism. A Heritage Appreciation Program will be developed using the theme *Land of Legends* to bring awareness of the unique story of Ovayok, highlighting the legends and educating all park user groups about cultural and natural history. In summary, the Master Plan recommends:**

- **Infrastructure:** Development recommendations respond to the increasing use of the park through the addition of day use facilities, improvements to parking and trails, and new informational and interpretive signage. To maintain the scenic landscape, development has been concentrated in a few areas of the park. Through the ongoing



*“I asked my father why there was a mountain. His response was that it was the place that would sustain the people with lots of food.”*

BOB AKNAVIGAK



partnership with the Municipality of Cambridge Bay and Kitikmeot Inuit Association, the access road to the park will be maintained.

- **Heritage Appreciation:** Using the theme *Land of Legends*, educational resources will be developed for use in the schools and in the park; promotional materials will be developed; and interpretation will be enhanced.
- **Special Projects:** To continue to collect documentation about the park, a number of Special Projects will be undertaken. An oral history project will collect Elders' stories; archaeological research will be undertaken; climate change research and monitoring will be prioritized; and a Feasibility Study will be commissioned for the future protection of the two other eskers in the legend: Inuuhuktuq/Ovayoaghek (Baby Pelly), and Amaqtuq/Angak (Lady Pelly).

#### IMPLEMENTATION

The Ovayok Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15 year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be **\$911,150.00 over 15 years**. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$691,150.00 over 15 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$220,000.00 over 15 years

The Master Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes and areas used for hunting, fishing and berry picking have been identified to protect these activities.

Ovayok Territorial Park is a unique and marketable tourism attraction that visitors to Cambridge Bay will want to experience. Providing access to the park through outfitting, guided tours, and other programs will support the local tourism economy and result in direct economic benefits for the community.



Photo: Jaida Ohokannoak



*“Ovayok is a special place because it has a lot to offer, like history, beauty, a place of happiness, a place for families and community members to gather. A place to teach our future generations our Inuit tradition.”*

TALIA MAKSAGAK

## ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MASTER PLANS

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### NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

The Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP), manages territorial parks and special places for the protection and presentation of Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage. The NP&SP Program is directed by the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), and the Territorial Parks Act (TPA).

### PARKS AND THE NLCA

The NLCA recognizes the value and general desirability of Parks and Conservation Areas and further defines an approach to the establishment of protected areas within Nunavut. The NLCA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NLCA ensures Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in parks and gives Inuit an active role in decision-making concerning management of parks.

### PARKS AND THE IIBA

On May 13, 2002, the GN, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Regional Inuit Associations formally approved an IIBA for territorial parks. The IIBA formalizes the GN's obligations for the establishment, development, and implementation of the Nunavut Parks Program; the rights of Inuit in territorial parks; and the benefits for Inuit and affected community that may be attained from territorial parks.

The planning and management of territorial parks is guided by joint planning and management committees. The preamble to the IIBA states the principles in connection with territorial parks, including that Inuit and the GN must jointly plan and manage the lands, waters and resources within territorial parks. Article 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Park Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Park Management Committees (CJPMCs) for community's affected by a specific park.

### THE PURPOSE OF A MASTER PLAN

In keeping with the IIBA, a park master plan is required for each park to address the park purpose, background information, and planning approach. A master plan is a comprehensive long-term vision and strategic plan intended to guide the development, operation, use, and protection of a park and the resources within the park. It describes a park's role at the local, territorial, and national levels and the values that should be used in making decisions about the park. The master plan shall address, without limitation, park boundaries, design and plan options, tourism opportunities, and specific proposals for meeting the reasons for the park's establishment (IIBA 14.7.2). A master plan is a requirement of the NP&SP park establishment process and informs a park management plan.





# Section 1

## PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY





# SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY

*This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic management approach for Ovayok Territorial Park, and the legislative requirements that guide the Master Plan phase of the park.*

## 1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

*The purpose of Ovayok's Master Plan is to provide the strategic guide for the development, operation, use and protection of the resources within the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors. This Master Plan describes the park boundary, park resources, design and infrastructure, tourism opportunities, and preliminary park zoning and heritage appreciation programs.*

Ovayok Territorial Park (also known as Mount Pelly in English) is located approximately 17 km northeast of the community of Cambridge Bay (Ikaluktutiak). The entire area around Ovayok Territorial Park (Ovayok) is referred as Ekaluktutiak<sup>1</sup>, meaning “good fishing place”, an activity that has taken place here for centuries. The boundary of the park encompasses 2,162.4 ha or 21.6 km<sup>2</sup>, centred around Ovayok, the highest point of land on Victoria Island at over 200 meters. Ovayok is referred to as an esker, which is a hill formed by glacial deposits of gravel and sand.

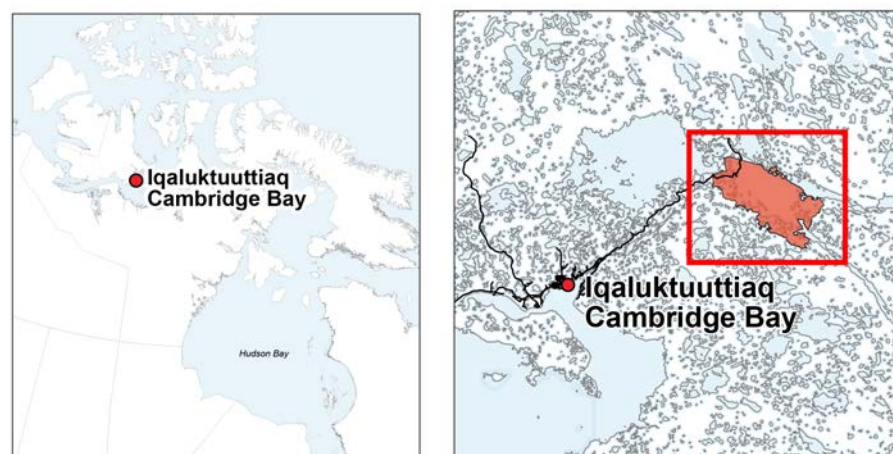
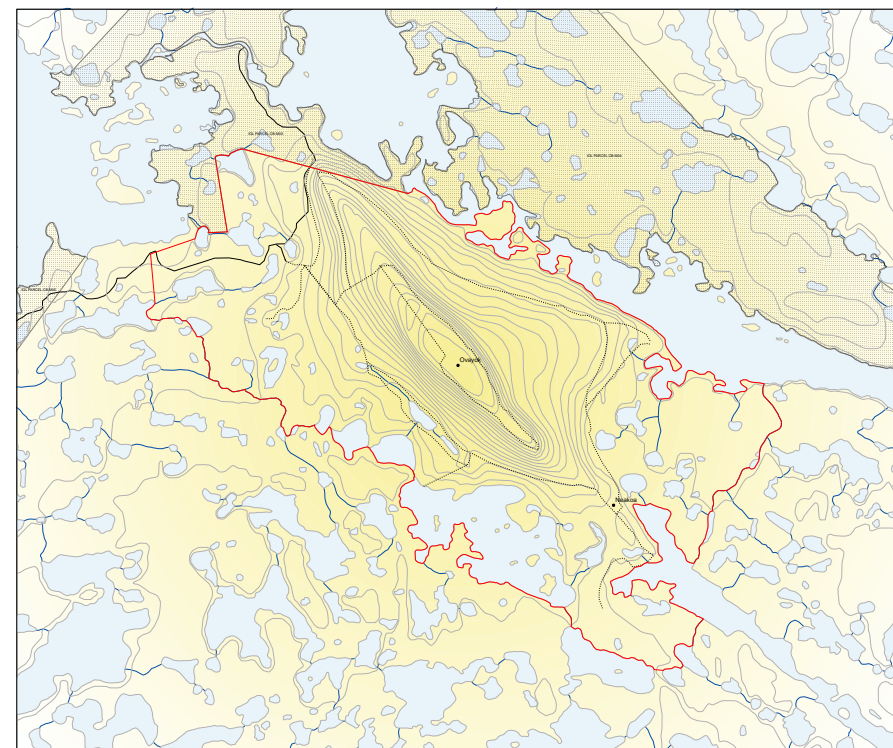
The area around Ovayok Territorial Park has been an important fishing, harvesting and camping for Inuit and their ancestors for hundreds of years. Evidence of past use is found in the extensive archaeological record, with caches for fish and dry goods, tent rings, and other camp features visible within the park boundary. The oral history held by Inuit Elders teaches us about the park's fishing locations, harvested species, and the legend of Ovayok.

The theme of Ovayok's Heritage Appreciation program, is “Land of Legends”. The “Origin of Death” legends tells the story of a family of giants: Ovayok (the father), Inuuhuktuq/Ovayoaghek (Baby Pelly, the young giant), and Amaaqtuq/Angak (Lady Pelly, the mother giant carrying a baby in her parka). In the legend, the giants experienced a period of starvation. Steve Anavilok shared his version of the legend in 2017: “They were giants from the north. When the north became short of seals and whales the giants moved south looking for food. By the time they reached the area we now call Ferguson Lake, the giants were walking in the water looking for fish. They were close to starving. The fish were not enough to feed them. The lady giant, with a baby on her back, lay down next to the lake and died. The father and son began walking to the south, but the son laid down next and died. The last to die was the man, the giant we now call Ovayolao (Ovayok) or Mount Pelly.” After passing on, the legend tells us that the giants’ bodies became three large hills, also referred to as eskers.

Ovayok continues to be used by residents and visitors to Cambridge Bay, who can get to the park along an access road to enjoy activities such as picnics, school trips, recreational hiking and camping, or community events. Ovayok is accessible from late spring to early fall by road on ATV, by truck, and by foot or bike. Winter access is possible by snowmobile.

Cambridge Bay is the administrative centre for the Kitikmeot Region, a regional transportation hub, and a growing community of more than 1,700 people (according to the Municipality in 2016). Cambridge Bay is the only permanent settlement on Victoria Island, part of the Arctic Archipelago, located approximately 350 KM north of the Arctic Circle. The park makes an important contribution to the cultural, recreational, social and economic well-being of the community.

Park infrastructure has been planned and developed to support day use activities and short-term camping in the park, while also providing protection to important natural and cultural areas and resources. Public safety is a priority in the park, and is addressed through the development and management approach. Interpretive panels (existing and new) will be located key points of interest to provide general information on the natural and cultural resources of the park, explain park regulations, and share stories through the Heritage Appreciation theme of the park: “Land of Legends”.



Nunauyami naunaitkutait titiraqhimayut aupayaaqtumik  
Map extents shown in red

<sup>1</sup> Inuinnaqtun placenames used in these documents may have two spelling alternatives to reflect the contemporary and traditional dialect. For example, Ekaluktutiak and Ikaluktutiak mean “good fishing place”. The spelling with an “I” is used for the community name, while the traditional spelling using an “E” identifies the entire region that includes the lakes around Ovayok. Where there are more than one accepted spellings for a placename, the CJPMC has included both in the documents.

This Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act. An approved Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan is a requirement for the park establishment process under the IIBA.

### 1.1.1 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

The park boundary covers 2,162.4 ha, or 21.6 km<sup>2</sup>. The park is located within the Municipal Land boundary for Cambridge Bay.

On May 29, 2008 the lands selected for Ovayok were transferred to the Commissioner by Order in Council, PC Number 2008-987. The boundary of the park is registered at the Lands Title Office for Nunavut under LTO No. 4395. Administrative control of the lands was transferred to the Department of Environment on June 20, 2017, to be managed by the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division. This enables the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister's Order under Section 5(2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish Ovayok Territorial Park. The Government of Nunavut has completed a legal land description for the park (metes and bounds). The northern boundary of Ovayok is adjacent to Inuit Owned Land: CB-M03 IOL Parcel 500-SK-113.

The access road from the community to the park boundary crosses Municipal and Inuit Owned Land. Currently the road is managed by the Municipality of Cambridge Bay, and where required the KIA and Nunavut Parks have provided support to the Municipality to complete road maintenance and improvements through a *Memorandum of Understanding*. Nunavut Park's staff maintains and develops the access road, ATV and walking trails within the park boundary.

Under the NA, Article 21 the access to IOL by the public (non-Inuit) is addressed. Unlike other IOL parcels, under Schedule 21-1 the public will not be required to obtain permission from the KIA to access or cross the IOL along the existing road. For the access road to "Mt. Pelly", Schedule 21-1 identifies special considerations that provide an exemption from permit requirements for "Public use, Territorial Government or Municipal Corporation of Cambridge Bay repairs, maintenance and upgrading (Schedule 21-1 (8)). Schedule 21-1 does not apply to IOL access to other parcels of land or for activities other than use of the access road – for these situations the requirements of Article 21 would apply.

Table A: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK	
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current TPA park classification: Community Park</li> <li>Recommended re-classification by the CJPMC in 2017: Natural Environment Recreation</li> </ul>	
Park Boundary Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,162.4ha or 21.6 km<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	
Land Ownership within the Proposed Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commissioner's Land (unsurveyed)</li> </ul>	
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOL parcels adjacent to the park boundary are:</li> <li>CB-M03 IOL Parcel 500-SK-113</li> </ul>	
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park area is used for fishing, hunting, egg harvesting, recreational activities, tourism, research (CHARS), and school programs.</li> <li>Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park.</li> </ul>	
Park Infrastructure	Existing infrastructure as of 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic tables, benches, fire pits, barbeques, and garbage bins</li> <li>Outhouses (3)</li> <li>Truck and ATV access road, and ATV and hiking trails</li> <li>Designated parking areas</li> <li>Interpretive signage in the park</li> <li>Designated camping areas (3)</li> <li>Designated hiking trails</li> <li>Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Memorial</li> </ul>	Planned for the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access road, trail and parking lot improvements</li> <li>Additional picnic facilities, new outhouses, and a park pavilion</li> <li>Additional camping infrastructure</li> <li>Additional signage in the park</li> <li>Safety and emergency response planning</li> <li>Improvements to the Princess Patricia's memorial</li> <li>Development of ATV trail platforms to protect the land from erosion</li> </ul>
Park Services in Cambridge Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements planned for the park signage at the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre</li> </ul>	
Special Projects	The Heritage Appreciation program recommends: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oral history documentation</li> <li>Archaeological sites research</li> <li>Research on Climate Change</li> <li>Future Background and Feasibility Study for the eskers Amaatuq (Lady Pelly) and Inuuhuktuq (Baby Pelly)</li> </ul>	
Cultural or historic significance	The significant heritage of the park includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic and current use of the area for fishing, egg collection and other harvesting activities</li> <li>Seasonal camping</li> <li>Archaeological and historical sites</li> <li>Legend "The Origin of Death", associated with three giants, including the esker – Ovayok.</li> </ul>	
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no known minerals of economic potential in Ovayok Territorial Park</li> </ul>	
Accessibility from the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park entrance is located approximately 17km from the community</li> <li>Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, truck, snowmobile, walking, or biking</li> <li>An access road to the park is located on municipal land and Inuit Owned Land</li> </ul>	
Development and management challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human safety and emergency response</li> <li>Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities</li> <li>Erosion, slumping and landslides on the esker (caused by climate change and human activities)</li> <li>Protection and regeneration of tundra areas damaged by ATV use</li> <li>Protection of archaeological sites and resources</li> <li>Vandalism</li> <li>Controlled vehicle use in the park, including access to the top of Ovayok</li> </ul>	
Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambridge Bay CJPMC</li> <li>NJPMC</li> <li>Kitikmeot Inuit Association</li> <li>Municipality of Cambridge Bay</li> <li>Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization</li> <li>Kitikmeot Heritage Society and Inuit Heritage Trust</li> <li>Cambridge Bay Search and Rescue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RCMP</li> <li>GN Department of Environment, Wildlife Conservation</li> <li>GN Department of Culture and Heritage</li> <li>GN Department of Community and Government Services</li> <li>GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation</li> <li>Nunavut Wildlife Management Board</li> <li>and other local, territorial, and national organizations as required</li> </ul>



### 1.1.2 PARK NAME

The Umbrella Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as Uvajuq (Mount Pelly) Territorial Park (Schedule 2-1).

To respect the traditional name of the park, the Cambridge Bay CJPMC is recommending that the name of the park be officially changed to Ovayok Territorial Park as per IIBA 14.4.12 and 14.4.13.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.1.3 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The current park classification of Ovayok Territorial Park is “Community Park” under the Territorial Parks Act, established to “provide outdoor recreational activities for the benefits of a community”.

The Territorial Parks Act legislation was adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory but was originally written by the Government of the Northwest Territories. A future review of the Territorial Parks Act by the GN may result in the change of the park classifications. Based on the park classifications proposed in the *Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program (Draft January 2018)*, the CJPMC recommends<sup>3</sup> the classification for Ovayok should be a **Natural Environment Recreation Park**, as per the TPA. This reclassification is to provide a park that “shall be directed and limited to the development that is necessary for the preservation of the natural environment in the park for public enjoyment.”<sup>4</sup>

## 1.2 PARK PURPOSE STATEMENT

The IIBA and NP&SP Park Program recognize the importance of Inuit culture and heritage, and the importance of protecting, conserving, presenting and providing visitor experience through parks.

Ovayok is an important resource to the residents of Cambridge Bay. The purpose of the park is to protect and use the natural and cultural resources of Ovayok for sustainability to ensure that these can be enjoyed by future generations.

The following park purpose statements have been set by the CJPMC:

- Include Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit in the planning, management and programs for the park
- To preserve and protect the natural environment and resources, in particular:
  - Protection of Inuit harvesting opportunities;
  - Protection of wildlife and important wildlife areas;
  - Protection of the unique landform;
  - Minimizing the deterioration of the environment through human use or climatic changes.

<sup>2</sup> On February 23 and 24, 2018 the CJPMC conducted a resident survey to identify the preferred park name. The Cambridge Bay CJPMC selected and approved the park name and spelling in accordance with IIBA Article 14.4.2.c. In accordance with IIBA Article 14.4.13, and consistent with the objectives of section 8.4.18 of the NA, the proposed park name shall be approved by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. CJPMC Record of Decision (003-2018) approves the park name.

<sup>3</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (007-2017) approves the proposed re-classification.

<sup>4</sup> Territorial Parks Act

<sup>5</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (008-2017) approves the Vision Statement for Ovayok Territorial Park.

- To protect and promote the cultural heritage, in particular:
  - Protect cultural resources from deterioration or loss;
  - Encourage understanding and respect for cultural heritage and cultural resources;
  - Ensure our youth, residents and visitors appreciate how the cycle of the seasons link to the cultural use of the park;
  - Share the legend of Ovayok;
  - Provide education on the cultural significance of the park and the respectful use of the park
- Sustainable and controlled development of infrastructure, suitable to the demand levels and land capability;
- To encourage recreation opportunities suitable to the park designation for resident and tourism use;
- Encourage increased park related tourism activity in Cambridge Bay;
- Through the ease of accessibility and maintenance of park infrastructure, provide a positive and safe experience for all park visitors.

### THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE, WHICH IS TO:

- Protect a system of natural and cultural landscapes representative of Nunavut;
- Provide opportunities for residents and visitors to increase their knowledge and appreciation of Nunavut’s natural and cultural landscapes and engage communities in their conservation and appreciation; and
- Provide opportunities for unique, high quality visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.

## 1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

The vision is a statement of the long-term ambitions for the park and the enduring value that Ovayok provides for the people of Cambridge Bay and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the Master Plan and Management Plan.

### *Vision Statement for Ovayok Territorial Park<sup>5</sup>*

Ovayok Territorial Park connects us to our past, protects our natural and cultural resources, and continues to teach us about our heritage. Our park is a place for relaxation, education, sharing, family gatherings, healing and harvesting. Through joint planning and management the park is developed, operated and used sustainably by our community and visitors to Cambridge Bay.



### 1.4 PARK SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives for Ovayok are intended to guide planning and management to reach the park's vision and purpose.

There are three goal statements for Ovayok<sup>6</sup>. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through Joint Planning and Management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and a *Conservation First* approach.
2. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Ovayok will continue to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.
3. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.

**THE GOALS FOR OVAYOK ARE LINKED TO THE GOAL STATEMENT FOR THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:**

- Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes
- Engage communities in conservation and heritage appreciation
- Enhance visitor experience



<sup>6</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (009-2017) approves the Goals and Objectives for Ovayok Territorial Park.

# CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and a Conservation First approach.

## GOAL 1

### GOAL 1 –

## CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage of Ovayok will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and a *Conservation First* approach.

The following objectives are related to the planning, management and operations of Ovayok Territorial Park. The objectives of this goal include:

- **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and Conservation First Approach –**  
Through joint planning and management by Inuit and the Government, our park will balance protection, development and use of the land and resources. Planning and management will observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA; conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA; and decision-making will be informed by IQ and scientific knowledge.
- **Minimal Development –**  
Development will be limited to designated “Development Zones” in the park in order to retain its natural beauty, maintain its peaceful character, and to respect the cultural significance of the esker. Development of park facilities will be in harmony with the significant features of the park, and placed where park users have access.
- **Mitigation –**  
To protect the landscape, important wildlife habitats, and cultural sites of Ovayok Territorial Park, development and management will minimize negative impacts on the environment. Where required, actions will be taken to reduce the impact and reverse damage caused by human use in the park.
- **Cultural Resource Protection –**  
Ovayok contains multiple areas with known cultural resources and areas that may include cultural resources that have not been documented. To minimize disturbance of cultural resources, infrastructure development will be located in areas zoned for “Development” and along designated park access roads and trails, and follow regulations set in the Management Plan.
- **Sustainable Use –**  
All park user groups will be encouraged to use the park respectfully and minimize their impact on the natural and cultural resources through Heritage Appreciation and regulation.
- **Documentation –**  
Working with partners, the natural and cultural resources of the park will continue to be documented using the best available practices and information. Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new information is available and will be considered in planning and management decisions.



Photo: Jaidla Obokannoak

## ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

*Ovayok continues to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.*

### GOAL 2

#### GOAL 2 –

### ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:

Ovayok continues to be used for relaxation, traditional activities, recreation, healing and harvesting as per the Nunavut Agreement.

The following objectives are related to the use of Ovayok Territorial Park, and the benefits that the park should provide to Inuit, the community of Cambridge Bay, and the territory. The objectives of this goal include:

- **Inuit rights to harvest, access, and enjoy the park –**  
Joint planning and management will consider and protect the rights of Inuit to access the park, participate in traditional activities, and harvest as per the Nunavut Agreement. Joint planning and management decisions will ensure that:
  - Resources are sustained for future generations through protection, conservation, and mitigation of negative impacts;
  - Access to resources is provided through infrastructure, zoning and regulations;
  - Non-Inuit fishing occurs only with a valid Nunavut fishing license;
  - Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Relaxation, Healing and Recreation –**  
Joint Planning and Management recognizes the connection of Inuit and Nunavummiut to their land. Park development, operations and programs will provide for the use and enjoyment of the park by:
  - Providing infrastructure and programs to support park recreational uses;
  - Supporting traditional, healing and learning activities, and family gathering in the park;
  - Providing a safe and positive park experience.
- **Tourism –**  
Joint Planning and Management will encourage park-related tourism. Ovayok will provide opportunities for visitors to learn about the park through Heritage Appreciation, and enhance the tourism experience in Cambridge Bay. Planning and management will:
  - Promote Ovayok as a tourism destination;
  - Provide infrastructure and programs that support tourism;
  - Provide Heritage Appreciation programs and promote events that will be of interest to visitors;
  - Develop and promote park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits for Inuit Tourism providers and business in Cambridge Bay.



GOAL 3 –

## HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.

The following objectives are related to heritage and culture education, awareness and information sharing:

- **Continue to document Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about Ovayok** through Heritage Appreciation programs and special projects;
- **Provide Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** to share Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and the unique story of Ovayok Territorial Park through the theme “Land of Legends”;
- **Reach various audiences**, including programs and interpretation that meets the specific needs of each audience;
- **Prepare and deliver education** through tool kits prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Cambridge Bay to increase awareness about Ovayok among teachers and staff, and encourage the use of the park as a classroom and learning opportunity.
- **Increase Awareness** of sustainable use of the park, and specifically encourage the *IQ and Conservation First* principles through a focus on protecting the natural and cultural resources, and minimizing the human impacts on the park.

**Provide information** in the community for all residents on the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting Ovayok Territorial Park. Informational materials will also be linked to the Inuit Tourism Strategy for Cambridge Bay.



## HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Ovayok will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.

GOAL  
3



## 1.5 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

*Territorial parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Agreement (NA), which recognizes the desirability of establishing parks that represent the cultural and natural heritage of the territory and provides rights for Inuit to continue to use and enjoy a park and its resources; the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA) signed in 2002, which outlines the basis for park planning and management in Nunavut; and the Territorial Parks Act (TPA).*

The NA and IIBA identify the partners to park planning and management, and the importance of ongoing collaboration to ensure that Inuit organizations and resident Inuit are active partners and that they benefit from Ovayok Territorial Park.

The Cambridge Bay CJPMC works closely with the GN's NP&SP Division through the Joint Planning and Management process. As required, other partners in the planning and management of the park will include (but are not limited to):

- Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA)
- Kitikmeot Heritage Society and Inuit Heritage Trust
- Municipality of Cambridge Bay
- Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Arctic Coast Visitor Centre
- Search and Rescue in Cambridge Bay
- Government of Nunavut
  - Department of Economic Development and Transportation
    - Tourism and Cultural Industries Division
    - Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division
  - Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology)
  - Department of Education; and
  - Department of Environment
    - Wildlife Management Division
    - Fisheries and Sealing Division; and
    - Education and Outreach Division
- Institutions of Public Government
  - Nunavut Planning Commission
  - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
  - Nunavut Impact Review Board
  - Nunavut Water Board, and
  - Inuit Heritage Trust
- Research Centres (e.g. Canadian High Arctic Research Station, Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.

## 1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

*This Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA and IIBA, and follow to the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans.*

In 1993 the *Mount Pelly Territorial Park Management Plan* was completed by the GNWT, providing the initial plans for a territorial park at what is today called Ovayok, including the proposed boundary. In 1995, the *Mount Pelly Conceptual Plan* was completed to provide the master planning and infrastructure design elements for the proposed park. In 2005, Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (of the department called Sustainable Development, GN) completed the *Ovayok Territorial Park: Interpretive Plan and Facilities Upgrade Final Report*. The report provided direction on how to develop interpretive infrastructure and materials, and identify locations for trails, camping, parking and picnic facilities in the park. Combined, these three documents describe the planning and design elements that have been completed at Ovayok prior to 2017.

As required by the IIBA, since there was an existing park master plan (Article 14.8), the CJPMC determined that a new Master Plan was required for conformity with the IIBA and to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Master Plans*. This Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan has been prepared to meet statutory requirements and address changes that have occurred between 1993 and 2017 in the park's physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision for the future of the park. To complete the new Master Plan, as per IIBA 14.7, the CJPMC referenced the existing plans and other reports, identified in Table B.

Table B: Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Master Plan

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1993	Mount Pelly Management Plan	GNWT, prepared by Terriplan Consultant	First Management Plan
1995	Mount Pelly Conceptual Plan	GNWT, prepared by Avens & Associates	First Master Plan
1996	Mount Pelly Territorial Park – Oral History Project, Report	GNWT, prepared by David Pelly, for Avens & Associates	Oral history inventory
1997	Mount Pelly Territorial Park – Archaeological Survey & Biophysical Inventory: Executive Summary & Technical Report	GNWT, prepared by Avens Associates Ltd. in conjunction with David Pelly, Andrew Stewart and Cottonwood Consultants Ltd.	Archaeological survey
1997	Uvayok – The Archaeology and Oral History of Mt. Pelly	GNWT, prepared by David F. Pelly, Emily Angulalik, Andrew Stewart and Kim Crockatt	Oral history concerning archaeology
1997	Archaeological Survey, Mt Pelly Territorial Park Study	GNWT, prepared by Andrew Stewart	Archaeological survey
2005	Ovayok Territorial Park: Interpretive Plan and Facilities Upgrade Final Report	GN, prepared by RRL and Associates Ltd.	Interpretive Trail, Signage and Infrastructure Plan
2007	Mount Pelly Mineral Potential	INAC, prepared by Linda Ham	MI&A correspondence

In addition to the review of existing plans and reports, the following actions also informed this Master Plan.

- December 2016 – Cambridge Bay CJPMC appointments completed;
- January, March, July and November 2017 - CJPMC Training workshops completed;
- June 2017 – Interviews with Elders in Cambridge Bay to collect Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit;
- July 2017 – the initial draft of the Master Plan was prepared;
- July 24, 2017 – CJPMC & NJPMC site visit to Ovayok;
- July 26, 2017 – CJPMC hosted community open house to gather input for the draft Master Plan;
- November 14-16, 2017 – the draft Master Plan was reviewed by the Cambridge Bay CJPMC;
- January 2018 - the CJPMC posted information in the community about the Master Plan. The information included the announcement for the community meeting;
- January 2018 - the CJPMC sent an information package to stakeholder organizations;
- February 21, 2018 - the CJPMC hosted a community radio show to share information about the Master Plan;
- February 22, 2018 – the CJPMC held a community meeting to present the draft Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan and receive input;
- February 22, 2018 – the CJPMC hosted a joint meeting with the Municipality of Cambridge Bay, Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization, and Kitikmeot Inuit Association to provide information about the Master Plan and to receive input;
- February 23, 2018 – the CJPMC approved the draft Master Plan and began the approval process as required by the IIBA (Article 14.7 and 14.8).

The CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 6.1.









# Section 2

PARK BACKGROUND





*“Ovayok is our landmark – it’s our meeting place. In the park you hear all of the different types of birds calling and the sound helps you relax.”*

KITTY TAIPEGAK

## SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND

*This section presents the history of Ovayok Territorial Park’s establishment, describes the significant natural and cultural resources of the park, as well as usage of the park.*

### 2.1 PARK HISTORY

Concerned for the protection of the unique biological and geological features of the esker, and to respect its cultural importance, the residents of Cambridge Bay have encouraged Ovayok to be considered a Territorial Park since the 1970s.

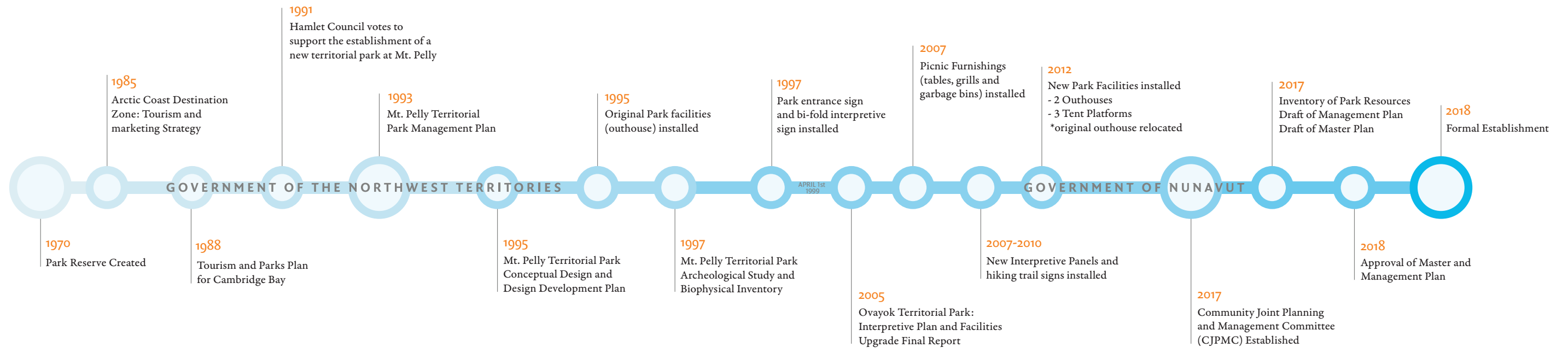
A park reserve was identified for Ovayok in 1970. In 1988, the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) prepared a Tourism and Park Plan that included a proposed boundary for a park, classified as an *Outdoor Recreation Park*, under the Territorial Parks Act. In November 1988, requests were made to secure the lands for the park in two parts: (1) to secure the land along the southwest base of Mount Pelly for a day use area from the Department of National Defense (that held the land in reserve for the Government of Canada at the time). At this time, there was a request by the Kitikmeot Arctic Tours Ltd. for a parcel of land on the northwest side of Mount Pelly along the lake shoreline for use as a campground; (2) on August 15, 1990, the Municipality of Cambridge Bay made two motions: first to approve the development of the proposed day use area, and second to request the GNWT (Department of Economic Development and Tourism) to consider expansion of the day use area boundary to include all of Mount Pelly for use as a territorial park, and to develop ATV use guidelines within the park.

In 1991, the GNWT revised the land request with an amended proposed boundary area of 1570 hectares in area (15.7 Km<sup>2</sup>), to be classified as a *Community Park* under the Territorial Parks Act. During the land selection process for Inuit Owned Lands, the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) did not select the lands identified for the park but did select surrounding lands. On May 29, 2008 the lands selected for Ovayok Territorial Park were transferred to the Commissioner by Order-in-Council 2008-987. The boundary area is registered at the Land Titles Office Nunavut under LTO No. 4395.

Administration and control of the park was transferred to the DoE for management by NP&SP on June 20, 2017: a letter from the Department of Community and Government Services (GN) is included in appendix 6.2.

Master and Management Planning for the park began under the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1993 and 1995. Over the past two decades many planning milestones, park infrastructure development or operational management activities have been completed for Ovayok.





## 2.2 SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OF THE PARK

The Owayok Territorial Park Inventory of Park Resources (2017) describes the natural resources, environment, and cultural heritage of the park. The Inventory of Park Resources captures the strong association for the residents of Cambridge Bay with the park, its history, and its surrounding landscape. This includes the continuous use of Owayok as a seasonal harvesting area and the importance of the site as a place of cultural significance.

A Statement of Significance is provided in the Inventory of Park Resources as a summary of the resources and values of park.

The Statement of Significance for Owayok is:

The Owayok area is an important fishing area for Inuit that was used in the past and continues to be used today by the community of Cambridge Bay. Evidence of past use is found in the extensive archaeological record, with caches for fish and dry goods, tent rings, and other camp features visible within the park boundary. The oral history held by Inuit Elders teaches us about the park’s fishing locations, harvested species, and the legend of Owayok, or the “Origin of Death”. In the legend there is a family of giants: Owayok (the father), Inuuhuktuq/Ovayoaghek (Baby Pelly, the young giant), and Amaaqtuq/Angak (Lady Pelly, the mother giant carrying a baby in her parka): the giants experienced a period of starvation and perished while walking to find food. After passing on, the giants’ bodies became three large hills, or eskers, with Owayok being the father’s body. The park provides important habitat for migratory birds, raptors and small mammals. The park is located within the migratory range of caribou and musk ox. Owayok is a prominent feature in the landscape, referred to as an esker, which is approximately 4 km in length and over 200 metres high. Owayok represents the highest point of land on Victoria Island, making it an important landmark for people travelling on the land or seeking good views from its peak. Owayok is a special place that provides Inuit and visitors to the community with a place to rest, enjoy activities, and connect to the land. The park contributes to the cultural, natural, social and economic well-being of Cambridge Bay.

### 2.2.1 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

*This section describes the four landscape units of the park and surrounding area including the park’s infrastructure, natural, cultural and historic features. This includes the accumulated IQ of the people of Cambridge Bay. These features are to be emphasized in the park Heritage Appreciation Program.*

There are four landscape units within the boundary of the park:

- Owayok (The Esker)
- Pulaaqtarviat (Day Use Area)
- Pitokingnik (Cultural Use Area)
- Ungahiktok (Remote Area)

The descriptions of each landscape unit highlight the physical landscape characteristics, identify any natural and cultural resources of significance in the area, describe the significance to Inuit based on historic or current use, and identify the level of park infrastructure to be provided in the landscape unit through the implementation of the Master Plan. **Section 4 of the Master Plan identifies the existing infrastructure (as of 2017), changes to existing infrastructure, and the recommended infrastructure development for each landscape unit or location in the park.**

The following descriptions of each landscape unit summarize the character, significant resources, and activities that have informed the Master Plan recommendations.



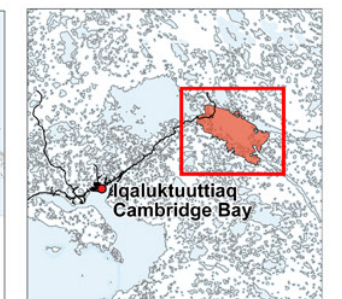
**OVAYOK AVIKTUQHIMAYUMI PULAAQTARVIK  
OVAYOK TERRITORIAL PARK**

**Nunainnarmi Aviktuqhimaniit  
Landscape Units**

**Unipkaaḡ  
Legend**

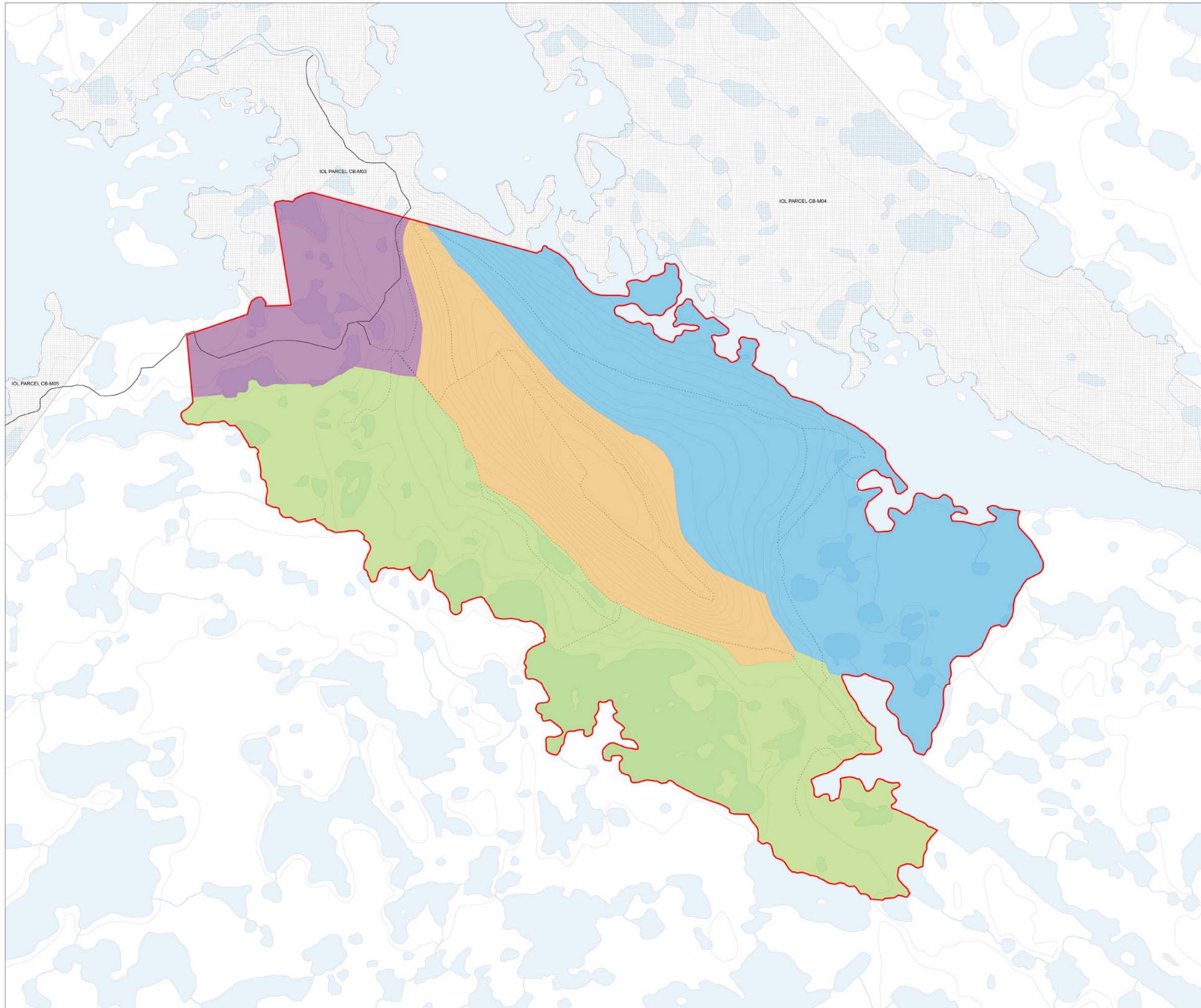
- Pitokingnik Cultural Use Area
- Pulaaqtarviat Day Use Area
- Ovayok The Esker
- Ungahiktok Remote Area

- Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Kiglit  
Ovayok Territorial Park Boundary
- Inuit Nanminiit Nunait  
Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- Imaq Hikuluunniit  
Water or Ice
- Kuugaaq  
River
- Apqut  
Road
- Pulaaqtarviup Pihugviat  
Park Trail
- Aallatqingniit  
Contour



Nunauyami naunaikutait titiraqhimayut aupayaagtumik  
Map extents shown in red

Data sources: Natural Resources Canada:  
Department of Environment (Gov't of Nunavut)  
Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 13N  
Scale: 1:15,000 on 24x36"  
Date: March 2018  
Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design



### 2.2.1.1 Owayok (The Esker)

The Owayok esker is the central feature of the park, and the most prominent landscape feature within the surrounding landscape. Standing over 200 metres tall, the flat, tabletop shaped hill stretches over five kilometers in length and approximately one kilometre in width.

The esker is tied to the legend of a family of giants who turned into eskers after passing away from starvation. Owayok represents the father of the family. The head of the giant, called Neakoa, lies at the south end of the esker (within the Cultural Use Area). Other features of the esker include the “ribs,” found on the western slope of the esker facing Cambridge Bay; the “arms” on the eastern side, making a wide, flat plain of gravel; and the “feet” at the north-western end of the esker. A series of wide benches mark the foot and heel area of the giant.

Interviewees in 2017 said that the esker has always been an important place for hunters to view the surrounding landscape and scope for wildlife. GN Wildlife Conservation staff noted that predators in this environment, such as Barren Ground Grizzly Bears and Wolves, are also known to use the top of the esker for the same purpose.

Travel routes in the surrounding region typically move around the base of the esker, and this pattern can be seen in the ATV trails that have been developing

around the base of the esker on the northern and western sides. There is a prominent ATV trail up the northern slope of the esker that travels along the centre of the esker to the summit.

On the summit, a monument to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry, erected in 1989, is dedicated to the Inuit who served in the forces. The Master Plan recommends completion of the monument by encasing the structure in stone and providing a bench.

There are several hiking route marker posts on the esker to help visitors navigate, and five interpretive panels. Near the southeastern edge of the esker, where the slope is steepest, there are posts to mark the Peregrine Falcon nesting area, an area restricting visitor access as a conservation approach for the species.

There are five known archaeological sites found in this region of the park, including a waiting place, inuksuk, and some unidentified cultural remains.

The Master Plan recognizes that this is a sensitive landscape areas, and all future development and management must minimize impacts caused by human use.



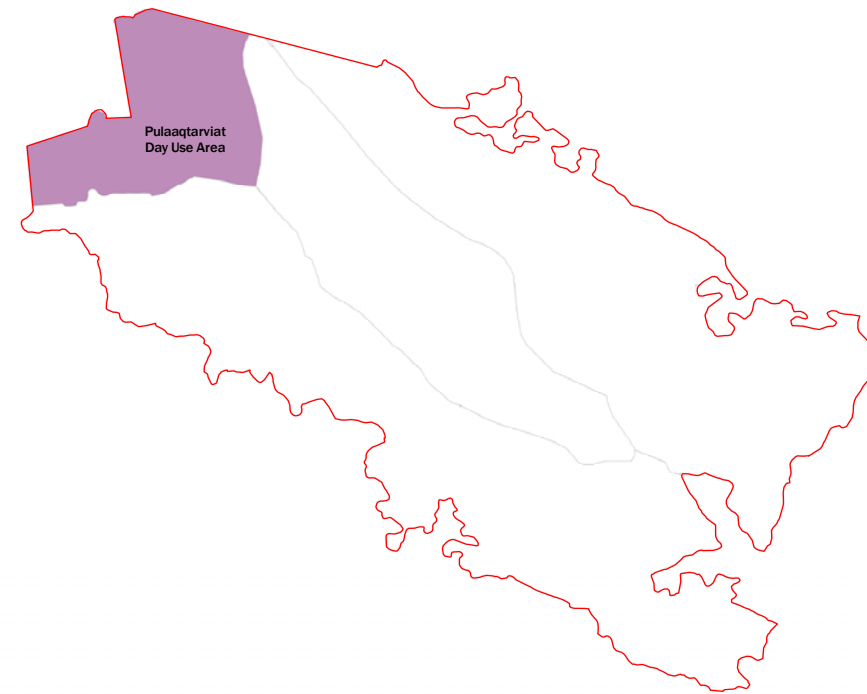
### 2.2.1.2 Pulaaqtarviat (Day Use Area)

The Pulaaqtarviat area is in the northwestern region of the park boundary. This is the area of the park that is commonly used by Cambridge Bay residents. The access road from the community passes through this area and the main park sign is situated approximately 1 km inside the park boundary, at an intersection in the access road and a side trail.

Two known archaeological areas are in the Pulaaqtarviat area. One location contains a tent rectangle, while the second location includes a tent rectangle, cache, and a tent ring. Details of the geological composition of this landscape, wildlife, and flora can be found in the Inventory of Park Resources. One privately owned cabin is located within this area.<sup>7</sup>

The primary trailhead is found in this area, with access to all the hiking routes in the park. Erosion and damage to the tundra caused by human activities and climate change is occurring along the access road and northwestern edge of the esker. Marsh lands and pond edges in the area provide seasonal feeding and nesting sites for some migratory geese, ducks, raptors and song birds. Harvesting of the goose and duck eggs occurs in the spring.

The Master Plan recommends additional development of facilities to meet increasing day usage by residents and visitors, to address park information and regulatory messages and provide for human safety.



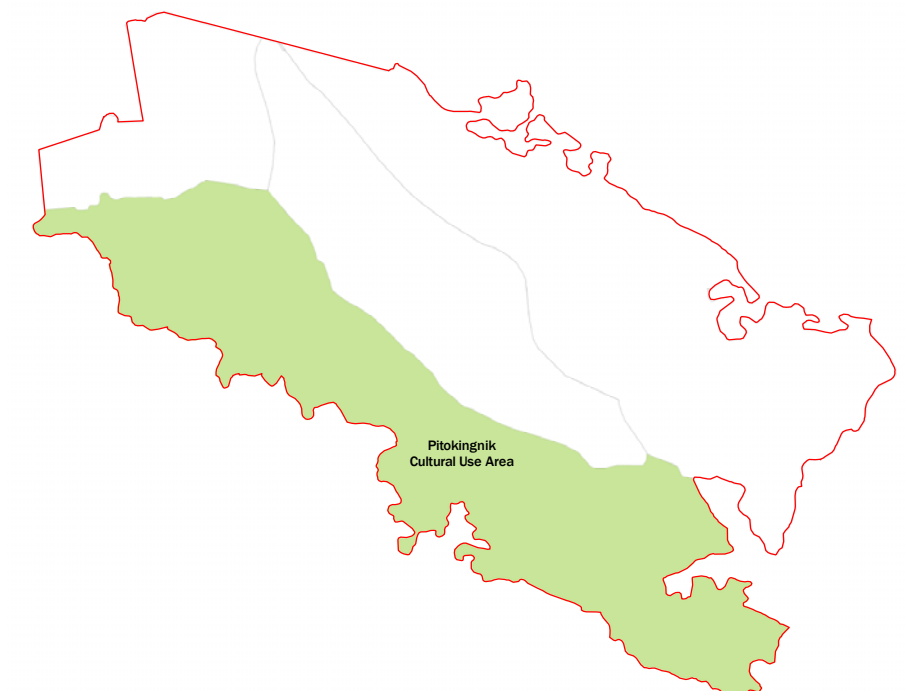
### 2.2.1.3 Pitokingnik (Cultural Use Area)

The Pitokingnik area is located on the southwest side of the esker, extending east from the Pulaaqtarviat area in the north and down to the shores of Long Lake in the south. Most of the traditional camping and cultural sites within the park are found in this area due to the large number of small lakes (used for fishing), in addition to the protection offered by the esker from the prevailing northwesterly winds in several key locations.

There are nine known archaeological sites with a variety of features, including tent rings, caches, gravesites, a dog tethering area, artefacts, a workshop area, tent rectangles, and caribou hunting blinds. A special cache containing loon bones was found in the area. An interview in 2017 with Mary Avalak, Mabel Etegik, Annie Atighioyak described the loon cache as “this cache was made a long time ago, the people stored something special there to attract more animals. The loon bones were put in the cache as an offering out of respect for the loons that were harvested.” Neakoa is another important cultural site with archaeological features associated with both warm weather camping in summer and early fall, and snow house encampments used in the spring. Neakoa overlooks Long Lake and is an important fishing location both historically and in the present day. One of the larger archaeological sites in Ovayok, located on the Cycle of the Seasons hiking trail loop, is used for interpretive information on the use of various built features that can be observed in the park.

One private cabin is in this area, along the Cycle of the Seasons hiking trail.<sup>8</sup>

The Tolemaqk<sup>9</sup> trail is the main trail found in the northwestern portion of this area. This trail provides access to Kigliktaktuk, the largest lake in the area, which is a popular fishing area for land locked char. The Master Plan recommends that the designated camping area (existing as of 2017) along the Tolemaqk trail be removed because it is located within the Peregrine Falcon nesting buffer zone<sup>10</sup>.



<sup>7</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (011-2017) agrees that the existing cabins may remain in the park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

<sup>8</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (011-2017) agrees that the existing cabins may remain in the park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

<sup>9</sup> “Tolemaqk” is the spelling used in the Ovayok Territorial Park: Interpretive Plan and Facilities Upgrade Final Report (Government of Nunavut, 2005), and the spelling that appears on all existing signage and informational materials for the park. Alternative spellings have been suggested by NP&SP staff in 2017. However, pending a review of the Heritage Appreciation Plan by the CJPMC and a recommendation to change the name, the spelling from the 2005 report is used throughout this plan for consistency.

<sup>10</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (014-2017) recommends the removal of the camp area referred to as *Kigliktaktuk*.

The Neakoa trail begins in the south eastern portion of this area, leading to the designated camping area at Neakoa and seasonal fishing places on Long Lake (spring until early fall). ATV and snowmobile routes pass Neakoa and extend beyond the park as part of the travel route to the east, where caribou hunting and other fishing areas are located. The Master Plan recommends a replacement outhouse at the Neakoa camping area, improvements to the tenting platforms, and a lock box for campers to secure food and belongings.

Erosion and damage to the tundra caused by human activities and climate change is occurring along the Tolemaqk and Neakoa trails. The Master Plan recommends development of ATV platforms in areas of erosion.

The Master Plan recognizes that additional development is required to address improvements to the trails in erosion areas through ATV platforms, improvements to the designated camping areas, and signage to address park information and regulatory messages and provide for human safety.



#### 2.2.1.4 Ungahiktok (Remote Area)

Ungahiktok represents the remote area of the park to the east and north of the esker. This landscape unit sees the least amount of use by Cambridge Bay residents and visitors due to accessibility challenges and limited diversity of flora and fauna.

In the legend of Owayok, it is said that the northern end of the esker represents the giant's feet, and Kingiktok, the place name for this portion of the park means "heel" in Inuinnaqtun. It is also said that Kingmitkuk lake (also spelled "Ginmiktok" or "Kingiktok") was formed when the giants bladder released after death. The southeast area of the esker, which is a wide plain that gently slopes towards Qihguq/Kiloguk<sup>11</sup> lake, is said to be the arms of the giant (Jimmy Haniliak, Margaret Nakashook, Marth Ekpakohalok, and Bessie Omilgoitok interviews in 2017).

The north side of Owayok is bound by the watershed of Ekaluktutiak (Greiner Lake). Ekaluktutiak lake (outside of the park boundary) is an important fish habitat. The lake is fed by a system of rivers and lakes that flow from the east to the west, and pass around Owayok. An elongated lake named Qihguq/Kiloguk extends over 25 kilometres eastward is located along the southeast border of the park. This lake flows through a passage into Kingmitkuk lake which represents the north boundary of the park and the adjacent the IOL parcel. This lake flows into Ekaluktutiak (Greiner Lake) and eventually drains through Freshwater Creek into Cambridge Bay. These lakes are fished for Arctic Char (Silver and Red Belly), Lake Trout, and some Whitefish.

There are five known locations where archaeological sites are found in this landscape unit, including caches, tent rings, and a tent rectangle. There is an additional archaeological site outside the northern border of the park.

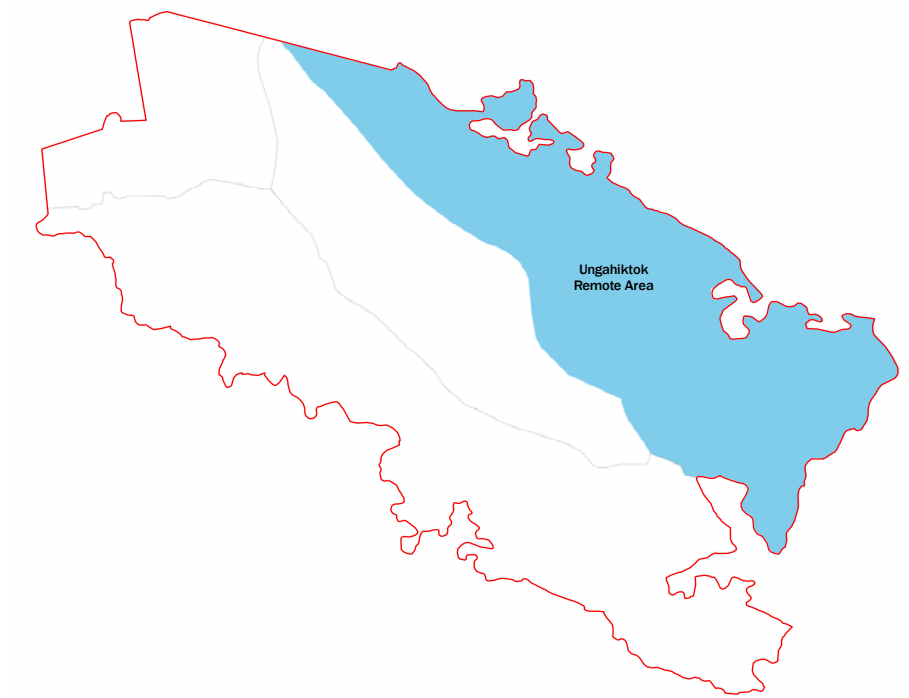
There is one privately owned cabin located in this area.<sup>12</sup>

The "Neakoa Kengmetkoplo" trail goes through this area. There is one designated campsite, currently called the Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside camping area). The Master Plan recommends development of an outhouse, improvements to the tenting platforms, and a lock box for campers to secure food and belongings.

Current travel routes to the caribou harvesting areas on the east side of Victoria Island pass through this part of the park. ATV travellers leave the access road at the north end of the esker and travel across IOL before re-entering the park to access one of two crossing points in the narrow passages between the lakes. In the colder months, snowmobiles travel this route but generally stay on the ice of the lakes.

Erosion and damage to the tundra caused by human activities and climate change is occurring along the Neakoa Kengmetkoplo trail in areas of low-lying marsh tundra.

The Master Plan recognizes that additional development is required to address improvements to the trail in erosion areas using ATV platforms, improvements to the designated camping area, and signage to address park information and regulatory messages and provide for human safety.



*Photo: Jaidja Obokannoak*

<sup>11</sup> This lakes place name has two commonly used spellings. The CJPMC recommends that both spellings appear on maps and in the plan.

<sup>12</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (011-2017) agrees that the existing cabins may remain in the park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan.



## 2.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the main natural resources to be emphasized in Ovayok's Heritage Appreciation Program. Detailed descriptions of the park's natural resources continue in the section Landscape Unit Descriptions. The natural resources of significance were identified in the Inventory:

- Fish
- Terrestrial wildlife
- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Birds and raptors
- Geology and physiography

### 2.2.2.1 Fish

The presence of large quantities of fish in the lakes surrounding Cambridge Bay has influenced the use of the park area for millennia. Fish could be considered the most significant wildlife and cultural resource of the park. Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) are the most abundant and the desired fish for the Inuit fishery, and come in both bright red belly and more subdued silver belly colours. Both migratory char and land locked char are found within the park. The other primary fish that are harvested include lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) and whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*)

The Canadian High Arctic Research Station, Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR) research group is conducting a study of the Grenier watershed fish habitat in 2016-2017, which includes the lakes to the north and east of the park. As research activities occur the data can be obtained to inform the Inventory of Park Resources and monitoring actions in the Ovayok Management Plan.

### 2.2.2.2 Terrestrial Wildlife

Terrestrial mammals associated with Ovayok Territorial Park are identified in the following table. Of these species, arctic hare and lemmings are the ones most commonly found within the park. Muskox used to be found in abundance but have been reported to be in decline as of 2017. Grizzly bears occasionally pass through the park, and apparently go to the top of the esker to use it as a viewpoint to find potential prey. While initial studies indicated that caribou populations were strong in the region, interviews in 2017 have indicated that the population has been declining over the past decade, and caribou are only found on a seasonal basis during migration.

Table C: Terrestrial Animals

ANIMAL	CLASSIFICATION	INUINNAQTUN NAME	OCCURRENCE/SIGHTINGS
Arctic Fox	<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Tiriganniak	Rare
Arctic Hares	<i>Lepus arcticus andersoni</i>	Ukaliq	Common
Brown Lemming	<i>Lemmus sibiricus phaiococephalus</i>	Kayuqtumik Avin'ngak	Common
Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Tuktu	Occasional (population in the area is reported to be in decline as of 2017)
Collared Lemming	<i>Dicrostonyx torquatus</i>	Qutulimik Avin'ngak	Common
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea arctica</i>	Tiriaqpak	Rare
Barren Ground Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Akhak	Occasional
Muskox	<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Umingmak	Occasional (population in the area is reported to be in decline as of 2017)
Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Amaruq/Amagok	Rare

### 2.2.2.3 Hydrology

Ovayok sits at the drainage divide between two local river systems. To the north and east of the esker the surface water flows into the Grenier watershed. The Grenier watershed is a series of interconnected lakes and rivers beginning to the east of the park boundary, and terminating in Cambridge Bay. The flow in this watershed is to the west.

To the south of the esker the surface water flows into Long Lake, and travels through a series of rivers and lakes, terminating at Dease Strait. The flow in this watershed is to the south.

To the west of the esker the surface water collects in a series of ponds and shallow wetlands.

### 2.2.2.4 Vegetation

At present, over two hundred (200+) species of plants have been identified on Victoria Island. It is possible that the list of plant species in Ovayok is greater than the 82 vascular plants and 7 macrolichen species identified in a study conducted in 1996. According to the 1993 Mount Pelly Management Plan, the nine most common plants observed in the park are presented in the following table.

Table D: Commonly observed plants near Ovayok

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Alectoria nigricans</i>	Witch's hair lichen
<i>Arenaria rubella</i>	Sandwort
<i>Carex rupestris</i>	Sedge
<i>Cetraria nivalis</i>	Snow lichen
<i>Dryas integrifolia</i>	Mountain avens
<i>Evernia perfragilis</i>	Ring lichen
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	Knotweed or bistort
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Saxifrage
<i>Thamnolia vermicularis</i>	Worm lichen

A full list of vegetation identified through previous research is included in the Inventory of Park Resources. The Canadian High Arctic Research Station, Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR) research group is conducting a study of the Grenier watershed in 2016-2017, which will include a regional vegetation survey. As research activities occur the data can be obtained to inform the Inventory of Park Resources and monitoring actions in the Ovayok Management Plan.

### 2.2.2.5 Birds and Raptors

As of 2017, 68 species of birds have been identified around southeastern Victoria Island by Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Services) and the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (C.H.A.R.S), Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR) research group, with more than 50 species identified in the Cambridge Bay/Ovayok area. It has been suggested that as many as 42 of these species may breed in Cambridge Bay/Ovayok area. The reason that such high numbers of birds have been identified in Cambridge Bay area is due to the wide variety of nesting and feeding habitats. The regional habitats identified include: marine; marsh tundra; wet tundra; low-level dry tundra; high-level dry tundra; deep lakes; dry ridges; and, artificial environments. The key migratory birds associated with Ovayok Territorial Park include a variety of ducks, geese (Snow Geese, Canada Geese), loons, and swans. Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*) are a year-round species identified to in the park area. Birds are hunted in the spring and eggs are collected from nests.

Raptors are also found in the park, and the Master Plan and Management Plan recommend buffer zones to manage development and activities during the times of year that species are sensitive to disturbance. Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) are known to nest along the steep southeast slopes of the esker at Ovayok. Peregrine are sensitive to disturbance and require special attention to human intrusion. In Ovayok there are sign posts to identify the zone of non-disturbance around the known nesting sites.

Rough-legged hawks (*Buteo lagopus*) have also been observed nesting in Ovayok around the small ponds close to the Day Use Area, and along the western slope of the esker. Snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) are also predators in the park area.



Photo: Jaida Ohokannoak



#### 2.2.2.6 Geology and Physiography

The Cambridge Bay area is situated in the Banks-Victoria Region in the Arctic Platform geological province and is characterized by glacial landforms and marine strand lines (ancient tidal shoreline). The sub-surface of the region (*palaeozoic carbonate*) is obscured over large parts of the region by thick glacial and fluvial deposits from glacial advances.

Much of Victoria Island is covered by streamlined glacial formations, such as the esker that is the main feature at Ovayok. The surface debris of Ovayok consists of unconsolidated beach shingle, igneous boulders and angular dolomite. Finer grain soils are found in the lake margin tundra. There are numerous large and small lakes within a poorly developed drainage system.<sup>13</sup>

The esker at Ovayok is more than 200 metres above the surrounding terrain, and it is believed that the entire hill was completely submerged by seawater during the last post-glaciation period. The steep southeast end is characterized by blocky debris and stone ridges. The southwest and northeast slopes are characterized by long and steep sandy gullies. Wind and snow action, ice shoves and mass wasting processes caused by changes in the climate can be found around the esker, such as rill work, landslides, mudflows, stripe and sheet solifluction and frost cracks. Mud polygons are also seen near Ovayok. These processes greatly affect vegetative and run-off patterns in the park.<sup>14</sup>

In 1993, the active layer of soil supporting vegetation at Cambridge Bay was between 60-90 cm, with the soil underlain by permafrost.<sup>15</sup> In 2017 Natural Resources Canada conducted satellite imagery analysis of the Ovayok esker and observed flow lobes, a common feature in permafrost terrain resulting from a process called “gelifluction” whereby unfrozen saturated sediments slide slowly downhill over the frozen permafrost<sup>16</sup>, however field study was not conducted to determine if the active soil layer depths have changed at Ovayok since 1993.

For a more detailed description of the geological characteristics of eskers and the ecosites within Ovayok, please refer to the Inventory of Park Resources.



Photo: Jaida Obokannoak

#### 2.2.3 CULTURAL FEATURES

##### 2.2.3.1 Harvesting and Community Use Wildlife and Important Wildlife Areas

As previously mentioned the park is used by Cambridge Bay Inuit and residents for fishing and harvesting. Fishing usually takes place through the ice at various lakes in the springtime, while shoreline fishing occurs after the ice has melted until the early fall. Use of the park in summer includes community and family picnics, residents travelling to their cabins to the north of the park, and tour group visits.

Caribou and muskox were previously harvested in the park; however, due to changes in population sizes and migration patterns, this is now a rare occurrence, with community members more often using trails in the park to pass through on route to areas where these species are now found.

##### 2.2.3.2 Archaeological Sites and Historic Human Use Existing Park & Road Archaeology Sites

The region from the community of Cambridge Bay through to Ferguson Lake, including Ovayok, include known archaeological sites related to the heritage of early Inuit (Thule) and pre-Inuit (Paleo-Eskimo) people that occupied the central arctic, some of which are believed to extend back over 4,000 years into the past. The archaeological sites inside the park boundary are specifically related to subsistence harvesting and seasonal migration movements.<sup>17</sup>

The archaeological record for Ovayok documents more than 120 features that are registered within 24 Borden sites in the park boundary. Additional Borden sites exist adjacent to the park boundary on both Municipal land and Inuit Owned Land (IOL). Some of the features found include various types of tent rings (walled, double), waiting places and hunting blinds, graves, and hide drying rings.

Park infrastructure is located adjacent to areas of known archaeological sites. Planning and management will be an ongoing activity to protect sites and artefacts while continuing to allow access and use of the park.

<sup>13</sup> Government of the Northwest Territories (1993). “Mount Pelly Territorial Park Management Plan Summary Report”. Pg. 11-13

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. Pg. 13.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. Pg. 11.

<sup>16</sup> Email correspondence, November 14, 2017 from Natural Resources Canada (Greg Oldenborger) to Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (David Beamer).

<sup>17</sup> Government of the Northwest Territories (1997). “Archaeology Survey, Mt. Pelly Territorial Park Study”.

### 2.2.3.3 Travel Routes

There are many designated hiking trails within Ovayok, with different degrees of difficulty and length. All hiking trails are classified as “unstructured”, meaning that the trail crosses undeveloped tundra and is not a designed element (such as a boardwalk or gravel base trail). Unstructured trails in Ovayok are suggested travel routes through the natural landscape: they are identified on park maps and marked by directional markers and sign posts in the park.

The themed trails of Ovayok are described in the following table.

This **Master Plan recommends that the Heritage Appreciation planning include a review of the interpretive signage**, including all trail signs, to check for consistency with the theme and key interpretive messages of the park, specifically:

- Improvements to the trail head map signs and trail markers. As reported in the Inventory of Park Resources, as of 2017 the existing maps and some markers are using different colours for these trails: all colour coding signage should be updated to ensure consistency for public safety;
- Review of the existing signage content for consistent regulatory messages and correct Inuinnaqtun place names;
- Identification of Inuit Owned Lands on all maps, and regulations concerning access to IOL;
- Regulations for access to Raptor buffer zones;
- The introduction of structured trails (gravel based trails) in the Pulaaqtarviat (Day Use Area) to provide accessibility for park users to move between the parking lots, outhouses, picnic areas and pavilion
- Additional interpretative, informational and regulatory signage.

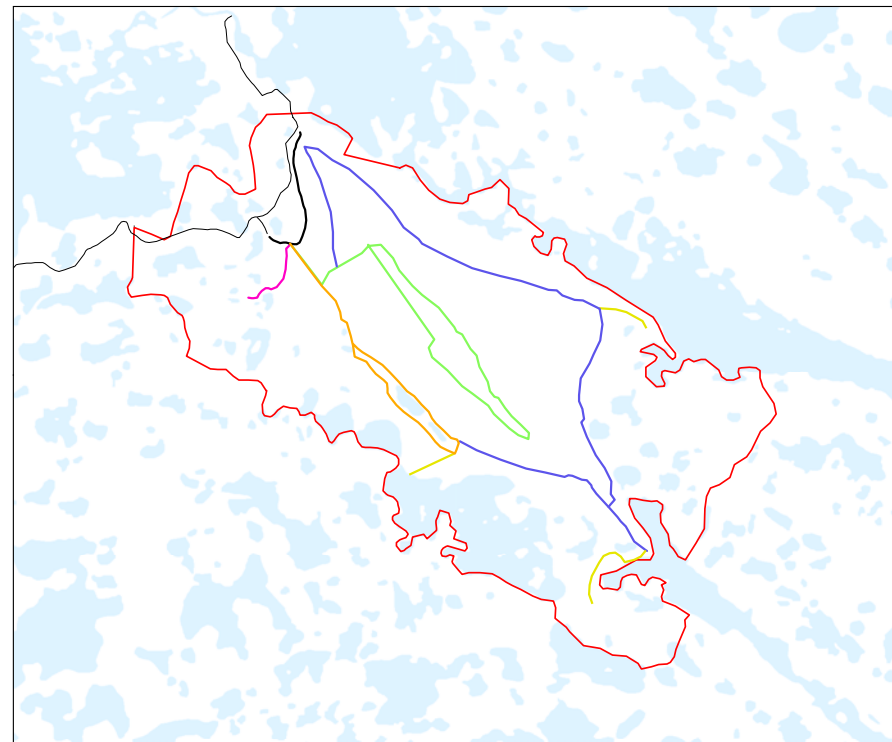


Table E: Ovayok Territorial Park Hiking Trails<sup>18</sup>

TRAIL NAME	DISTANCE	TRAIL MARKERS*	TRAIL TYPE AND DIFFICULTY	DESCRIPTION <sup>1</sup>
“Cycle of the Seasons” trail	2 km (round trip)	Red	Self-guided, interpretative, easy hike	The Cycle of the Seasons trail is an easy hike over uneven but level terrain. It leads to an ancient dwelling place where you can explore the culture and history of Inuit. There are 27 tent rings, caches and waiting places in this area.
“Ovayok” trail	9 km (round trip)	Green	Self-guided, interpretative, moderate hike	The Ovayok trail leads from the trailhead up to the summit of the mountain. The first part of the trail is moderately steep and most of the trail is over uneven footing. The trail crosses increasingly older beaches.
“Tolemaqk” trail	6.5 km (round trip)	Orange	Self-guided, interpretative, moderate hike	The Tolemaqk trail runs along the southwest side of Ovayok and loops around some small lakes before returning. Tolemaqk is the Inuit word for “ribs” and the trail runs parallel to the “ribs” of the giant of Inuit legend on the mountain above. Although there is minimal elevation change, the trail surface is variable. There are places to picnic by the lakes and a camping area. A side trail leads to Kekektaktok, if fishing is of interest. From the end of the trail it is possible to continue on to Neakoa, Qihguq/Kiloguk and around the esker.
“Neakoa” trail	5.2 km (round trip)	Blue	Self-guided, interpretative, moderate hike	The trail runs along the southwest side of Ovayok from the end of the Tolemaqk trail to Neakoa and Long Lake at the south end of the park. Although there is minimal elevation change the trail surface is variable. There is a camping area at Neakoa and fishing at Long Lake and Qihguq/Kiloguk lake
“Neakoa Kengmetkoplo” trail	8 km (one way)	Purple	Self-guided, interpretative, strenuous hike	The Neakoa Kengmetkoplo (Head to Heel) Trail follows the northeast side of the mountain from Neakoa northwards to join with the trail up to the summit of Ovayok. Although the elevation change is minimal, it is a strenuous hike over rough, uneven terrain. The hike is best done as part of a two day trip, which allows visitors an opportunity to camp at Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside camping area) and explore the park.

- Pulaaqtarviup Pihugviat Park Trail Themes**
- Ilittuqit 1: Ukiuqaqtumi Hila  
Theme 1: Cycle of the Seasons
  - Ilittuqit 2: Niaqua  
Theme 2: Neakoa Kingmitqurlu
  - Ilittuqit 3: Tulimaag  
Theme 3: Tolemaqk
  - Ilittuqit 4: Uvayuaq  
Theme 4: Ovayok
  - Hanayit Ingilraviat  
Service Trail
  - Pihugviit Aulaviat  
Trail Spur
  - Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Kigiit  
Ovayok Territorial Park Boundary

<sup>18</sup> Trail descriptions from the 2005 Ovayok Territorial Park: Interpretive Plan and Facilities Upgrade Final Report, and in the Ovayok Territorial Park brochure (published approximately 2007).

#### 2.2.3.4 ATV and Snowmobile Trails

ATV Travel routes move around the base of the esker on the northern and western sides. There is also prominent ATV trail up the northern slope of the esker that travels down the centre of the esker to the summit.

The ATV and snowmobile routes that pass through the Pitokingnik (Cultural Use) area of the park provide access to many fishing locations, and extend beyond the park to the east where caribou hunting and other fishing areas are located. Current travel routes to the caribou harvesting areas on the east side of Victoria Island pass through a portion of the Ungahiktok (Northern remote area to the east of the esker). ATV travellers leave the access road at the north end of the esker and travel across IOL before re-entering the park to access one of two crossing points in the narrow passages between the lakes. In the colder months, snowmobiles travel this route but generally stay on the ice of the lakes.

**In areas of erosion, the Master Plan recommends the construction of ATV platforms along the trail routes to provide protection of the environment.** The platforms are constructed in wood. The Management Plan addresses the monitoring and regulation of ATV use in the park.

#### 2.2.3.5 Historic Non-Inuit Associations of the Park

On the top of Owayok, a monument to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, erected in 1989, reads "Dedicated to the Inuit who have served the regiment and nation in peace and in war in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry."

The Master Plan presents a plan to complete the monument structure as a stone cairn and provide a formal area for memorial.

There is also a weather station on the top of the esker near the monument.



#### 2.3.4 PARK USER GROUPS

##### 2.3.4.1 Cambridge Bay Residents

Residents are the main user group visiting the park, and they are primarily interested in day use infrastructure and activities, protection of the park resources, and enjoying the park for traditional harvesting, cultural programs, and educational opportunities. Residents consider Owayok as a destination for spending time with family and friends, with most visits lasting only a few hours, and providing their own transportation (ATV and truck being the most common method of transport).

##### 2.3.4.2 Tourist

Guided/escorted tours are currently available through outfitters and guides in Cambridge Bay, or tourists can plan self-guided trips to the park. This user group would likely spend a short period (half-day or less) at the park. Tourist activities are generally highly structured because a visit to the park needs to be scheduled within their available time, and transportation to the park needs to be arranged by ATV or truck. Tourist activities may include: picnics at the day use area, hiking and scenic viewing, photography, visits to cultural heritage sites, and flora and fauna identification.

Overnight camping does occur in the park; however, as of 2017 there was no data on the number of tourists that use the designated camping facilities.

##### 2.3.4.3 Research

Research activities occur in the park and are likely to continue in the future. As of 2017 the Canadian High Arctic Research Station's POLAR research group was conducting an environmental scan of the Grenier Lake watershed, including sites with the park. Future research priorities should be identified by NP&SP and the CJPMC, and encouraged as special projects within the park, for example, research on climate change impacts on the permafrost and active surface layer of soils on the esker.

### 2.3 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

*This section of the Master Plan considers mineral resources associated with the park or the surrounding area. The IIBA (Article 10) requires that information on mineral resource potential be acquired and communicated; that decisions regarding the establishment and boundaries of a territorial park should be based in part on mineral resource potential; that territorial park should generally be located so as not to encompass areas of high mineral resource potential; and that territorial parks should not prevent access or infrastructure needs for the efficient development of mineral resources in the vicinity of a park or on Inuit Owned Lands.*

There are currently no claims or permits for mineral exploration within the park boundary or the surrounding region. The areas near Owayok and Cambridge Bay had been explored for diamonds and uranium in the past; however, no further development resulted from these explorations due to very low mineral potential.

A Mineral Inventory and Assessment conducted by Mineral Resources Division of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada's Nunavut Regional Office (2016) identified no minerals of economic potential inside the park boundary.



## 2.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

NP&SP's Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs describes heritage appreciation as providing "Nunavummiut, visitors, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to understand the role of territorial parks within Nunavut and increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks through engagement, education and communication." The framework provides direction on the protocol for heritage appreciation programs, the engagement of the public, communities and specifically youth, and key messages that NP&SP aims to communicate in all parks.

### OVAYOK HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM

Priorities for Ovayok's Heritage Appreciation Program include protecting, celebrating and sharing of the park's significant resources through interpretation of:

- Cultural heritage, history, and areas of significance to Inuit
- Significant wildlife and harvesting practice
- Oral histories and traditional knowledge

The program will be delivered through:

- Interpretive displays and signage
- Park staff- delivered Heritage Appreciation Programs
- Communication and marketing materials
- Inuit business and tourism providers
- Educational programs in the community and in the park

Special Projects associated with the program include:

- Oral history documentation
- Archaeological sites research
- Research on Climate Change
- Future Background and Feasibility Study for the eskers *Amaatuq* (Lady Pelly) and *Inuuhuktuq* (Baby Pelly)

The Master Plan recommends that heritage appreciation should celebrate the theme "Land of Legends".

Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to inform and educate park visitors and community residents. Ovayok's Heritage Appreciation Program will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and stories. The approach to Heritage Appreciation will include interpretive infrastructure, promotional materials, communications, education programs, and cultural activities in the park and in the community.

### 2.4.1 LAND OF LEGENDS

The theme "Land of Legends" is an opportunity to share the well-known story of Ovayok, "the Origin of Death" legend, and introduce all park users to less known stories connected to the park's significant cultural heritage and natural resources. The theme will provide the framework for all Heritage Appreciation Program messages and resources, and it may be used to inspire graphics and design elements used in the park or park materials. The "Land of Legends" theme

will be developed through sub-themes identified in the Ovayok Inventory of Park Resources, and additional data collected through associated special projects. The sub-themes include:

#### 2.4.1.1 Legends

The park and its surrounding region are steeped in legends. Ovayok, and the eskers *Amaatuq* (Lady Pelly) and *Inuuhuktuq* (Baby Pelly), tell the story of a family of giants. This legend connects to: the physical landscape features such as the head, ribs and heel of Ovayok; the harvesting cycles and hardships that the ancestors faced living with from the land; the glacial formations and natural history of the region; and the importance of family and family gathering.

Other legends associated with the park include, but are not limited to: (A) the loon cache, which provides a link to information about bird harvesting and the archaeological features that may be visited in the park; (B) the formation of the rivers and lakes around Ovayok, which provide a link to information about fish, fishing, and seasonal use of the area throughout history; and (C) the little people that live at Ovayok, linking to the spiritual beliefs and sacred places within the park.

#### 2.4.1.2 Cycle of the Seasons

The park is a significant location within the regional migration paths of caribou, musk ox, and fish; and the national and international patterns of migratory birds. These epic cycles of migration have always influenced the use of the area by Inuit and their ancestors, demonstrating the powerful connection of the land and Inuit culture. The human use and cultural features of the park, including the archaeological features that may be visited in the park, are an interpretive link to share park specific and regional stories about wildlife, human migration, and the patterns of human use in the landscape.

#### 2.4.1.3 Cultural Landscape

Ovayok is a special place that provides residents and visitors a place to relax, enjoy activities, heal, and harvest. The continuous use of the area is documented in the oral history. The significance of the park can be communicated through interpretation of its role as a family gathering area; the healing power of connecting with the landscape; and its uses during harvesting activities. The program can also share key messages from the local perspective on sustainable use, minimal impact travel, and safety.

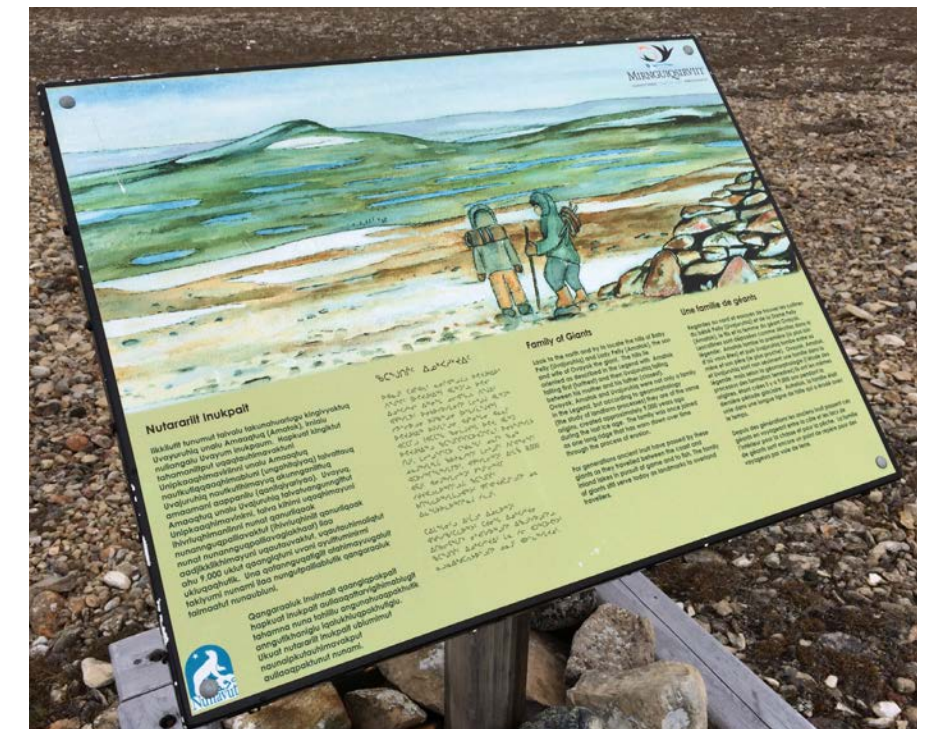
#### 2.4.1.4 Natural Resources

Ovayok is the highest landform on Victoria Island and the most prominent feature in the local landscape. Viewed from the community, the esker dominates the skyline and excites the imagination. The landscape is rich in plant diversity and offers important habitat for a variety of wildlife. In addition to emphasizing the natural resources through the other sub-themes, the natural features of the park can be highlighted in promotional materials to attract residents and visitors to explore Ovayok as bird watchers, hikers or campers, or cultural heritage enthusiasts. Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to educate park visitors and community residents through engagement. Heritage Appreciation will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and stories. The approach to Heritage Appreciation will include interpretive infrastructure, promotional materials, communications, education programs, and cultural activities in the park and in the community.

### 2.4.2 PURPOSE

Through Heritage Appreciation Ovayok Territorial Park will:

- **Provide Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** to share the unique story of Ovayok Territorial Park through interpretive programs and materials.
- **Reach various audiences**, including but not limited to Inuit residents, non-Inuit residents and tourists; Elders, middle-age, and youth; families and individuals. The specific needs of each audience will be recognized in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive programs and materials.
- **Prepare and deliver education** through tool kits prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Cambridge Bay to increase awareness about Ovayok among teachers and staff, and encourage the use of the park as a classroom and learning opportunity.
- **Promote enjoyment of the park**, including traditional activities and harvesting, outdoor recreational activities, relaxation, healing, and tourism opportunities.
- **Increase Awareness** of the park, and specifically encourage youth to respect the park and use it sustainably. Awareness will promote the IQ and Conservation First principles through a focus on the natural and cultural resources, environmental challenges, and human impacts in the park.
- **Provide information** in the community for all residents on the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting Ovayok Territorial Park. Informational materials will also be linked to the Inuit Tourism Strategy for Cambridge Bay.
- **The Master Plan recommends nominating the Ovayok hiking trails to the "Great Trail"** under the Trans Canada Trail program to gain national awareness of the heritage of Ovayok.





The Ovayok Heritage Appreciation Program can address the principles and objectives of IIBA 7.1 for park information, materials and facilities. This includes:

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and tourists.
- Educational resources developed through the parks heritage appreciation program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
- Using cultural programs (e.g. “Learn to” activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) to share messages about the Conservation First approach for minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Ovayok, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to change to protect resources from human use impacts.

2.4.3 INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

The Master Plan recommends the design and planning for interpretive signage upgrades and additions in the park, as well as new signage in the community.

Interpretive signage will incorporate the theme Land of Legends and graphic design associated with the esker, fish, and the giants from the legend.

Existing Signage

- Existing signage will be replaced when required due to wear or vandalism.
- Existing interpretive sign program should be reviewed (panels, maps, and brochures, those signs that were not fabricated in 2005) and a revised interpretive storyline should be prepared with input from the CJPMC to ensure consistency with the park interpretive theme and key messages, clear trail marking and mapping, correct use of Inuinnaqtun place names and trail names, and to ensure the regulatory messages are consistent.
- Existing park maps and trail markers using an inconsistent colour marking system require a review and replacement.

Additional Signage

- Signage will conform to standards and zoning regulations.
- Additional signage is required to mark the park entry points at all trails crossing the park boundary and identify IOL.
- All new signage will identify the traditional place names and trail names in Inuinnaqtun.
- All new park maps will identify IOL and the regulations for access to IOL.
- Public safety and regulatory signage may be placed in the park as required.

- New signage recommendations include:
  - Kiosks and trail head interpretive sign locations have been identified in the Master Plan to accommodate new messages and new park (with updated trail marking and new infrastructure);
  - Kiosk signage will provide a welcome message, general information about the park, key messages from the Division concerning minimal impact travel, sustainable use, travel in bear country, and park regulations.
  - Interpretive signage is recommended for the proposed Pavilion location. Interpretive panels that were design in the 2005 for locations along the hiking trails should be reviewed and considered for placement in the park.
  - A new park entry sign element is recommended for the “Nunavut Parks” and Government of Nunavut branding and visual identity.
- Signage in the community at the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre should be replaced with a new kiosk providing general information about the park.
- Additional interpretive signage or displays could be developed for inside the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre and the airport.



2.4.4 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

Communication and marketing materials should increase awareness of the traditional and contemporary use of Ovayok, its association with the legend and the region’s archaeological values, the sustainable practices in territorial parks, and the tourism opportunities for visitors to Cambridge Bay.

Marketing materials (brochures, trail maps, online information) will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Cambridge Bay Inuit Tourism Strategy (see section 2.5 on Economic Activity).

Interpretive scripts should be prepared about the park for use by NP&SP staff and outfitters/guides. Marketing materials, such as a park brochure, are required in print and digital form to celebrate the story of the park, encourage visitation to the park and community, and promote Inuit tourism providers.

All materials about Ovayok should stress the cultural significance of the site for the people of Cambridge Bay, share the story of the park through the Heritage Appreciation theme for Ovayok (“Land of Legends”), and promote Inuit tourism operators as per the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

## 2.4.5 OTHER COMPONENTS

### 2.4.5.1 Education Modules

A long-term goal of the Heritage Appreciation Program is to work with the Department of Education (GN) to prepare curriculum about territorial parks for delivery in all Nunavut schools.

### 2.4.5.2 In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed by NP&SP to teach park users, through interactive activities taking place at Ovayok, about both IQ and scientific knowledge.

### 2.4.5.3 Community Events

NP&SP staff will identify and participate on an annual basis in community events that increase awareness of Ovayok Territorial Park and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events, such as Parks Day, will encourage engagement with the park's heritage and be promoted as tourism opportunities.

### 2.4.5.4 Engaging Youth

To increase awareness of parks and park career opportunities, a brochure will be developed for youth in Cambridge Bay about "Careers in Parks" with information about Ovayok Territorial Park and the local educational and employment opportunities associated with the park (for example, career fairs for youth).

On a rotating basis with other communities in the Kitikmeot Region, a high school student in Cambridge Bay will receive a Park Award from the Cambridge Bay CJPMC for excellence in park related academic topics.

### 2.4.5.5 Special Projects

- Oral History Project work should continue to record information from Elders and others with knowledge of the park, park resources, and cultural heritage. As per the IIBA oral histories shall include local Elders and, where possible, visits to the park. Oral history should be included in all Archaeological Sites Special Projects (see below). Oral histories should be videotaped and transcribed.
- Archaeological Sites Surveys will be completed prior to infrastructure development identified in the Master Plan, in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust, will continue the data collection and understanding of archaeological information that can be included in the park's Heritage Appreciation Program. As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Surveys will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders, and opportunities for participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park.
- As per the Ovayok Management Plan, climate change monitoring, and the impacts of climate change on the permafrost and active surface layer of soils on the esker, will be ongoing operational or research priorities.
- A Background and Feasibility Study for future protection of the eskers Amaatuq (Lady Pelly) and Inuuhuktuq (Baby Pelly) will be conducted by the GN, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (016-2017).<sup>20</sup>

The capital estimates and implementation plan for the Heritage Appreciation Program are summarized in section 5.2 of this Master Plan.

## 2.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Business opportunities associated with Ovayok Territorial Park include guided tourism activities and community-based services, contracting for park development, and contracting for park programs and special projects.

As required by the IIBA 4.2 and 4.3, an Inuit Tourism Strategy for Cambridge Bay will be developed in the implementation phase of park establishment to detail tourism associated opportunities. Park-related tourism planning, development and training will consider community services such as hospitality, accommodation, and heritage programs and interpretation. Park-related tourism services will consider planning, development and training for outfitting, guiding, logistical support, contracting, product promotion and sales, program delivery and special projects.

Outfitter services for Cambridge Bay will include guided transport by ATV, truck or bus, and snowmobile, or rental of vehicles for self-guided trips. Guided interpretive visits to the park are encouraged, and training may be required in the Tourism Strategy for local outfitters on interpretive guiding. Tools must be developed through the Heritage Appreciation Program for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script, suggested sites of cultural significance to visit, and suggested interpretive activities.

There will be incentives for Inuit and local businesses for park related contracts, as per the policy for Government of Nunavut and park-specific contracting. This could include, but is not limited to, facility and infrastructure development, logistics and maintenance.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO OVAYOK

Priorities for business opportunities include:

- Inuit Tourism Strategy development, including the marketing information, materials, and training needs for Inuit tourism operations
- Local retail and contracting incentives during the development and maintenance of infrastructure
- Tourism-related service delivery and training requirements

The Heritage Appreciation Program will address:

- Promotion of Inuit business and tourism providers
- Promotion and sale of local arts and products
- Educational programs in the community and park

Projects to be completed in association with the implementation of the Master Plan and Management Plan will engage local outfitters, contractors and knowledge holders for:

- Maintenance, logistics and construction
- Park outfitting and guide services
- Training and delivery tools for guided interpretive visits
- Archaeological surveys
- Oral history special projects

## 2.6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Ovayok Territorial Park is of principal concern.

The Master Plan recommends the following actions to mitigate public safety hazards and issues, avoid or reduce risk:

- As required, the use of temporary signage, snow fencing or permanent fencing, to close areas of the park
- Additional signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and Sustainable use of the park, and Travel in Bear Country
- Education and awareness through the Heritage Appreciation Program to encourage residents and visitors to understand and avoid the risks of travelling in the park.

The Ovayok Management Plan includes information for a detailed Emergency Response Plan to address:

- Ovayok Territorial Park staffing
- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Ovayok Territorial Park staff, communication materials, and interpretive signage
- Emergency contacts for Ovayok, including management partners in Cambridge Bay
- Emergency response plan for all locations in the park. A map and coordinates of all park facilities will be prepared
- Requirements for search and rescue for each of the anticipated activities in the park, including, but not limited to, land, water and air rescue
- NP&SP staff should be equipped to issue SPOT personal tracking devices (or an equivalent satellite GPS tracking device) upon request to park visitors and monitor radio or satellite phones emergency calls
- At this time, a park visitor registration and permitting process (for non-Inuit) is not recommended. The CJPMC and NP&SP staff retains the option to include a park visitor registration and permitting process in a future Management Plan for Ovayok.

## 2.7 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

The Master Plan recommends the creation of two casual staffing positions in Cambridge Bay for Ovayok Territorial Park. The two park technicians would be engaged for minimum four month contracts. The CJPMC and NP&SP reserve the right to revise the staffing plan in a future Management Plan for Ovayok.

The development of specialized knowledge for Ovayok Park's staff, Inuit tourism providers and business operators in Cambridge Bay will ensure delivery of the park's vision, achieve community benefits, and provide visitors with a safe and positive experience in the park and in the community.

Training program requirements will be identified in the Ovayok Management Plan and Inuit Tourism Strategy for Cambridge Bay.

<sup>20</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (016-2017) recommends that the NP&SP Division (DoE-GN) conduct a Background study and Feasibility Study of Baby Pelly and Lady Pelly as areas of potential for future protection as a territorial park.







# Section 3

PLANNING APPROACH







## SECTION 3: PLANNING APPROACH



*This section describes the approach to planning Ovayok Territorial Park that has informed the Master Plan and Management Plan.*

### 3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND CONSERVATION FIRST APPROACH

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using a strategic approach that will attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach to planning and management decisions is referred to as an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Conservation First Approach.

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources.
3. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
4. IQ and scientific knowledge will inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in joint management decision-making and park operations.
5. Maintenance and monitoring of the natural habitat and protection of wildlife, where possible, to address impacts caused by human activity and climate change.
6. Limited development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.
8. Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the

potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Ovayok conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

### 3.2 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

This section details the planning and development challenges or issues in the park that could influence master planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified consider topics that are current, short-term (1-10 years) and long-term (beyond 10 years), that will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan.

The challenge or issue is presented (in no particular order), along with how to address the item in keeping with the park's vision and goals, and the recommended approach to planning and development.





Table F: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of the park is caused by human activity and climate change.</li> <li>Human caused impacts include truck and ATV use; removal of soil and stone from the park; littering; and vandalism.</li> <li>Climate caused changes include loss of permafrost; landform slumping; erosion; and habitat transformation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> - Encourage vehicles to stay on roads and trails using signs and barriers.</li> <li><b>Design</b> - Improve access road and trail designs.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Truck, ATV and Trail Management</i>, and <i>Environmental Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Research and monitor the impacts to the environment caused by human activities and climate change.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> </ul>
<p>Signage: Regulatory, Informational, and Interpretive Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of 2017 the park signage does not include key messages or regulations.</li> <li>As of 2017 some park signage is inaccurate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and Protection</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Recommendations for additional signage at locations in areas of high visitor use, trailheads, and at key interpretive locations.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement a new interpretive plan.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>, <i>Heritage Appreciation</i>, and <i>Park Facilities</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p>Park Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional infrastructure to address increased visitation.</li> <li>Infrastructure is required for the protection sites being damaged or threatened.</li> <li>New infrastructure is required to support the Heritage Appreciation Program.</li> <li>Infrastructure vandalism and wear-and-tear.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Add day use and camping facilities at appropriate locations in the park.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Improve access road and trail designs.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Park Facilities</i>, <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response</i>, <i>Camping</i>, and <i>Tourism Activity Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Train NP&amp;SP staff in park infrastructure maintenance and enforcement.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform residents about minimal impact travel and vandalism reduction.</li> </ul>
<p>Truck and ATV Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage to natural and cultural resources from Trucks and ATVs.</li> <li>Erosion on the esker.</li> <li>Trail widening and erosion caused by ATVs.</li> <li>Access road crosses Municipal land and IOL.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> - Develop ATV access trail platforms in areas impacted by erosion.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Improve the park access road and parking lot areas.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Provide signage to encourage minimal impact travel, and where required, limit vehicle access.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Truck, ATV and Trail Management</i>, <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>, and <i>Natural Environment Management</i> sections. NP&amp;SP and the CJPMC may consult with the Municipality and KIA on the Access Road.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – where ATV damage continues, NP&amp;SP and the CJPMC will consult on the options and implications of closing trails to vehicles beyond the parking area.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform residents about minimal impact travel and vandalism reduction.</li> </ul>

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources.</li> <li>• Location, extent and type of archaeological or cultural sites are undetermined for some sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> - No park facilities shall be dug into the ground. All development must allow for facilities to be placed on top of the ground.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance under threat from damage or loss by natural or human causes will have designed protection. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage sites.</li> <li>• <b>Development</b> – No additional day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (all parts), and the <i>Human Use Management</i> (all parts) sections</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on the regulations to report/secure any found artefacts.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Archaeological Survey Special Projects could continue to research and collect data.</li> </ul>
<p>Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raptor nesting habitats require protection; specifically, COSEWIC listed species - Peregrine Falcon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Wildlife Management</i> section.</li> </ul>
<p>Inuit Harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit harvesting activities should not be disturbed or negatively impacted as a result of park development or visitor use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for permanent park facilities. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety will be permitted throughout the park.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>, <i>Natural Resource Management</i>, and <i>Human Use Management</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p>Cabins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three existing cabins (as of 2017) will be permitted in the park.</li> <li>• New cabins to conform CJPMC Record of Decision 008-2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Conservation First Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Human Use Management</i> section for the regulations and permits for the three existing cabins, and CJPMC decision on future cabins.</li> </ul>



To address planning and development challenges, the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan states:

- The CJPMC Record of Decision (011-2017) agrees that the existing cabins may remain in the park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan. The agreement and permit between the cabin owners and the GN is included in Appendix 5.3 of the Management Plan.
- New cabins or tent frames are permitted in Ovayok Territorial Park, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (008-2018), in accordance with IIBA 3.5.
- Outpost camp establishment will be permitted in Ovayok Territorial Park, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (008-2018), in accordance with IIBA 3.4.
- No motorized vehicles are permitted on the esker with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (015-2017).
- The buffer zone is a minimum of 600m from raptor nesting areas, as per CJPMC Record of Decision (013-2017).

### 3.3 PARK ZONING

Ovayok Territorial Park will be planned, developed and managed to protect and present the park's significant cultural and natural features, encourage sustainable use of the park, and achieve the goals of the park. A zoning plan for the park identifies the characteristics of all zones, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development recommended in the Master Plan.

The Zoning Plan is presented in the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

#### 3.3.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES

There are three zones classifications in Ovayok Territorial Park, plus the use of special protection sub-zoning for two management issues. The following definitions describe each zone.

**Development Zone** - This zone allows for the development of park facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences. This includes, but is not limited to, campgrounds, pavilions, picnic areas, and trails. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted.

**Cultural Zone** - The objective of the zone is to promote culture and heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Significant cultural sites and landscapes in the zone will be managed for protection of the resource, interpretation, education and enjoyment. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety.

**Wilderness Zone** - The objective of the zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide high quality wilderness recreation experiences for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.

**Special Protection Sub-Zone** - A Special Protection Sub-Zone is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan may recommend restrictions to development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in Special Protection Sub-Zones to protect a significant resource or landscape. The Ovayok Management Plan recommends the following sub-zones:

- Special Management Zone for Inuit Use to provide for three privately owned cabins in the park boundary.
- Special Management Zone to protect the tundra in areas experiencing ATV erosion.
- Special Management Zone in areas of importance to wildlife: peregrine falcon and raptor nesting.



*“I have many endearing memories of Ovayok Territorial Park. Family picnics, picking berries and sweet leaves, hunting and fishing, walking with children and pets, canoeing, mom making smoked tea over a campfire and telling us tales of her youth, watching a solar eclipse and many other wonderful memories. Ovayok Territorial Park is one of my most favorite places to be.”*

CLARA WINGNEK



# Section 4

PARK DESIGN







## SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN

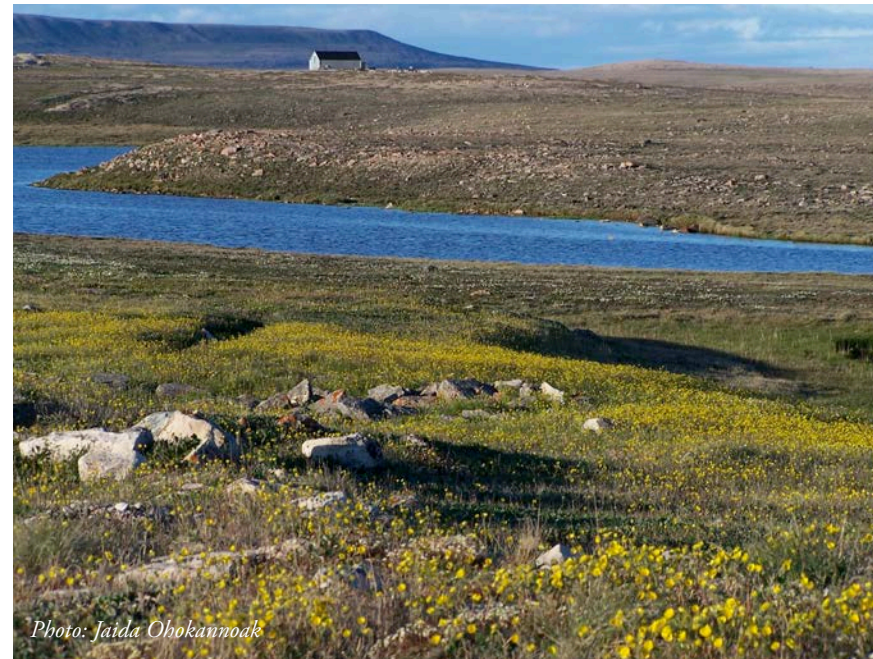


Photo: Jaida Ohokannoak

*This section details the design of Owayok Territorial Park presented in the Master Plan.*

### 4.1 PARK FACILITIES EXISTING IN 2017

The 1993 Mount Pelly Territorial Park Management Plan (Government of Northwest Territories) and the 1995 Mount Pelly Conceptual Design and Design Development (Government of Northwest Territories) set the design for park facilities. Between 2002 and 2017, additional facilities were added to the park, and some infrastructure was removed, to respond to park user demand or changing conditions in the park.

As of 2017 Owayok included infrastructure such as furnishings, signage, and structures. Where possible the existing infrastructure is recommended to be used or relocated in this Master Plan, however the plan assumes that:

- All existing outhouses will require replacement to meet health standards.
- The park entrance sign will be kept and not require replacement within the next 20 years.
- Day use furnishings in the picnic area will be used until replacement is required.
- The designated campgrounds at Neakoa and Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside camping area) will re-use the existing tent platforms but require new wind break walls. The Master Plan recommends that the designated camping area along the Tolemaqk trail near Kigiktaktuk lake be removed because it is located within the Peregrine Falcon nesting buffer zone.<sup>21</sup>
- Interpretive sign replacement should be completed as part of the review of all signage requirements for Owayok. All existing interpretive signage panels will be replaced, but existing sign structures will be re-used where possible. Signage may be relocated based on recommendations from the review.

The implementation of this Master Plan will include a pavilion (or building for viewing the landscape and shelter), ATV trail platforms, access road and parking lot improvements, additional picnic facilities, outhouse upgrades, tenting sites, and additional signage (interpretive, informational, and regulatory). Development will occur in stages based on the recommended scheduling in Section 5.

Recognizing that Owayok Territorial Park is located near a regional centre, Cambridge Bay, the objective of the Master Plan is to provide high quality park infrastructure that is in keeping with the standards and style of the Nunavut Parks Program, and acts as a showcase for territorial parks in the Kitikmeot Region.



<sup>21</sup> CJPMC Record of Decision (014-2017) recommends the removal of the camp area referred to as Kigiktaktuk.



## 4.2 DESIGN APPROACH

In keeping with the park purpose statement and park goals, the approach to design is to conserve, protect and promote the park for future generations; protect and use the park for Inuit harvesting, recreation, relaxation, and healing; to protect, preserve and share the cultural and natural resources and history of the park; to promote the park for tourism; and to provide a safe and accessible park experience for all park user groups.

Ovayok Territorial Park has many culturally significant sites to Inuit, registered archaeological sites, and areas of importance to wildlife. The IIBA requires the following consultations occur as part of design and development actions in Ovayok Territorial Park:

- The NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage culturally significant and archaeological sites (as per IIBA 8.2.3).
- The CJPMC shall consult with Elders and other Inuit in Cambridge Bay having an interest in the cultural and archaeological resources of the park in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each culturally significant site (as per IIBA 8.2.7).
- Prior to any development activity in Ovayok Territorial Park (including, without limitation), any capital improvements constructed by the GN, such as roads, trails, picnic areas, or other facilities, an inventory and assessment of the archaeological resources located in the proposed development area shall be conducted in accordance with the IIBA under the direction of the CJPMC (As per IIBA 14.5.8).
- Prior to the installation of any new facilities or infrastructure the CJPMC is to be consulted on the recommended location of facilities, displays, and exhibits to be produced for Ovayok or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).

This Master Plan incorporates these requirements for planned development and design for facilities and infrastructure.

## 4.3 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Park facilities and infrastructure plans include both short-term replacement and new infrastructure (1 to 10 years), and longer-term development (beyond 10 years) that will respond to the changing conditions of the park.

Ovayok Territorial Park infrastructure uses the following standards unless otherwise stated in this document:

- Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual<sup>22</sup> (or other facility design alternatives identified in this Master Plan or at the time of implementation as approved by the NJPMC);
- Nunavut Parks Signage Manual<sup>23</sup>; and
- Park furnishings or specialty infrastructure not addressed in a standards manual will be selected from preferred contractor catalogues by the Manager: Park Operations, or based on an infrastructure specific design process.

Development of new infrastructure will not occur without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the area. Regulations are identified in the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

- New or replacement facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground.
- Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted.

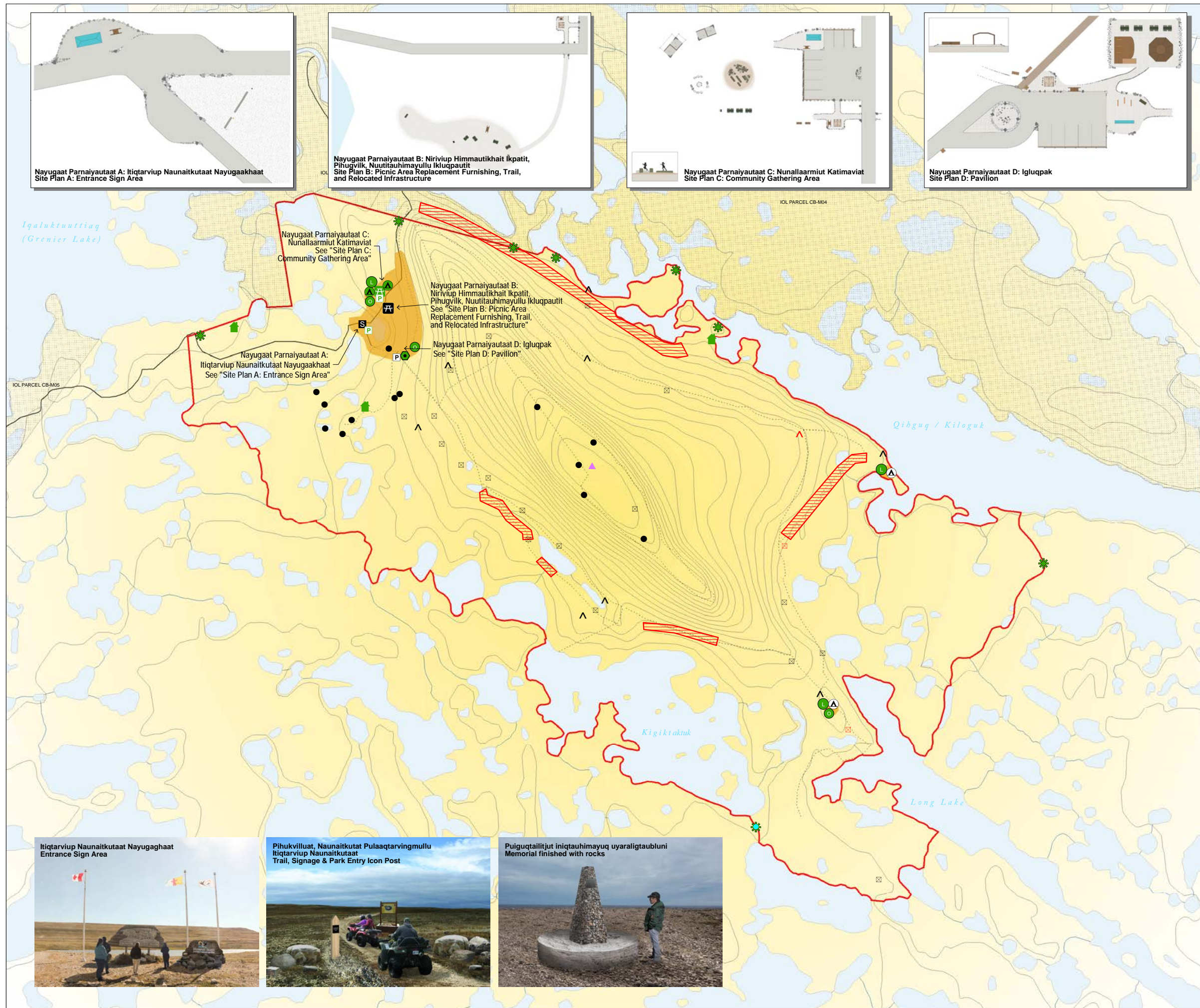
### 4.3.1 Facilities and Infrastructure Master Plan

The following section describes existing and planned facilities and infrastructure. For each of facility or infrastructure recommendation a brief description is provided and, where relevant, a reference to the detailed specifications in NP&SP's standards manuals is provided. Nunavut Parks and Facility and Signage Specifications from standards manuals are provided in appendix 6.4. Following the description, the recommended location of the facility is described along with the rationale for selecting this location.

<sup>22</sup> NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual, such as modular facilities that can be cost effectively transported to remoted locations. Where alternatives are recommended in this Master Plan, the size of the alternative facility for each location will comply with the purpose of the facility identified from the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual.

<sup>23</sup> NP&SP may recommend alternative signage designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual.

**Igluqpaliuqtakhanut Parnaiyautilluat  
Master Plan Infrastructure**



**Unipkaaq  
Legend**

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| ▲ | Tupiqarvik - Makitayut Campsite - Existing                                     | ● | Anariaqturvik - Makitayut Outhouse - Existing                 |
| ● | Tupiqarvik - Nutaat Campsite - New   | ○ | Anariaqturvik - Nutaat Outhouse - New                         |
| ✱ | Napariaq - Nutaat Entry Post - New   | ⊞ | Nirivik - Makitayut Picnic Area - Existing                    |
| ⊞ | Qilainnalik/Igluqpagyuuaq - Nutaat Gazebo / Pavilion - New                     | ⊞ | Nirivik - Nutaat Picnic Area - New                            |
| ⊞ | Kiluuttat Tutquumaviat - Makitayut Lockbox - Existing                          | ⊞ | Ingilraviup Napariangat - Makitayut Trail Post - Existing     |
| ⊞ | Kiluuttat Tutquumaviat - Nutaat Lockbox - New                                  | ⊞ | Ingilraviup Napariangat - Nutaahimayuq Trail Post - Relocated |
| ▲ | Puiguqtailitjut Memorial   | ⊞ | Akhaluutit Nutqallagviat - Makitayut Parking Area - Existing  |
| ■ | Hanayayukhaq Aviktuqhiania Development Zone                                    | ⊞ | Akhaluutit Nutqallagviat - Nutaat Parking Area - New          |
| ● | Ilittuqhiyuuaq Qaanga Interpretive Panel                                       | ⊞ | Tupiqpak Cabin  |
| ▲ | Nunallaanut Tikkuarut Directional Marker                                       | ⊞ | Pulaaqtarviup Naunaitkutaat - Makitayut Park Sign - Existing  |
| ▲ | Nunallaanut Tikkuarut - Nutaahimayuq Directional Marker - Relocated            |   |   |
| ▨ | Qulvahikhihimayuq Nunakkuuruit Tunngaviat Raised ATV Platform                  |   |   |
| ▭ | Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Kigiliit Ovayok Territorial Park Boundary | — | Apqut Road  |
| ▨ | Inuit Nanminiiit Nunait Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)                                | ⋯ | Pulaaqtarviup Pihugviat Park Trail                            |
| ▨ | Imaq Hikuluunniiit Water or Ice  | — | Aallatqingniit Contour  |
| — | Kuugaq River   |   |   |



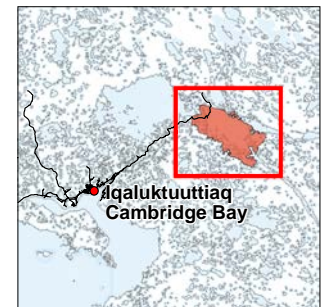
**Itiqtarviup Naunaitkutaat Nayugaghaat Entrance Sign Area**



**Pihukvilluat, Naunaitkutaat Pulaaqtarvingmullu Itiqtarviup Naunaitkutaat Trail, Signage & Park Entry Icon Post**



**Puiguqtailitjut iniqtauhimayuq uyaraligtaubluni Memorial finished with rocks**



Nunayami naunaitkutaat titiraqhimayut aupayaqatumik  
Map extents shown in red

Data sources: Natural Resources Canada:  
Department of Environment (Gov't of Nunavut)  
Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 13N  
Scale: 1:15,000 on 24x36"  
Date: February 2018  
Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design



4.3.1.1 ATV Platforms

ATV platforms will be developed along travel routes the areas that experience erosion and trail widening. The platform design and development will be based on the existing design (two 4x4 feet wood beam runners with 2x8 feet wooden deck boards).

The platform locations are identified on the Master Plan Infrastructure map. Development of the platforms will be completed over the first two budget years. Priority areas for platform development are the active erosion areas.

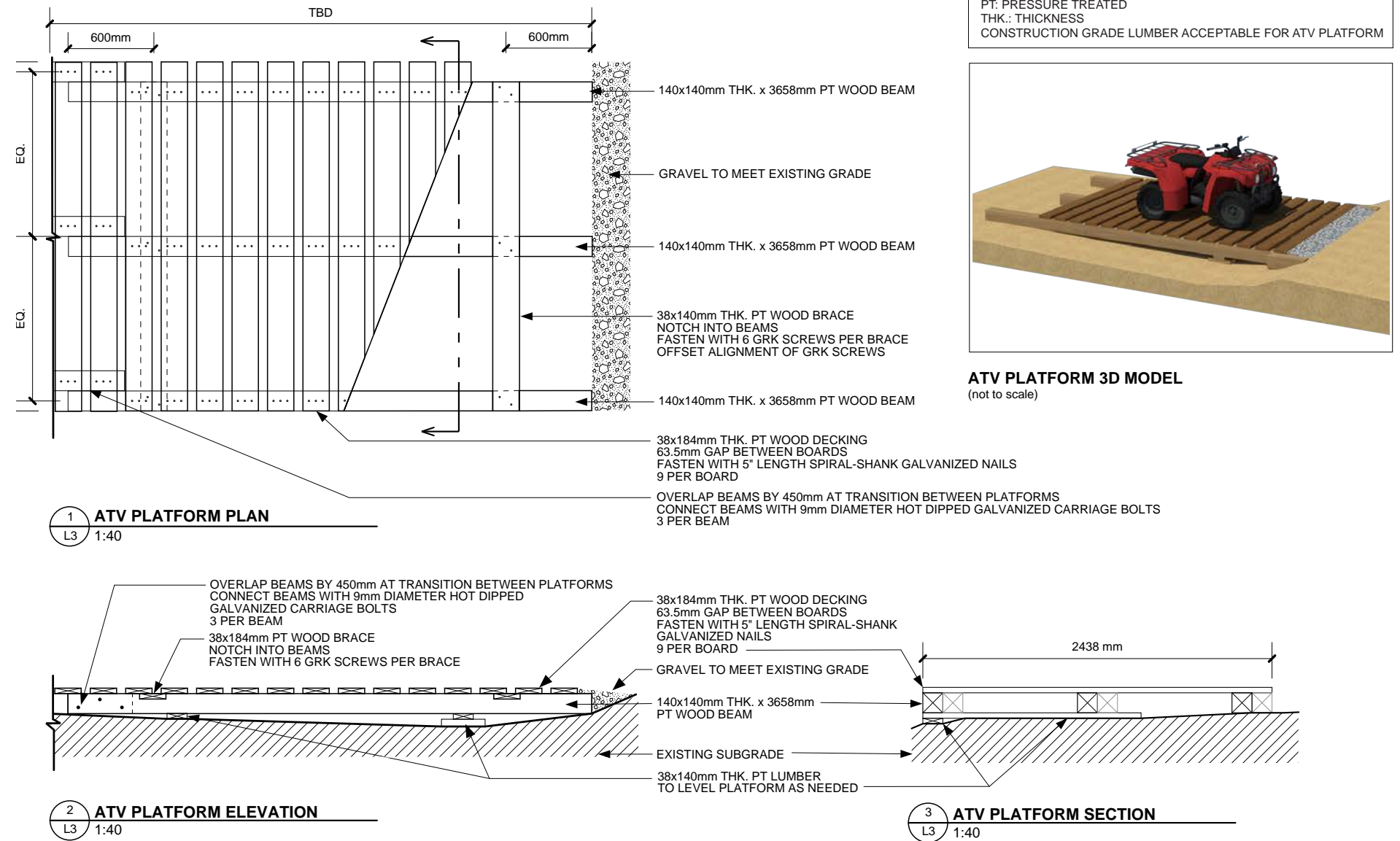
Within the park boundary, the ATV platform will be built at 2.5-meter (8 foot) width to accommodate side-by-side ATVs. In locations where the platform is 500 meters or more, the design will include placement of wider pull-off platforms at intervals to allow ATVs to pass in both directions.

For the location northeast of the park boundary, where trail widening is occurring on IOL and park land, the CJPMC and GN will seek permission to partner with the KIA for the development of a platform through this area.

As noted, the steep embankment of the ATV trail route up the north side of the esker is experiencing erosion. The CJPMC is discouraging ATV access on the esker as a management approach, however should this not mitigate the ATV caused erosion there may be a future decision required to commission a feasibility study for a raised trail/platform or other designed solution in this location.

Table G: ATV Platform Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
ATV Platforms inside the park boundary – south side of esker and east side of esker <i>Typical ATV Platform specification</i>	Multiple lengths of trail on the south and the east side of the esker. Approximately 4.5km in total.	Monitor ATV travel routes for active erosion in other locations. Additional platforms may be recommended as required to mitigate erosion.
ATV Platform on IOL and Park Boundary – northeast side of the esker <i>Typical ATV Platform specification</i>	A length of ATV platform is required in the IOL and Park boundary area.	Permission and partnership with KIA is required for ATV platform on IOL.



#### 4.3.1.2 Access Road

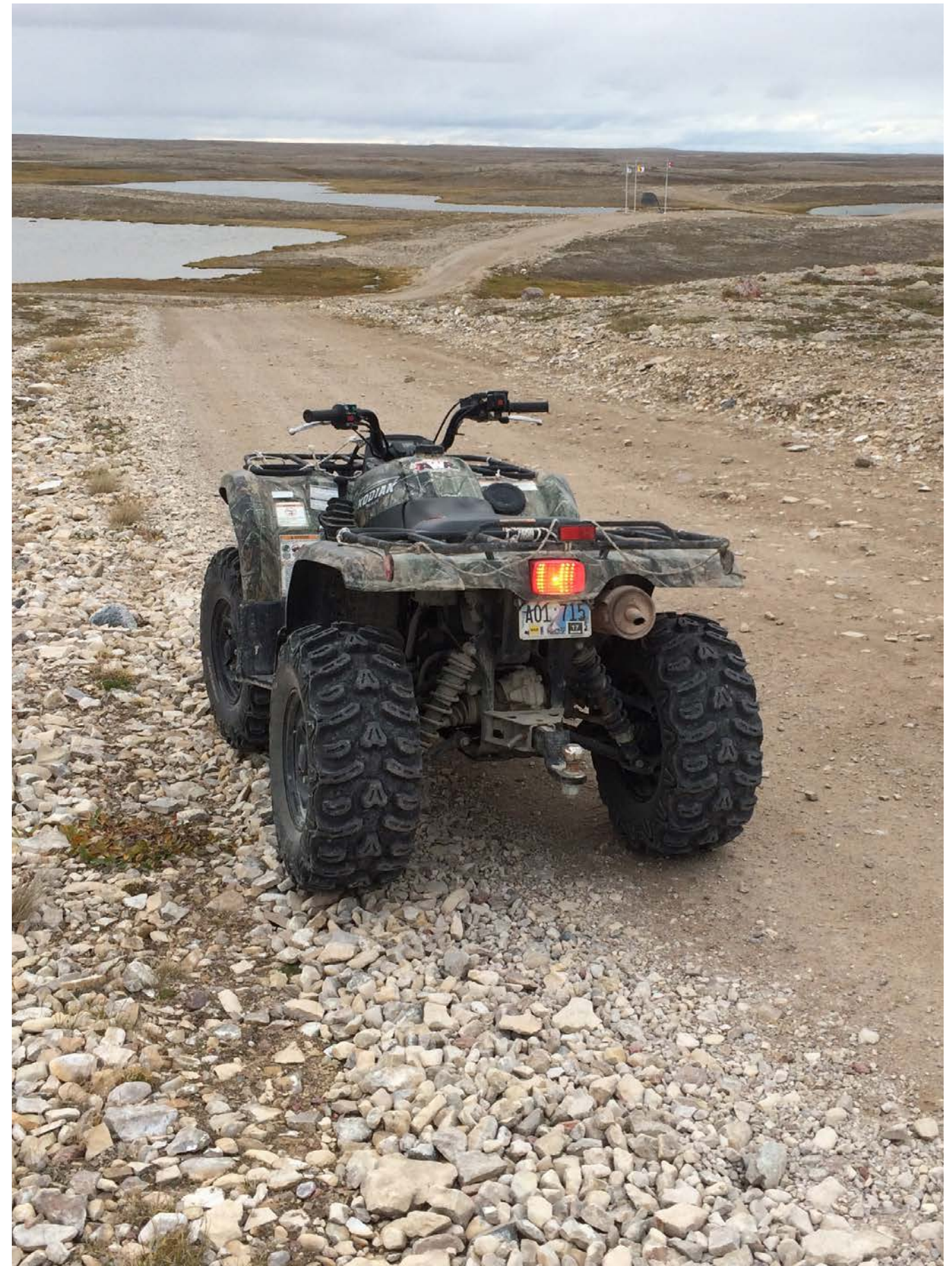
The access road from Cambridge Bay to the park crosses Municipal and IOL, and passes through the park before exiting the northern park boundary and entering IOL.

The Master Plan recommends top dressing and grading to the access road within the boundary. At the time that this road development occurs, it is recommended that roadworks be completed for the parking lots identified in Site Plans A, C and D. Regular maintenance for the access road in the park boundary is operational and an annual budget is identified in the Management Plan.

Currently the road outside of the park boundary is managed by the Municipality of Cambridge Bay, and where required the KIA and Nunavut Parks have provided support to the Municipality to complete road maintenance and improvements through a Memorandum of Understanding. Within the park boundary the access road splits at the park entrance sign, with a section of road heading east to the hiking trail (where the proposed Pavilion is to be located). Nunavut Parks staff maintains and develops the access road inside the boundary.

In areas susceptible to seasonal washout, the road has been improved with culverts. Improvements and ongoing maintenance are required on the park portion of the access road. The Master Plan includes budget allocations every five years for gravel top dressing and grading (as required) of the park portion of the access road.

Annual or regular access road improvements and maintenance outside of the park boundary is operational and identified in the Management Plan. Contributions will be negotiated on a case by case basis between the GN, KIA and Municipality through a Memorandum of Understanding. In the event of damage or loss of the access road by an unforeseen event (e.g. a road wash out), the GN, KIA and Municipality will develop an action plan in partnership to repair and open the road as quickly as possible.



4.3.1.3 Erosion Control

Erosion is a threat to the natural environment, cultural sites, and the network of trails within the park. Erosion includes bank erosion, slumping, landslides along the esker slopes and ridges, and trail widening in wetland areas of the park that are disturbed by ATV use.

In the short-term the CJPMC and/or NP&SP staff may take temporary measures to prevent access to areas of erosion, including the use of snow fencing to make immediate closures, and permanent fencing barriers for long-term closures. The Master Plan also recommends long term monitoring of climate change impacts in the park.

Table H: Erosion Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Snow Fencing	Installation of snow fence barriers to prevent access to slopes or wetlands susceptible to erosion.	Snow fencing will be used for immediate short-term closures. Only if long-term closure is required, a permanent fence will be developed.
Permanent Fencing <i>Facilities Design Manual D2.1</i>	Installation of permanent fence barriers to prevent access to any area susceptible to erosion or damage caused by ATV.	Permanent fencing will have a visual impact on the park and must be designed to be sensitive to the character of the area.

4.3.1.4 Development Zone for Day Use Facilities

Within the Development Zone there are four locations with recommended park facility and infrastructure development. The following section describes:

- Entrance Sign Area (Site Plan A)
- Picnic Area Replacement Furnishing (Site Plan B)
- Community Gathering Area (Site Plan C)
- Pavilion (Site Plan D)

**Entrance Sign Area (Site Plan A)**

The existing entrance sign for Ovayok is located approximately 1km inside the park boundary, at a “Y” intersection, with the main access road passing through the north end of the park before heading north to a cabin area outside the park boundary. Three flag poles are also installed at this location. The existing sign is a unique feature of the park, comprised of cast aluminum panels that depict the esker, a group of muskox, and the park name. The Master Plan recommends keeping the existing sign, and adding a small complimentary sign near the flagpoles to provide the Nunavut Parks and GN logos and branding.

The Master Plan also recommends the installation of two parking pull offs on both the Pavilion Road (1 spot) and the Access Road (2 spots). This roadwork is scheduled to occur at the same time as park access road improvements occur. The designation of parking near the entrance sign will help define the space and the view of the park from the entrance. Along the Access Road, a single garbage bin and a Kiosk will be added. Boulder edging will be used to define the parking lots and road edges.

Table L: Entrance Sign Area Site Plan Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Additional Signage <i>See Entrance Sign conceptual plan.</i>	A small sign constructed in similar materials and form to the main entry sign, will be designed for the Nunavut Parks and GN logos. The sign will be in front of two flagpoles.	All new and replacement signage is scheduled to be planned, fabricated and installed as a multi-year project.
Parking Pull Off <i>See Facilities Design Manual G 1.2</i> <i>See Entrance Sign conceptual plan.</i>	Two designated parking pull offs (for approximately three vehicles) will be defined with boulders.	This roadwork is scheduled to occur at the same time as park access road improvements and parking lots at Site C and D.
Furnishing • Single Garbage Bin (1) <i>Typical Mounted Garbage Bin specifications</i>	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	
Signage • Kiosk (1) with a roof	The interpretive panel will be on both sides of the kiosk to include a welcome message, park map, and general information.	All new and replacement signage is scheduled to be planned, fabricated and installed as a multi-year project.



Conceptual drawing of the park entrance with parking pull outs off the two roadways.



Conceptual drawing of the additional park entry sign.

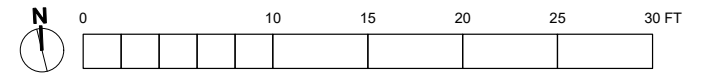


**Site Plan A: Entrance Sign Area**

Owayok Territorial Park  
 Cambridge Bay, Nunavut January 2018

Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc.

**LEGEND**



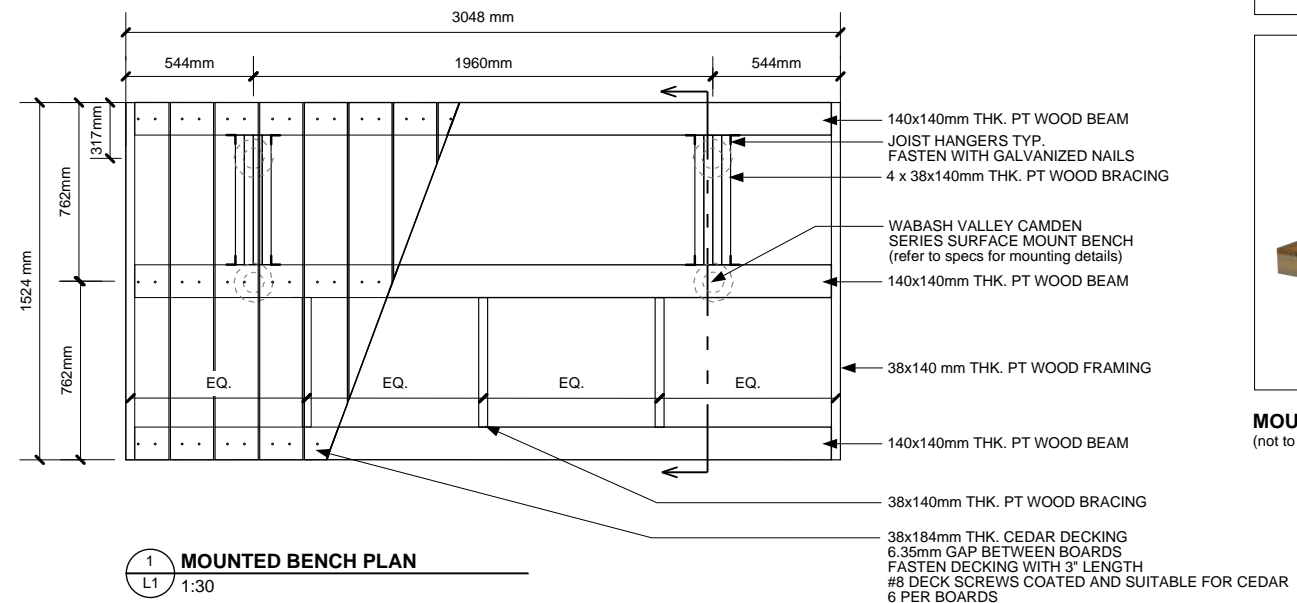
**Picnic Area Replacement Furnishing (Site Plan B)**

The picnic area in the existing day use area was installed in 2007. This picnic area includes four picnic tables in two groupings, along with a double garbage bin, barbeque stand and fire pit ring. A single bench is located nearby. This picnic area is suitable for individuals, small groups and families. Assuming a 25-year lifespan for furnishings, the existing furniture will require replacement in years 11-15 of this Master Plan as wear-and-tear or vandalism occurs.

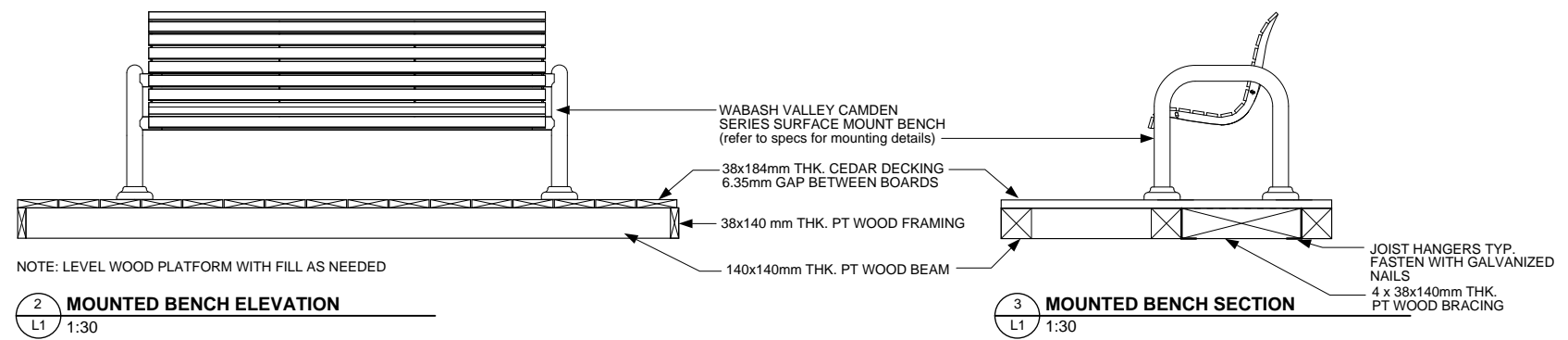
The picnic area is located away from the access road, down a gentle slope over uneven ground. The Master Plan recommends development of raised gravel walking trails, lined with rocks, to improve accessibility to the picnic area.

Table 1: Picnic Area Replacement Furnishing Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Replacement Furnishing Typical Mounted Bench, Picnic Tables, Barbeque Stand, Fire pit, or Garbage Bin as per specifications	All replacement park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	All replacement park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method shown in the following conceptual design.
Walking Trail • Facilities Design Manual F1.1	Accessible gravel walking and wheelchair trails will be developed to link the picnic area with the Community Gathering Area.	See the site plan B. This trail will connect to the community gathering area (site plan C).



1 MOUNTED BENCH PLAN  
L1 1:30



2 MOUNTED BENCH ELEVATION  
L1 1:30

3 MOUNTED BENCH SECTION  
L1 1:30

NOTES:  
PT: PRESSURE TREATED  
THK.: THICKNESS



MOUNTED BENCH 3D MODEL  
(not to scale)



Example: Trail with edging at Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park





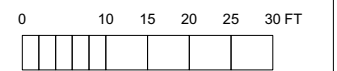
**Site Plan B: Picnic Area Replacement Furnishing, Trail, and Relocated Infrastructure**

Ovayok Territorial Park  
 Cambridge Bay, Nunavut January 2018

Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc.

**LEGEND**

- Trail Edge
- Boulders
- SIGN A: Parking, Picnic Area and Camping Icon Post



**Community Gathering Area (Site Plan C)**

A community gathering area is recommended on the park access road. The site located at a raise in the land, used in the past for picnics and school gatherings, is directly off the access road and offers excellent views to the surrounding landscape and prevailing winds to keep the bugs down during picnics.

The Master Plan recommends that the community gathering area will include a new double outhouse (to replace a single outhouse), a parking lot, picnic facilities, play area, and a designated camping area. Accessible gravel walking trails will link the facilities, and connect to the other day use sites in Owayok. Site Plan C provides a conceptual design for the community gathering area. It is anticipated the camping area will be used as an overnight destination by residents and park visitors accessing the site by truck or ATV.

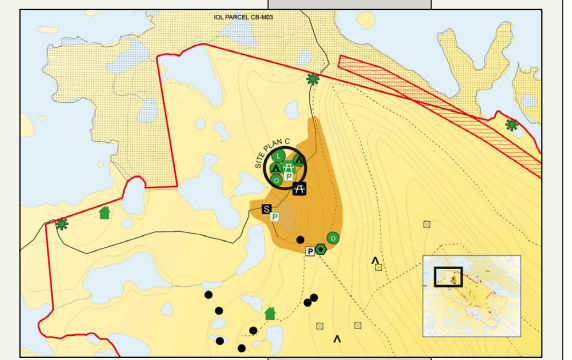
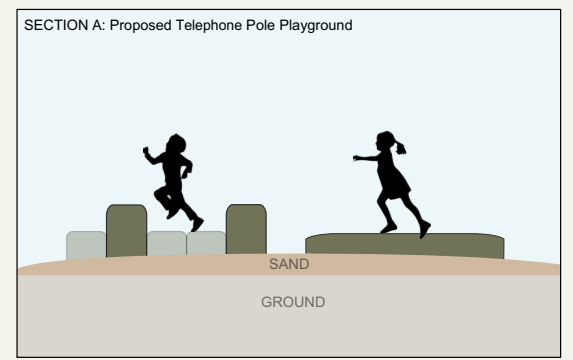
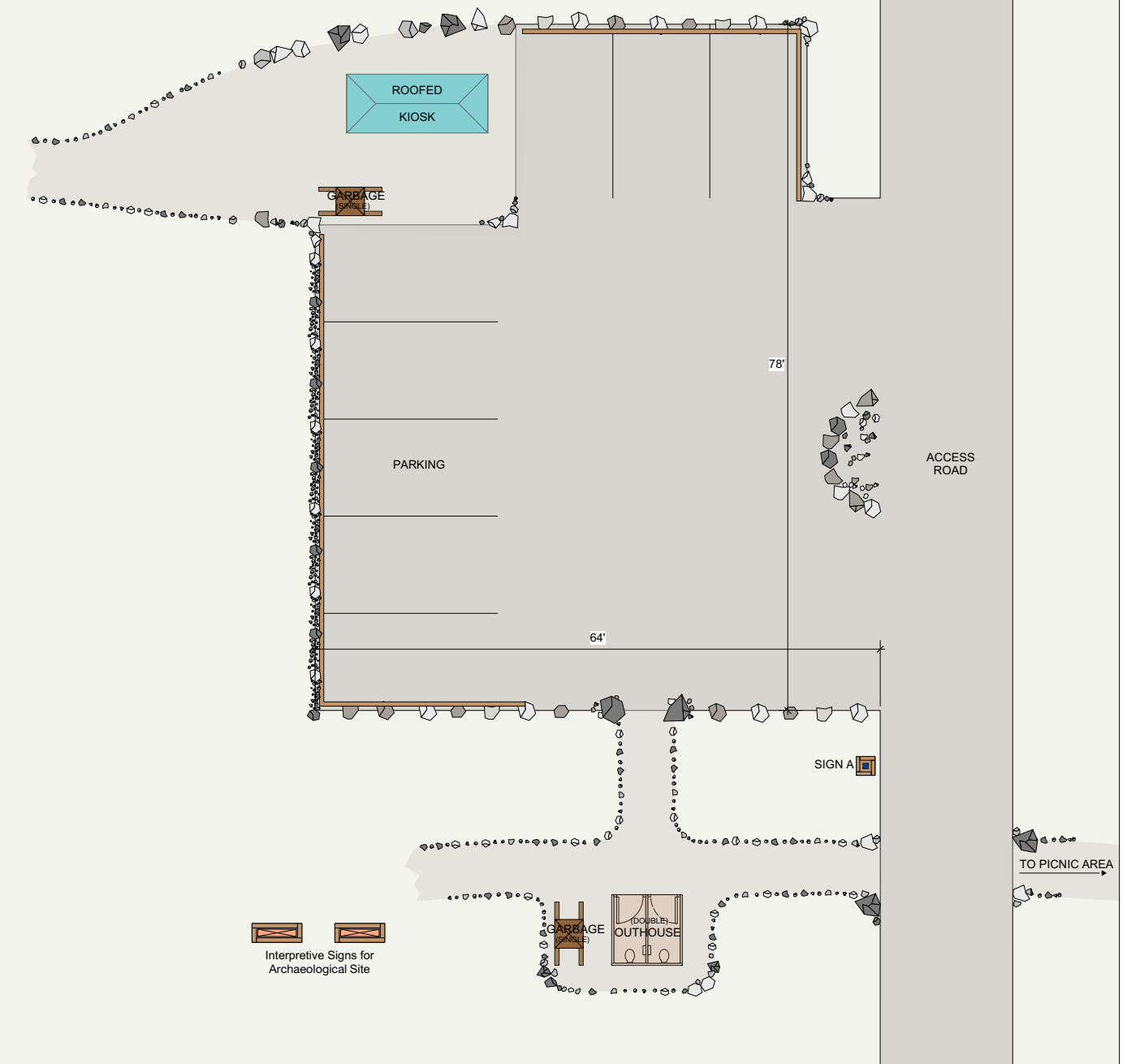
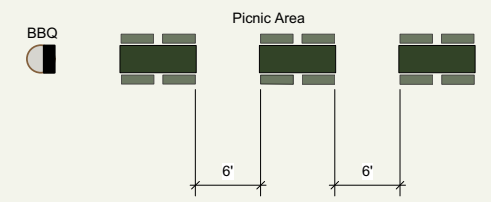
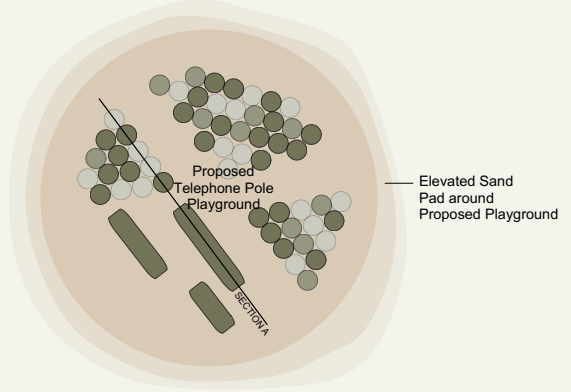
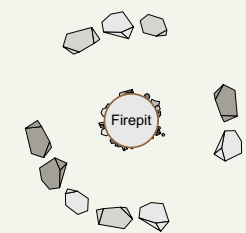
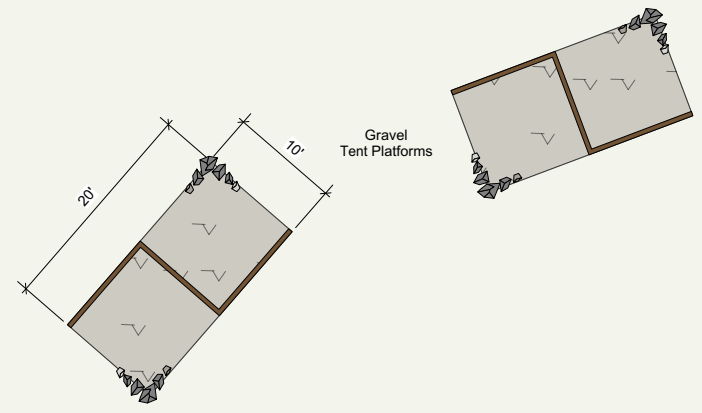
The existing single outhouse will be kept at this location until the Site C redevelopment occurs.

Table J: Community Gathering Area Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Parking Lot • Facilities Design Manual G121 See Community Gathering Area conceptual plan	A designated parking lot (for approximately eight vehicles) and turn around. The parking lot edge will be identified with boulders and bollards & rails.	This roadwork is scheduled to occur at the same time as park access road improvements and parking lots at Site A and D.
Walking Trail • Facilities Design Manual F1.1	Accessible gravel walking trails will be developed to link the picnic area with parking lots and outhouse location.	
Furnishing • 3 Picnic tables • 2 Garbage bins • 1 Barbeque • 1 Fire pit Typical Mounted Picnic Table and Garbage Bin specifications; Standard furnishing models.	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.  The picnic tables are to be installed in a line, spaced six feet apart, to create the effect of a long table.	All park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method.
Outhouse • Facilities Design Manual H1.1-H1.5	A double occupant outhouse, wheelchair accessible.  Walking trails should lead to the outhouse as per the site plan.	The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.
Signage Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications • Kiosk (1) • Icon Post (1)	The kiosk will provide key messages, interpretation, and park regulations.  The icon post will orient visitors to park facilities and the hiking trail system.	All new and replacement signage is scheduled to be planned, fabricated and installed as a multi-year project.
Tent Pads (sand/gravel) with Wind Breaks • Facilities Design Manual C4.2-C4.3 Alternative dimensions required	The CJPMC has identified locations for two walled gravel tent platforms in the day use area. Windbreak walls are not to exceed 1,219 mm (4 feet) in height.	It is recommended that two pads be developed in the first phase. If use of the tent platforms warrants, additional pads may be developed to the north of this area within the Development Zone.
Playground Specialized design	Using recycled telephone poles, a low elevation climbing structure will provide a playground area and seating structure.	
Walking Trails • Facilities Design Manual F1.1	Accessible walking and wheelchair trails will be provided from the parking lot to the kiosk, outhouse, and entry to the picnic area.	



Photo: Jaida Ohokannoak



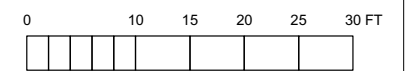
### Site Plan C: Community Gathering Area

Ovayok Territorial Park  
Cambridge Bay, Nunavut January 2018

Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc.

#### LEGEND

- Trail Edge Trail Edge
- Boulders Boulders
- Seating Seating
- Boulders with Small Rocks Boulders with Small Rocks
- SIGN A: Parking, Picnic Area and Camping Icon Post SIGN A: Parking, Picnic Area and Camping Icon Post



**Pavilion (Site Plan D)**

To accommodate Heritage Appreciation Programs and provide shelter for park visitors, this Master Plan recommends a pavilion and Heritage Appreciation program area for future development near the trailhead for the park hiking routes. The location was selected for its views of the esker and surrounding landscape, including the two eskers to the north of Owayok. The existing single outhouse will remain in place until the Site D plan is developed. A kiosk and additional interpretive signs will be added, along with a performance stage, picnic tables and benches. A stage area is planned near the pavilion and picnic area. Three double sided interpretive panels will be integrated into the stage – each panel will describe the three eskers associated with the “Origin of Death” legend.

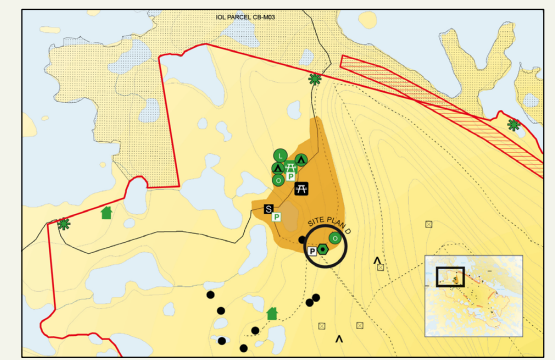
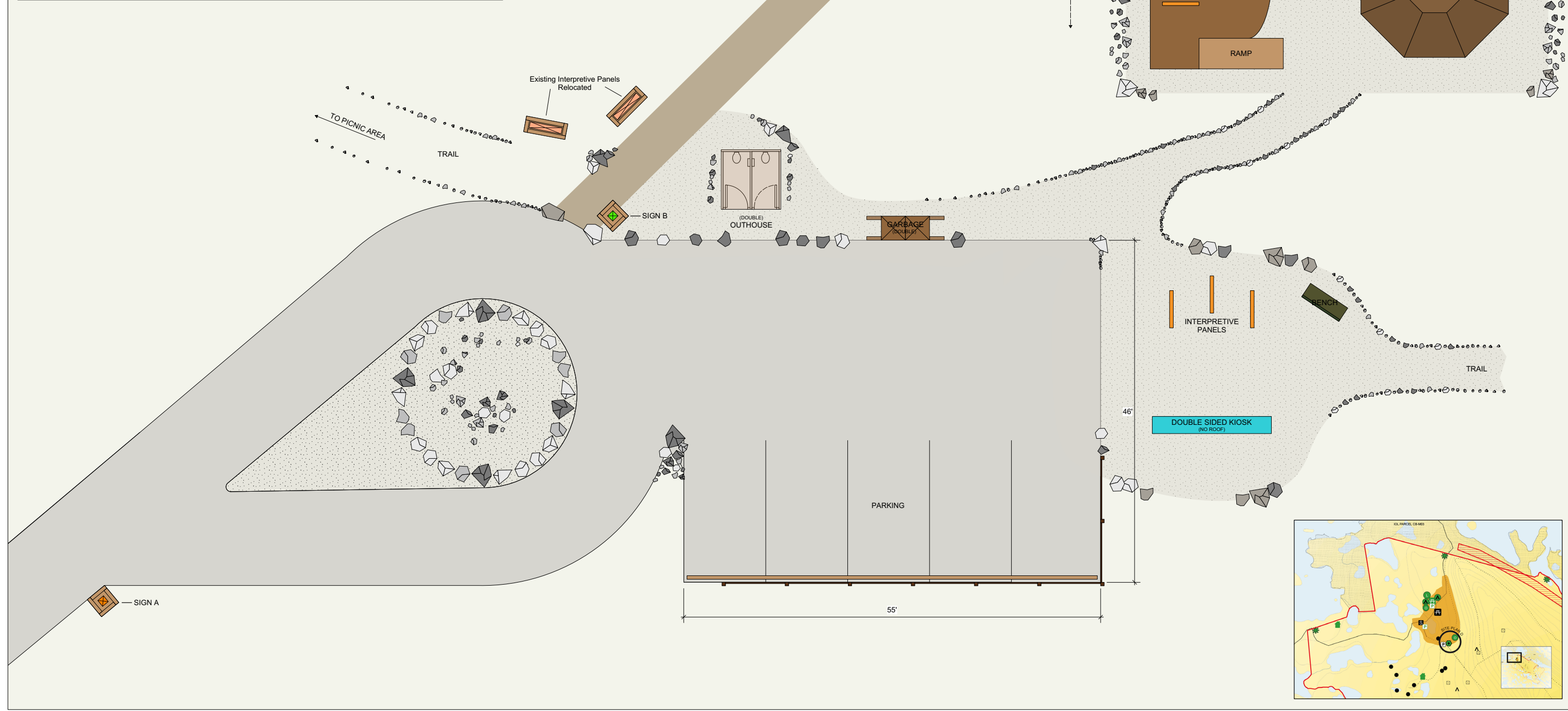
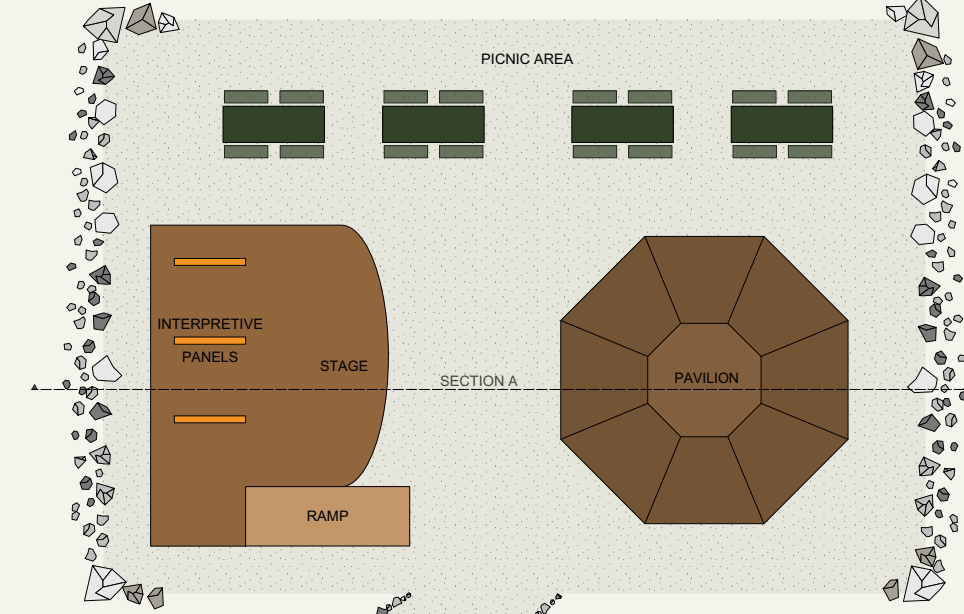
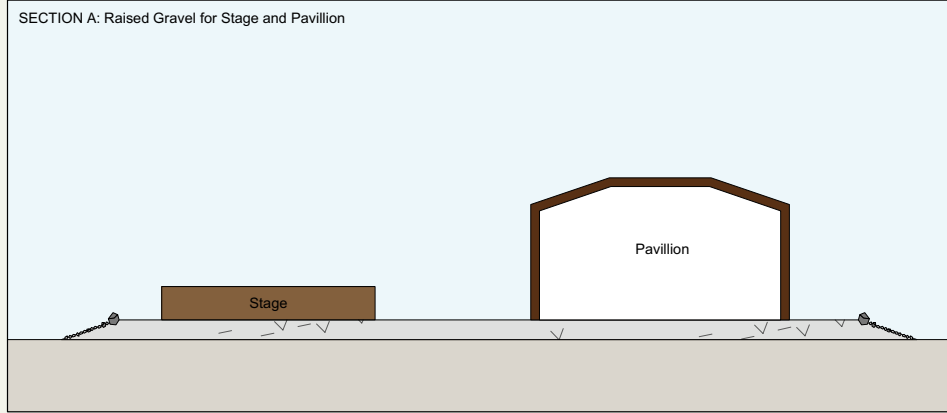
Accessible gravel walking trails will link the facilities, and connect to the other day use sites in Owayok. The Site Plan provides a conceptual design for the pavilion area. The parking lot, truck road turnaround, and the barrier to the loop trail to the north (to be marked for ATV access only) will be developed when the park access road improvements are scheduled.

Table K: Pavilion Site Plan Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Pavilion and stage <sup>24</sup> See Pavilion conceptual plan. Specialized design.	A unique pavilion design is required to provide shelter for small groups and take advantage of the panoramic views.  The Site Plan incorporates a stage, interpretive signs, and a gravel picnic area into the pavilion site.	A pavilion should be designed and located to take advantage of the unique site and support Heritage Appreciation Programs and interpretation.  A pavilion will require an archaeological survey, engineering, and an environmental assessment of the location.
Parking Lot and Road Turn-around • Facilities Design Manual G1.1-1.2 See Pavilion conceptual plan.	A designated parking lot (for approximately five vehicles) and turn around. The parking lot edge will be identified with boulders and bollards & rails.	The road to the north of the pavilion will be closed to truck access. ATV only access will be permitted for this loop along the lower slope of the esker. <i>This roadwork is scheduled to occur at the same time as park access road improvements and parking lots at Site A and C.</i>
Walking Trail • Facilities Design Manual F1.1	Accessible gravel walking and wheelchair trails will be developed to link the pavilion with parking lots and outhouse locations. The gravel walking trail will end at the hiking route trailhead.	See Site Plan D
Double Outhouse	A double outhouse is to be added near the parking lot.	The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.
Signage Follow Nunavut Parks Signage Manual Specifications • Double Sided Kiosk (1) • Interpretive Panels (3) • Double Sided Interpretive Panels (3) • Icon Post (2)	The kiosk will provide key messages, interpretation, and park regulations. Interpretive panels will provide the Heritage Appreciation themes of the park. Three double sided Interpretive panels will also be added to the stage. One icon post will be placed at the road turnaround to identify “ATV” only access to the loop trail. One icon post will be a directional marker for the Trail head, parking and Pavilion.	The two existing interpretive panels (as of 2017) will be relocated near the intersection of the road, ATV trail and walking trail. <i>All new and replacement signage is scheduled to be planned, fabricated and installed as a multi-year project.</i>
Furnishing • Picnic tables (4) • Bench (1) • Double Garbage Bin (1) Typical Mounted Furnishings specifications	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	



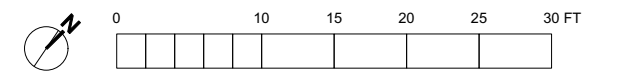
<sup>24</sup> The Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual does not include a pavilion design with 360 degree panoramic views and a stage deck that is suitable for a small site.



**Site Plan D: Pavilion**  
 Owayok Territorial Park  
 Cambridge Bay, Nunavut January 2018  
 Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc.

**LEGEND**

- Trail Edge
- Boulders
- SIGN A: Parking, Pavilion and Trail Access Icon Post
- SIGN B: No Truck Access Icon Post





4.3.1.5 Boundary and IOL Markers, and Directional Signage

The boundary for Ovayok Territorial Park is adjacent to IOL and Municipal Land. Where the access road and ATV trails cross the boundary, icon posts will be installed as boundary markers. The Master Plan recommends boundary markers at eight locations (minimum):

- One marker for the Municipal Land and Park Boundary along the access road
- Two markers for the IOL and Park Boundary on the northern boundary
- Three markers for the IOL and Park Boundary at the ATV travel route river crossing locations to the east of the esker
- Two markers on the ATV trails crossing the south and southeast boundary



Example rendering of park boundary post with trail and signage

As required by the IIBA 3.6, IOL will be identified on all Ovayok park maps and interpretive or regulatory signage will inform visitors about IOLs and respecting the rights of IOLs.

In the community NP&SP has installed two directional signs to indicate the route to Ovayok Territorial Park. Additional direction markers/signs are recommended along the access road at all road intersections, and at 5km intervals to identify the distance to travel to the park.

Table M: Boundary and IOL Markers Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Signage • Icon Posts (5) • Directional Markers (5)	The icon post will be placed at the park boundary. Directional markers will be located along the access road between the community and park boundary.	IOL and Park Boundary locations must identify IOL as per the IIBA 3.6. All new and replacement signage is scheduled to be planned, fabricated and installed as a multi-year project.

4.3.1.6 Monument

On the top of Ovayok a commemorative plaque was erected in March 1989 that reads “Dedicated to the Inuit who have served the regiment and nation in peace and in war in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry.” The plaque is mounted on metal support posts and appears to be an unfinished monument. Although there were no designs or documents to describe the monument, it is speculated that the structural supports were to be encased in stone and the commemorative plaque visible to the front.

The Master Plan includes recommendations to complete the monument with dry laid stones, and a stone ring seating platform around the base of the structure.

Table N: Monument Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Monument and Seating Area See Monument conceptual plan	Dry laid stone will create a cairn around the existing commemorative plaque structure. Surrounding the monument, seating will be provided.	Located near the monument are two structures: • A metal stand that may be a remnant from a weather station is to be removed. • An interpretive panel and directional marker for the hiking trail could be relocated away from the monument for better sightlines.



Example rendering of completed Monument.

#### 4.3.1.7 Designated Camping Areas

In 2017 there were three existing designated camping areas in the park:

- The Master Plan recommends the removal of the Kigliktaktuk camping area, on the southeast side of the esker between two ponds, and near the small lake called Kigliktaktuk

The Master Plan recommends designated camping areas in the remote areas of the park should have consistent standard facilities, including tent platforms, an outhouse, and a lock box.

Upgrades are recommended at Neakoa, on the south side of the esker overlooking Long Lake, and at Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside camping area) overlooking Qihguq/Kiloguk lake, in the north-eastern area of the park.

Table O: Designated Camping Area Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Tent Platforms • Facilities Design Manual C3.1-C3.2 <i>Alternative dimensions required</i>	The existing tent platforms were partially constructed in 2012 and modified in 2017. Tent platforms have a life cycle of 20 years.	Replacement windbreak walls are not to exceed 1,219 mm (4 feet) in height
Outhouses (2) • See Facilities Design Manual H1.1-H1.5 (modified as single occupant)	A single occupant outhouse should be provided at Neakoa and Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside camping area).	Outhouses are required The Neakoa site had an existing single occupant outhouse in 2017 that must be removed. The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.
Lock Box (2)	In an area away from the tent platforms, a bear proof “lock box” for camper’s food and equipment storage is to be installed at Neakoa and Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside) camping areas. <i>To be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&amp;SP.</i>	The Kigliktaktuk camping area has an existing lock box that can be relocated to either Neakoa or Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside) camping areas.

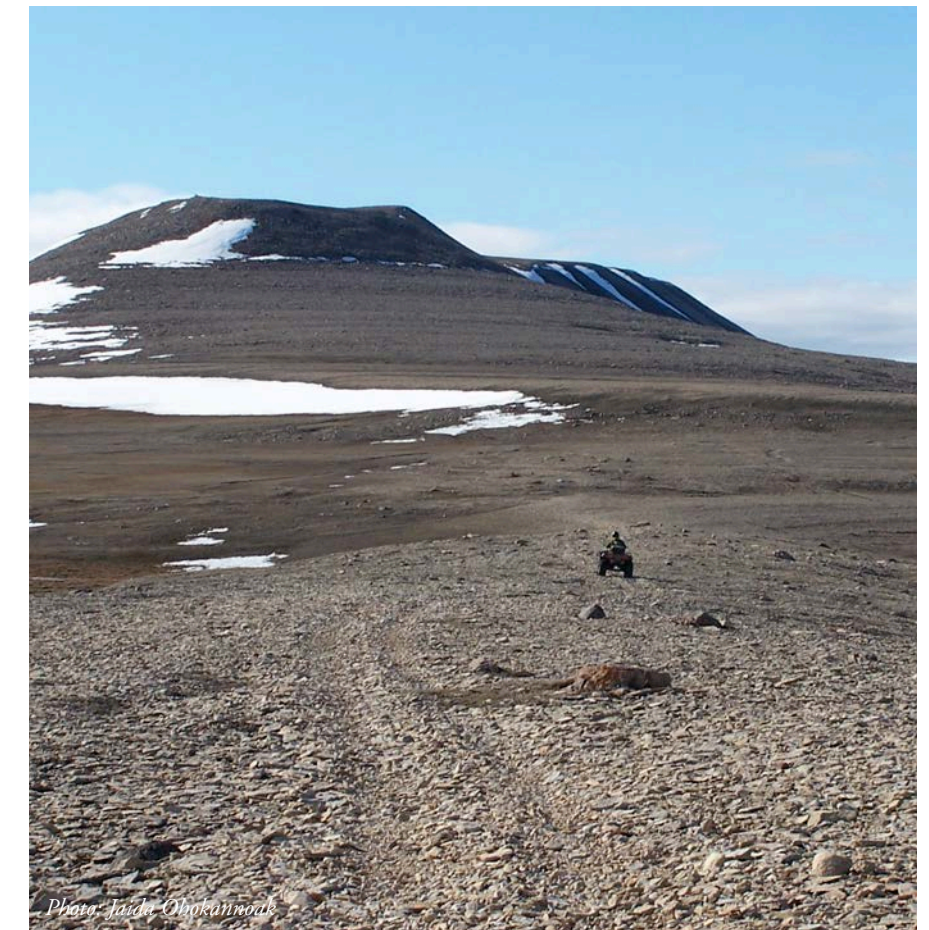


Photo: Jacki Oshkinnook

### 4.3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES PLATFORMS AND BARRIERS

No archaeological sites or culturally significant sites platforms or barriers recommended in this Master Plan.

In the future, should archaeological or culturally significant sites be exposed by erosion or because of archaeological site special projects, the CJPMC may consider installing platforms or barriers to protect and limit access to these sites. Where feasible, the platform/barrier could integrate interpretive and regulatory signage (see Boardwalk 3D Model).

- As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage archaeological/cultural sites.
- No budget is identified. Budgets will be determined as/when a project is required.

#### 4.3.2.1 Interpretive Signage

The Master Plan addresses the replacement of park signage panels following a review of all interpretive stories during the Heritage Appreciation program development.

As noted in the Master Plan, as of 2017 the hiking trail maps and route markers require a review due to inconsistent colour marking, and the interpretive signage storyline could be reviewed to determine if replacement or additional signage is required.

This Master Plan identifies a multi-year project between year 1 -4 of the implementation of the Action Plan (Section 5) to review the existing and new interpretive signage requirements; develop a signage plan; design and fabricate all signage elements; and install all signage elements.

All replacement and new park signage for the park will follow the standards in the Signage Manual and the best available technical specifications as identified by NP&SP.

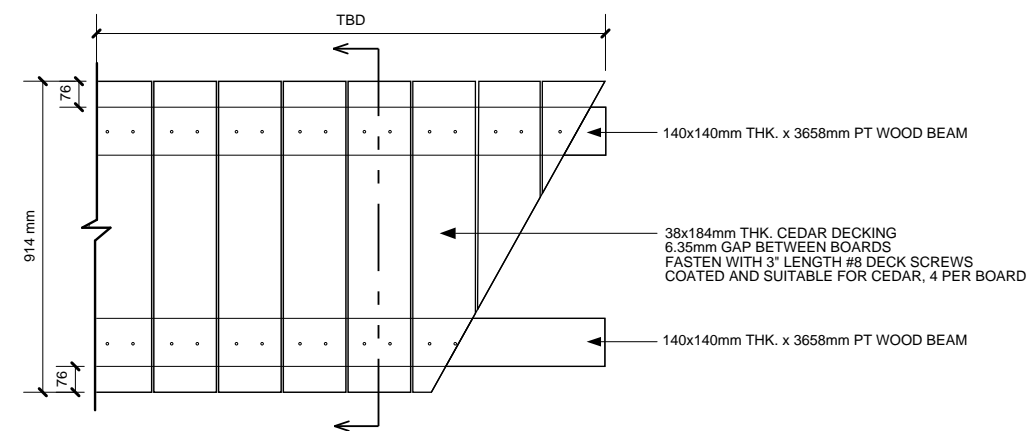
### Arctic Coast Visitor Centre Interpretive Infrastructure

An exterior sign kiosk will be developed during signage planning to replace the existing sign at the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre. At a minimum, the new kiosk will provide: a welcome message and general information about the park including its history, resources, and services; a map of the park and the travel route from the community; and contact information for local Inuit tourism providers.

### 4.4 TRANS CANADA TRAIL

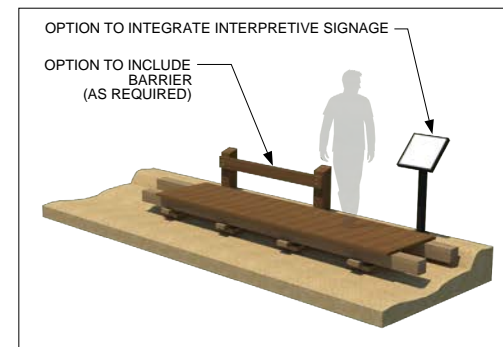
The Trans Canada Trail, or “The Great Trail”, has a mission to identify multi-use trails across the country. Ouyok Territorial Park, through the CJPMC and NP&SP, will seek recognition of the park’s hiking routes as a section of the Trans Canada Trail system, bringing recognition of the park’s importance as a destination. Once designated, signage marking the Trans Canada Trail will be added at the park entry points and in the community.

The CJPMC and NP&SP may seek a partnership with the Municipality of Cambridge Bay and KIA to include the access road on municipal land and IOL in the Trans Canada Trail designation.

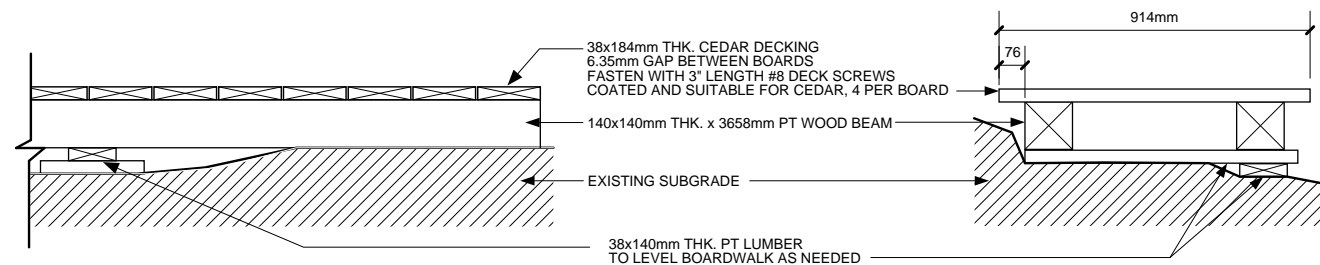


1 BOARDWALK PLAN  
L4 1:20

NOTES:  
PT: PRESSURE TREATED  
THK.: THICKNESS



BOARDWALK 3D MODEL  
(not to scale)



2 BOARDWALK ELEVATION  
L4 1:20

3 BOARDWALK SECTION  
L4 1:20





# Section 5

ACTION PLAN







## SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The Owayok Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$911,150.00 over 15 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$691,150.00 over 15 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$220,000.00 over 15 years

The detailed Capital Cost Implementation Plan is included at the end of this section. The following table summarizes the capital costs in two year increments for capital investments in each time period. NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, and the NJPMC will determine the final annual work plan and annual budgets for implementation of capital projects.

Table P: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

YEAR(S)	DESCRIPTION	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	TOTAL PER TWO YEAR PERIODS
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$166,250.00	\$216,250.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$50,000.00	
Year 3 - 4	Park Infrastructure	\$138,500.00	\$183,500.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$45,000.00	
Year 5 - 6	Park Infrastructure	\$78,700.00	\$93,700.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$15,000.00	
Year 7 - 8	Park Infrastructure	\$265,000.00	\$295,000.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$30,000.00	
Year 9 - 10	Park Infrastructure	\$20,000.00	20,000.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$0	
Year 11 - 15	Park Infrastructure	\$22,700.00	\$102,700.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$80,000.00	
Total Estimated Capital Costs (Class C/D)			\$911,150

An Operational Budget is included in the Owayok Territorial Park Management Plan.

## 5.1 MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation of this Master Plan is presented in the Detailed Capital Cost Estimate tables. The tables identify the capital required and the timeframe for implementation of this Master Plan.

### 5.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE STAGING

It is expected that development priorities will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plan. The implementation plan identifies stages of development for projects requiring similar materials or labour requirements, for example ATV trails, access road improvements and parking lots are recommended to be staged in the same years to take advantage of contracting and procurement benefits. Similar infrastructure types (e.g. signage) are also staged for development. The Master Plan identifies existing infrastructure and provides an estimate for the replacement of furnishings based on the typical life-span. Should vandalism, loss or wear-and-tear require replacement of furnishings ahead of the scheduled timeframe, the capital budgets will be adjusted accordingly.

### 5.1.2 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

It is expected that materials and programs under the Heritage Appreciation Program, including the review and planning of the Ovayok interpretive signage, will be phased over time based on the available capital budget, operational budget, and approved CJPMC annual work plans.

Once completed, the Cambridge Bay/Ovayok Tourism Strategy may identify additional materials or program activities that fall under Heritage Appreciation. Tourism strategy initiatives can be added to the Heritage Appreciation Program and implementation timeframe by the CJPMC.

### 5.1.3 SPECIAL PROJECTS

It is expected that special projects will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plans. The implementation plan prioritizes oral history projects to allow for Elders knowledge to inform the content of the Ovayok signage review and plan.

Archaeological projects will be required prior to development of new infrastructure, or as required when a culturally significant site or known archaeological site is under threat from damage or loss.

Climate change research will seek partnerships and may be undertaken in multiple years to establish base line data over time.

The Background and Feasibility Study of the two eskers to the north of Ovayok is identified as a multi-year project.

### 5.1.4 TIMEFRAME

The implementation plan uses a fifteen-year timeframe, identifying each of the actions in the recommended order of priority. Where an action will require multiple years to complete, the timeframe identifies the number of years required from start through to completion. If required, the Master Plan schedule can be extended by the CJPMC and GN.

The year by year timeframe allows NP&SP staff and the CJPMC to implement the actions in order of priority, starting with the first year in which the GN is able to implement the plan with committed capital and operation budgets. Additional initiatives or unforeseen development requirements can be added to the implementation plan by the CJPMC.

### 5.1.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

All actions in this Master Plan will be led by NP&SP staff with the advice of the CJPMC. It is anticipated that infrastructure development concerning archaeological areas and special projects will be project managed by NP&SP under the advice of the NJPMC, and contracted to qualified contractors. In some cases, NP&SP may seek partnerships for a project, including:

- Municipality of Cambridge Bay and KIA for access road development and maintenance.
- KIA for ATV platforms, boundary marker posts, or other development or activities related to IOL.
- Advice from Elders in Cambridge Bay and IHT concerning culturally significant sites and archaeological sites requiring designed interventions.

The CJPMC will be involved in advising on all actions described in the implementation plan. The NJPMC will be required to approve the annual capital budget prepared by NP&SP and the annual work plan prepared by the CJPMC.

### 5.1.6 INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

All the actions in the implementation plan offer Inuit contracting and business opportunities in construction contracting, shipping of materials, installation, and special project completion.

### 5.1.7 CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES

Capital cost estimates are a projection of the future financial requirements for undertaking development based on master plan actions. These cost estimates are useful to NP&SP planning staff and the NJPMC/CJPMC in their roles of forecasting capital expenditure.

Terms of reference for projects typically request cost estimating based on a specific “class” of estimate. For a master plan, the cost estimates used are defined by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat as:

- Class C Estimate (Indicative): Based on a full description of the treatment option and scope of work, this estimate should be accurate within plus/minus 10%-15% to give sufficient decision-making and preliminary project approval.
- Class D Estimates (Preliminary): This is a low quality, order of magnitude estimate that is considered accurate within plus/minus 30% of the actual costs for the recommended treatment. Class “D” estimates may be identified in an Inventory report for a key resource in a park where a treatment action has been recommended.

Class C or D estimates are used in the Master Plan implementation strategy because implementation may take several years. Class C or D allows for inflation and changing commodity price fluctuations, or changes to the scope of project based on planning steps such as the phases required for large infrastructure projects. The capital resources required to implement the Master Plan will be revised at the time of contracting or detailed planning based on the actual cost/quotes received from contractors.

## 5.2 MASTER PLAN ACTION TABLE

The following Action Tables provide scheduling and cost estimates for the replacement of existing infrastructure (2017); new infrastructure recommended through this Master Plan; and the removal of existing infrastructure (2017).

As of 2017 Ovayok included infrastructure such as furnishings, signage, and structures that will remain in the park as per this Master Plan. Existing infrastructure will require replacement over time due to wear-and-tear or loss due to vandalism. The Master Plan assumes that:

- All existing outhouses will require replacement to meet health standards. Existing single outhouse to remain in place until Site Plan C and D development occurs.
- The park entrance sign will be kept and not require replacement within the next 15 years.
- The designated campgrounds at Neakoa and Tahiq Tupiqarvit (Lakeside camping area) will re-use the existing tent platforms but require new wind break walls.
- Sign replacement should be completed as part of the review of all signage requirements for Ovayok under the Heritage Appreciation program. All existing interpretive signage panels will be replaced, but existing sign structures will be re-used where possible. Signage may be relocated based on recommendations from the review.

The following table identifies the schedule and cost estimates to replace existing infrastructure. The cost estimates for replacements are included in the sub-totals and totals for infrastructure (Table R: New Infrastructure Action Plan).



Table Q: Replacement Infrastructure Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YEAR INSTALLED – REPLACEMENT TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE FOR REPLACEMENT	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
<b>INVENTORY OF EXISTING FURNISHINGS, SIGNAGE, ETC.</b>						
Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretive Sign and Map Panels (13)</li> <li>Directional Posts (8)</li> <li>Icon posts (19)</li> </ul>	Installed 2007 Replace in year 3-4	Interpretive signs, Directional and Icon posts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, materials and construction = \$30,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$5,000</li> </ul>	\$35,000	C	Sign replacement to be completed as part of the review of all signage requirements for Owayok
Furnishings	Picnic Area (Site Plan B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Picnic Tables</li> <li>1 Bench</li> <li>1 Garbage Bin (double)</li> <li>1 Campfire Ring</li> <li>1 BBQ</li> </ul>	Installed 2007 Replace in year 11-15	Price per unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic Table = \$3,500</li> <li>Bench = \$2,500</li> <li>Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000</li> <li>Barbeque = \$1,200</li> <li>Fire pit = \$500</li> <li>Shipping = \$2,500</li> </ul>	\$21,700	D	
Designated Campsite – Lock Box (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing lock box will be relocated to either Neakoa or Tupiqarvit</li> </ul>	Installed 2007 Replace in year 11-15	Per unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$500</li> <li>Shipping and installation: \$500</li> </ul>	\$1,000	C	

The following table details the scheduling and estimates for new infrastructure.

Table R: New Infrastructure Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
<b>ROAD AND TRAIL INFRASTRUCTURE – VARIOUS LOCATIONS YEAR 1-2</b>						
ATV Platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three lengths on the south side of the esker</li> <li>One length of trail on the east side of the esker</li> <li>One length on IOL north of the esker</li> </ul>	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and construction = \$5,000 per km</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$2,500 per km</li> </ul>	\$33,750	C	There is approx. 4.5km of proposed platform
Access Road inside the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main access road</li> <li>Pavilion access road</li> <li>ATV only road</li> </ul>	Year 1 -2	Materials and maintenance = \$5,000 top dressing and grading	\$5,000	D	Approx. 2.9 km
Parking Pull Off at Site A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of three parking spots. Two (2) along the Access Road and one (1) along the Pavilion Road before the Entrance Sign</li> </ul>		Pull-offs with roadworks: Design, materials and construction = \$30,000	\$20,000	C	
Parking Lot at Site C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approx. eight (8) stall parking lot with turn around</li> </ul>		Large lot with barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, materials and construction = \$40,000</li> </ul>	\$40,000	C	
Parking Lot at Site D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approx. five (5) stall parking lot with turn around</li> </ul>		Large lot with roadworks and barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, materials and construction = \$45,000</li> </ul>	\$45,000	C	
Access Road outside boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 km on Municipal and IOL</li> </ul>	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be negotiated with Municipality and KIA</li> </ul>			Approx. 17 km
<b>DESIGNATED CAMING AREAS – NEAKOA &amp; TAHIQ TUPIQARVIT YEAR 1-2</b>						
Designated Camping Area: Outhouse Upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neakoa - single outhouse</li> <li>Tahiq Tupiqarvit – single outhouse</li> </ul>	Year 1-2	Per outhouse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and construction = \$10,500</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$2,500</li> </ul>	\$13,000	C	
Designated Camping Area: Existing Tent Platform Wall Upgrades (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neakoa (2)</li> <li>Tahiq Tupiqarvit (2)</li> </ul>	Year 1-2	Per platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and construction = \$2,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$500</li> </ul>	\$8,500	C	Assumes existing platforms are re-used

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Designated Camping Area: Lock Box (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neakoa</li> <li>Tahiq Tupiqarvit</li> </ul>	Year 1-2	Per unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$500</li> <li>Shipping: \$500</li> </ul>	\$1,000	C	Relocate 1 existing lockbox
<b>SIGNAGE DESIGN, FABRICATION AND INSTALLATION – VARIOUS LOCATIONS</b>						
<b>YEAR 3-4</b>						
Signage		<b>Year 3-4</b>				
• Signage at Site A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park Entrance Sign Brand Panel</li> <li>1 Roofed Kiosk</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Park Entrance Panel Design, materials and fabrication = \$10,000</li> <li>Kiosk design, materials and fabrication = \$15,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$5,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$30,000</b>	C	
• Signage at Site C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Roofed Kiosk</li> <li>2 Interpretive Signs</li> <li>1 Icon Post</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kiosk</li> <li>Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$15,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$3,000</li> <li>Interpretive signs and Icon post:</li> <li>Design, materials and construction = \$7,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$1,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$25,000</b>	C	
• Signage at Site D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Double Sided Kiosk (no roof)</li> <li>3 Interpretive Signs</li> <li>3 Double Sided Interpretive Panels</li> <li>2 Icon Posts</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kiosk (no roof)</li> <li>Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$10,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$2,000</li> <li>Interpretive signs and Icon post:</li> <li>Design, materials and construction = \$15,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$2,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$29,000</b>	C	
Arctic Coast Visitor Centre Signage	1 Kiosk	Year 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$13,000</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$2,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$15,000</b>	D	
Park Boundary Markers – Icon posts and boulders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assume 5 entry points</li> </ul>	Year 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sign design, materials and fabrication = \$500</li> <li>Installation and Boulders = \$2,500</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$500</li> </ul>	<b>\$3,500</b>	C	
Raptor Buffer Zone Signage – additional icon posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assume 5 posts</li> </ul>	Year 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, materials and fabrication = \$250</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$250</li> </ul>	<b>\$500</b>	C	
Directional Signage in Cambridge Bay and on Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assume 5 directional and km markers</li> </ul>	Year 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, materials and fabrication = \$250</li> <li>Shipping and installation = \$250</li> </ul>	<b>\$500</b>	C	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AT ENTRANCE SIGN AREA (SITE PLAN A)</b>						
<b>YEAR 3-4</b>						
Furnishings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Garbage Bin (single)</li> </ul>	<b>Year 3-4</b>	Price per unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$1,000</b>	C	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMMUNITY GATHERING AREA (SITE PLAN C)</b>						
<b>YEAR 5-6</b>						
Furnishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Picnic tables</li> <li>2 Garbage Bins (single)</li> <li>1 Barbeque</li> <li>1 Fire pit</li> </ul>	Year 5-6	Price per unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Picnic Table = \$3,500</li> <li>Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000</li> <li>Barbeque = \$1,200</li> <li>Fire pit = \$500</li> <li>All materials, construction and installation = \$4,000</li> <li>All shipping = \$2,500</li> </ul>	<b>\$20,700</b>	C	
Tent Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two (2) gravel tent platforms with supported walls</li> </ul>	Year 5-6	Price per unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and construction = \$5,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$1,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$12,000</b>	C	

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Outhouse	• 1 Double Outhouse	Year 5-6	Per outhouse: • Materials and construction = \$30,000 • Shipping and installation = \$5,000	\$35,000	C	Existing single outhouse to remain in place until Site Plan C development occurs
Playground	• Specialized Design using recycled telephone poles	Year 5-6	• Materials and construction = \$5,000	\$5,000	D	Price varies if materials are donated
Walking Trails	• Trail head to the Picnic Area and within	Year 5-6	• Materials and construction = \$5,000 per km as required	\$5,000	C	Approx. 1 km

**INFRASTRUCTURE AT PAVILION (SITE PLAN D)  
YEAR 7-8**

Furnishings	• 4 Picnic tables • 1 Garbage bin (double) • 1 Bench	Year 7-8	Price per unit • Picnic Table = \$3,500 • Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 • Bench = \$2,500 • Shipping = \$2,500	\$20,000	C	
Outhouse	• 1 Double Outhouse	Year 7-8	Per outhouse: • Materials and construction = \$30,000 • Shipping and installation = \$5,000	\$35,000	C	Existing single outhouse to remain in place until Site Plan D development occurs
Pavilion and Stage	• Specialized Design	Year 7-8	• Pavilion engineering and design = \$35,000 • Pavilion Materials and construction = \$150,000 • Stage design, materials and fabrication = \$15,000 • Shipping and installation = \$5,000	\$205,000	D	
Walking Trails	• Trail heads for trails to the Picnic Area and to Ovayok	Year 7-8	• Materials and construction = \$5,000 per km as required	\$5,000	C	Approx. 1 km

**MONUMENT – TOP OF ESKER  
YEAR 9-10**

Princess Patricia's Monument with Seating	• Stone Masonry • Boulders	Year 9-10	• Materials and construction = \$15,000	\$15,000	D	
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**INFRASTRUCTURE AT PICNIC AREA REPLACEMENT FURNISHING (SITE PLAN B)  
YEAR 9-10**

Walking Trail	• Trail with accessible grade; trail to include trail edging	Year 9-10	• Materials and construction = \$5,000 per km as required	\$5,000	C	Approx. 1 km
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						Infrastructure Year 1-2 Sub-total	\$166,250
						Infrastructure Year 3-4 Sub-total	\$138,500
						Infrastructure Year 5-6 Sub-total	\$78,700
						Infrastructure Year 7-8 Sub-total	\$265,000
						Infrastructure Year 9-10 Sub-total	\$20,000
						Infrastructure Year 11-15 Sub-total	\$22,700
						<b>INFRASTRUCTURE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$691,150</b>

The following table provides estimates and scheduling for Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects.

Table S: Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
<b>HERITAGE APPRECIATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>						
Oral History Project	Elder video interviews and transcript	Year 1-2	One-year Project • \$20,000	\$20,000	C	
Interpretive Sign Review and Plan	Planning for replacement and new signage	Year 1-2	• Plan: • \$30,000	\$30,000	C	Replacement in Year 3-4
Archeological Sites Project– Priority A	Priority 1 areas are locations associated with ATV platforms and development zones	Year 3-4	One year Project – per year: • \$30,000	\$30,000	D	Identify priorities
Archeological Sites Project– Priority B	Other areas in the park – to be identified by the CJPMC	Year 7-8	Multi-year Project – per year: • \$30,000	\$30,000	D	Identify priorities
Climate Change Research and Monitoring	Erosion areas on the esker	Year 3-4  Year 7-8	Multi-year Project – per year: • \$15,000 • \$15,000	\$30,000	D	Identify Partners
Background and Feasibility Study	For the two eskers outside the park boundary	Year 11-15	Multi-year project – total budget \$80,000	\$80,000	D	
				Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects Total	\$220,000	



### 5.4 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use, and specific actions recommended in this Master Plan must occur to assess the outcomes of the plan, the condition of resources, and the effectiveness with which results are achieved to realize the vision, goals and objectives of Owayok Territorial Park.

Monitoring in terms of the Master Plan should be undertaken by the CJPMC with the support of NP&SP Staff. The CJPMC will prepare an annual report for the NJPMC with the support of NP&SP staff. This report can include information on the following monitoring categories:

- Condition Monitoring: Park staff will conduct patrols and seasonal maintenance in the park. These activities will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, signage, visitor activities, natural environments, and culturally significant sites/archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP planning staff and the CJPMC. The CJPMC will determine if an action is required to maintain, improve, or change the condition of the resource. Condition monitoring is needed annually to measure the results of park use over time.

- Effectiveness Monitoring: Park staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered “effectiveness monitoring” because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.
- Progress Monitoring: Implementation of the Master Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed.

### 5.5 MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

IIBA section 14.11, Changes to Master Plans and Management Plans, states “the GN, a DIO, the NJPMC, the CJPMC, or any person affected by a master plan or management plan may propose a change or changes to the Relevant CJPMC”, and outlines the process for such a review.





# Section 6

APPENDICES



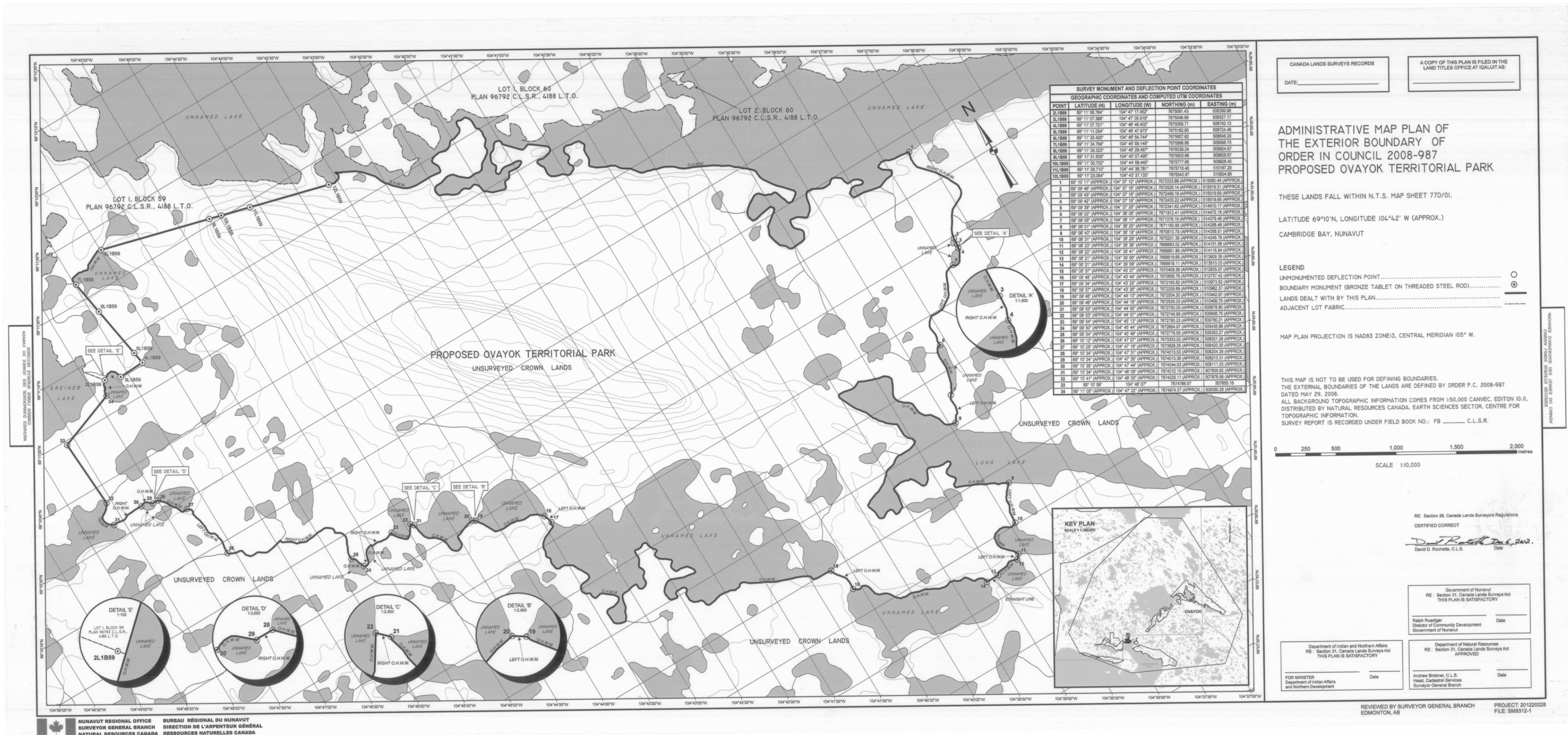
## 6.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

Consultation Record for the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
Jan 17-19, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
March 14-16, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
March 15, 2017	Community Radio Show NP&SP – CJPMC Chair	Information on the CJPMC and work to revise Ovayok Master Plan and Management Plan
June 6-9, 2017	Interviews with Elders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
July 24, 2017	CJPMC Park Visit	CJPMC review of park planning challenges and issues
July 25-27, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
July 26, 2017	Public Open House (Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Master and Management Plans
Nov 21-23, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
Nov 22, 2017	Public Open House (Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Master and Management Plans
Dec 1, 2017	Community vote on the park name	Conducted by NP&SP staff
Feb 5, 2018	NP&SP distribute the Ovayok Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
Feb 21-23, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
Feb 21, 2018	Community Radio Show NP&SP – CJPMC Chair	Information on the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
Feb 22, 2018	Public Open House (Kugluktuk Community Hall)	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
Feb 22, 2018	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut Planning Commission confirms land use conformity	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Master Plan	
	Minister of Environment directs Nunavut Parks and Special Places to complete negotiations to add the park to the IIBA.	



6.2 PARK ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND BOUNDARY SURVEY





### 6.3 CJPMC RECORDS OF DECISION

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Ovayok Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan (2017-2018):

- Record of Decision (007-2017) recommends that Ovayok Territorial Park's classification be changed to Natural Environment Recreation Park, as per the Territorial Parks Act.
- Record of Decision (008-2017) agrees with the Park Vision Statement (as written in the plans).
- Record of Decision (009-2017) agrees with the Park Vision Goals (as written in the plans).
- Record of Decision (011-2017) agrees that the three existing cabins may remain in the park subject to the terms and conditions to appear in the Ovayok Territorial Park Management Plan.
- Record of Decision (013-2017) recommends that buffer zones around any type of raptor nesting area be a minimum of 600 metres from the site (top or bottom of cliffs) during the nesting period of the species.
- Record of Decision (014-2017) recommends that the camp area referred to as Kigiktaktuk be removed through the draft Master Plan.
- Record of Decision (015-2017) recommends that no motorized vehicles be permitted on the esker, with the exception of search and rescue, emergency, or park maintenance vehicles.
- Record of Decision (016-2017) recommends that the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (DoE – GN) conduct a Background Study and Feasibility Study of Baby Pelly and Lady Pelly as areas of potential for future protection as a territorial park.
- Record of Decision (008-2018) recommends that a registered Nunavut Agreement beneficiary, who has reached the age of majority, may construct a seasonal use cabin within the boundaries of Ovayok Territorial Park but shall first seek CJPMC approval as to the location of the proposed cabin. The CJPMC shall not unreasonably withhold such approval. The CJPMC may identify terms and conditions on the establishment and occupation of a cabin, above the terms and conditions that appear in the Territorial Park Management Plan. The CJPMC may request the assistance of the Superintendent and DIO in settling any management dispute that may arise for a beneficiary wishing to construct a cabin within the park boundaries, using the provisions established under the IIBA Article 16 (Dispute Resolution). Non-Inuit are not permitted to construct any new cabins within the boundaries of the Territorial Park.

The CJPMC may add additional Records of Decision in the future as required.

CJPMC-kut Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainut Ovayok-mi Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarvingmut Parnaiyautilluanit Ataniqtuqtuiyullu Parnaiyautainit (2017-2018):

- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (007-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup ilittuqhitia aallannguqtauluni taimaatut Pitquhiyyut Avatiit Hulilukaaqvik Pulaaqtarvik, titiraqhimayutut talvani Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviit Maligainit.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (008-2017) angiqhimayut taapkununga Pulaaqtarviup Ihumagiyainut Uqauhiinik (titiraqhimayutut parnaiyautinit).
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (009-2017) angiqhimayut Pulaaqtarviup Ihumagiyainut Inirumayainik (titiraqhimayutut parnaiyautinit).
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (011-2017) angiqhimayut taimaa taapkua pingahuuyut tupiqpait talvaniilaqtut ihumagiplugit uqauhiit maliktaghallu talvani Ovayok Aviktuqhimayumi Pulaaqtarviup Parnaiyautainit.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (013-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa kikkiliuqhimayughat kilgaviit ivaviinik takiyaaqluni 600 meters-nik ivavianit (qulaanit ataanilluuniit qaiqtut) ivatillugit tingmitjat.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (014-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa tupiqaqviuvaktuq Qikiqtaqtuq ahivaqtauluni Parnaiyautilluanit.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (015-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa ingniqutilgit nunakkuuruit ingilrayughaungittut kingiqtumi, kihimi taapkua qiniqhiyit annaktillu, irininaqtuqaqqat, pulaaqtarviup hanayit aghaluutaillu.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (016-2017) pitquhimayut taimaa Nunavunmi Pulaaqtarviit Anniqnaqtullu Inituqliit Havakviat (DoE – GN) qauyihailutik Ilitquhiinik Aulapkaqtitaulariighaallu talvani Inuuhuktumi Amaaqtumilu hivunighami hapummiyaulutik pulaaqtarvighat.
- Naunaitkutait Ihumaliugainit (008-2018)

CJPMC-kut iliurainniarilgit ahinik Naunaitkutanik Ihumaliugainut hivunighami ihariagiyaukpata.





6.4 NUNAVUT PARKS AND FACILITY AND SIGNAGE SPECIFICATIONS

**GENERAL NOTES**

1. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS.
2. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.
3. ALL WORK SHALL COMPLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST NATIONAL BUILDING CODE EDITION AND ALL AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION. QUALIFIED TRADES PERSONS SHALL PERFORM ALL WORK.
4. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR. OWNER TO BE NOTIFIED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL PERMITS, INSPECTIONS AND REVIEW REQUIRED FROM ALL AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION.
6. WORK SITES TO BE CLEAR OF WASTE DEBRIS & SURPLUS MATERIALS THAT MAY CAUSE HAZARDS TO WORKERS.
7. ALL MATERIALS TO BE NEW.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM OWNER BEFORE SUBSTITUTING ANY MATERIALS.
9. ALL MATERIALS TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE WEATHER WHILE ON WORK SITE.
10. ANY BROKEN, BENT, SCRATCHED OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED MATERIALS TO BE REPLACED BY THE CONTRACTOR UPON REQUEST BY OWNER.
11. ALL EQUIPMENT/HARDWARE TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.
12. PROVIDE FLASHING OVER ALL EXTERIOR WALL OPENINGS.
13. ALL DOORS, WINDOWS, OUTSIDE & INSIDE CORNERS TO BE THOROUGHLY CAULKED.
14. CAULK VAPOUR BARRIER AT CHANGES TOP & BOTTOM PLATES & AT ALL JOINTS (min. 150mm LAP) WITH ACOUSTICAL SEALANT. VAPOUR BARRIER IS TO BE CONTINUOUS AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF INTERIOR PARTITIONS & EXTERIOR WALLS & OVER ALL TOP PLATES. SEAL ALL HOLES IN VAPOUR BARRIER WITH ADDITIONAL VAPOUR BARRIER, OVERLAPPING HOLE min. 150mm ON EACH SIDE, & SEAL WITH ACOUSTICAL SEALANT ALL AROUND HOLE BETWEEN BOTH VAPOUR BARRIERS.
15. ALL WOOD MEMBERS IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH BEDROCK AND/OR EARTH SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED.
16. SPIKE ALL WOOD MEMBERS THOROUGHLY TOGETHER.
17. PROVIDE FULL BEARING FOR BEAMS TO TRANSFER LOADS TO COLUMNS.
18. ALL WOOD FASTENERS TO BE 12.7mmØ COUNTERSUNK STAINLESS STEEL LAG BOLTS AND/OR SCREWS c/w WASHERS AND LOCK NUTS. ALL CONNECTOR PLATE FASTENERS AS PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS. GLULAM CONNECTOR PLATES AND BOLTS AS PER MANUFACTURER.

**MATERIALS:**

WOOD SIDING: CAPE COD SIDING (OR APPROVED EQUAL) SHIPLAP V-JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL APPLICATION.  
 GLULAM STRUCTURE: GOODFELLOW INC., DELSON, QUEBEC AND/OR WESTERN ARCHRIB, EDMONTON ALBERTA  
 WINDOW GLAZING: LEXAN 'XL 10', UV SURFACE TREATMENT ON EXTERIOR FACE. FINISH TO BE CLEAR.  
 BUTT HINGES: STANLEY (SIZE AS REQ'D), c/w NON-REMOVABLE PIN. TYP 2 PER VENT.  
 PADLOCK: MASTER MODEL #6127 LOCK OR AS APPROVED BY ENGINEER.  
 VENT ADJUSTER: CRL STORM WINDOW ADJUSTER, CATALOG NUMBER - 'SK20'  
 DOOR HINGES: STANLEY BARN STYLE HINGES  
 COAT HOOKS: GALLERY SPECIALTY HARDWARE LTD, SERIES 307 'DOUBLE HOOK'  
 HEATER: OIL BURNING STOVE BY "NORDICSTOVE - 13000 BTU MODEL" BY RURAL ENERGY ENTERPRISES Inc.  
 TOILET TISSUE DISPENSER: BOBRICK MODEL 'B-2892'  
 TOILET SEAT: 'OLSONITE' MODEL 40 SSTL w/ TOILET LID  
 STAINLESS STEEL SINK: KINDRED INDUSTRIES LTD. MODEL #QS1820/10  
 ACCESS HATCH: NYSTROM FTA 610mmx610mmx6mm MILL FINISHED SHEET ALUMINUM DOOR  
 METAL ROOFING: IDEAL ROOFING, 'DIAMOND' RIB PROFILE  
 RIGID INSULATION: STYROFOAM 'SM' INSULATION, RSI 1.3  
 BATT INSULATION: OWENS CORNING 'FIBREGLASS PINK', SIZE TO FILL VOIDS AS INDICATED  
 WEATHER BARRIER: TYVEK BUILDING PAPER  
 VAPOUR BARRIER: 6 MIL POLY

**CONNECTOR PLATES**

ALL CONNECTORS TO BE "MGA CONNECTORS" OR APPROVED EQUAL

- P1 'T-STRAP' - MODEL T66 (COLOUR AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS)
- P2 'A-CLIP' - MODEL A8 (COLOUR AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS)
- P3 'POST BRACKET' - MODEL WUB66 (REBAR POST TO BE SET INTO GROUT FILLED HOLE IN BEDROCK/BOULDER. HOLE TO BE DRILLED 10mm LARGER THAN POST DIAMETER. COLOUR AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS)
- P4 'POST BRACKET' - MODEL WUB44 (REBAR POST TO BE SET INTO GROUT FILLED HOLE IN BEDROCK/BOULDER. HOLE TO BE DRILLED 10mm LARGER THAN POST DIAMETER. COLOUR AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS)
- P5 'ANGLE' - MODEL HAG35 (COLOUR AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS)

**PAINT COLORS**

NOTE:  
SEE INDIVIDUAL FACILITY DRAWINGS FOR PRECISE COLOR AND MATERIAL LOCATION

- C1 **GREEN**  
MAIN APPLICATIONS: TRIMS, METAL ROOF FINISH, ACCENT COLOUR
- C2 **ORANGE**  
MAIN APPLICATIONS: TRIMS, METAL ROOF FINISH, ACCENT COLOUR
- C3 **BLUE**  
MAIN APPLICATIONS: EXTERIOR VERTICAL WALL FINISH ACCENT COLOR
- C4 **TAN**  
MAIN APPLICATIONS: STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, METAL FLASHING ON ARCH SYSTEM

COLOUR	METAL CODE (1)	STAIN CODE (2)	PAINT CODE (3)
GREEN	QC 329	EVERGREEN	10GG 10/208
ORANGE	(4)	(4)	70YR 30/651
BLUE	QC 1556	PACIFIC	70BG 51/116
TAN	QC 315	SALT MARSH	20YY 31/205

- (1) STANDARD MANUFACTURED COLOR USED BY MAIN METAL SIDING DISTRIBUTORS (VICWEST, FLYNN.....)
- (2) OPAQUE STAIN COLOR TAKEN FROM CABOT STAINS' STANDARD COLOR CHART; TO BE USED ON WOOD.
- (3) PAINT COLOR CODE TAKEN FROM GLIDDEN'S COLOR CHART; TO BE USED ON WOOD AND METALS.
- (4) SPECIAL COLORS TO BE MANUFACTURED TO MATCH PAINT CODE COLOR.

**INTERIOR FINISHING:**

METAL, PRIMED PAINTED:  
SPOT PRIME w/ ALKYD METAL PRIMER TO 1-GP-40M  
2 COATS ALKYD METAL ENAMEL TO 1-GP-57M

WOODWORK PAINTED:  
1 COAT ALKYD ENAMEL UNDERCOAT TO 1-GP-38M  
2 COATS ALKYD ENAMEL TO 1-GP-57M

WOODWORK, CLEAR FINISH:  
1 COAT SEALER 2 COATS SYNTHETIC VARNISH

PLYWOOD FLOORS:  
LIGHT SANDING OF PLYWOOD. EPOXY COAT TO 1-GP184M APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS DIRECTIONS.

**EXTERIOR FINISHING:**

METAL, PRIME PAINTED:  
SPOT PRIME WITH ALKYD METAL PRIMER TO 1-GP-40M,  
SEMI-GLOSS 2 COATS ALKYD ENAMEL TO 1-GP-59M

WOOD (PRESTAINED):  
1 COAT STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1

WOOD (UNTREATED):  
2 COATS STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1



COMMENTS:

DATE:  
**JUNE 2002**

PROJECT:  
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL  
NUNAVUT PARKS**

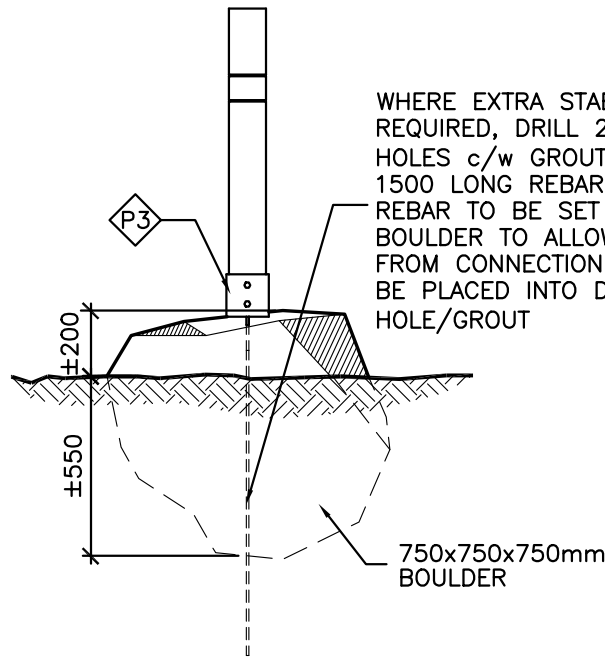
PREPARED BY:  
**FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK**

**GENERAL NOTES**

SCALE:  
**N.T.S.**

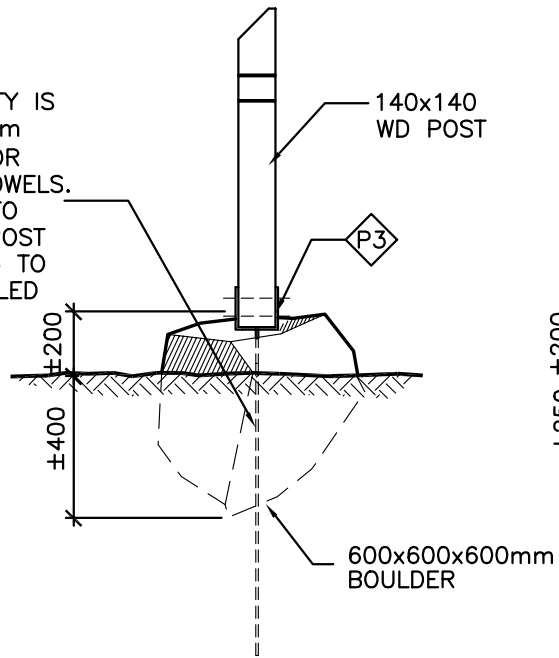
DETAIL NO:  
**GEN. 1**

**BOULDER TYPES**



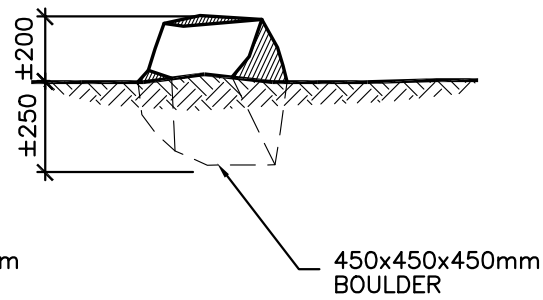
**B1 - SECTION**

750 DIA.



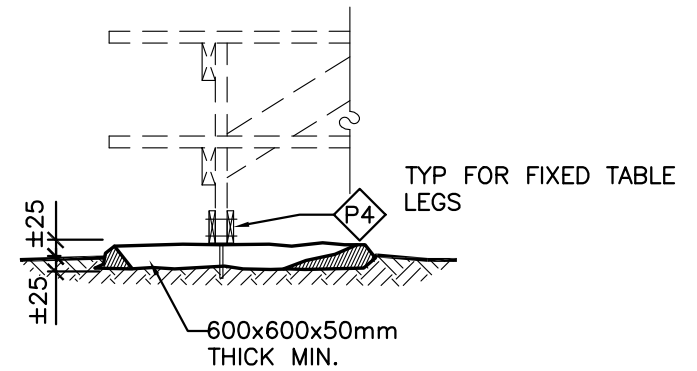
**B2 - SECTION**

600 DIA.

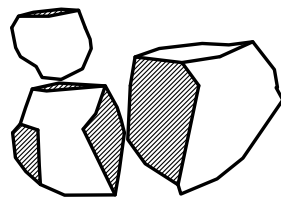


**B3 - SECTION**

450 DIA.

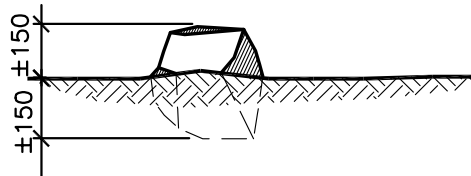


**B4 - SECTION**



**B5 - ELEVATION**

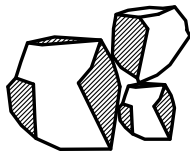
VARIOUS 250mm TO 500mm DIA.



300x300x300mm  
BOULDER

**B7 - SECTION**

300 DIA.



**B6 - ELEVATION**

VARIOUS 100mm TO 300mm DIA.



COMMENTS:

DATE:  
MAY 2002

**BOULDER TYPES**

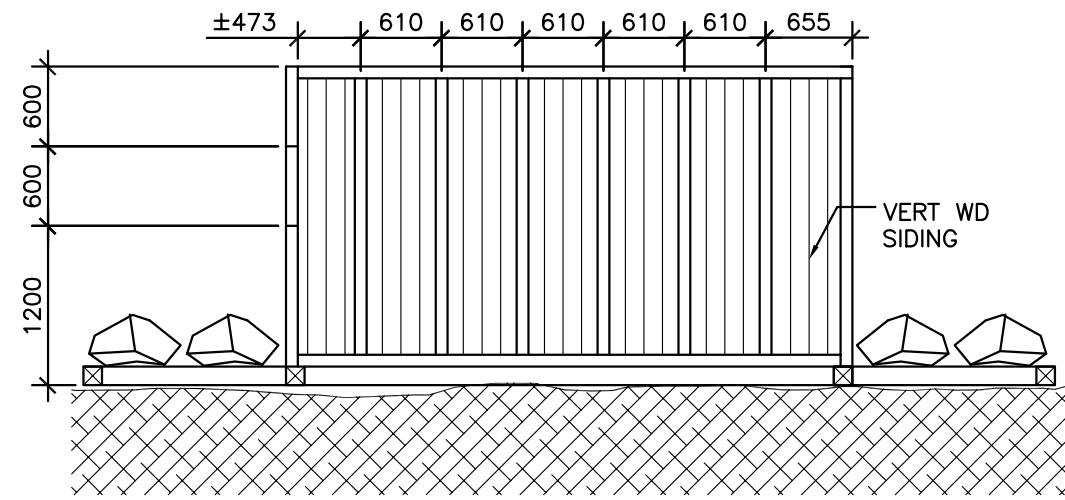
PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL  
NUNAVUT PARKS

SCALE: 1:25  
DETAIL NO:

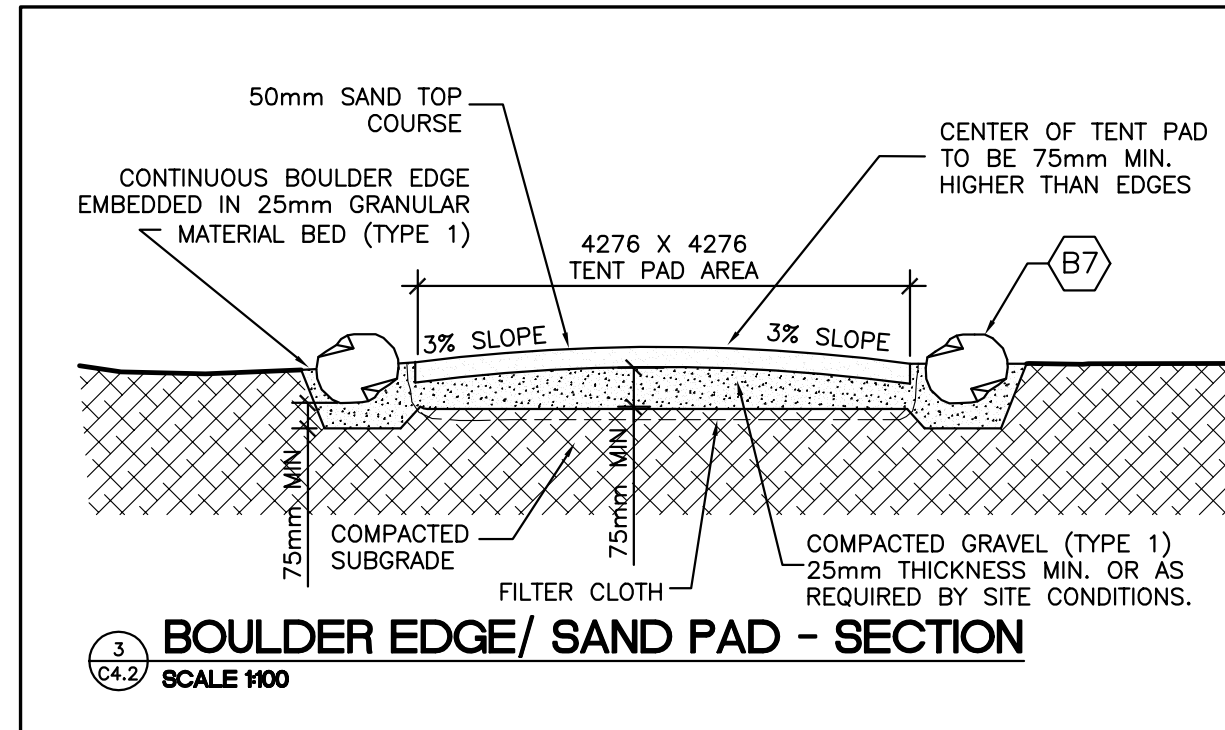
PREPARED BY:  
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

**GEN. 2**

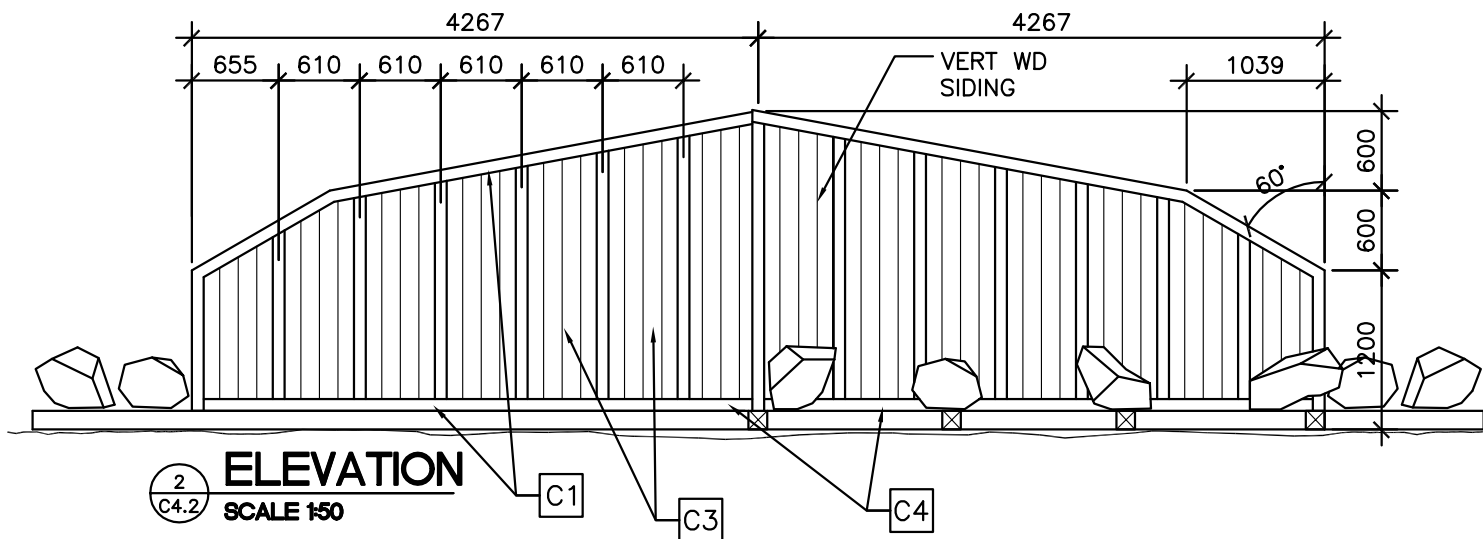




1 ELEVATION  
C4.2 SCALE 1:50



3 BOULDER EDGE/ SAND PAD - SECTION  
C4.2 SCALE 1:100



2 ELEVATION  
C4.2 SCALE 1:50



GROUP C

COMMENTS:  
SAND PAD -  
BOULDER EDGE

DATE:  
OCTOBER 2002

TENT SHELTER - ELEVATIONS

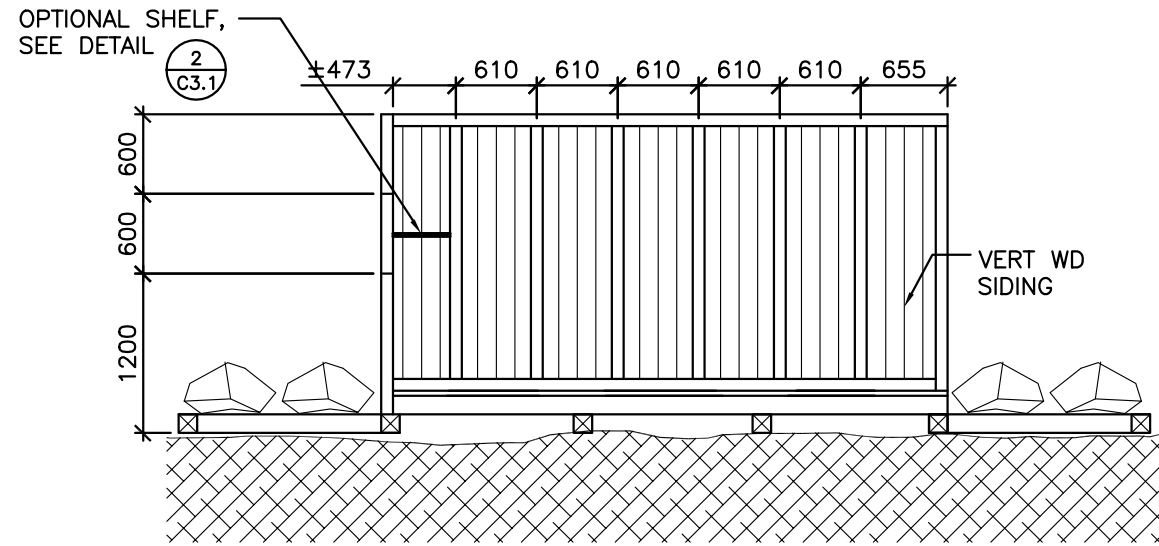
PROJECT:  
FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL  
NUNAVUT PARKS

PREPARED BY:  
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

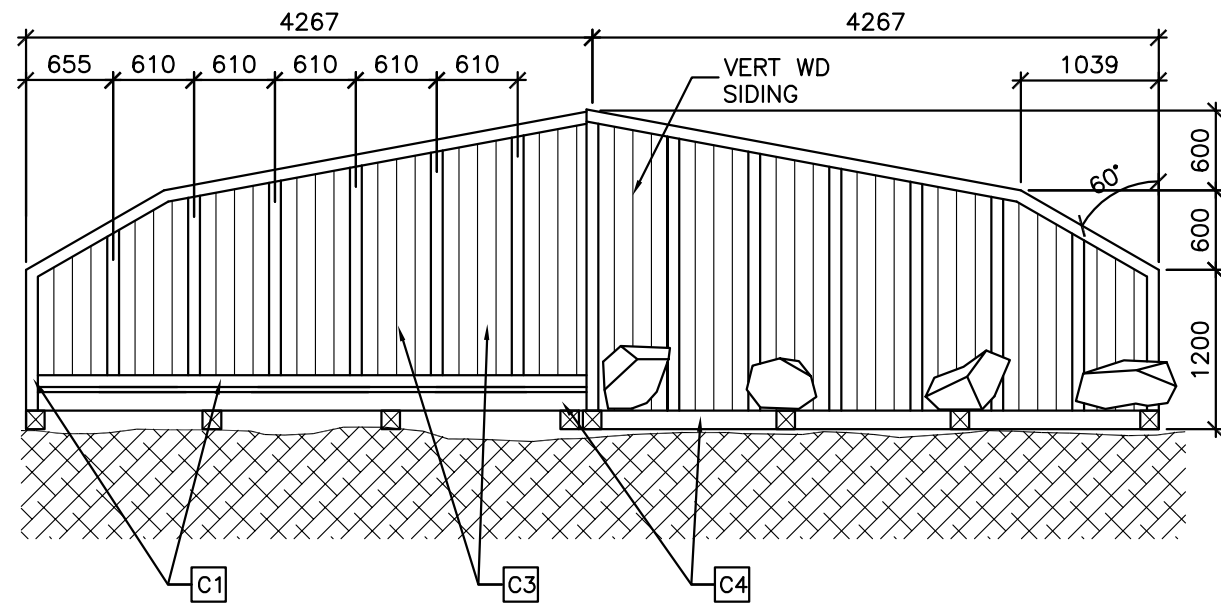
SCALE:  
AS NOTED  
DETAIL NO:

C4.2






1  
C3.2  
**ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:50



2  
C3.2  
**ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:50

 <p><b>MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT</b> NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓕᓕᓄᓐ ᓄᓕᓄᓐ ᓄᓕᓄᓐ</p>	<b>GROUP C</b>		<b>TENT PLATFORM - ELEVATIONS</b>	
	COMMENTS: <b>TENT PLATFORM WITH WIND BREAK</b>		PROJECT: <b>FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS</b>	
	DATE: <b>OCTOBER 2002</b>		PREPARED BY: <b>FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK</b>	
			SCALE: <b>AS NOTED</b>	DETAIL NO: <b>C3.2</b>

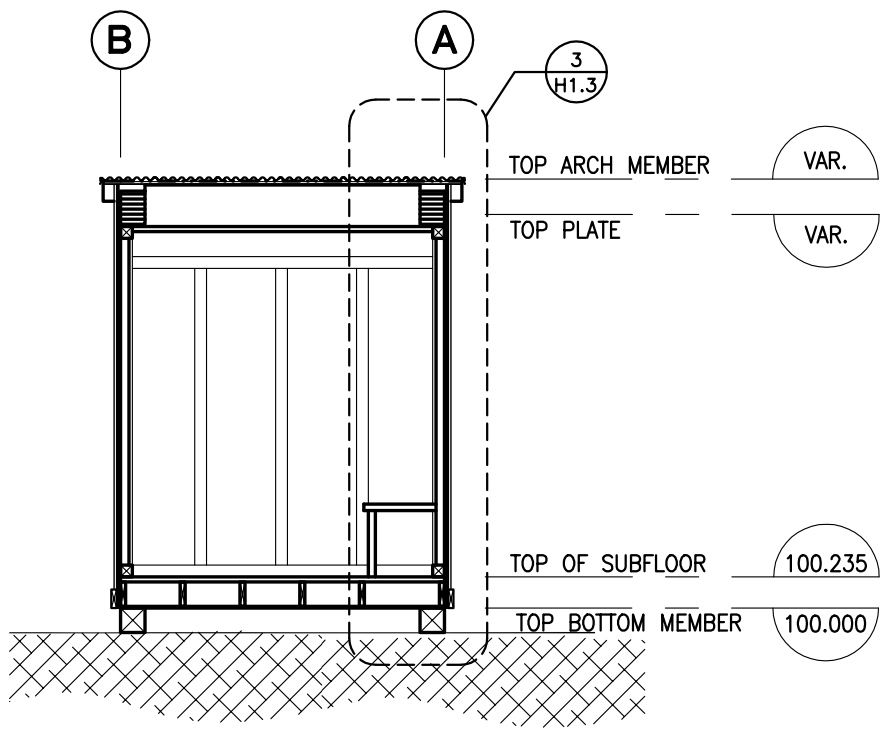




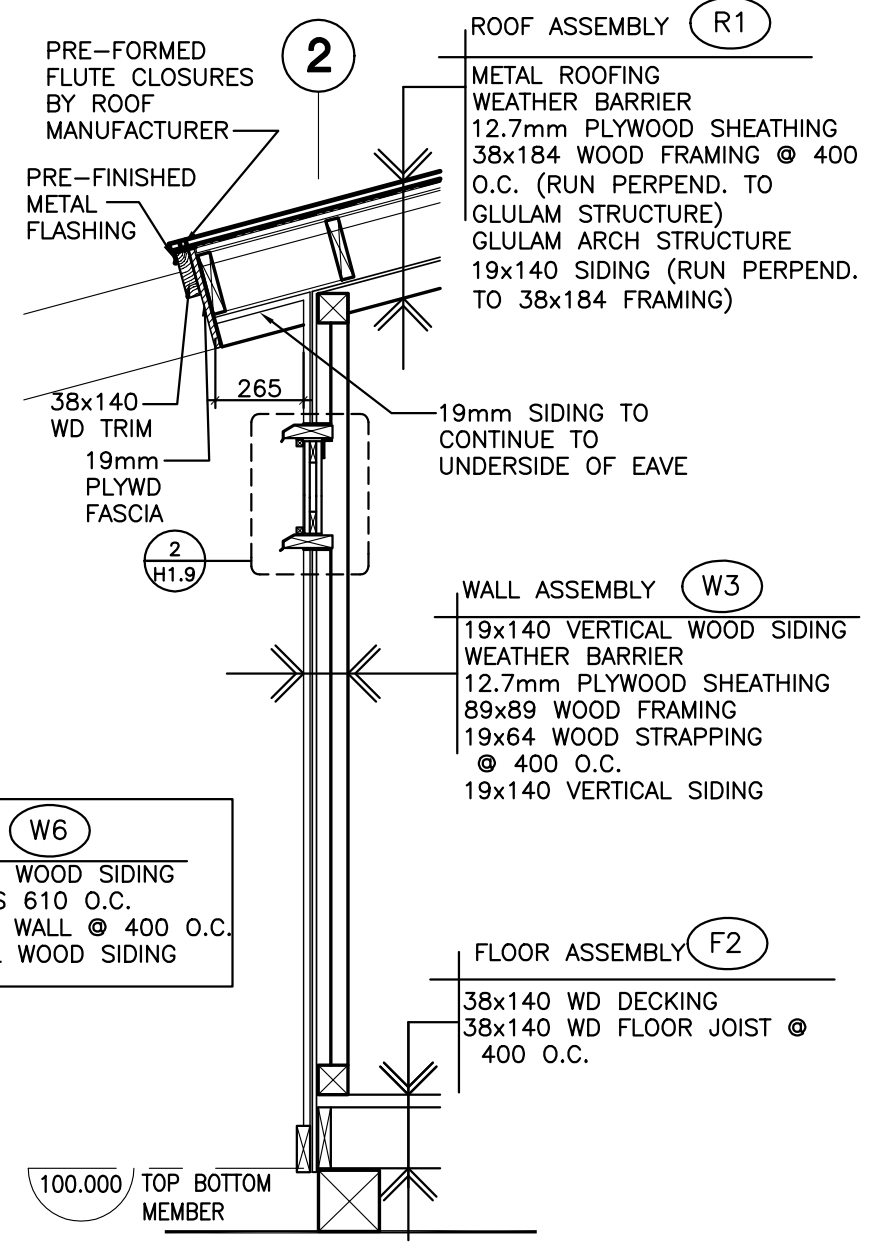




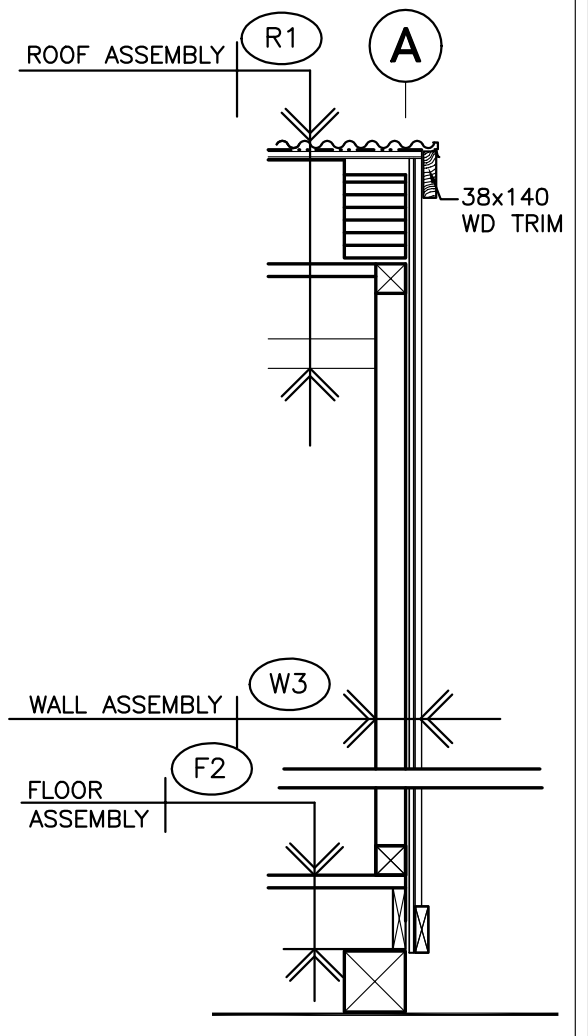





**1 BUILDING SECTION**  
SCALE 1:50



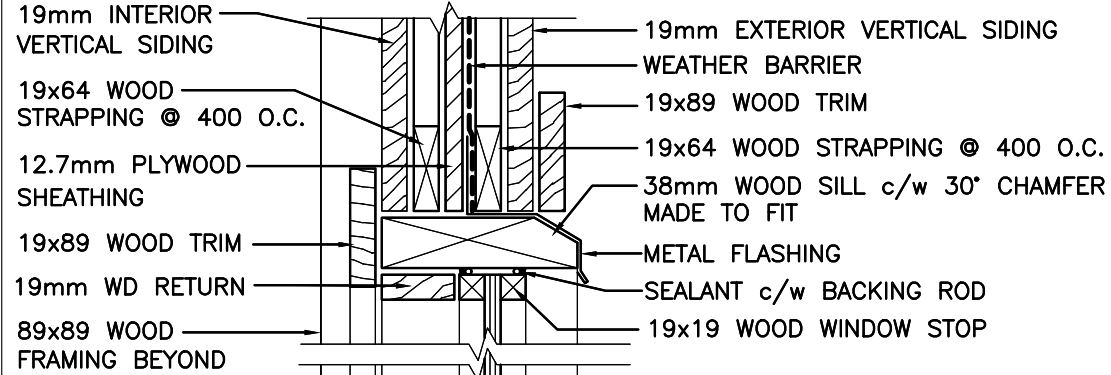
**2 WALL SECTION**  
SCALE 1:20



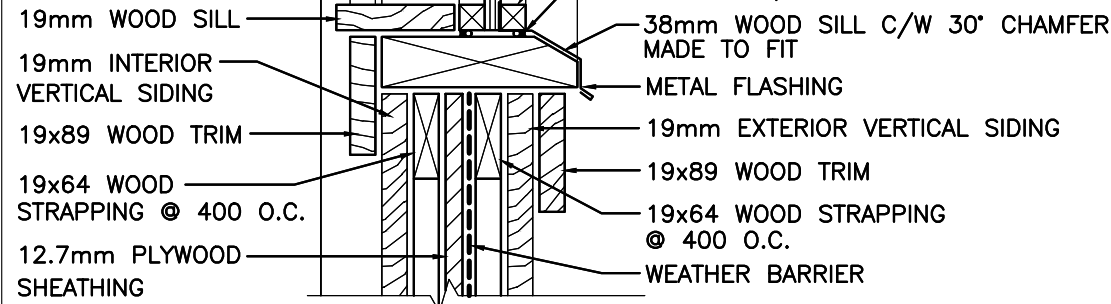
**3 WALL SECTION**  
SCALE 1:20

 <b>MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT</b> NUNAVUT PARKS ᑎᓄᓂᓄᓂ ᑎᓄᓂᓄᓂ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	<b>H OUTHOUSE - WALL SECTIONS AND BUILDING SECTION</b>		PROJECT: <b>FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL          NUNAVUT PARKS</b>	SCALE: <b>AS NOTED</b>
	COMMENTS:	DATE: <b>OCTOBER 2002</b>	PREPARED BY: <b>FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK</b>	DETAIL NO: <b>H1.3</b>

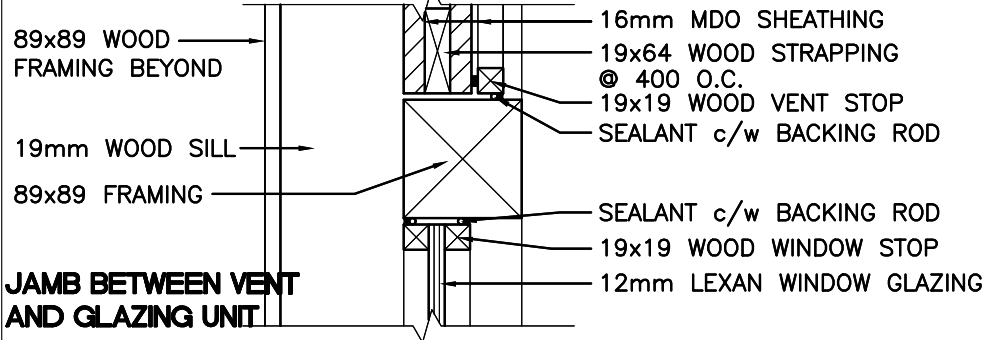
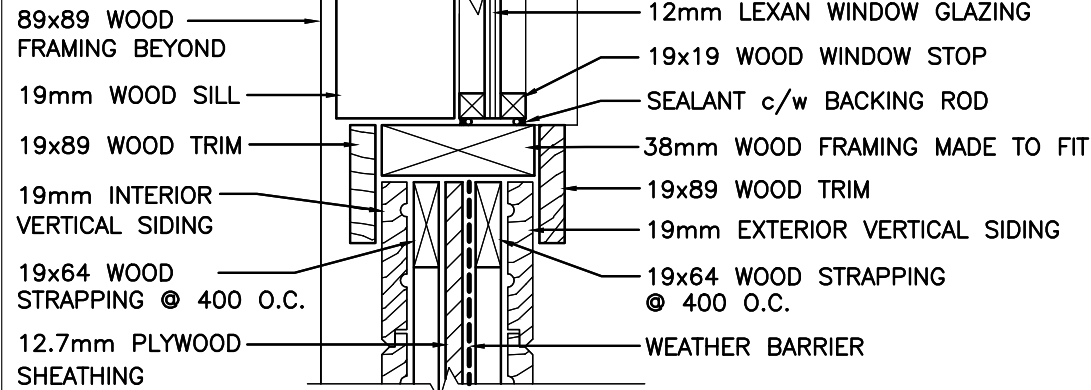
**HEAD**



**SILL**



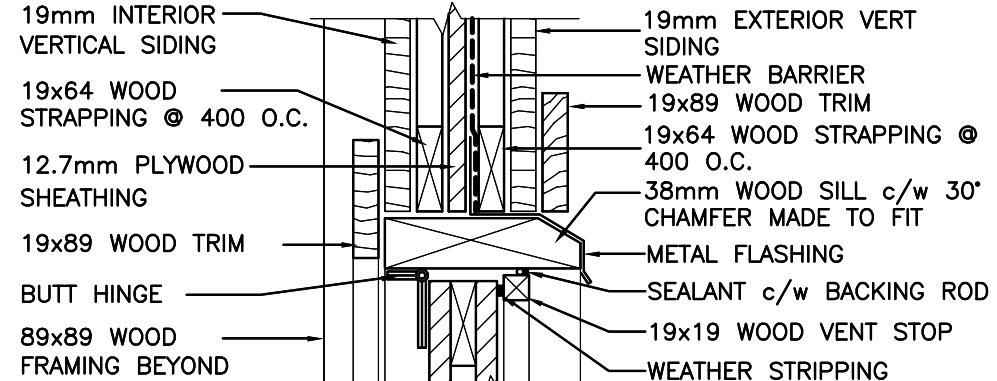
**JAMB**



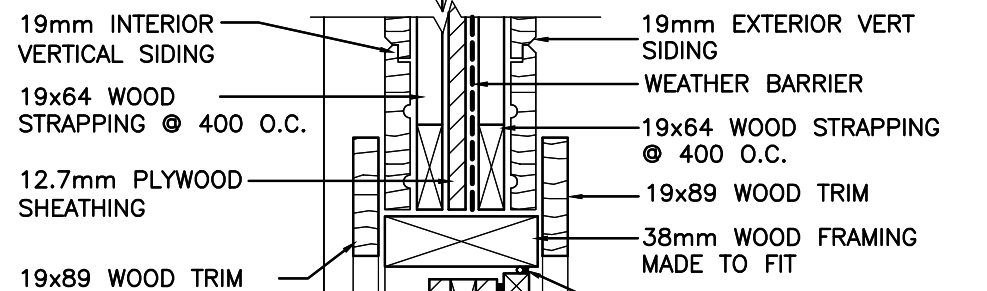
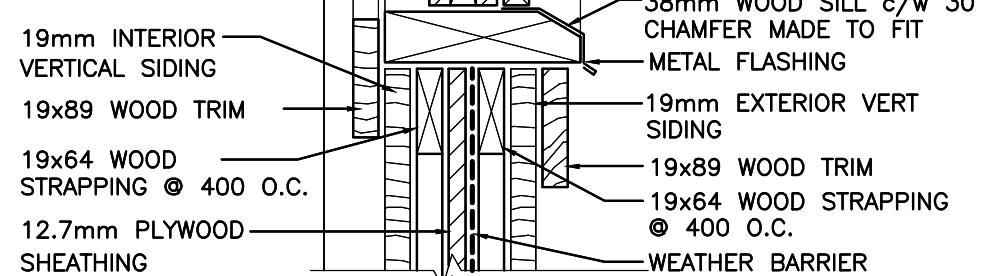
**WINDOW DETAIL**

1  
H1.4

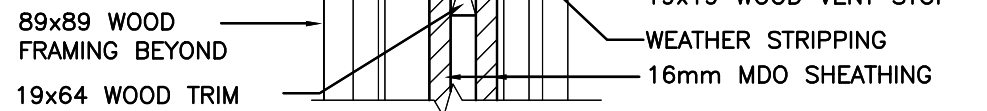
**HEAD**



**SILL**




**JAMB**



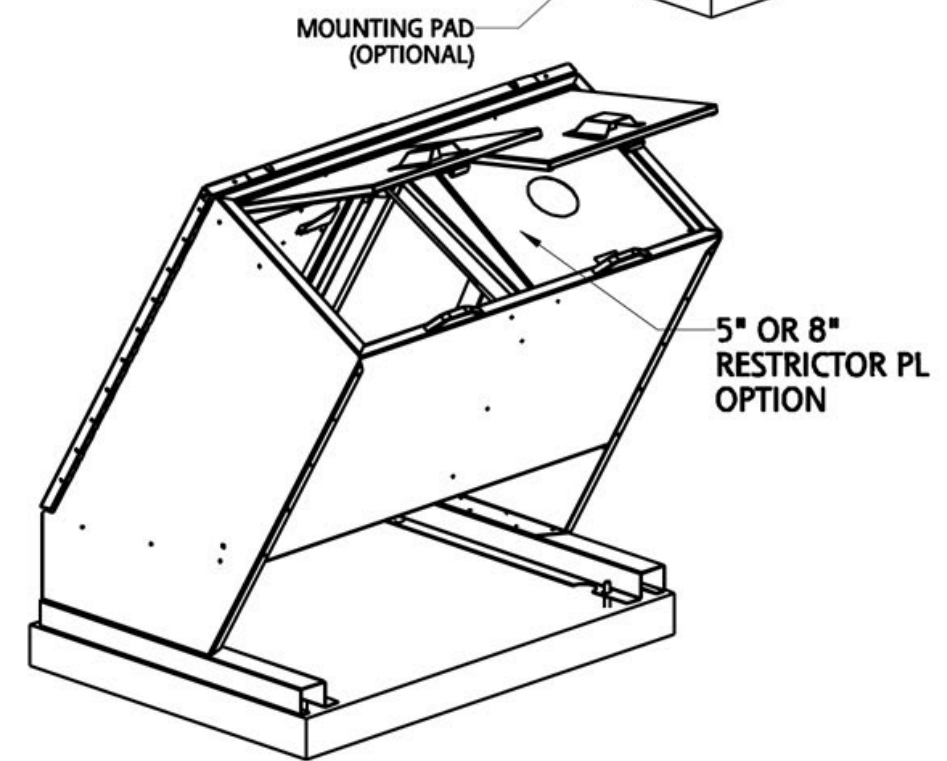
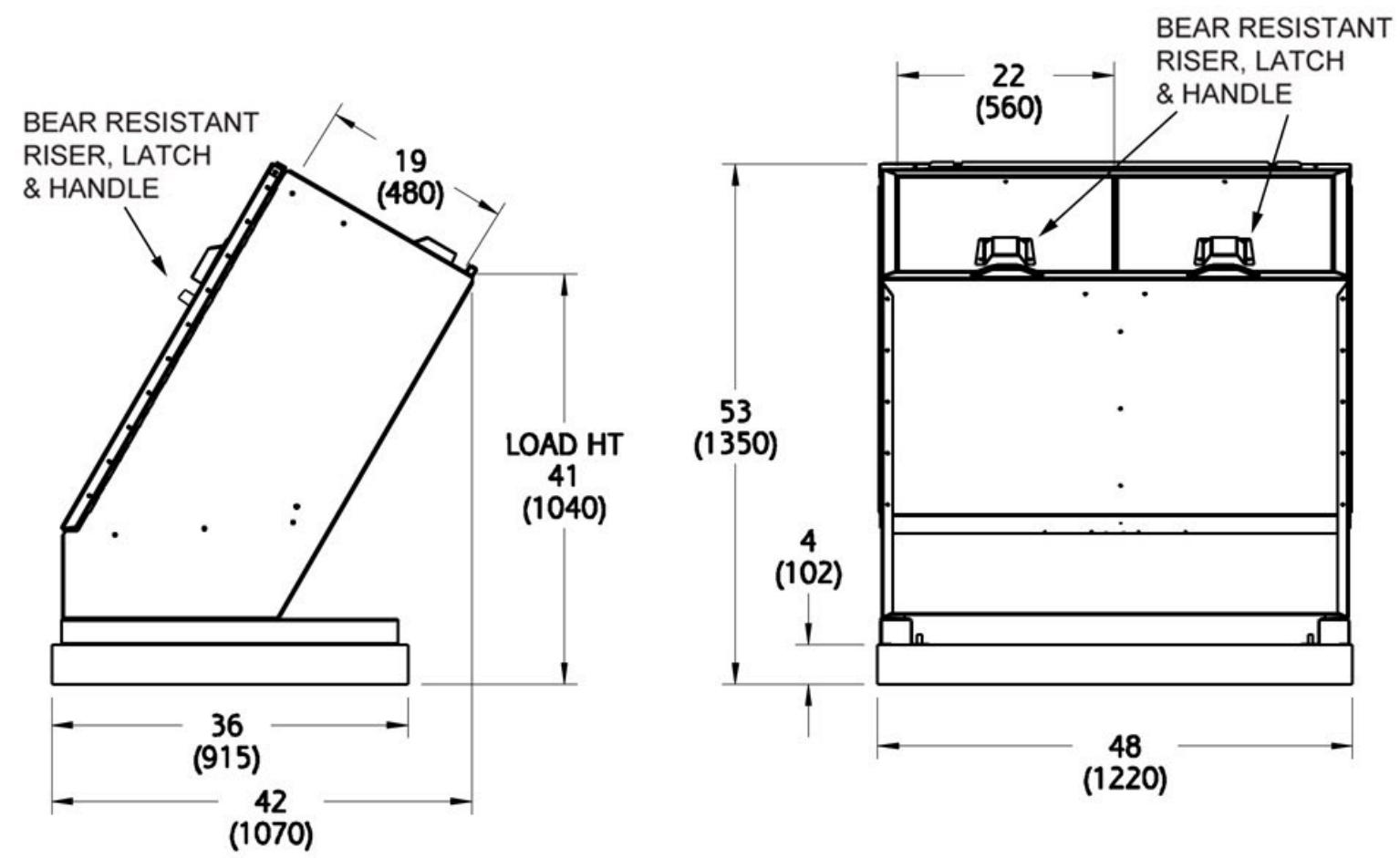
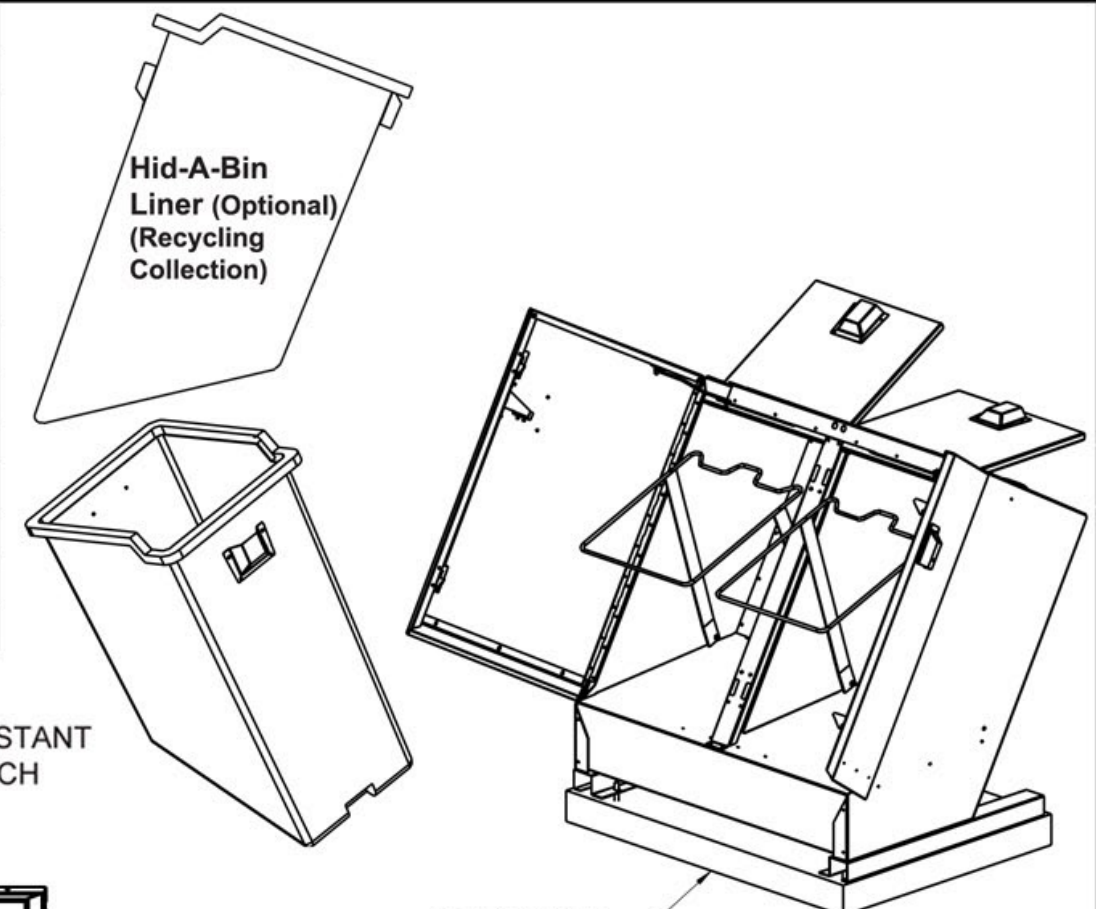
**VENT DETAIL**

2  
H1.4

 <b>MIRNGUIOSIRVIIT</b> <small>NUNAVUT PARKS ᑎᓄᓂᓂᑦ ᑎᓄᓂᓂᑦ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</small>	<b>GROUP H      OUTHOUSE - WINDOW + VENT DETAILS</b>	
	COMMENTS:  DATE: <b>OCTOBER 2002</b>	PROJECT: <b>FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL                  NUNAVUT PARKS</b>
		DETAIL NO: <b>H1.4</b>



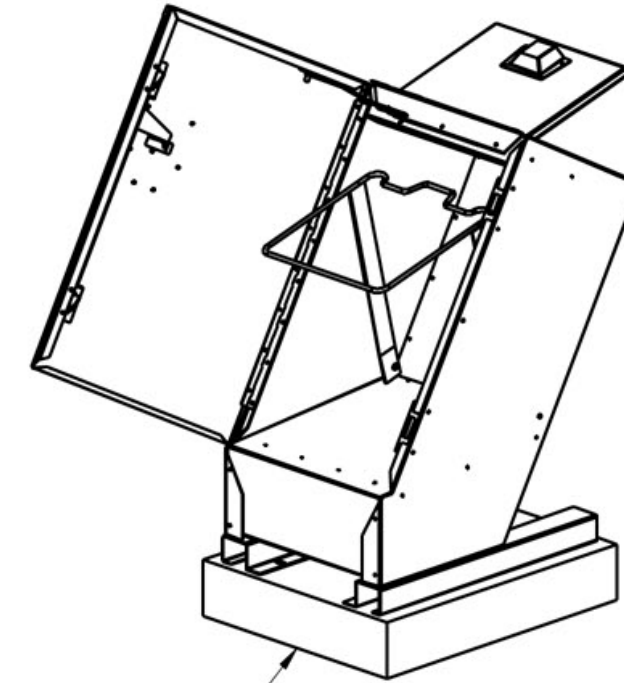
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATION
Capacity	Tilt Out Bag Cage	17-1/2 cu.ft. 130 US Gallons (500L)
	2-Poly Bags	2.5 mil 42 x 50 (1070 x 1270)
	Optional Canvas Bag	Reusable
	Optional Hid-A-Bin Liner	50 Gal. (190 L) (removable)
Construction	Housing	12 Ga. (2.6) Galvanneal Steel
	Lid	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	User Door	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	Side Hinged Unloading Door	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	Hinges and Latches	Stainless Steel
	Paint	Powder Coat
Weights	Standard Hid-A-Bag II	295lbs (135kg)
	(Optional) Pre-Cast Mounting Pad (HBII-572)	595lbs (270kg) 48 x 36 x 4 (1220 x 915 x 102)



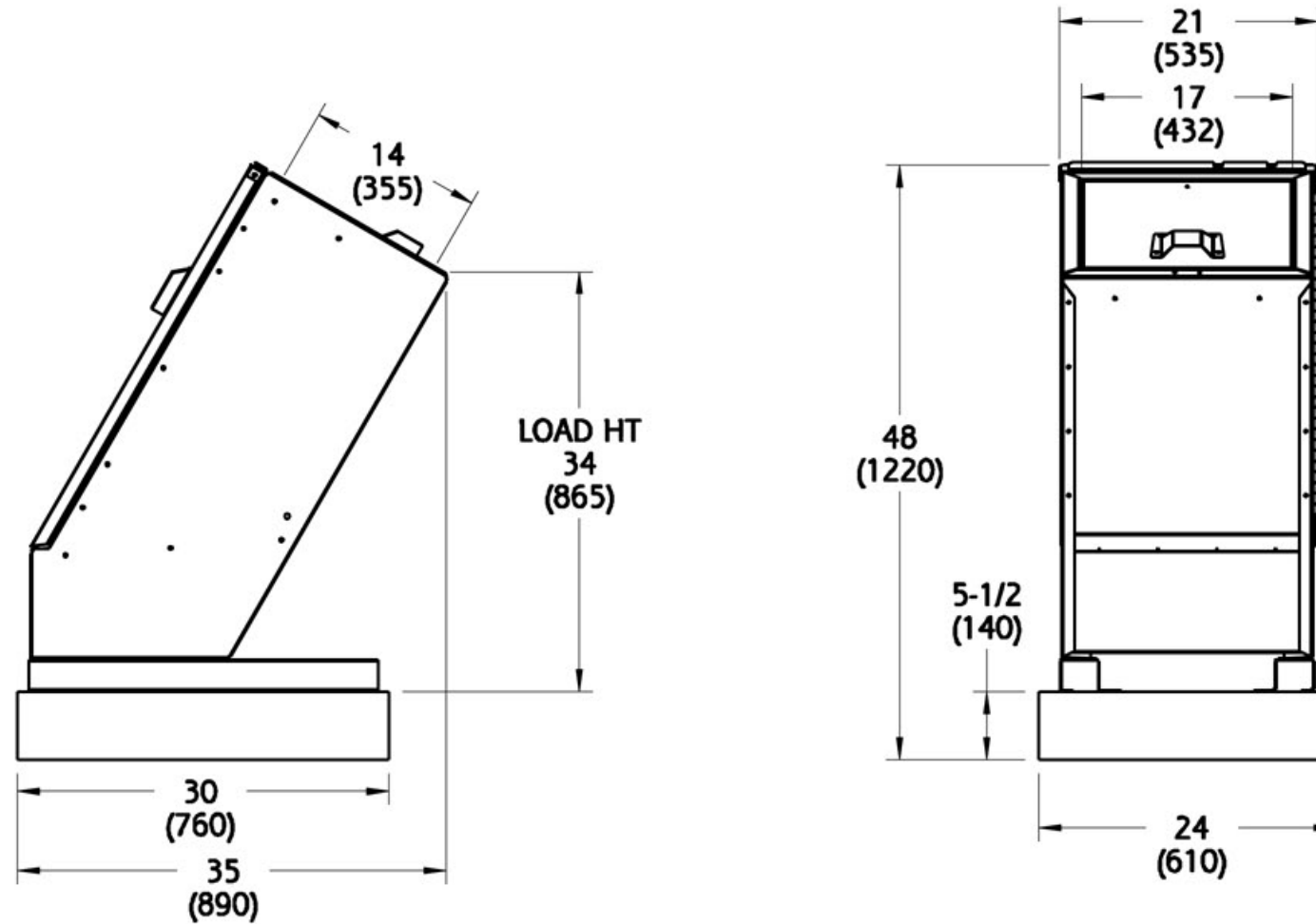
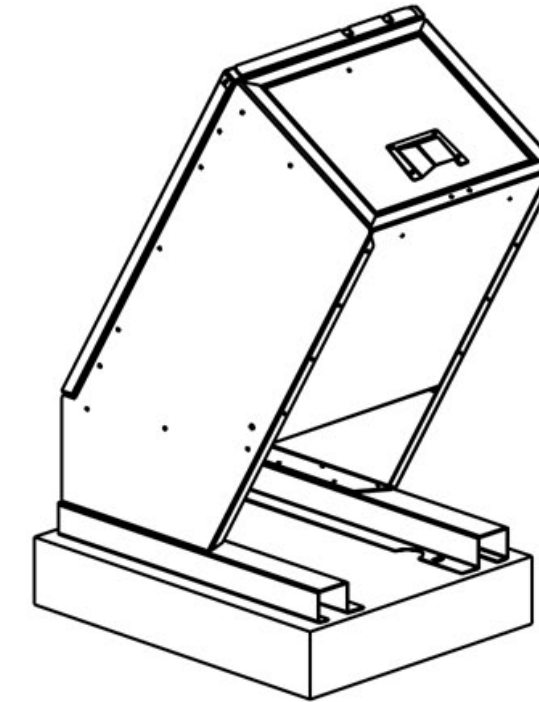
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATION
Capacity	Tilt Out Bag Cage	4-1/2 cu.ft. 32 US Gallons (120L)
	Poly Bag	2.5 mil 30 x 38 (760 x 965)
	Optional Canvas Bag	Reusable
Construction	Housing	12 Ga. (2.6) Galvanneal Steel
	Lid	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	User Door	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	Side Hinged Unloading Door	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal Steel
	Hinges and Latches	Stainless Steel
	Paint	Powder Coat
Weights	Standard Mini Hid-A-Bag I	155lbs (70kg)
	(Optional) with Pre-Cast Mounting Pad (HBG-3709)	300lbs (135kg) 24 x 30 x 5.5 (610 x 760 x 140)

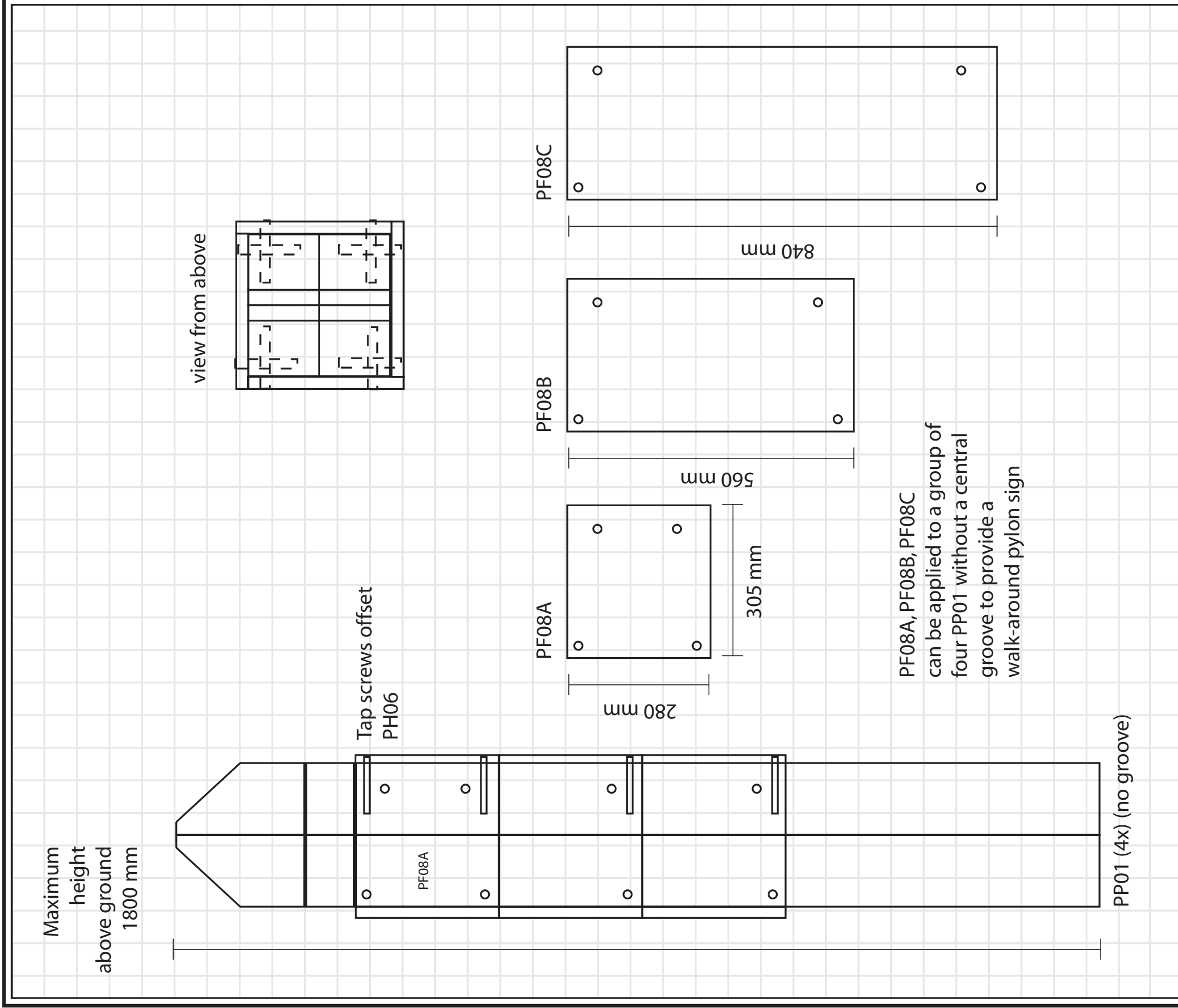
ALL SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



MOUNTING PAD  
(OPTIONAL)



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)



### Walk-around Pylon Signs.

Straight on View

PF08A, PF08B, PF08C

See Panel Assembly Detail B

### Application.

- Sign Panels can be wall mounted
- Saw cuts optional

Scale. 10%







## Trail Markers/Pylons

view from side

PP02A

### Base elements

Plywood base (610 x 610 x 13mm)  
Cedar 2x6 (152 x 51 x 350mm) (4x)

225 mm long x 12 mm

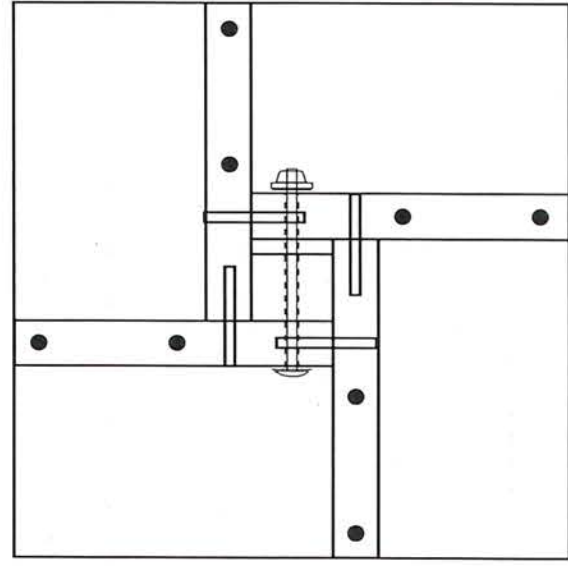
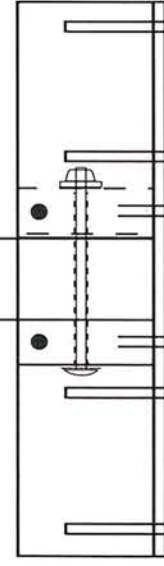
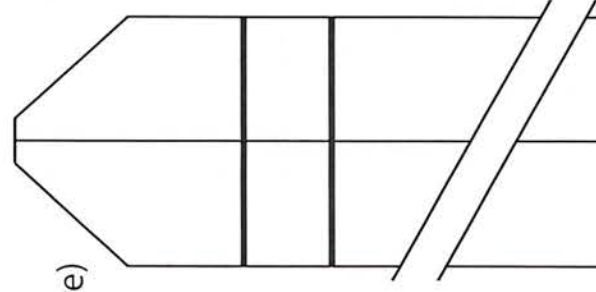
Stainless steel carriage bolt  
Part: PH01

Stainless steel washer (2x)  
Part: PH03

Stainless steel lock washer  
Part: PH04

Tamper-proof nut  
Part: PH02

Tap screws (offset)  
Part: PH06 (12 x)



350 mm

view from above

## Walk-around Pylons

PP01 (4x) (no groove)

### Base elements

Plywood base (610 x 610 x 13mm)  
Cedar 2x6 (152 x 51 x 440mm) (4x)

410 mm long x 12 mm (2x)

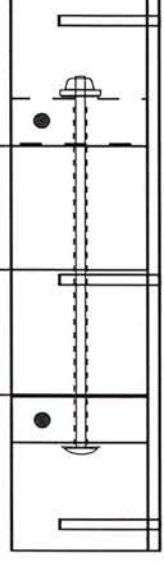
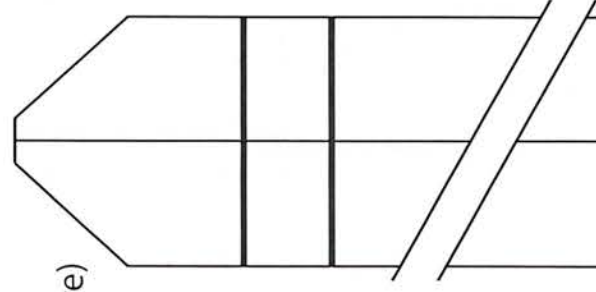
Stainless steel carriage bolt  
Part: PH01

Stainless steel washer (2x)  
Part: PH03

Stainless steel lock washer  
Part: PH04

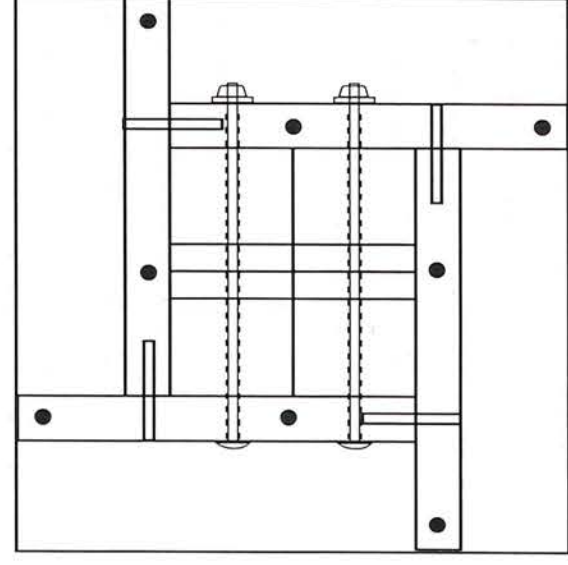
Tamper-proof nut  
Part: PH02

Tap screws (offset)  
Part: PH06 (12 x)



152 mm

13 mm



610 mm

440 mm

51 mm

610 mm

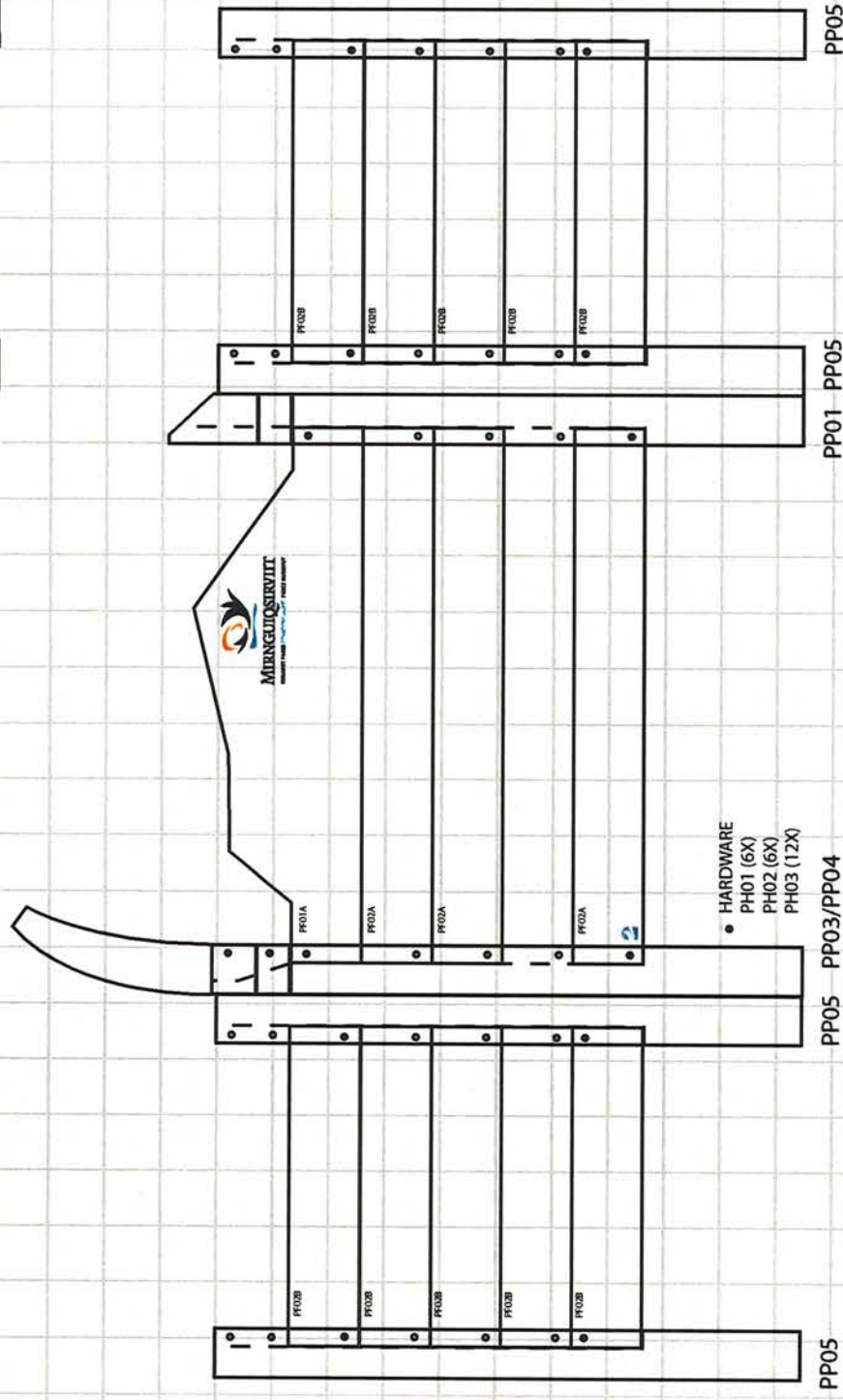
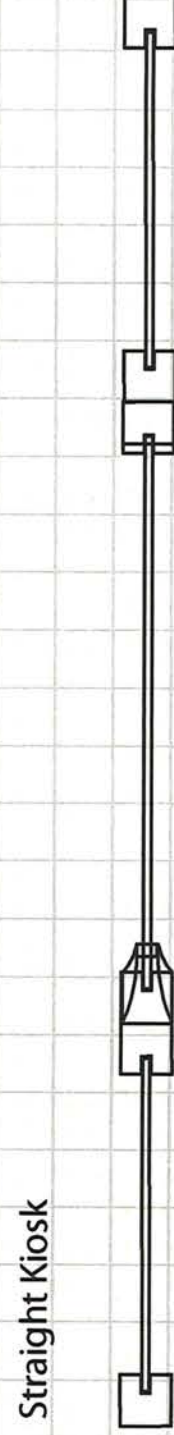
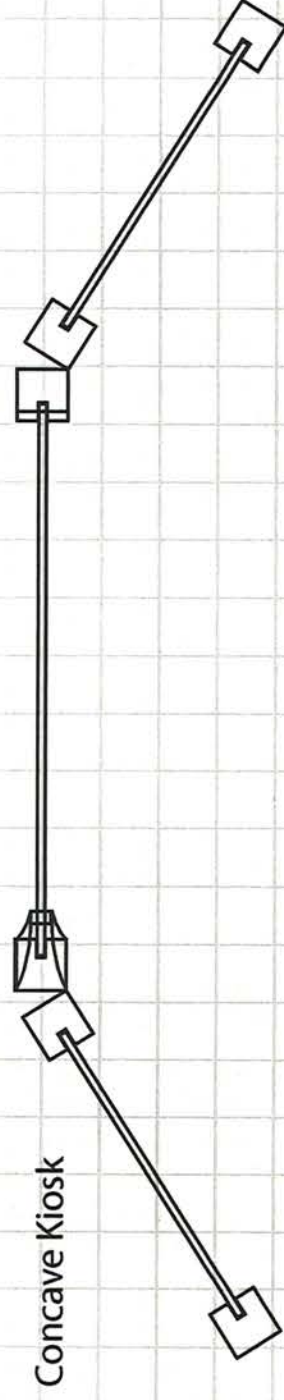
**Floating Base.**  
Pylon Signs & Trail Markers

**Application.**

Non-obtrusive base.

To be covered and held in place by rocks taken from locale or provided by Parks personnel.

Scale. 10%



Decorative Cap is optional. If used it must be used in the centre panel

Note the straight panels such as PF02B can be inverted to avoid bolt conflicts. Header panels will need a change in bolt location as required to avoid bolt conflict

### Kiosk 1.

Straight on and above views  
Kiosks may come in any combination.

Middle panel post option with qamotiq cap.  
Note. each panel is squared at bottom.

### Application.

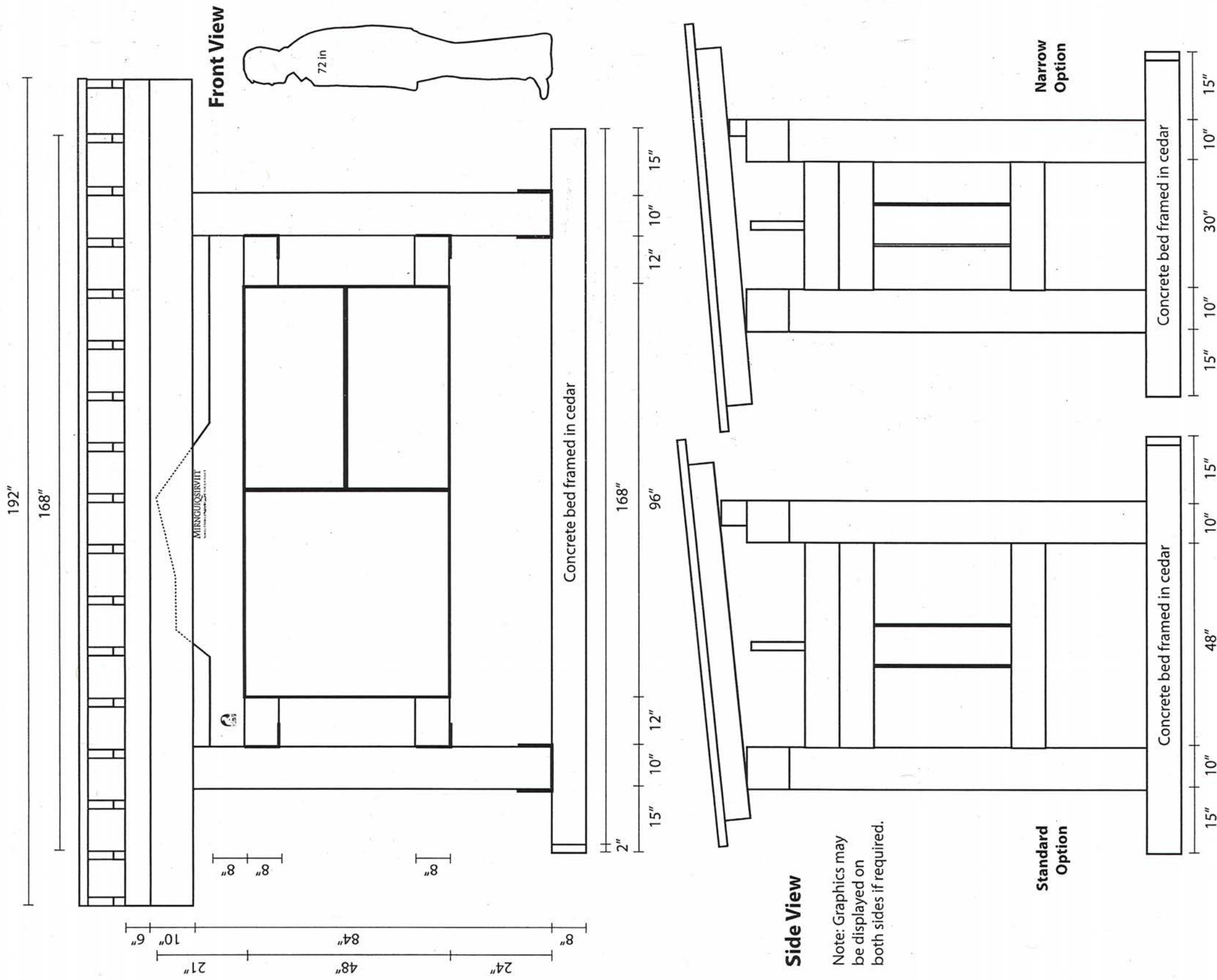
Kiosks may have combinations of large and small panels as graphics require  
May be an outside and /or inside walk-around with information printed on both sides

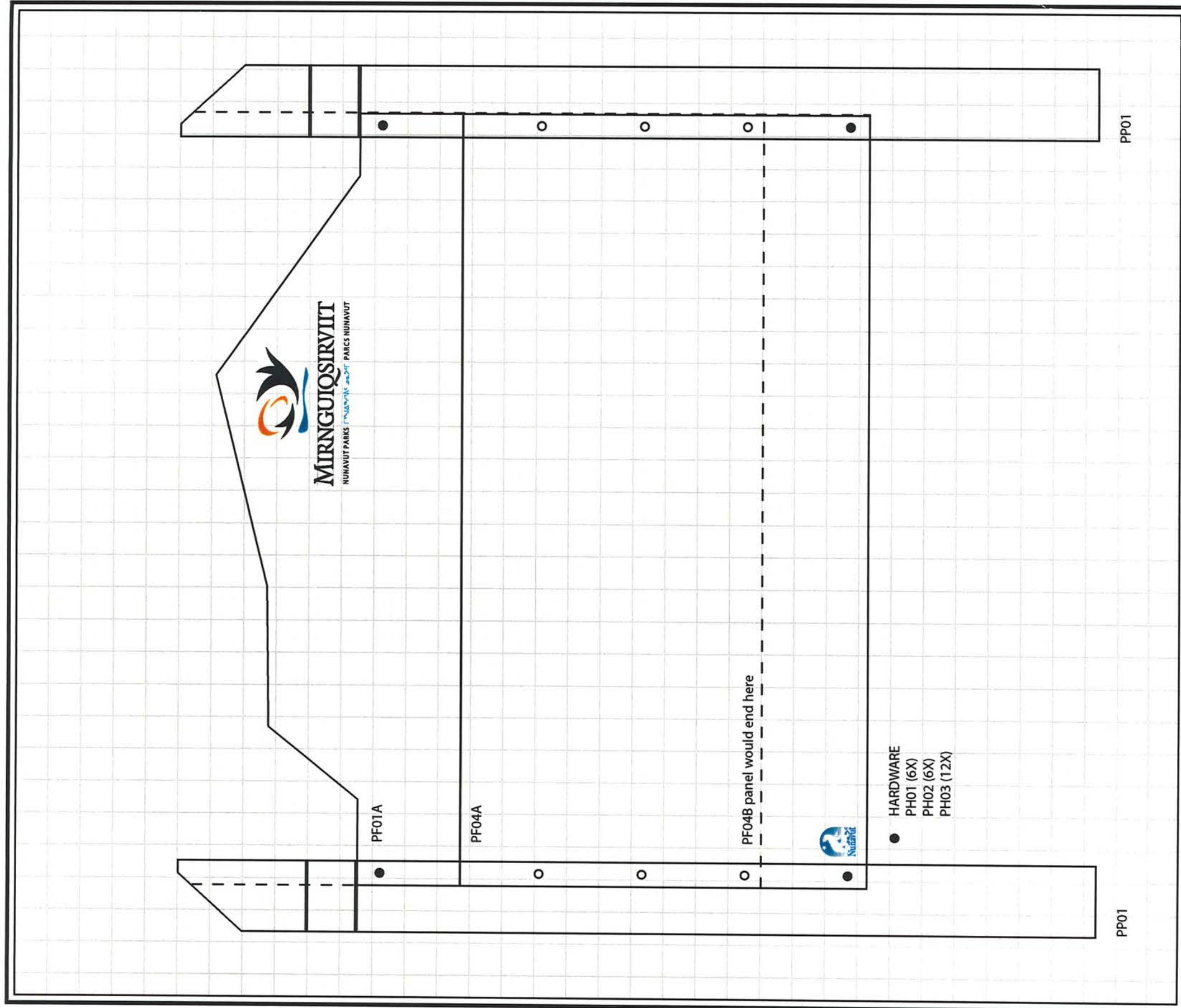
Scale. 4%

# Nunavut Parks: Sheltered Kiosk

## 01. General Structure

Scale: 1cm = 1 ft



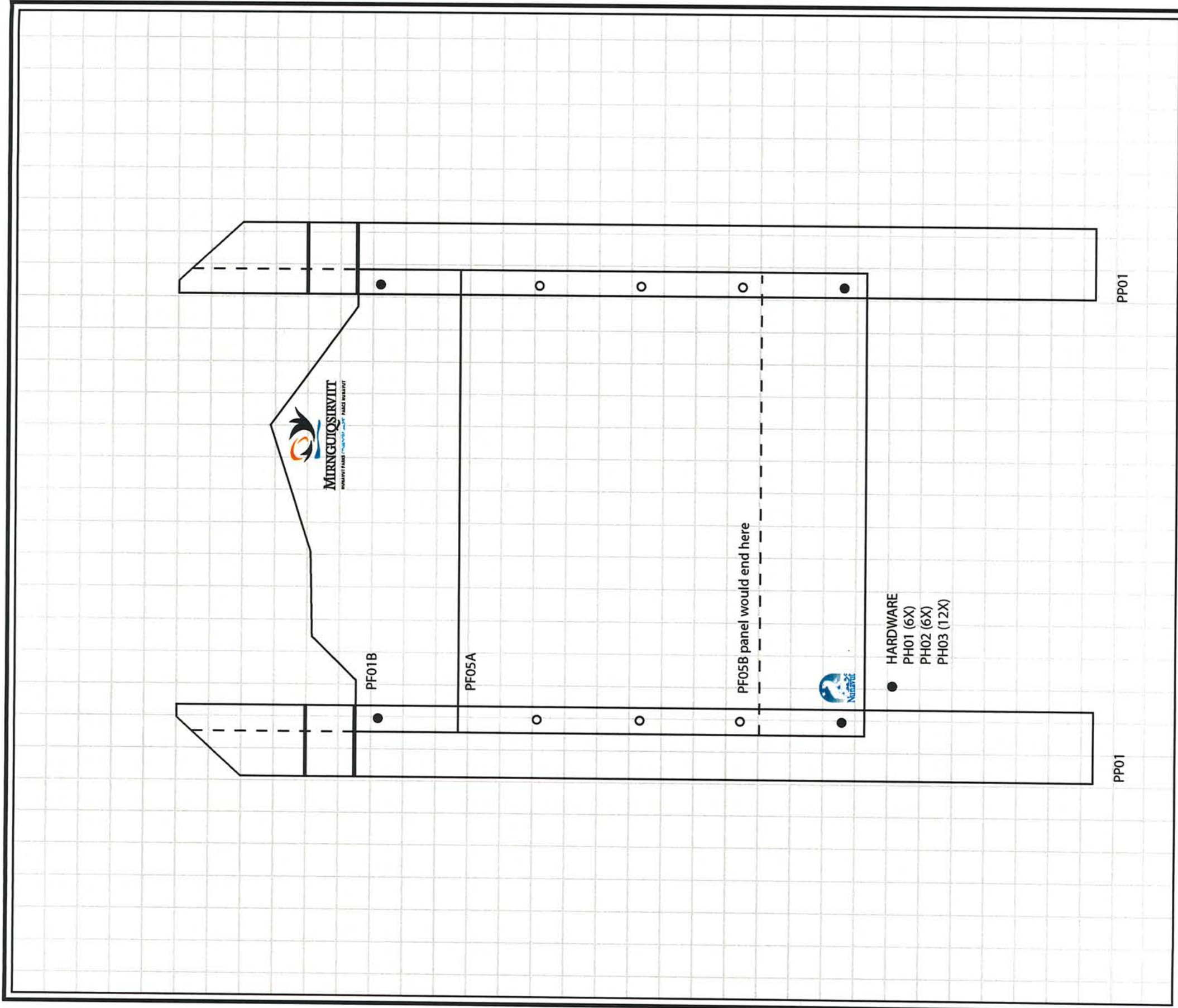


**H Sign A3 Display.**  
Straight on View

**Application.**

applicable for all non-pylon style posts

Scale. 10%



**H Sign B3 Display.**  
Straight on View

**Application.**  
applicable for all non-pylon style posts

Scale. 10%

**PF05B**

25 mm



609 mm

915 mm

**Trailhead Panel**

Single-sided panel to be mounted on two upright 4x4 posts. Holes must be drilled to accommodate 12mm diameter lag screws and must be located 25 mm (on centre) from outside edges of panel. Drill hole template must be provided by sign manufacturer.

**Application.****Scale 15%**

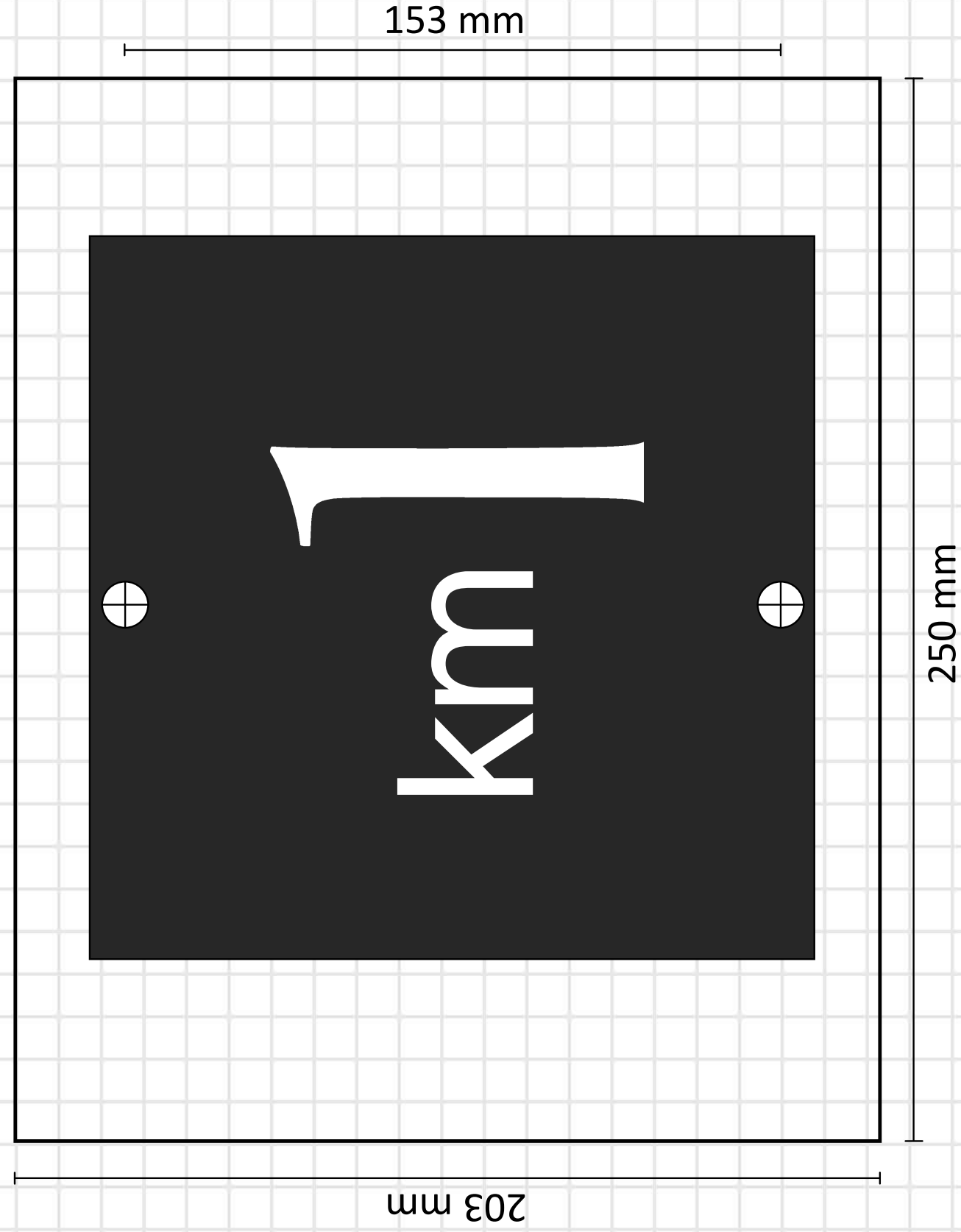
Face Plate colour: Sand PMS 4525 (to extent of panel face)

Font: Quaadrat Sans; Size to fit as shown above

Font colour: Charcoal Grey PMS 446



**PF03A**



### Trail Distance Marker

To be mounted on fabricated steel posts with 11.1 mm diameter holes spaced 51 mm apart on centre. Panels are to be predrilled with holes 153 mm apart on centre. Hardware required: two zinc-plated bolts and locking nuts 9.52 mm (.375 in.) diameter by 76 mm (3.0 in.) long; two zinc-plated lock washers; and 2 neoprene washers.

### Application.

**Face Plate colour: Sand PMS 4525**  
**Icon colour: Charcoal Grey PMS 446**  
**Icon size: 177 x 177mm**  
**Font: Quadrat Sans\***  
(400pt numbers; 300pt letters)

**Scale 60%**

\* Substitute font has been used in drawing above for layout reference.

