

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

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Draft



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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.

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

“CIRNAC” refers to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada formerly called INAC.

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

“COSEWIC” refers to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, a federally appointed committee established as a legal entity under the Species at Risk Act that provides advice to government on the status of wildlife species.

“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.

“HAP” refers to the Heritage Appreciation Plan: the parks strategic plan for heritage programs.

“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, a federal department renamed as CIRNAC.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“KIA” refers to the Kivalliq 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” or “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.

“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.

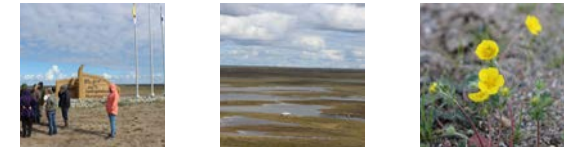
“Researcher” means a person holding a permit to carry out research in a Territorial Park.

“SARA” refers to the federal Species at Risk Act.

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System.

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act.





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Rankin Inlet CJPMC members (left to right): Levinia Brown, Michael Shouldice, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard and Karlene Napayok (Chair of the CJPMC).

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

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga prepared the 2019 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan and Management Plan. The CJPMC members are:

- Karlene Napayok
- Levinia Brown
- Robert Connelly
- Alan Everard
- Michael Shouldice

The CJPMC acknowledges the families and individuals that have shared their knowledge about the park since its establishment:

- The **1991 Hamlet of Rankin Inlet Park Advisory Committee** members whose contributions led to the establishment of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga: Mayor Paul Kaludjuk, Jack Kabvitok, David Oolooyuk, Tom Thompson, Marla Limousin, Thomas Tiktak, Alison Wynn-Barr, and Alan Everard.
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- Ollie Ittinuar
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- Jennie Tootoo
- Simon Tywee
- Page Burt
- Jerome Tattuinee

- Paul Kanayok Sr.
- Phillip Nukapiak

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- Violet Tywee

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- Hamlet of Rankin Inlet
- Kangiqliniq Hunters & Trappers
- Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.
- Rankin Inlet Healing Facility
- Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre
- Nunavut Arctic College (NAC)
- Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Geological Survey of Canada
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
- Government of Nunavut (GN): Environment (DoE); Economic Development and Transportation; Community Government and Services; Education; Health; and Justice
- Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT)
- Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB)

Translations for this project were provided by:

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE RANKIN INLET

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is a special place in Rankin Inlet. For generations people have benefited from the land, water, plants and animals that are found in this landscape. The legacy of our ancestors lives on through the historic resources that are shared at Qamaviniqtaalik and the stories that are told about the resources of the land and Meliadine River.

The beautiful landscape of the river valley and esker are appreciated by everyone that visits our park. Since it was established in 1991 the park has provided for the residents of Rankin Inlet and welcomed visitors from around the world. Today the park is a place to hunt, fish, and harvest berries, or to watch for caribou and birds. The park is used for family and community gatherings, education, tourism, and to enjoy recreational activities like a swim in Sandy Lake.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park protects and shares the landscape, wildlife and our history. We have a responsibility to take care of our park through careful planning and management actions that will ensure future generations can continue to benefit from this special place.

On behalf of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master and Management Plans. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Rankin Inlet proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

KARLENE NAPAYOK

*Chair of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.
On behalf of: Levinia Brown, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard, and Michael Shouldice*

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.

To ensure that our parks protect our cultural and natural heritage, we actively manage the resources of the park and the way in which the park is used. Through management and monitoring our territorial parks will continue to benefit Inuit, Nunavummiut, and guests to the territory.

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 Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area requires meaningful planning and management actions that 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 park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Rankin Inlet CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Rankin Inlet that have prepared this Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of the park. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Kivalliq Inuit Association, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this Master Plan.

DAVID KOONEELIUSIE

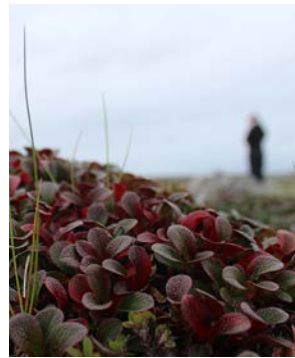
Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: NJPMC Members Darrell Ohokannoak, Deborah Webster, Paula Hughson, David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, Qavavauq Issuqangituaq, and Pacome Lloyd





FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER



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: 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Karlene Napayok (Chair of the CJPMC), Levinia Brown, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard, and Michael Shouldice. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Rankin Inlet who've supported Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Kivalliq Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Rankin Inlet and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Management 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, 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.

Minister, Department of Environment





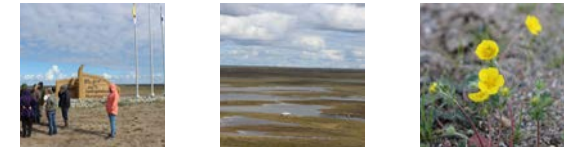


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PHOTO: Small Group of Caribou Below Park Entrance - Nunavut Parks Archive 2015





IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARK

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, located in Rankin Inlet, welcomes residents and visitors to spend time on the land for harvesting, recreational activities, social gatherings, and to learn about Inuit history and culture.

The park protects 2,098 hectares of land just a short drive north from the community. Scenic views of the tundra and Meliadine River can be experienced from the esker feature that runs in a north-south direction through the centre of the park. The esker has been an important landscape feature for wildlife and the Thule and Inuit cultures that historically occupied the area. Evidence of past use of the area is demonstrated through numerous archaeological and cultural features clustered along the esker. Qamaviniqtalik, a territorially significant historic site located in the park, protects and presents the dwellings and features of camp life from our ancestors. The natural habitat of the park supports migrating caribou, birds and raptors, small mammals, and fish.

Recognizing that Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is a very important place, the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee has prepared a Master Plan and Management Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The long-term planning seeks to balance sustainable development and operation of the park to encourage continued community use while also protecting the park's natural and cultural resources.

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.

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 Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) in March 2018, the Rankin Inlet CJPMC members are: Karlene Napayok (Chair of the Rankin Inlet CJPMC), Levinia Brown, Robert Connelly, Alan Everard, and Michael Shouldice.

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies the park as 'established' under the name 'Ijiriliq, Meliadine Esker Community Park (Rankin Inlet)'. In 2004 the park name was changed through consultation with local Elders to Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, referencing the land that is part of the Meliadine River watershed as "the land around the river of little fishes".

The park classification is defined the Territorial Parks Act (TPA) through Community Parks Order, R 1-3-95, Schedule 'A' as 'Community Park'. Community Parks to provide outdoor recreational activities for the benefit of particular communities; and the development of a Community Park shall be directed towards the provision of recreational opportunities for the benefit of a community.

The park's original purpose was described in the document The Meliadine River Park Master Plan (1991) as providing "outstanding recreational opportunities for visitors to the region and providing economic benefit to the community of Rankin Inlet; and protection of the natural and cultural resources of the park." The Rankin Inlet CJPMC expanded the purpose statement in 2019 to say that the park will:

- Provide a rich and welcoming experience for all park users;
- Enhance the experience and understanding of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's unique environment and its rich cultural heritage;
- Protect the natural and cultural landscapes which represents the Kivalliq and Nunavut;
- Provide opportunities and encourage future benefits to expand the number of people to enjoy and learn from the land;
- Ensure Rankin Inlet residents, especially Inuit and youth, benefit both culturally and financially from the park; and
- Be developed and managed sustainably for future generations.





The CJPMC identified several key goals in order to achieve this purpose. This included items such as promoting the use of the park, development of facilities to support activities, and management guidelines to maintain the integrity of the natural and cultural resources of the park.

The Master and Management Plans ensure that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes and areas used for hunting, fishing, berry picking, and other cultural practices have been considered during the planning to protect these activities.

The CJPMC completed the Master Plan and Management Plan in 2019 in conformity with the IIBA and to address the changing use and conditions of the park.

VISION AND GOALS

The long-term vision for the park that is recommended by the Rankin Inlet CJPMC states:

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is a peaceful place to enjoy and learn from our land, wildlife and culture. Appreciate and be inspired by the connection of the natural environment and Inuit heritage.

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

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.
2. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

A master plan is a long-term strategic plan for the design and development of a park. The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan will respect and sustain the continuous use of the area.

The Master Plan recommends controlled development and programming that contribute to the visitor experience and safety, protection of resources, and economic and social benefits for the residents of Rankin Inlet. A Heritage Appreciation Program will be developed to bring awareness of the unique story of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, highlighting the cultural and natural history of the park and surrounding landscape. An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be prepared in collaboration with the community to enhance park-related tourism opportunities. In summary, the Master Plan recommends:

- **Infrastructure:** enhancements to existing infrastructure and new development throughout the park, including;
 - **Qamaviniqtalik:** additional interpretive infrastructure, an education building, and the reconstruction of the sod house.
 - **Sandy Lake:** enhanced trails, a playground, new outhouse, and safety equipment.
 - **The Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin) and camping area:** additional interpretive infrastructure, additional camping and picnicking facilities, an emergency shelter, and conversion of the Pavilion to “green” energy.
 - **Trails and roads:** improvements to river access trails and harvester trails, and re-alignment of the intersection for the park road/Qamaviniqtalik road.
 - **Maintenance services:** development of a park maintenance building and conversion of existing outhouses to solar composting toilets.
- **Heritage Appreciation:** preparation of a Heritage Appreciation Plan that will detail the expansion of the existing interpretive themes to share the story of the park through signage and displays, education programs, community events, and online content.

- **Special Projects:** Nunavut Parks and the CJPMC will seek partnerships to complete projects that will contribute to the protection and understanding of the park’s natural and cultural resources, including: Sandy Lake Vegetation Regeneration research; Archaeological Surveys; Qamaviniqtalik Historic Site Augmented Reality communications pilot project; and Climate and Permafrost Monitoring research.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a fifteen year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$749,725.00 over 15 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$639,725.00 over 15 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$110,000.00 over 15 years





ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MASTER PLANS

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 Agreement (NA), 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 NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

The NA 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 NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NA 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 INUIT IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENT

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 communities that may be attained from territorial parks.

The planning and management of territorial parks are 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. Articles 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees (CJPMCs) for communities 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 purpose for which the park was established (IIBA 14.7.2). A master plan is a requirement of the NP&SP park establishment process and informs a park management plan.

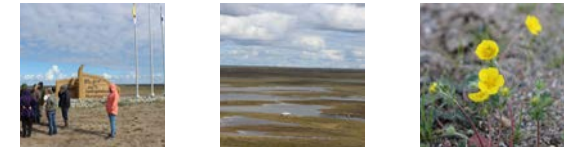


Section 1

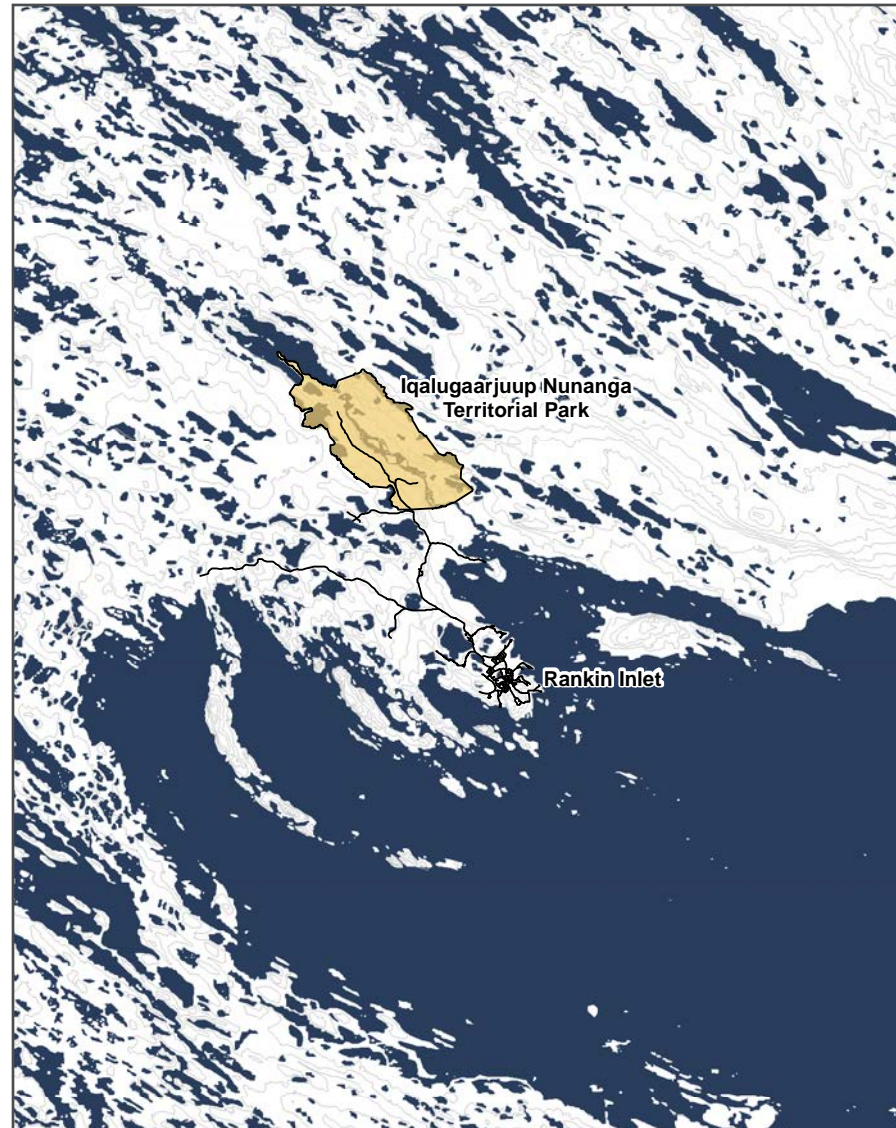
PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY



PHOTO: Doug McLarty



SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY



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

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, located in Rankin Inlet, protects sites of cultural significance and the scenic landscape along a portion of the Meliadine River. The park offers an exceptional recreational experience that is easily accessed from the community: residents of Rankin Inlet enjoy spending time on the land, fishing, collecting water and ice, participating in educational activities and holding social gatherings in the park; and visitors to the Kivalliq Region travel to the park to see the land and learn about history and culture.

The Meliadine River and an esker are both important features within this landscape that contribute to the beauty and history of the park. For generations people have travelled and camped along the esker to have access to the resources of the river, herds of migrating caribou and migrating birds. Evidence of past use is demonstrated through numerous archaeological and cultural features in the park, with the most impressive collection presented at Qamaviniqtaalik. This site includes subterranean houses, caches, kayak stands and other features that area associated with fishing or caribou hunting, likely in spring and fall.

The purpose of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's Master Plan is to provide the strategic guide for development and protection actions in the park. This Master Plan describes the park boundary, park resources, design and infrastructure, tourism opportunities, and preliminary park zoning and heritage appreciation programs.

The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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.

1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

Originally Master Planned in 1991, Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is listed in the Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA) Schedule 2-1 as a "Park established before ratification of the NLCA", under Community Parks Order R 1-3-95, Schedule "A".

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

In 1990 the GNWT commissioned the 1991 *Meliadine River Territorial Park Master Plan*. The final plan was approved by the Hamlet, Tunngavik Federations of Nunavut, and GNWT.

On July 25, 1991 the Government of Canada (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) provided a letter stating the lands for the territorial park had been withdrawn from disposal by way of Order in Council 1991-932 dated May 23, 1991 for the purpose of the park.

The Government of Northwest Territories established the park in 1995 under Community Parks Order R 1-3-95, Schedule "A".

The land tenure transfer history for the park is:

- Order in Council PC No. 1997-0755 to transfer lands from the Crown to the Commissioner.
- Commissioner obtained fee simple title for lot 1025, land title plan No. 4603 from the Municipality of Rankin Inlet on March 22, 2017 (certificate N0. 64760).
- Community Government and Services (GN) transferred the administration and control of the Commissioner Lands to the Department of Environment to be managed by Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division on June 20, 2017.



Table 1: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARKS
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current TPA park classification: Community Park
Park Boundary Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,093 hectares
Land Tenure within the Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioner's Land managed by the Department of Environment
Adjacent Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Land
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	IOL parcel adjacent to the park boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel RI-01
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park area is used for fishing, hunting, berry picking, community events, recreational activities, camping, school programs, and tourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park. Two personal use cabins exist within the park boundary as of 2019
Park Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signage, Pavilion (aka: Elder's Cabin), designated camping area, outhouses, change house (Sandy Lake), furnishings (garbage bins, benches, picnic tables, fire pits, BBQs), park access roads, trails and designated parking areas Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter, viewing platform, education/heritage infrastructure, campground expansion, play area, ATV trail improvements, maintenance building
Cultural or historic significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological and historic sites Oral history and family history in the area Traditional Inuit place names Historic and current harvesting areas and travel routes Tourism and recreational activity areas
Natural features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park protects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrestrial mammal, fish, and bird species habitats Glaciated landforms, geology, hydrology, and vegetation Ecological features of significance Areas that are impacted by climate change Scenic landscapes and beautiful views
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic potential of minerals adjacent to the boundary includes gold and nickel. Extraction of gold is occurring within the Meliadine River watershed at the Meliadine Site (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.)
Accessibility from the community	The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Rankin Inlet : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal access to the area is by truck/car, ATV, snowmobile, motorcycle, biking and walking An access road towards the park is maintained by the Municipality and Agnico Eagle The access trail to the park boundary and within the park is maintained through agreement between NP&SP and the Municipality

FEATURES	IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA TERRITORIAL PARKS
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for guided tourism development in late spring, summer and early fall • Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park
Community Benefit Potential	<p>Opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world • Increase economic benefits associated with tourism • Protect resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities and heritage • Contribute to the quality of life and recreational activities for residents of Rankin Inlet • Provide educational and cultural service to the community
What are the management challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human safety and emergency response • Impacts of development activities on lands adjacent to the park and within the Meliadine River watershed • Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed • Climate change • Protection of archaeological sites and resources • Protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat • Managing human impacts on the park environment and infrastructure

1.1.3 PARK NAME

The park was established under the name Ijiriliq, Meliadine Esker Community Park in 1995 and listed under this name in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1).

A recommendation was made in 2003 by a group working on the park interpretive materials that the park name should be changed to *Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga*. The Elder Advisors were Mary Ann Taparti and Moses Aliyak. The interpretive booklet for the park says that the name Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga means “the land around the river of little fishes” and refers to the land in this area that is part of the Meliadine River watershed. The name Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park has been used since 2003.

The CJPMC has recommended in this Master Plan that **the park’s official name be recognized as Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park** as per IIBA 14.4.12 and 14.4.13.¹

¹ CJPMC Record of Decision (2019-010) recommends the park name.



1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

There are three goal statements for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga.

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.
2. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.

GOAL
1

HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL
2

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

GOAL
3

THE GOALS FOR IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA ARE LINKED TO THE GOAL STATEMENT FOR THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:

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



CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.

GOAL
1

GOAL 1 –

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Environment Connection approach to management.

- **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and Environment Connection Approach** – Planning, development and management will: balance protection and use of the land and resources; respect Inuit rights and allowable practices; conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA; and be informed by joint planning and management.
- **Sustainability** – To protect the natural and cultural resources
 - Regulations will encourage and enforce minimal impact use of the park.
 - Green (alternative) energy solutions will be integrated into planning and design when it is feasible.
 - Research and monitoring will be included as operational activities.
- **Focused Development** – Development zones will be limited to retain the park's natural beauty, peaceful character, and to respect the cultural significance of the land. Development of new park facilities will consider carrying capacity of the environment and be planned to be in harmony with the landscape.
- **Wildlife and Important Wildlife Areas** – Operations and management decisions will be informed by:
 - A park specific caribou management strategy developed with partner organizations.
 - Regulations for raptor nesting sites.
 - A water quality monitoring program developed with partner organizations.
 - A fish monitoring program developed with partner organizations.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** – Development and operations will include assessments and monitoring of cultural sites and resources.
- **Documentation** – Working with partners, the natural and cultural resources of the park will continue to be documented to inform planning and management decisions.



HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL
2

GOAL 2 –

HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga connects us to our past and educates all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** – a plan will be developed and implemented to:
 - Share stories and information of the park.
 - Enhance knowledge of the history of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga.
 - Reach various audiences.
 - Provide programs and interpretation in the park and in the community.
 - Be accessible as online resources and use appropriate technology in the park to enhance the visitor experience.
 - Update the existing Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga information booklet.
 - Develop a park display for the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre and other public buildings in Rankin Inlet (where appropriate).
 - Prepare and deliver education through tool kits prepared for students and youth that are out of school.
 - Develop partnership opportunities for science camps and an outdoor classroom in the park.
- **Promote sustainability** – Share messaging and education about sustainable and minimal impact use of the park; and the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting the park.



GOAL 3 –

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

- **Respect Inuit Rights** – Inuit rights will be respected through joint planning and management. Recommended actions will consider and protect the rights of Inuit to access the park, participate in traditional activities, and harvest as per the Nunavut Agreement to 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.
 - Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Public Safety** – Park operations will prioritize public safety and compliance with rules and regulations.
 - Regulations will be shared with the public through signage, print materials, communications and programs.
 - Partnerships will be developed with local safety and regulatory organizations.
 - A park-specific emergency response plan will be developed.
- **Relaxation, Healing and Recreation** – The connection of Nunavummiut and visitors to the land will be protected and shared by careful operations and programs:
 - Providing infrastructure and programs to support park recreational uses.
 - Supporting traditional, healing and learning activities, and family gathering in the park.
 - Regulating activities in the park that may disturb visitor experiences or the traditional activities practiced by Inuit.
- **Tourism** – Opportunities for park related tourism and economic benefits will be planned through a Rankin Inlet Inuit Tourism Strategy.

**ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK**

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga continues to be used for wildlife, relaxation and to share Inuit traditional knowledge. The safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park.

The Rankin Inlet 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)
- Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA)
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Hamlet of Rankin Inlet
- Kangiqliniq Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Rankin Inlet Healing Facility
- Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre
- Search and Rescue
- 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 Environment
 - Wildlife Management Division
 - Fisheries and Sealing Division
 - Education and Outreach Division
 - Climate Change Secretariat
 - Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division
 - Department of Education
- Institutions of Public Government
 - Nunavut Planning Commission
 - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
 - Nunavut Impact Review Board
 - Nunavut Water Board, and
- Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute), organizations (e.g. NRCan) and individual researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.

1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Rankin Inlet CJPMC was established in the fall of 2018 and began the process of planning for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park by reviewing past reports, conducting interviews and community consultations, and conducting site visits to the park. The CJPMC consultation log is included in Appendix 6.1.

An Inventory of Park Resources was prepared as the comprehensive documentation of all the resources within the boundary of the park, including: cultural heritage and sites of importance to Inuit; important wildlife and wildlife habitat; and mineral resources.

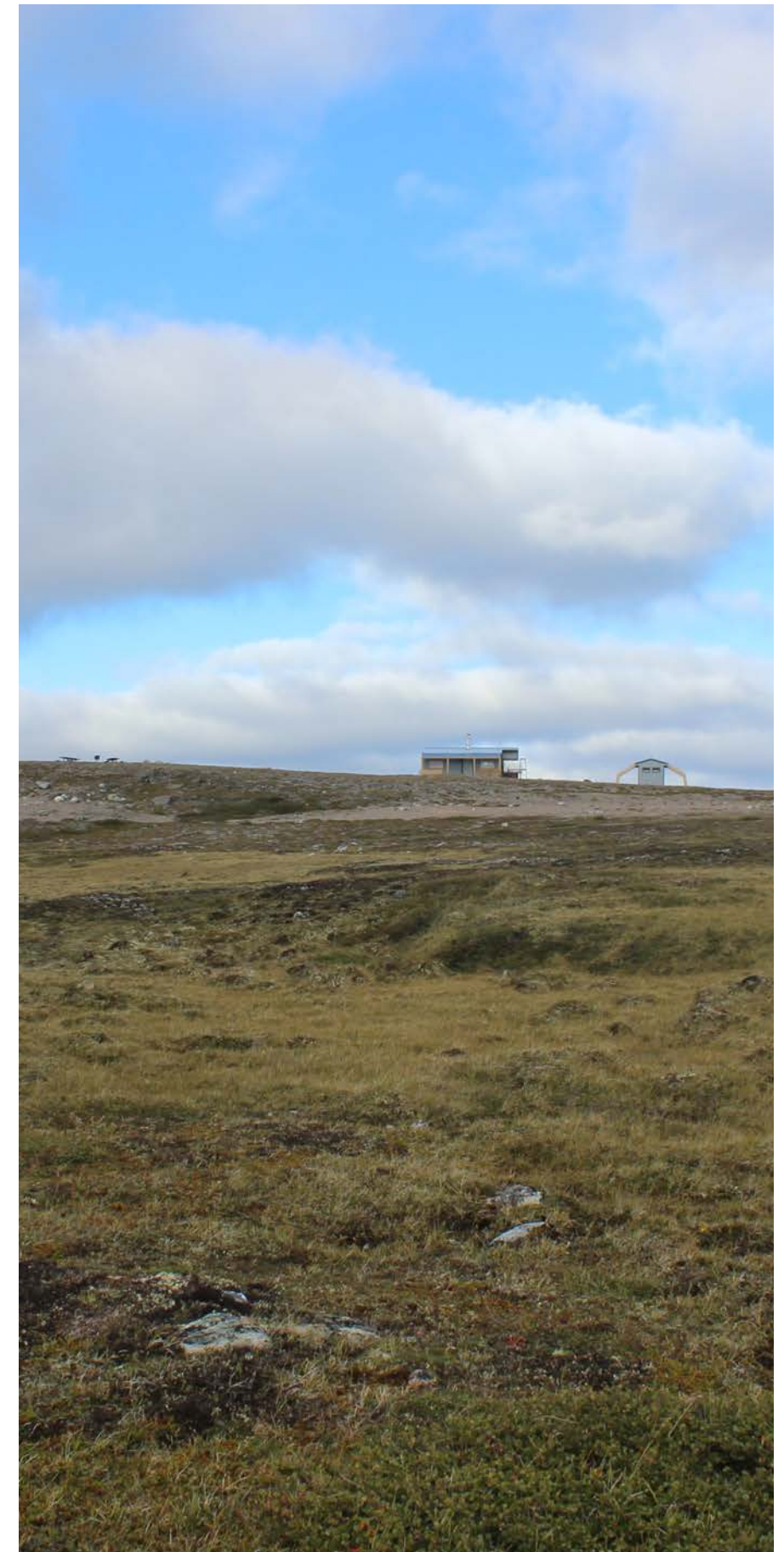
This Master Plan has been informed by the previously completed Meliadine River Park Master Plan (1991). As required by the IIBA, where there is an existing park master plan (Article 14.8), a review of the previous plan was completed for conformity and the CJPMC determined that a new Master Plan was required to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans³.

This Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan has been prepared to meet statutory requirements and address changes that have occurred between 1991 and 2019 in the park’s physical environment, usage, and community vision for the future of the park.

Table 2: Previous Plans and Reports that Informed the Master Plan

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1988	Meliadine River Archaeological Site: Tourism Development of Ijiriliq	GNWT: Prepared by Kivalliq Consulting, Management and Training Services Ltd. And Avens Associates	Economic Development Feasibility Study
1991	Heritage Resources in the Meliadine River District, N.W.T.	GNWT: Avens Associates	Resource Inventory
1990-1991	Meliadine River Territorial Park Study Technical Report	GNWT: Avens Associates	Park Feasibility Study
1991	Meliadine River Esker Park Master Plan	GNWT: Avens Associates	Park Master Plan
2003	Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Interpretive Plan	GN: Outcrop with Page Burt	Interpretive Plan: brochure and signage

In addition to the review of existing plans and reports, the CJPMC conducted interviews and community consultations in 2019 to inform their planning recommendations. The CJPMC consultation log is included in Appendix 6.1.



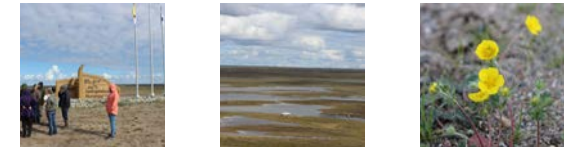
³ CJPMC Record of Decision (2019-001) recommended preparation of a new Master Plan.



Section 2

PARK BACKGROUND





SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND

This section presents the history of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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

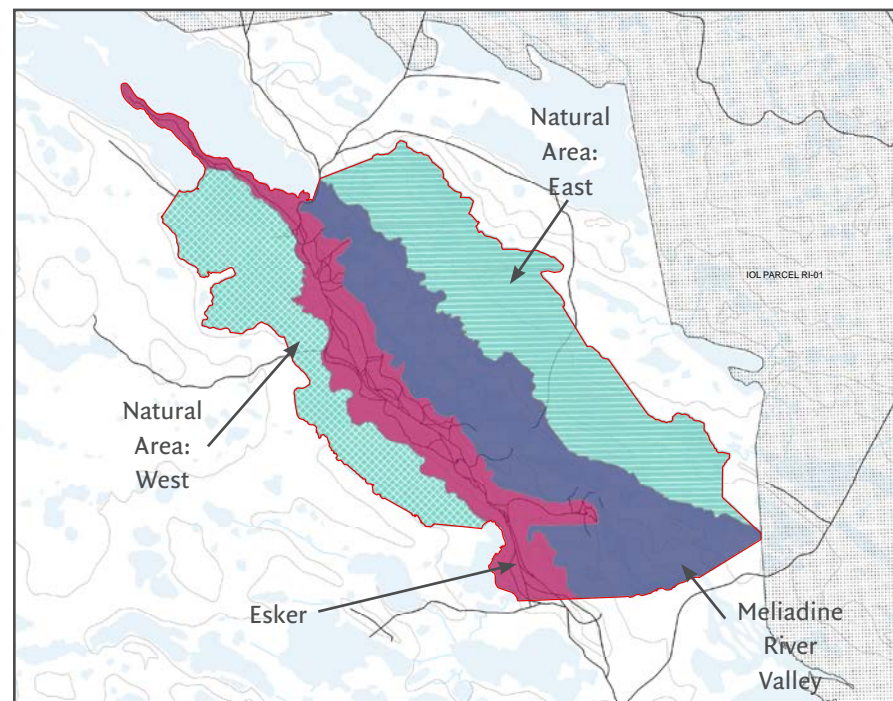
Interest in establishing a park in the area of the Meliadine River and esker began in the 1980's with discussions between the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), Federal Government and Tungavik Federations of Nunavut (the organization currently known as NTI). The need for the park grew from concerns in Rankin Inlet that the esker environment and its cultural sites would be lost as the demand for granular sources for community development grew.

The Hamlet of Rankin Inlet and Government of Northwest Territories undertook research and planning between 1988 and 1991 which resulted in the Meliadine River Park Master Plan (1991) and agreement on the boundary for the park.

Development of the park has occurred in stages. Original infrastructure included a shelter (referred to as the Elder's Cabin), outhouses, signage, and a reconstruction of a sod house. Between 2002 and 2008 infrastructure upgrades included development of a new pavilion, new outhouse, a change house and picnic area at Sandy Lake, and updated signage throughout the park.



PHOTO: Nunavut Parks Archive 2012



2.2.1 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a general description of the park and surrounding area including the park's infrastructure, natural, cultural and historic features.

There are three general areas within the park boundary, called "landscape units":

- Esker
- Meliadine River Valley
- Natural Area: East and West

The descriptions of each landscape unit highlight the physical landscape characteristics and significance of the area. Following the descriptions of each landscape unit the Master Plan provides a summary of the specific natural and cultural resources that make Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park unique.

2.2.1.1 Esker



The esker formation, extending the length of the park and beyond the boundary, is the park's primary landform and an important artery for travel. The park entrance is located on the top of the esker, and to the east of the park entrance sign is a high mound that offers views to the surrounding landscape and the full length of the esker looking to the north. Along the length of the esker the elevation and width of the feature varies. The park access trail follows

roughly the highest ridge of the esker between the boundary and the private cabins located near the shore of Little Meliadine Lake. All of the secondary access trails branch off of the main trail.

The esker is comprised of mixed sand and gravel, with some boulders of various sizes, and overlain by a thin layer of soil that supports vegetation. The vegetation layer is easily disturbed by vehicle traffic, and as a result of this disturbance there are extensive areas along the esker that have no vegetation cover.

The majority of park infrastructure is located within the esker landscape unit, and the majority of park use and activities occur on the feature. Numerous archaeological sites are located on the esker. The cultural significance of the feature is associated with harvesting activities (the esker provides views to mammals in the surrounding landscape), camping (the well-drained ground, winds, and vantage point make it an ideal place to camp), and travel (the feature provides a route between the coast and inland areas). Sandy Lake, one of several small lakes on the western side of the esker, is a popular swimming location. Two cabins are located in the park on the northern extreme of the esker at Little Meliadine Lake.

2.2.1.2 Meliadine River Valley



The park boundary encompasses a portion of the Meliadine River and valley, to the east of the esker, and smaller lakes, and ponds. The valley landscape is dominated by the river and its wide flood plain. Seasonal meltwaters fill the river valley, and water and ice scour along the banks leaving areas of exposed boulders, rock and mud flats after water levels recede. Beyond the banks of the river the valley is a wide sedge wetland and hummocked tundra flats. These areas

are a feeding and nesting place for migratory geese, ducks, cranes and other species. A low rock cliff area is a nationally significant Peregrine Falcon nesting site. The annual caribou migration passes through the valley with animals seeking the best river crossing points.

The river has cultural significance as the source of water, ice and fish that have supported generations of people. Harvesters have developed a network of trails along the riverbank to access points or crossings. Historic resources and sites of cultural importance are documented on both banks of the river. These sites are associated with fishing or harvesting caribou at the natural crossing points.

2.2.1.3 Natural Area: East and West



The eastern and western boundaries of the park are less frequently visited. Harvester trails pass through these landscapes to connect with the network of regional travel routes beyond the park boundary. The landscape is dominated by sedge wetlands, an important habitat for migratory bird species. Travel through these landscapes in spring, summer and fall is limited by the wet ground. In winter a snowmobile trail passes through the natural area on the west side of the esker.



2.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected during implementation of the Master Plan; monitored through the park's Management Plan; and emphasized in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's Heritage Appreciation Program. The natural resources of significance were identified in the Inventory of Park Resources:

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

2.2.2.1 Hydrology

The Meliadine River, known as Iqalugaarjuuk in Inuktitut, is the outflow of the Meliadine Lake watershed. The Meliadine Lake watershed has a drainage area of 560 km² that flows into Hudson Bay through two separate river systems: the Diana River and the Meliadine River. The Meliadine River flows for a total stream distance of 39 km through a series of waterbodies, until it reaches Little Meliadine Lake at the north end of the park and then continues into Hudson Bay from the south boundary of the park.

The esker acts as a divide within the watershed in the park boundary with the water runoff on the northeast side of the esker flowing directly to the Meliadine River, while the water runoff on the other side of the esker flows north into Little Meliadine Lake and then into the river.

Mineral extraction is also currently taking place within the watershed, several kilometers upstream from the park, at Agnico-Eagle's Meliadine Gold Project. Water quality monitoring will be conducted by Agnico Eagle during all phases of work at the site, including construction, operations, closure, and post-closure.

The Geological Survey of Canada has been conducting studies in the area of the park since 2016 to document changes in the historical shoreline fluctuations of several lakes. The results may provide insight into the change of water levels as a result of climate-caused permafrost and landscape change.

2.2.2.2 Vegetation

Five broad vegetation habitat categories were identified for the park:

- Boulder fields
- Sedge communities
- Heath tundra communities
- Esker crest communities
- Snowbank communities

Research in the park identified 158 species of vegetation, of which three nationally significant species were identified for this location: Fullerton Willow (*Salix brachycarpa* ssp. *fullertonensis*), Bell's Arctic Locoweed (*Oxytropis arctica* var. *bellii*) and a species of Dandelion (*Taraxacum cerarophorus*).

Culturally significant vegetation includes plants used for food (blueberry, crowberry, bearberry, cloudberry, cranberry), medicine (Boreal wormwood, mushroom spp.), and fuel (birch, Arctic cotton, Labrador Tea, *Salix* spp.).

2.2.2.3 Fish

People fish along Meliadine River and Little Meliadine Lake in upingaaq (spring), auyaq (summer) and ukiaksaq (early fall).

Arctic Char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) migrate up the Meliadine River to spawn in Meliadine Lake. The Arctic char run generally happens from the third week in June to early July. Once the sea ice goes out into the bay the char have left the river for saltwater. The fall char run back up the river generally starts in late August to early September.

Arctic Grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), the "little fishes" of Iqalugaarjuuk as the river's Inuktitut name suggests, live their entire lives in freshwater, spending the winter in deep water under the ice. Grayling spawn in spring, at break up time, and prefer to use small streams. Grayling are in the river through the summer but will be gone from the river by late September.

Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) also occur in the freshwater lakes near Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, although it is not clear which lakes, or whether they are present in the park itself.

2.2.2.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Terrestrial mammals in the park include resident and migrating species. The most culturally significant species is caribou. The caribou are part of the large Qamaniuriaq herd, which winters in the treeline and on the barrens west of Rankin Inlet. Caribou go to their calving ground in June. The herd passes through park area anytime between early July and early August (depending on the year) and will be primarily females and calves. The mature male caribou will travel solo. Caribou crossings on the rivers are often marked by inuksuit (stone figures) that were used to channel the herds into narrow places where they could be hunted from kayaks (qajaq).

Resident species include small mammals such as Arctic ground squirrel, Arctic hare, fox, voles, and lemming. Large mammals include Barren Ground Grizzly, wolverine and wolf. Although less common, it is possible for Polar Bear to travel inland from the coast or for muskox to travel from their inland grazing areas.

2.2.2.5 Birds and Raptors

Research indicates that more than sixty species of birds breed or migrate through the Rankin Inlet area. The park offers an opportunity to observe many species of birds through the seasons: snow bunting are the first to arrive in mid-April, followed by Peregrine Falcon, Ptarmigan, Sandhill Cranes, Bald Eagles, and several species of geese and ducks.

The park protects a Peregrine Falcon nesting cliff. The Rankin Inlet area has a nationally significant population of Peregrine Falcons, which are listed as a COSEWIC species of Special Concern.

2.2.2.6 Geology and Physiography

The geology of the region is mostly underlain by Precambrian granitic bedrock and consists largely of bedrock outcrops, sandy/granular tills, eskers (fluvioglacial ridges), and wetlands in characteristically lowland areas.

In addition to the bedrock outcrops and esker, the parks physiography consists of natural patterning of the ground surface in distinct, symmetrical geometric shapes formed by surface and sub-surface freezing and ground ice; hummocks (bulging mounds that are the result of frost push and pull action); glacial erratic boulders and frost-heaved boulders (sub-surface boulders pushed to the ground surface by frost); and mud boils (small circular mounds of fresh soil material formed by frost action).

2.2.2.7 Climate and Weather

Environment Canada reports the average annual temperature of Rankin Inlet, NU is approximately -10.5 degrees C, with only four months of the year (June through September) being consistently above 0 degrees C and January and February average temperature at -30.8 degrees C. The average annual rainfall at Rankin Inlet is 181.8 mm, while annual snowfall averages 131.9 cm. The breakup of sea ice at Rankin Inlet occurs in mid-July, with patches of rain or fog during the spring and fall months. High winds, blizzards and ice fog are frequent. The sea ice freezes over beginning in October.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is also located in Ecodistrict #179 (Rankin Inlet) which is part of the Maguse River Upland Ecoregion, and Southern Arctic Ecozone. This ecological area includes continuous permafrost, except for areas recently emerged along the coast and areas below deeper lakes. Soils remain generally frozen within shallow depth (less than 100 cm) for all or most of the growing season. This permafrost acts as a barrier to the downward movement of water and there is a continuous supply of moisture from melting frost. As a result, active soil layers remain wet throughout for most of the growing season resulting in widespread wet soils even though total precipitation is relatively small. Change within the climate impacts the park's permafrost, soils and hydrology.



PHOTO: Doug McLarty

2.2.3.2 Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites

The landscapes where the esker reaches the riverbank present a high number of archaeological features and should be treated as culturally significant sites. Fifty-six (56) archaeological sites have been registered⁴ within the park, representing cultures ranging from Pre-Dorset to recent Inuit, however the majority of features in the park represent the Thule and Caribou Inuit cultures.

Common archaeological features include tent rings and caches, and many of the resources are concentrated into several large encampments located in the vicinity of the esker and river. Most of the registered sites were surveyed in the 1970s or 1990s, however the archaeological registry records do not consistently specify the quantity of features (e.g. tent rings, caches) in each site, but rather, only note that multiples of these features are present. The entire boundary of the park has not been surveyed and there are some unregistered features that have been reported. As a result, it's currently unknown how many individual archaeological features actually exist in the park.

2.2.3.3 Legends, Stories and Place Names

Oral histories passed down through the generations have shared legends and stories related to the park and surrounding landscape. The oral histories shared among Rankin Inlet residents tell about the northern lights, hunting activities, and family connections to the land, environment and the spirits of the place. The place names associated with the park and surrounding landscape also describe the use of the area and people's connection to tangible and intangible resources.

Two prominent legends relate to Inugarullik and Ijiraq. These legends are associated with several of the places in the park that have traditional names. Ijiralik ("The place where there are hidiers or spirits") is the name given to one of the rocky hills across the river from Qamaviniqtalik ("place with ancient sod houses"). Iqalugaarjuk, referring to the river, means "river of little fishes" referring to arctic grayling that frequent its shallow rapids.

As told by Mary Ann Taparti in 2003, "there are "little people" (singular inugarullik; plural: inugarulliit), who are about 45 cm (18 in.) tall and seem to live a traditional lifestyle. They dress in clothing of Arctic hare or caribou skin, and hunt with traditional weapons. They do not live in modern houses, but seem to live where there are lots of rocks and cavities. People remark on having seen hare skins staked out and drying, and feel that these are places where the little people have been preparing skins for clothing. Locally, most sightings of the little people seem to have been near the Meliadine River (such as at Ijiralik and Qamaviniqtalik)."

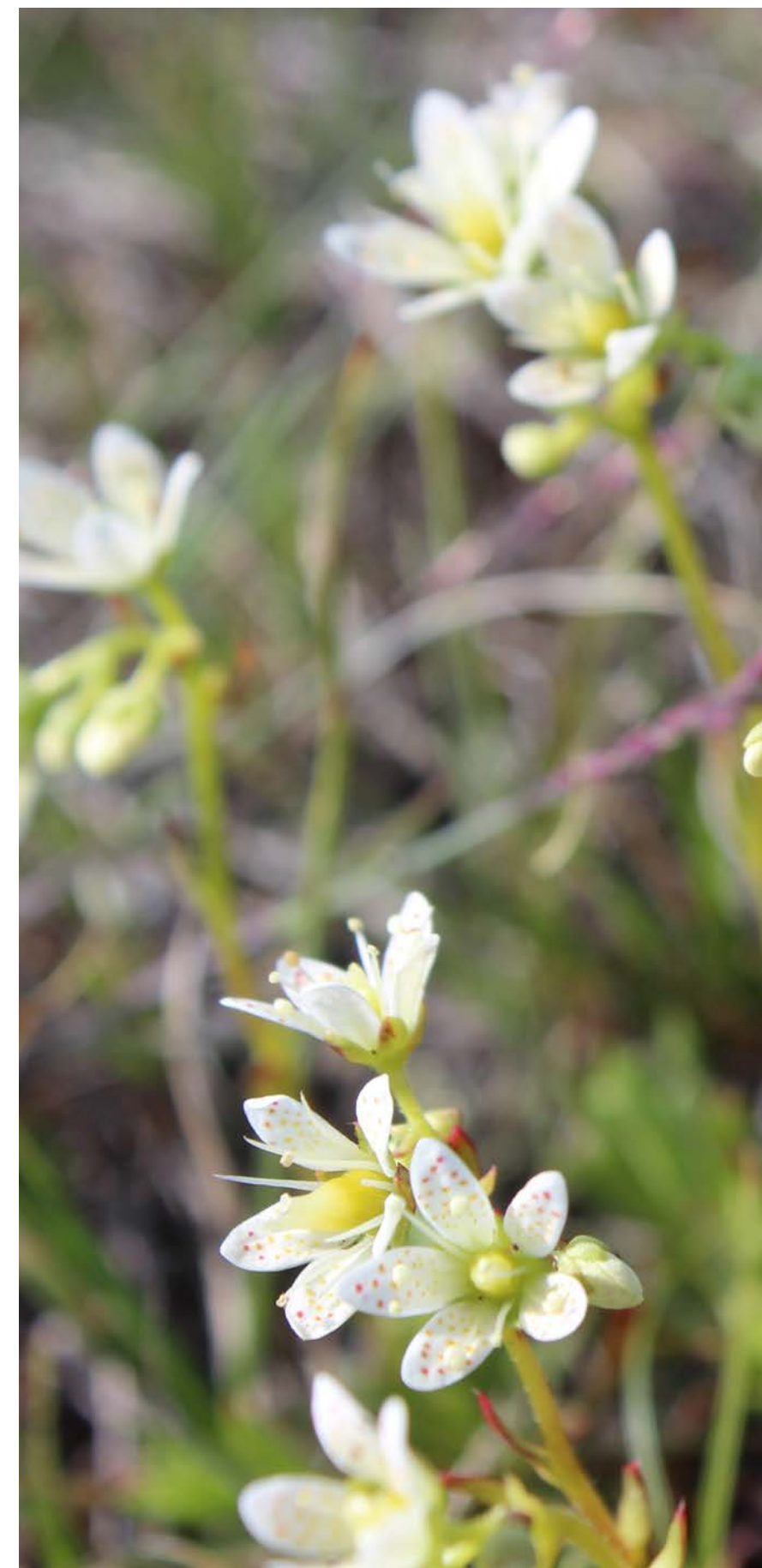
"Ijiraq is translated as "hider" or "shadow" or sometimes "partly human/partly spirit" explained Mary Ann Taparti in 2003. "These are more mysterious and looked upon with more fear than curiosity. Ijirait (singular: Ijiraq) seem to be capable of changing their shapes or of being invisible. When they are in human form, they seem to be of normal size. They can be shadowy, at the edges of consciousness and barely seen, which accounts for the term "shadow people". Most people do not feel these are spirits, but another group of being who exist parallel to us. Because they can change their shapes, they can appear as animal and partly human. Some speak of seeing a being like a wolf, with large paws, but walking upright. Others mention huge eyes, long nails and long hair, human-like beings."

⁴ A "registered" archaeological site has been assigned a Borden number as part of a permitted archaeological survey.

2.2.3.4 Travel Routes

The esker provides a northwest-southwest travel corridor for humans and wildlife on high, flat and generally dry terrain. Travel networks in the park provide access to the surrounding region for hunting, fishing and access to cabins. Truck and ATV travel routes enter the park from the Hamlet's road system. Within the park the main route follows the esker north to Little Meliadine Lake. Several ATV trails provide access to the river. In the north the ATV trails branch off to the east and west around the lake to provide access to harvesting areas outside the park boundary.

Future planning for a transportation corridor to link all Kivalliq communities will require engagement by the CJPMC and NP&SP to understand the potential impact on the park.



2.2.4 PARK USER GROUPS

2.2.4.1 Residents

Residents of Rankin Inlet are the main user group visiting the park, most commonly travelling by truck or ATV. Residents enjoy day use activities including fishing, water and ice collecting, berry picking, picnics, camping, and spending time with family and friends. Community events and family gatherings occur in the park during summer months, particularly at the park pavilion (also known as the Elder's cabin). Swimming is a popular activity at Sandy Lake. The majority of visits last only a few hours, and a resident's survey indicates most people visit the park more than once a year, with most visitation occurring in summer. Water and ice collection occur throughout the year. Harvesters travel through the park to access areas beyond the boundary, and on occasion, caribou and migratory bird harvesting may occur in the park.

2.2.4.2 Tourists

Tourists typically visit in the summer months to experience the scenery of the park and see Qamaviniqtalik. There is currently limited data on tourist visitation in the park. Future surveys specific to tourism may be completed during the development of the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

Information collected through interviews indicates that tourists arrange their park visits through outfitters or guides (when these services are operating in Rankin Inlet), through the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre, or as guests of local residents or organizations. In the past the community has organized tourism activities in the park for a visiting cruise ship.

2.2.4.3 Industry

Although outside the boundary, the access road to the park is an important travel route to the Meliadine Mine. The mine road passes near the southern boundary of the park. The impact of dust particulates that are spread onto tundra vegetation by mine vehicles is monitored by Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. The mine road has improved access to the northeastern side of the park.

Future development in the region, such as the Kivalliq community transportation network (the Kivalliq Interconnected Communities Initiative), may increase industrial activity in the vicinity of the park.

2.2.4.4 Research

Research activities have occurred in the park and are likely to continue in the future. Research projects have been conducted by NRCan-Geological Survey of Canada (permafrost and water level monitoring); and academic research projects such as fish monitoring in Meliadine River and the Peregrine Falcon/Arctic Raptors Program. Under their IIBA obligations, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. monitors water in the Meliadine watershed and dust associated with the mine road.

Future research priorities may be identified by NP&SP and the CJPMC. Research project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the goals of the Master Plan and regulations identified in the Management Plan.

2.2.4.5 Film Crews

Permit requests for filming projects will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the goals of the Master Plan and regulations identified in the Management Plan.

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 active claims or permits for mineral exploration within the park boundary or for the lands immediately adjacent to the boundary.

There is currently no carving stone quarrying in the park and a study by the Government of Nunavut's Department of Economic Development and Transportation indicated no site of significance for carving stone within the boundary or on adjacent lands.

The Master Plan does not recommend any development or programming that would prevent future access to sites of mineral resource potential outside of the park boundary.

As required, further Mineral Inventory and Assessment research specific to the park area may be conducted by the Department of Economic Development and Transportation; the extent of this assessment will be determined in consultation with the CJPMC and Nunavut Parks in the future.



PHOTO: Nunavut Parks Archive: 2013



2.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

NP&SP's Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative 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.

IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM

Priorities for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga'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
- Significant wildlife and harvesting practice
- Environment
- Legends

The program will be delivered through:

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

The Master Plan recommends that heritage appreciation should expand on the stories and facts shared through the signage and interpretive booklet developed in 2004-2005.

Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to inform and educate park visitors and community residents. Further development of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga's Heritage Appreciation Program will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and stories. The approach to Heritage Appreciation will include additional interpretive infrastructure in the park and at the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre, promotional materials for print and online use, communications tools, education programs, and cultural activities in the park and in the community such as the "Learn to" program.

2.4.1 THE LAND AROUND THE RIVER OF LITTLE FISHES

The existing interpretive program was not developed based on a single theme, but rather explores all of the significant attributes of the park through its history, stories and abundant resources. The Master Plan recommends that the Heritage Appreciation program continue this approach, with the main theme being Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, meaning "The land around the river of little fishes". The expansion of the Heritage Appreciation program will use the following sub-themes.

2.4.1.1 Abundant Connections: Land, Wildlife, Plants, and the Seasons

This sub-theme will develop the interpretive messages and stories associated with the seasonal calendar for the park. The theme offers opportunities to connect historical and contemporary use of the park's resources. The theme will expand understanding of the park as a "living, cultural landscape" throughout the year.

Specific themes of interest to enhance the existing interpretive messages include:

- Seasonal calendar of the park
- Caribou migration
- Birds, raptors, avian research, and bird watching

2.4.1.2 Of Ice and Rivers and Shores

This sub-theme will build upon the scientific knowledge of the park's glacial and geological formation. In addition to the stories already shared under this theme, information on recent changes in the landscape as a result of climatic conditions can be explored. Traditional knowledge and cultural perspectives can be added to illuminate the impacts of the park's important environmental features: the river, the esker, and tundra.

Specific themes of interest to enhance the existing interpretive messages include:

- Geomorphology of the park
- Climate change in the park

2.4.1.3 Qamaviniqtalik

The Qamaviniqtalik sub-theme is an opportunity to provide all park user groups with an understanding of Thule and Caribou Inuit cultures. Interpretation and education of the history, archaeological features, and cultural practices can be shared through the print materials, signage, "Learn to" programs, and educational programs.

Specific themes of interest to enhance the existing interpretive messages include:

- Subterranean houses – how they were built and used
- Sod House Reconstruction Project

2.4.1.4 Our People - Our Origins

Associated with the Qamaviniqtalik sub-theme, information on all of the past cultures that occupied this region and the connection to the current population of Rankin Inlet and the Kivalliq Region can be explained and illustrated through this sub-theme. Theories about past cultures, such as their land use practices, technologies, and belief systems can be presented, with links to the "Abundant Connections" sub-theme. The impact of climate change on these cultures can be linked to the "Of ice and rivers and shores" sub-theme.

2.4.1.5 Legends

The sub-theme will share the legends and stories associated with the park. The sub-theme offers opportunities to expand the interpretive program to include storytelling sessions in the park, at the visitor centre, and online.



PHOTO: Michael Shouldice



PHOTO: Michael Shouldice

2.4.2 PURPOSE

Through Heritage Appreciation Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park will:

- **Provide Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** to share the unique story of the park through interpretive programs and materials.
- **Reach various audiences**, including but not limited to Inuit residents, non-Inuit residents and tourists. 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 Rankin Inlet to increase awareness about the park 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, and tourism opportunities.
- **Increase awareness** of sustainability 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park. Informational materials will also be linked to the Inuit Tourism Strategy for Rankin Inlet.

The 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 Qaujimagatugangit 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 park's 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 Inuit Qaujimagatugangit and Environment Connection management approach for minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to change to protect resources from human use impacts.

2.4.3 EDUCATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISPLAYS

The existing brochure and interpretive signage in the park provide valuable interpretive information. The Master Plan recommends that this information be expanded in the future to enhance the education and interpretive messages about the park.

The Master Plan recommends several actions related to interpretation and displays.

1. The addition of kiosks to the park entrance, Qamaviniqtaalik, and Pavilion (Elder's Cabin) to provide general park information, orientation, and regulations.
2. Development of four (4) education hubs in the park to facilitate Heritage Appreciation program delivery and educational activities.
3. Development of a Heritage Appreciation/Education building in the park at the Qamaviniqtaalik site.
4. Development of a display for the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre and at other publicly accessible buildings in the community (e.g. the airport).
5. Signage for the NP&SP office in Rankin Inlet to identify the office location and provide visitor information.
6. Using online formats (e.g. the Nunavut Parks website) and other digital or mobile activated display technology options to create an interactive and accessible park visitor learning experience. New technology such as virtual or augmented reality could be accessed in the park because most locations have cellular service.

2.4.4 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

Communication and marketing materials increase awareness of the park and share the Heritage Appreciation themes and key messages, and provide key messages on park regulations, emergency procedures and contacts, minimal impact travel and sustainable use of the park, and travel in bear country. Materials should encourage visitation to the park and community, and promote Inuit tourism providers.

Marketing materials (brochures, poster maps, online information) will be revised as required in coordination with the objectives of the Heritage Appreciation Plan and the Rankin Inlet Inuit Tourism Strategy (see section 2.5 on Economic Activity).

Interpretive scripts for use by NP&SP staff and outfitters/guides will be revised to address the themes and sub-themes of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.

New technology used in the park to enhance the Heritage Appreciation program through mobile apps such as virtual reality/augmented reality and other online-based interpretive tools.

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 as “Learn to” programs. In-park programs will incorporate both IQ and scientific knowledge.

Department of Environment sponsorship or partnerships for science camps and/or cultural camps are encouraged in the park as educational programming.

2.4.5.3 Community Events

NP&SP staff will continue to participate on an annual basis in community events that increase awareness of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events, such as Parks Day, student careers days, or regional trade shows encourage engagement with the park.

2.4.5.4 Engaging Youth

To increase awareness of parks and park career opportunities, a brochure will be developed for youth in Rankin Inlet about “Careers in Parks” with information about Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga and the local educational and employment opportunities associated with the park.

On an annual basis an eligible high school student in Rankin Inlet will receive a Park Award from the Rankin Inlet CJPMC for excellence in park related academic topics.

2.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Business opportunities associated with Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Rankin Inlet will be developed in the implementation phase of park establishment to detail tourism associated opportunities. Park-related tourism planning, development and training will be addressed. Planning will consider community services such as hospitality, accommodation, heritage programs and interpretation, outfitting and guiding, local contracting, product promotion and sales, and program delivery.

Outfitter training may be recommended in the Tourism Strategy for interpretive guiding in the park. Tools developed through the Heritage Appreciation Program for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script, will suggest sites of cultural significance to visit, themes to share, and 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 IQALUGAARJUUP NUNANGA

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
- Archaeological surveys

2.6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is of principal concern.

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

- Development of an emergency shelter near the designated campground.
- The addition of kiosks with informational and regulatory messages, including emergency procedures and contact, 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 **Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Management Plan** includes information for a detailed Emergency Response Plan to address:

- Maintenance of all park infrastructure that supports public safety.
- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors by staff, communication materials, and interpretive signage.
- Emergency contacts, including management partners in Rankin Inlet and the locations of the NP&SP office and maintenance building.
- 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 phone emergency calls.
- At this time there is no park visitor registration or required permitting process for camping at Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga. The Emergency Response Plan may recommend options for a voluntary park visitor registration and permitting process to address safety issues.

2.7 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

The Master Plan and Management Plan recommend that the park continue to be staffed by full time and seasonal contract positions. The staffing plan is addressed in the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Management Plan. The CJPMC and NP&SP reserve the right to revise the staffing plan in the future.

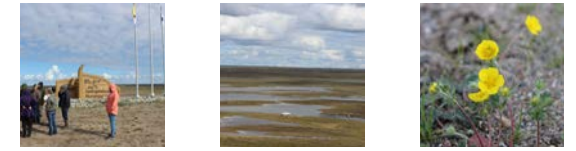
Training program requirements will be identified in the **Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Management Plan** and Inuit Tourism Strategy for Rankin Inlet.



Section 3

PLANNING APPROACH





SECTION 3: PLANNING APPROACH



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

3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ENVIRONMENT CONNECTION APPROACH

Planning and management of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga will follow an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Environment Connection approach that is based on working in harmony with the land and wildlife:

- The close relationship between people and the resources of the park will be the priority in decision making
- Sustainability would be achieved through management decisions that consider the long-term impact of use, development, protection
- Activities that are happening in the park today should not prevent use in the future
- Where impacts and change are unavoidable, management decisions will seek to mitigate the negative effects

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 this strategic approach to attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach will also:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA, and other legislation⁵. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. Collect IQ and scientific knowledge to 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.
4. Monitor natural and cultural resources and human use, and where possible, address impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
5. Limit development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
6. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

⁵ The 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 opportunities and challenges that could influence master planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan.

The opportunity or challenge 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 IQ and Environment Connection approach to planning and development.



Table 3: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources. • Monitoring of archaeological or cultural resources is required to measure the impact of visitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Cultural area guidelines. • Design – 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. • Development – No 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 recommended buffer of known archaeological and palaeontological resources. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (all parts), and the <i>Human Use Management</i> (all parts) sections. • Heritage Appreciation – 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. • Heritage Appreciation – Archaeological Survey Special Projects could continue to research, collect data and monitor change.
<p>Sod House Reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilding or removal required • Heritage appreciation program opportunities • Partnership agreements may be required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation • Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – If rebuilt, the sod house design should include local knowledge holders and (as required by the IIBA) the NJPMC and IHT. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> section for information on the management plan. A partnership agreement between all parties for long-term management of the sod house will be required. • Heritage Appreciation – Develop interpretive and education programs about the project.
<p>Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish monitoring • Raptor nesting habitats: monitoring COSEWIC listed species - Peregrine Falcon. • Caribou: managing and monitoring human impact during the annual migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines for important wildlife areas. • Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on minimal impact travel. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Wildlife Management</i> and <i>Fish Management</i> section.
<p>Inuit Harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit harvesting activities should not be disturbed or negatively impacted as a result of park development or visitor use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Conservation • Enjoyment of the Park • Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines to minimize impacts on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park. • Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect Inuit rights, and inform the public on minimal impact travel. • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Human Use Management</i> section.
<p>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of the park caused by human activity and climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Plan – Reference the <i>Environmental Management</i> sections. • Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources.

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Park Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and renovated infrastructure to support use, activities, accessibility, and address increased visitation. Introduce green energy options. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Plan for additional facilities at appropriate locations in the park and prepare recommendations for converting infrastructure to green energy options. Design – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism. Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify development zones, and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections. Heritage Appreciation – Assess, develop and implement an interpretive plan.
<p>Balancing Development and Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park must be managed sustainably as demographics and use change Vehicle use in natural and cultural areas of the park must be managed Park carrying capacity limits need to be determined in areas under high park user demand Monitoring of development impacts is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and Management – Identify and apply carrying capacity for day use areas, designated camping areas, and cabins through research and CJPMC consultation. Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify development zones, and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones. Management Plan – Apply the monitoring recommendations. Where growth/use exceeds capacity, consult with the CJPMC and NJPMC to determine actions.
<p>Cabins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue partnership and communication between existing cabin owners, NP&SP and the CJPMC Establish terms and conditions for existing cabins and guidelines for future cabin requests Manage future cabin development in the park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify development zones for cabins, and guidelines for cabins in all zones. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management</i> sections.
<p>Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain staffing levels required to maintain, monitor and enforce regulations in the park Develop partnerships on management and regulatory issues Communicate regulations to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and Conservation Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the staffing and park-specific training plans. Management Plan – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management, Wildlife Management, Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement a communication plan to inform the public on key messages for park regulations.

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
Safety and Emergency Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety of the public is a primary concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and Conservation Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – New emergency infrastructure to be developed. Management Plan – Develop the <i>Public Safety and Emergency Response plan</i>. Management Plan – Continue to train all park-based NP&SP staff in safety skills and procedures. Reference the <i>Park-Specific Training</i> section. Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to inform the public on safe and sustainable travel.
Heritage Appreciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share the unique story of the park. Implement the IIBA obligations related to interpretation, education, events, tourism, and economic benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Appreciation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Develop new and updated interpretive displays and materials for the park. Heritage Appreciation – Complete and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan for the park.
Economic Benefits: In-park business operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inuit business opportunities to provides services or sell products in the park under special event permits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – NP&SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses. Management Plan – NP&SP and CJPMC will issue special event business permits, and communicate terms and conditions
Economic Benefits: Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote park-related tourism and Inuit tourism business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – NP&SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses. Inuit Tourism Strategy – Develop and implement a strategy.

Development Zone - The purpose of this zone is to identify areas in the park that are suitable for infrastructure. The objective of the Development Zone is to allow for the development of buildings, campgrounds, roads and trails, and other facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences or are needed for public safety. Activities relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and recreation will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.

Natural Zone - The purpose of this zone is to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective of the Natural Zone is to manage and protect habitat and natural resources, provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users, and to increase opportunities for harvesting and healthy living among Inuit and Nunavummiut. 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

- Future development in the Natural Zone on the west side of Meliadine River may be permitted subject to planning approval by the CJPMC. Development areas should be concentrated to areas away from important wildlife areas and limited in scope. Development relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and public safety may be permitted.

Special Management Zone: Raptor Nesting - The purpose of this zone is for the seasonal protection and monitoring of an area of importance to Peregrine Falcons. Activities are regulated and limited to those that have no negative impact on the species during the nesting period. Development and facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the species, or which are necessary for public safety.

3.3 PARK ZONING

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Management Plan.

3.3.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES

There are several zones classifications for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park. The following definitions describe each zone:

Cultural Zone - The purpose of this zone is to highlight significant cultural sites and landscapes for the education and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The objective of the Cultural Zone is to protect cultural resources and significant places and promote heritage appreciation and education within the parks. 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.

Sub-Zones have been identified for the Cultural Zone in Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga to address distinct management considerations. Sub-Zones are intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. The recommended Sub-Zones regulate development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in the park, and require monitoring of change and impacts.

The sub-zones are:

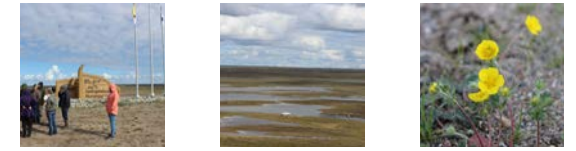
- Cultural Zone: Esker Special Management
- Cultural Zone: Qamaviniqtalik



Section 4

PARK DESIGN





SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN



This section details the designs for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park presented in the Master Plan.

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 Nunavut.

The recommendations for the design of the park considers future renovations or replacements to the existing park infrastructure, and new infrastructure requirements.

4.1 DESIGN APPROACH

The design approach has been prepared in keeping with the park purpose statement and park goals.

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga has many culturally significant sites, natural areas of importance, and day use areas that support recreational activities by Inuit and non-Inuit park users. The IIBA requires the following consultations occur as design and development actions are implemented in the 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 Rankin Inlet 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).
- The CJPMC will be consulted on locations, terms and conditions should any requests for new cabin development, subject to the approved Management Plan (as per IIBA 3.5).
- Prior to any development activity in the park (including, without limitation), any capital improvements constructed by the GN, 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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).

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



4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park infrastructure includes facilities built according to the *Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual*⁶; signage elements following the *Nunavut Parks Signage Manual*⁷; and park furnishings or specialty infrastructure (e.g. picnic tables, garbage bins) selected from preferred contractor catalogues.

The most prominent infrastructure includes the Pavilion (Elder's cabin), Sandy Lake change house, and outhouses built according to the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual⁶, and the signage structures built according to the Signage Manual⁷. This Master Plan recommends that any new infrastructure should be designed and fabricated in wood or metal so that all infrastructure is compatible and has a similar design to the existing facilities.

Modular facilities (plastic and/or fibreglass) may be used as temporary infrastructure, however long-term planning should replace these elements with permanent facilities following the design standards, or conceal temporary structures in wood/metal so that the park infrastructure has a cohesive appearance.

4.2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS PRIOR TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Development of new infrastructure requires an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location. Regulations are identified in the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Management Plan.

New or replacement facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground in areas of known archaeological resources.

It is not permitted to dig into the ground, or disrupt organic surface materials, in areas of known archaeological resources until an archaeological survey has been completed to provide recommendations for development sites.

Where a survey identifies no archaeological resources, infrastructure and development may be anchored into the ground, or the ground surface materials may be altered.

4.3 PARK FACILITIES EXISTING IN 2019

Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga infrastructure as of 2019 includes:

- Pavilion (Elder's cabin)
- Park road and parking lots
- Sandy Lake change house
- Outhouses
- Park furnishing - picnic areas, firepits, BBQs, benches, garbage bins
- Signage - entrance sign, interpretive and directional signage

The estimated life span of existing infrastructure varies under normal conditions of wear and tear, and in the absence of vandalism or unforeseen damage or loss. Building life spans should exceed 30+ years with regular maintenance; furnishing and signage life spans should exceed 15+ years; temporary modular facility life spans should exceed 10+ years.

Existing infrastructure will be replaced as required.

4.4 MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan is presented in the following sections:

- Upgrades and Renovations to Existing Infrastructure
- Roads and Trails
- Signage and Displays
- Special Projects

4.4.1 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.

The capital estimates and implementation scheduling for facilities and infrastructure are summarized in Section 5 of the Master Plan.

⁶ NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the existing design specifications that can be cost-effectively developed. Where alternatives are the preferred approach - the size, design and colours of the facility should be selected for compatibility with existing infrastructure.

⁷ NP&SP may recommend alternative signage designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual.

4.4.1.1 Pavilion (Elder's cabin)

The Pavilion is currently the only facility with interior space for day use programming in the park. The current building layout has approximately 35.7m² of interior space (accommodating approximately 18 people); and 17.8m² of covered deck to the rear. The building currently includes a counter surface, wood stove, and portable gas generator.

The Master Plan recommends:

- Converting the pavilion facility to solar power. A study and design should be commissioned to determine the power requirements of the facility during large gatherings, and recommend the solar power system design, specifications and budget requirements.
- Adding an information kiosk near the pavilion.
- Developing a Heritage Education Area.

Table 4: Pavilion Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Pavilion solar power	Study, design and implementation to convert the building to solar power.	Implementation budget is estimated only.
Kiosk Sign	As per Signage Manual Specifications.	See conceptual drawing. Signage Manual: kiosk with no roof
Heritage Education Area	A gathering platform with integrated seating and interpretive signage.	See conceptual drawing.

4.4.1.2 Designated Camping Area

The camping area for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga is located on a flat ridge below and to the east of the Pavilion.

The Master Plan recommends:

- An ATV accessible trail.
- Additional campsites with tent platforms and gravel tent pad options.
- Additional furnishings.
- An Emergency Shelter.

Table 5: Designated Camping Area Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Campsite	Tent platforms and gravel pads	See conceptual site plan.
• 7 designated sites: tent platforms and gravel pads	Furnishings ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP: picnic tables (4); double garbage bin; fire ring; lock box (1); numbered site markers.	Tent platforms and gravel pads constructed with modifications to the Facilities Design Manual C3.1, C3.2, C4.6 specifications: platform and pad dimensions should be reduced to 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft) or less and constructed without windbreaks.
• Group picnic area		
Emergency Shelter	See conceptual drawing of a simple frame structure built on timbers.	Micro wind or solar power station for phone/equipment recharging to be considered in the facility
ATV Trail	Constructed as per the site conditions.	See conceptual site plan. Facilities Manual F1.1



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Pavilion (Elders Cabin) and Designated Camping Area Site Plan

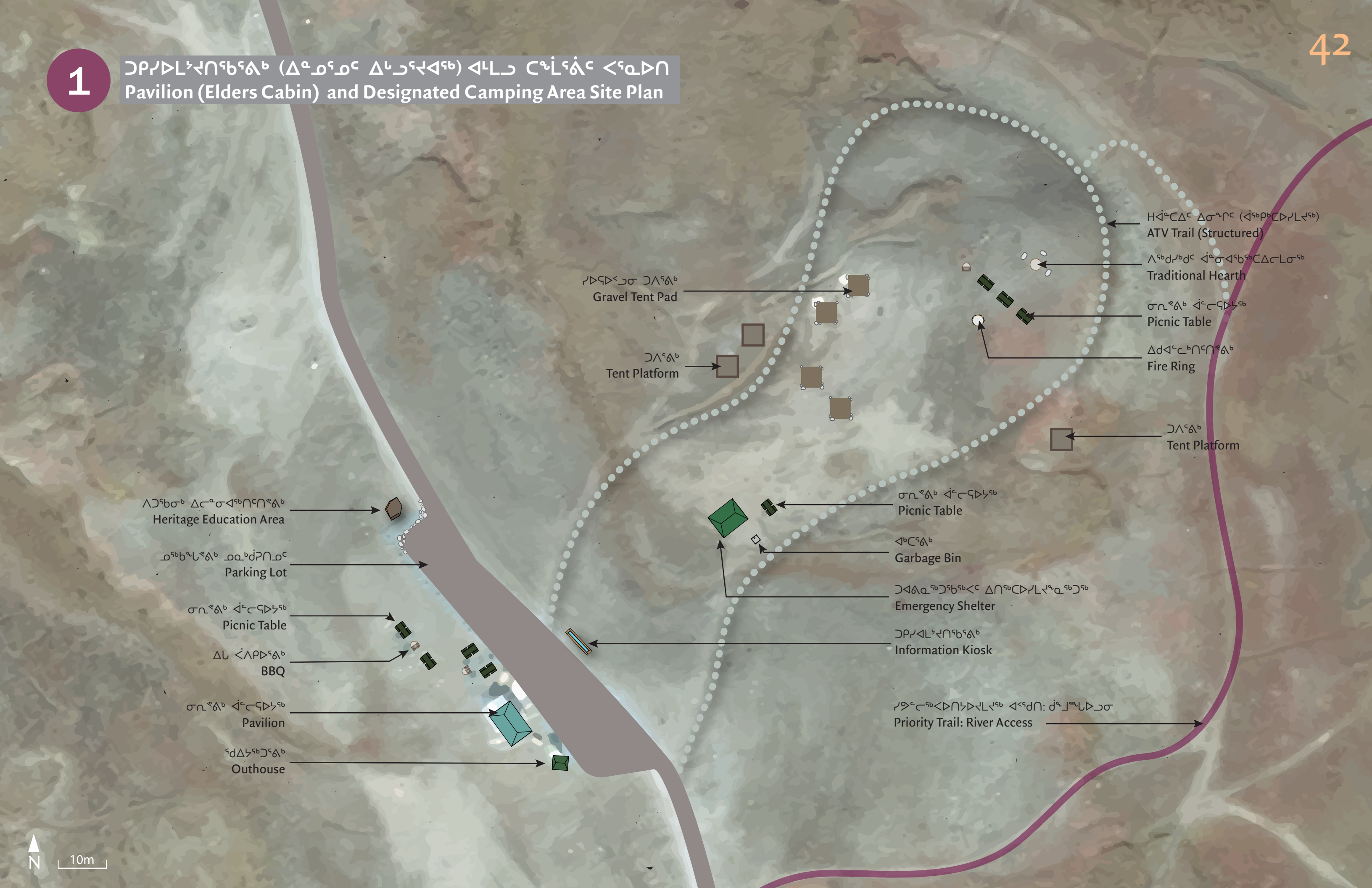
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Heritage Education Area
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Parking Lot
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Picnic Table
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BBQ
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Pavilion
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Outhouse

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Gravel Tent Pad
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Tent Platform

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Picnic Table
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Emergency Shelter
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Information Kiosk

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ATV Trail (Structured)
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Traditional Hearth
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Picnic Table
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Fire Ring
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Tent Platform

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Priority Trail: River Access



4.4.1.3 Sandy Lake

Sandy Lake swimming area is a popular recreation area. Water levels in the lake have been declining and will be monitored by Parks staff. If required, an alternative swimming location may be developed in the park.

The Master Plan recommends:

- To control ATV caused damage to the environment, barriers should be improved in the area. This action should be accompanied by a public communication and awareness notice to explain the purpose of the barriers and ask for public help to reduce ATV damage.
- Develop walking path to the lake north of Sandy Lake as a second recreational swimming area.
- New solar composting double outhouse (existing outhouse to be relocated to the Park Maintenance Building).
- Development of a playground.
- Addition of life ring stations.
- Partner on a research Special Project to revegetate disturbed landscapes around Sandy Lake.

Table 6: Sandy Lake Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Life Ring/Safety Ring Buoy on posts (3)	Throw life rings for safety, mounted on wooden posts at each swimming area (2 at Sandy Lake and 1 at second lake)	
Outhouse (new double seat facility with solar composting toilets to replace the existing outhouse)	Outhouse design to accommodate solar composting toilets	Facilities Manual H1.1-H1.5 Existing single seat outhouse to be relocated to Park Maintenance Building area
Playground	Playground equipment: low-profile structure designed for children under 7; neutral colours to blend with landscape; where possible designed with forms referencing Inuit culture. Boulder/landscape elements for seating integrated into design.	See conceptual plan.
Barriers with integrated signage	Additional temporary barriers to control ATV access	Implementation will be coordinated with the public communication and awareness actions
New path to second swimming lake		See conceptual site plan. Facilities Manual F1.1





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Tundra Revegetation Project

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Walking Trail

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Playground

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Replacement Outhouse with Solar Composting

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Emergency Shelter

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Tundra Revegetation Project

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Garbage Bin

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Picnic Table

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BBQ

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Floatation Ring Stands



4.4.1.4 Intersection Alignment

The intersection of the main park road and Qamaviniqtalik road requires redevelopment to change the alignment to address public safety. The elongated “Y” layout of the existing intersection is oriented for the ease of traffic moving north from the park entrance to Qamaviniqtalik, however on the return journey there are two issues with the alignment:

- Sightlines for drivers on the Qamaviniqtalik road are obstructed at the merge with the main park road. It is difficult to see southbound traffic coming along the main park road.
- Drivers on the Qamaviniqtalik road wanting to make a left turn towards the pavilion (Elder’s cabin) have to make a difficult turn. Large vehicles may require a three-point turn at the intersection. To avoid this difficult turn, some vehicles are cutting a new trail between the Qamaviniqtalik and main park road.

The Master Plan recommends alignment of a “T” intersection. The conceptual design includes:

- Development of the new “T” intersection.
- Integrate a Directional Icon Post signage at the intersection.
- Placement of boulders to define the new intersection and as a barrier to the old road alignment.
- Attempt revegetation of old road bed through a special project.

Table 7: Intersection Alignment Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
“T” Intersection alignment	Site-specific design required.	Engineered road alignment design required. See conceptual drawing. Facilities Manual Specifications G1.1-G1.2
Boulder Barriers		See conceptual drawing.



Temporary Barrier Example

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Directional Icon Post
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Stop Sign

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Boulder Barrier

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Temporary Barrier

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Vegetation Regeneration Area



4.4.1.5 Qamaviniqtalik River Access and Bird Watching Site

The river access trail at Qamaviniqtalik is used by residents throughout the year. The trail requires redevelopment to accommodate the larger vehicles (pick-up trucks) that are now accessing the river and to address public safety.

The Master Plan recommends:

- Development of a turn around area adjacent to the river access with signage, furnishings and a life ring station.
- Development of a Meliadine River Bird Watching Site.
- Development of a river walking trail.

Table 8: Qamaviniqtalik River Access and Bird Watching Site Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Vehicle Turn Around	Access trail requires road base development and drainage culverts (2)	See conceptual drawing. Facilities Manual Specifications G1.1-G1.2
Signage (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Directional Icon Post at trail intersection • 1 Regulatory Sign at turn around 	As per Signage Manual Specifications.	See conceptual drawing.
Boulder Barriers		See conceptual drawing.
Life Ring/Safety Ring Buoy on post (1)	Throw life ring for safety, mounted on wooden post	
Heritage Education Area for the Meliadine River Bird Watching Site (see 4.4.3.2)	The Meliadine River Bird Watching Site design is modified to include a bird watching wall	See conceptual drawings.
River walking trail	Between the turn around and bird watching site.	See conceptual site plan. Facilities Manual F1.1

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River Access at Qamaviniqtalik Site Plan

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Informal Walking Trail

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Boulder Barrier

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Garbage Bin

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Location for Porta Potty - if required

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Floatation Ring Stands

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Regulatory Sign: Water Advisory



4.4.1.6 Park Road and Trail Improvements

The park road is the main travel route along the esker. ATV trails have developed off of the park road in almost all areas of the park to provide residents with access to the river, recreational areas, or to link into travel routes beyond the park boundary. Access for park users is important to the goal “enjoyment of the Park”, but it must be managed with the other goals. Managed road and ATV trail access can contribute to protection and conservation of the park environment and culturally significant sites; and it is important for public safety.

The Master Plan recommends road and trail improvements be implemented over time. Park road improvements will include top dressing and grading as required.

ATV trail improvements will be based on priority (identified on the map in order of priority levels using dashed lines (four levels of priority include: “priority” [solid line], “second priority” [dash line], and “only as required” [dot-dash line]). The trails to be improved include access points to Meliadine River and along trails in the park that provide access to harvesting areas and cabins. Trail improvements will be achieved with gravel trail beds and ATV platforms in wet locations.

To protect the park, trails that threaten the environment or cultural resources may need to be closed in the future. Trail closures will be planned to include public communication on the reasons for the closure and awareness to ask the public to help protect the park. Temporary barriers with integrated signage are recommended at trail closure locations. The use of boulders or permanent barriers to block trails is not recommended as some visitors will create new paths around these barriers, making the environmental impact worse.



Table 9: Trail Improvement Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Park Roads Approximately 5.75 km	Gravel top dressing and grading	Completed as required.
Gravel ATV trails Approximately 4.5 km of trail improvement	As per Facilities Manual Specifications.	See conceptual drawing. Facilities Manual F1.1
ATV Boardwalks Approximately 0.25 km of boardwalk (or 50+ segments of 3658mm [12 foot] segments to cover wetland areas)	As per the Master Plan.	See conceptual drawing. Typical ATV platform specifications. Where required, the Master Plan recommends that boardwalks extend beyond the park boundary onto municipal land in wetland areas
Temporary barriers with integrated signage		See conceptual drawing. Facilities Manual D2.1

4.4.1.7 Qamaviniqtaalik

Qamaviniqtaalik is a culturally significant site and the primary location in the park for cultural interpretation. The site is comprised of the heritage resources that are accessed by a walking trail; a picnic area with interpretive panels; an outhouse; the sod house reconstruction site; and a parking lot.

The Master Plan recommends:

- Development of a viewing platform on the ridge above the heritage site. The platform will provide views to the resources along the trail and scenic views of the surrounding landscape.
- Development of a gathering circle for performances and outdoor interpretation.
- Adding an information kiosk.
- Development of an Education building for Heritage Appreciation programs.
- Development of a barrier to protect five subterranean houses on the ridge line that have been previously impacted by ATVs.
- Reconstruction of the sod house, in partnership with local knowledge holders and the IHT.

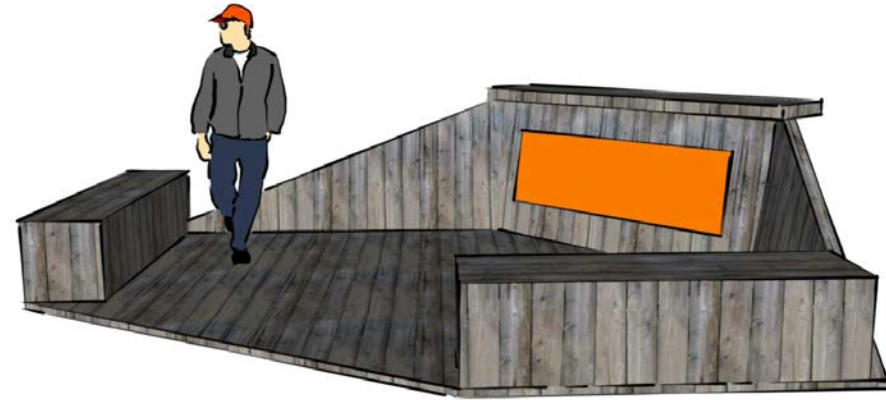
The Master Plan identifies a recommended temporary camping area to the north of the Qamaviniqtaalik access road. Signage will indicate the location, however there will be no permanent park furnishings at this camping area.



Raised ATV Boardwalk Example

Table 10: Qamaviniqtalik Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Viewing Platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated signage • “Tower/stand” viewing binoculars 	Site-specific design along the ridgeline. Seating, signage and viewing binoculars to be integrated into the platform.	See conceptual site plan and drawings.
Gathering circle performing area	Gravel and rock lined circle and pathway.	See conceptual drawing. Facilities Manual F1.1
Kiosk Sign	As per Signage Manual Specifications.	See conceptual drawing. Signage Manual: kiosk with no roof
Heritage Education Area	Gathering platforms with integrated seating and interpretive signage.	See conceptual drawings.
Education Building	Timber frame structure to accommodate up to 18 people for educational programming.	See conceptual site plan and conceptual building drawing.
Barrier	Site-specific placement of a protective barrier along the ridgeline above the subterranean houses.	See conceptual site plan.
Sod House Reconstruction	Design and reconstruction of a sod house in the regional style	Partnership Agreements required with IHT, and the families and organizations involved in the previous sod house construction



Heritage Education Area for Bird Watching Example



Low Level Barrier Example



Viewing Platform Example



Արևած Վերսմո
Informal Walking Trail

Արևած Վերսմո Երկրագործական
Heritage Education Area for Bird Watching

Տես Տեղադրում 4
Երկրագործական ԿնՁՈՒՆ
River Access at Qamaviniqtalik Site Plan

ԿնՁՈՒՆ
Designated Camp Area

Երկրագործական ԿնՁՈՒՆ
Directional Icon Post

Տես Տեղադրում 5
ԳԵՆԵՐԱԿԱՆԱԿՆԵՐԻ ԿՆՁՈՒՆ
Qamaviniqtalik Site Plan

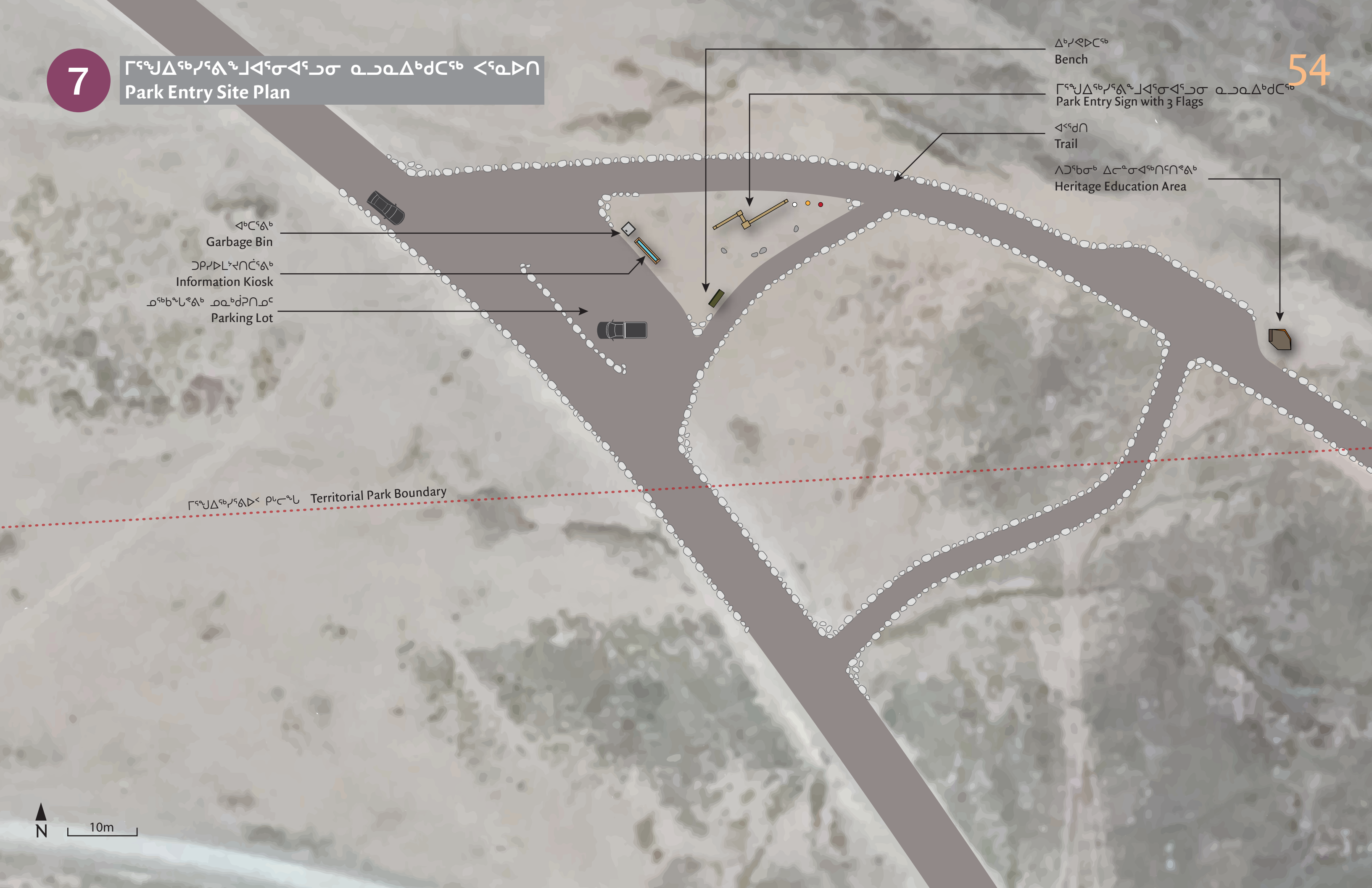


Γενικό Διάγραμμα Έγερσης Εισόδου Πάρκου Park Entry Site Plan

- Κουβάκι
Garbage Bin
- Πληροφοριακό Κιόσκιο
Information Kiosk
- Πεδίο Στάσης
Parking Lot

- Καθίσμα
Bench
- Γενικό Διάγραμμα Έγερσης Εισόδου Πάρκου με 3 Σημάκια
Park Entry Sign with 3 Flags
- Πεζοδρόμος
Trail
- Πεδίο Εκπαίδευσης Πολιτισμικού Κληρονομίου
Heritage Education Area

Γενικό Διάγραμμα Έγερσης Εισόδου Πάρκου
Territorial Park Boundary



4.4.1.9 Park Maintenance Shed



The Master Plan recommends development of a park maintenance shed to allow staff to store supplies and equipment. Permission will be required to establish the maintenance building at a site off the road near the municipal gravel pit adjacent to the park entrance. This location has been selected to allow the park staff with easy access. If a site outside the park boundary cannot be secured, an alternate location off the Sandy Lake parking lot will be identified.

The building should include storage area for mobile equipment, supplies and materials in the sea cans; and a work bench and tool area in the building between the sea cans.

The single outhouse located at Sandy Lake (as of 2019) will be relocated to the maintenance building site. In the future, the outhouse will be retrofitted for solar composting.

Table 12: Park Maintenance Shed Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Maintenance Shed	See conceptual drawing of a simple wood frame structure built between two 20-foot sea cans.	Development lot adjacent to the municipal gravel pit site required.
Outhouse (existing)	Relocate the existing single seat honey bucket outhouse to the maintenance building site and convert to solar composting.	

4.4.1.10 Outhouses

The Master Plan recommends upgrading all existing outhouses to be solar composting facilities. Retrofitting the outhouses in the park will require alterations to the seating platform and rear of each building to accommodate the composting toilet and holding tank.

The existing outhouses to be retrofitted are located at:

- Qamaviniqtalik
- Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin)
- The single outhouse that is to be relocated from Sandy Lake to the Park Maintenance Building site. The new outhouse at Sandy Lake will be built to be solar composting.

Table 13: Outhouses Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Outhouses (two double seat facilities; one single seat facility)	Retrofit existing outhouses to accommodate solar composting technology.	Retrofitting is planned to be phased in over time between year 1 to 6.



4.4.2 SIGNAGE AND DISPLAYS

The Master Plan recommends replacement of existing signage as required (due to weathering or vandalism) and the development of new signage in the park, in the community, and along the road between the community and park.

The **Heritage Appreciation Plan** will provide the text and design of kiosks, education hubs, boundary markers, directional markers, and a park displays. The plan should include an assessment of the existing signage in the park. The assessment will identify the condition of each sign to estimate a replacement schedule for damaged or degraded structures or panels.

The plan should consider new technology and online platforms (e.g. enhanced reality technology) to improve the interpretive potential of signage.

Content for signage related to the Sod House project will be developed in partnership with the local partners and IHT.

4.4.2.1 Kiosk Signage

The Master Plan recommends the addition of three (3) kiosk signs in the park to provide general park information, regulations, orientation and a park map. The kiosk locations are:

- Pavilion (Elder's Cabin) parking lot (see 4.4.1.1)
- Qamaviniqtaalik parking lot (see 4.4.1.7)
- Park entrance parking lot (see 4.4.1.8)
- Outside the park, a kiosk is recommended at the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre (see 4.4.2.6)

The content and design of kiosks should be linked to the Heritage Appreciation Plan and include general information about the park, the site and activities to experience in the park, and information for visitors planning a trip. Kiosks should also include:

- Park map
- Key messages will address minimal impact travel, safe and sustainable use of parks, and emergency contact information
- Park regulations

All new signage will identify the traditional place names associated with the areas of the park. Park maps will identify IOL and the regulations for access to IOL.

4.4.2.2 Heritage Education Areas

The Master Plan recommends the addition of four (4) heritage education areas in the park to provide infrastructure to facilitate Heritage Appreciation program delivery and educational activities. The locations are:

- Pavilion (Elder's Cabin) parking lot (see 4.4.1.1)
- Meliadine River Bird Watching Site (see 4.4.1.5)
- Qamaviniqtaalik parking lot (see 4.4.1.7)
- Park entrance parking lot (see 4.4.1.8)

The design of the education hubs are low-profile platforms with integrated seating and interpretive panels. In the case of the bird watching station, the structure will include a wall to act as a bird watching site to help minimize the disturbance to wildlife during their migration and nesting periods.

The educational and interpretive content and programming for each location will be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan. The integrated signage should be designed to have minimal visual impact in the surrounding landscape, and should use symbols/ icons rather than text whenever possible.

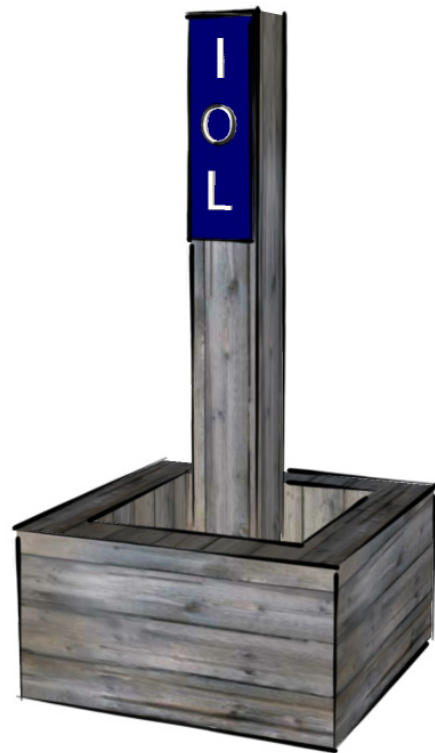


Park Boundary Marker Example Render

4.4.2.3 Boundary and IOL Markers

The location of the boundary for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park is not commonly known to park user groups. Trails cross the boundary at several locations, and a parcel of IOL is adjacent to the boundary. As required by the IIBA 3.6, IOL is to be identified on all Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga park maps and interpretive or regulatory signage will inform visitors about IOLs and respecting IOL regulations.

The Master Plan recommends installing boundary markers where the park trails cross the boundary, and along the IOL/park boundary.



4.4.2.4 Directional Markers in the Park

To improve navigation in the park to the three main public use areas, the Master Plan recommends that directional marker posts with large font lettering, icons, directional arrows, and kilometre distances be installed for wayfinding at park road intersections to direct visitors to: Qamaviniqtaalik, Sandy Lake, and the Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin).

4.4.2.5 Directional Markers to the Park

The road between the community and park includes several turn offs. For visitors to the park, improved navigation from the community and along the road to the park has been identified as a need. The Master Plan recommends replacing existing signs with directional marker posts with large font lettering and visible colours for wayfinding from the community to the park.

The design of the education hubs are low-profile platforms with integrated seating and interpretive panels. In the case of the bird watching station, the structure will include a wall to act as a bird blind to help minimize the disturbance to wildlife during their migration and nesting periods.

The educational and interpretive content and programming for each location will be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan. The integrated signage should be designed to have minimal visual impact in the surrounding landscape, and should use symbols/ icons rather than text whenever possible.

Table 14: Signage Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Directional Markers in the Park (4)	The icon post will be placed along park road to direct visitors to Qamaviniqtaalik, Sandy Lake, and the Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin).	See conceptual drawing. Signage Manual 038 Pylon Posts, trailhead marker and trailhead sign.
Directional Markers to the Park (6)	Located in the community and along the road between Rankin Inlet and the park entrance.	See conceptual drawing. See map.
Trail boundary marker Icon Posts (4)	The icon post will be placed at the park boundary.	See conceptual drawing. Signage Manual 038 Pylon Posts, trailhead marker and trailhead sign.
IOL Marker Icon Posts (2)	Located at the boundary of the park and IOL.	Identify IOL as per the IIBA 3.6. Signage Manual 038 Pylon Posts

4.4.2.6 Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre Display

The Master Plan recommends a design for a new display inside the visitor centre and a kiosk about the park to be located outside the visitor centre.

The content and design of the interior display should be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan, to include general information about the park based on the heritage appreciation themes, and information for visitors planning a trip. Information materials at the visitor centre should also include:

- Park maps, brochures, and other print or digital materials
- Inuit tourism operators information

In the future, additional displays and information kiosks may be developed for public buildings in Rankin Inlet, such as the airport.

4.4.3 SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Master Plan recommends **Special Projects** as an opportunity to conduct research in the park and provide information to inform future planning and management decisions. Special Projects will be developed and implemented through strategic partnerships.

The CJPMC will work with NP&SP to develop the terms of references for all Special Projects. Parks staff will negotiate partnership agreements and manage projects. Project reporting will be provided to the CJPMC.

A. Archaeological Surveys – Priority Areas: The Archaeological Special Project funds allow for the ongoing study and monitoring of the park’s recorded and undocumented archaeological resources. Archaeological Special Project funds are allocated incrementally for the years preceding development activities, and/or for priority areas in the park that require surveying due to cultural resource protection concerns. Priority areas are identified in the Action Plan as: development sites: threatened locations: and unrecorded sites. The CJPMC may identify additional priorities as required.

- 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.
- Archaeological projects may be initiated as part of the Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide information on specific cultural resources (e.g. historic fish weirs in the river).
- Archaeological surveys will be undertaken in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust.
- 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.

B. Climate and Permafrost Monitoring: Climate change and permafrost research in the park is encouraged to monitor the park environment. NP&SP will continue existing research partnerships (e.g. NRCan) and seek partnerships as required to address the research priorities of the CJPMC and government.

C. Qamaviniqtaalik Historic Site Augmented Reality: Develop an interpretive app using augmented reality technology for use along the trail through the historic site to provide images of key archaeological features, and audio/video stories to interpret the historic occupation of the site. Nunavut Parks will seek partners for the project.

D. Sandy Lake Vegetation Regeneration Project: There are many areas in the park where vehicle use has disturbed topsoil and killed tundra vegetation. Sandy Lake is an important recreation area. The land around Sandy Lake, comprised of a thin layer of soils over sand and esker deposits, has been broadly disturbed by ATV use. Monitoring has identified a reduction in Sandy Lake water levels; however it is unknown if water levels and vegetation loss are related. The Sandy Lake Vegetation Regeneration project could seek to identify methods of bringing vegetation back to areas disturbed by vehicles, the viability of regeneration in this environment, and allow for the impact of vegetation in climate related changes in the park environment to be researched. Partnerships and the involvement of the schools and youth in Rankin Inlet are encouraged.

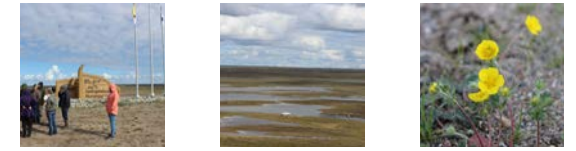




Section 5

ACTION PLAN





SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure and special projects will be \$749,725.00 over 15 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$639,725.00 over 15 years
- Special Projects total: \$110,000.00 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 15: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

Year(s)	Description	Capital Cost Estimate	Total per Two Year Periods
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$129,750.00	\$159,750.00
	Special Projects	\$30,000.00	
Year 3 - 4	Park Infrastructure	\$157,350.00	\$157,350.00
	Special Projects	\$0	
Year 5 - 6	Park Infrastructure	\$130,000.00	\$170,000.00
	Special Projects	\$40,000.00	
Year 7 - 10	Park Infrastructure	\$63,000.00	\$103,000.00
	Special Projects	\$40,000.00	
Year 11 - 15	Park Infrastructure	\$159,625.00	\$159,625.00
	Special Projects	\$0	
Total Estimated Capital Costs (Class C/D)			\$749,725.00

An *Operational Budget* is included in the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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 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 lifespan. 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 PLAN AND INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY

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

Once completed, the Rankin Inlet **Inuit Tourism Strategy** may identify additional materials or program activity requirements. Tourism strategy initiatives can be added to the CJPMC annual work plans and budgets.

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. 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. Partnerships may be undertaken to share project costs and findings.

5.1.4 TIMEFRAME

The implementation plan uses a twenty-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 Rankin Inlet.
- KIA for development or activities related to IOL.
- Advice from Elders in Rankin Inlet and IHT concerning culturally significant sites and archaeological sites requiring designed interventions. The sod house reconstruction is an example of this type of project.

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) and new infrastructure recommended through this Master Plan.

Table 16: Master Plan Action Plan: Infrastructure

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes
Sandy Lake life ring/safety ring buoy on posts (3)	Year 1-2	Purchase life ring/safety ring and install posts = \$1,000 total	\$1,000	C	
Intersection alignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “T” intersection development • boulders and barriers • revegetation 	Year 1-2	Intersection design and engineering survey and plan = \$15,000 Materials and construction = \$20,000	\$35,000	C	Request design support from CGS or ED&T
Emergency shelter in the Designated Camping Area: near the Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin)	Year 1-2	Emergency Shelter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials and Construction = \$20,000 • Shipping = \$2,500 	\$22,500	C	
Qamaviniqtaalik Area Cultural Site Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • barrier for subterranean house protection 	Year 1-2	Barrier: materials and construction = \$5,000	\$5,000	D	
Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin) planning and design for solar power discuss requirements with local solar distributors	Planning: A 1-2 Implementation: B 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning: \$5,000 Materials and Installation: \$10,000 	\$15,000	C	Structural changes or support for solar panels to be determined during planning
Outhouse conversions to solar composting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qamaviniqtaalik Area • Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin) 	Year 1-2	Two double seated outhouses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials and construction for building alterations = \$6,000 • Solar composting toilet system (high capacity) = \$3,750 each, or \$15,000 in total • Shipping = \$2,250 	\$23,250	D	
Boundary and IOL markers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOL icon posts (2) • boundary trail icon posts (4) 	Year 1-2	Sign design, materials and fabrication = \$1,500 (each) or \$9,000 Shipping = \$500	\$9,500	D	Year 1: plan and design sign content Year 2: fabricate and install
In-park directional markers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at park road intersections (4) 	Year 1-2	Sign design, materials and fabrication = \$1,500 (each) or \$6,000 Shipping = \$250	\$6,250	D	Year 1: plan and design sign content Year 2: fabricate and install
Directional markers between town and park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on road between town and park (6 locations) 	Year 1-2	Sign design, materials and fabrication = \$1,500 (each) or \$9,000 Shipping = \$500	\$9,500	D	Year 1: plan and design sign content Year 2: fabricate and install

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes
Park office sign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on or outside the building 	Year 1-2	Sign design, materials and fabrication = \$2,500 Shipping = \$250	\$2,750	D	Year 1: plan and design sign content Year 2: fabricate and install
Sod House at Qamaviniqtaalik <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of the sod house Funding and management partnerships to be developed for this project 	Year 3-4	Contribution funding from NP&SP for a partnering project = \$25,000	\$25,000	D	Total cost of project to be determined
Trail improvements and ATV boardwalks Phase 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> base top dressing for 2 km of gravel trails wooden platforms for 0.25 km of side-by-side ATV sections site clearing 	Year 3-4	Gravel tail materials and construction = \$5,000 per km ATV boardwalk materials and construction = \$10,000 per km	\$12,500	C	See "priority" trails on map
Signage – Kiosks (4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> park entrance parking lot Qamaviniqtaalik parking lot Pavilion (Elder's Cabin) parking lot outside the Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre 	Year 3-4	Kiosk foundations (4) in concrete = \$3,000 Kiosk structure materials and construction = \$2,000 (each) or \$8,000 in total Panel design and fabrication (4) = \$15,000 in total Shipping = \$1,500	\$27,500	D	Coordinate with HAP Year 3: plan and design sign content Year 4: fabricate and install
Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre display	Year 3-4	Display design, materials and fabrication = \$20,000 Shipping = \$2,000	\$22,000	D	Coordinate with HAP Year 3: plan and design content Year 4: fabricate and install
Qamaviniqtaalik river access turn around <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access trail grading turn around pad development culverts (2) boulders and barriers walking trail to bird watching site signage (2) life ring/safety ring buoy on post (1) 	Year 3-4	Access trail, turn around and walking trail: Materials and Construction = \$18,000 Signpost = \$500 Purchase life ring/safety ring and install post = \$350 total	\$18,850	C	Year 3: plan and construct

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes
Park Maintenance Shed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purchase and place Sea cans build wooden frame shed structure between sea cans 	Year 3-4	Purchase Sea Cans (two at 20 feet each) = \$10,000 Sea can conversion: Design, materials and construction = \$10,000	\$20,000	C	Year 3: secure lot from municipality Year 3: purchase and place sea cans Year 4: build shed
Sandy Lake new outhouse Double seated with solar composting toilets	Year 3-4	One double seated outhouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building materials and construction = \$20,000 Solar composting toilet system (high capacity) = \$3,750 each, or \$7,500 in total Shipping = \$4,000	\$31,500	D	Year 3: plan and design; order materials Year 4: fabricate and install
Park entrance area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parking lot path to sign ATV-truck trail improvement park furnishing: bench and garbage bin 	Year 5-6	Parking lot, trails and path: Design, materials and construction = \$10,000 Furnishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bench (1) = \$3,500 Garbage bin (1) = \$1,000 Shipping = \$500 	\$15,000	C	Year 5: order furnishing Year 6: construct and install
Qamaviniqtalik area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> viewing platform gathering circle performing area 	Year 5-6	Viewing platform design and engineering = \$15,000 Viewing platform materials and construction = \$12,500 Viewing platform telescope - \$5,000 Shipping = \$500 Performing Area trail and gravel base materials and construction = \$1,500	\$34,500	C	Year 5: platform design; order telescope Year 6: construct and install

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes
Heritage Education Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park Entrance • Qamaviniqtaalik • Meliadine River Bird Watching Site • Pavilion (Elder's Cabin) 	Year 5-6	Platform structures: materials and construction = \$5,000 (each) or \$20,000 in total Shipping = \$2,000 Panel design and fabrication (4) = \$15,000 in total Shipping = \$1,500	\$38,500	D	Coordinate with HAP Year 5: plan and design Year 6: fabricate and install
Park Maintenance Shed composting toilet conversion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate existing Sandy Lake single outhouse to site • Convert to solar composting toilets 	Year 5-6	One single seated outhouse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building materials and construction = \$3,000 • Solar composting toilet system (high capacity) = \$3,750 • Shipping = \$1,000 	\$7,750	D	Year 5: retrofit the relocated Sandy Lake outhouse
Sandy Lake area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temporary barriers with signage to protect tundra • new path to second lake • playground and landscaping 	Year 5-6	Barriers with signs: materials and construction = \$500 Path: materials and construction = \$5,000 Playground equipment purchase = \$7,500 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground installation and landscaping = \$2,500 • Shipping = \$1,250 Playground Furnishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bench (1) = \$3,500 • Garbage bin (1) = \$1,000 • Shipping = \$500 	\$21,750	D	
Park Road improvements Phase 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • top dressing and grading of 5.75 km as required • development of pull off areas along esker high points (as required) 	Year 5-6	Roadworks: materials and maintenance = \$2,500	\$2,500	C	Year 5 Assumes minimal granular materials required for repair based on regular maintenance
Trail improvements Phase 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gravel base top dressing for 2 km • site clearing 	Year 5-6	Materials and construction = \$5,000 per km	\$10,000	C	See "second priority" trails on map

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes
Designated campsite area: 7 sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New gravel tent pads (4) New wood tent platforms (3) Picnic tables (4) Fire ring (reuse existing) Garbage bin (reuse existing) Lock box (1) Number posts ATV accessible path 	Year 7-10	Wood Tent Platforms = \$3,000 each or \$9,000 in total Gravel Tent Pad = \$1,000 each or \$4,000 in total Furnishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic tables = \$3,500 each or \$14,000 Lock box (each) = \$500 Shipping = \$1,000 Numbered posts = \$150 Path: materials and construction = \$5,000	\$33,500	C	Site plan includes Emergency Shelter and signage kiosk (previously budgeted)
Future Airport Display or other in town locations	Year 7-10	Display design, materials and fabrication = \$20,000 Shipping = \$2,000	\$22,000	D	Coordinate with HAP Year 9: plan and design content Year 10: fabricate and install
Park road improvements Phase 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> top dressing and grading of 5.75 km as required 	Year 7-10	Roadworks: materials and maintenance = \$2,500	\$2,500	C	Year 10 Assumes minimal granular materials required for repair based on regular maintenance
Trail improvements Phase 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gravel base top dressing for 0.5 km site clearing 	Year 7-10	Materials and construction = \$5,000 per km	\$2,500	C	Year 7-10 See "as required" trails on map
ATV boardwalks Phase 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wooden platforms for side-by-side ATV replacement sections 	Year 7-10	Materials and construction = \$7,500 per km	\$2,500	C	Year 7-10 Assumes minimal replacement required based on regular maintenance

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes	
Qamaviniqtaalik Education Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small building with interior and exterior education spaces for delivery of park Heritage Appreciation program 	Year 11-15	Education building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building planning and design = \$25,000 Building materials and construction = \$85,000 Furnishing = \$5,000 Shipping = \$5,000 Exterior landscape and furnishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic tables (3) = \$3,500 each or \$10,500 Gravel path materials and construction = \$2,500 Shipping = \$1,000 	\$134,000	C	Year 11 – planning, design and contracting Year 12 – construction of building Year 13 – exterior landscaping and interior furnishing	
Park road improvements, trail maintenance and ATV boardwalk replacement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> top dressing, trail development and replacement of boardwalks as required 5.75 km of roads; 4.5 km of gravel trails; and 0.25 km of boardwalk 	Year 11-15	Materials and maintenance = \$2,500 per km	\$25,625	C	As required Boardwalk segment replacements as required Assumes minimal requirements for repair based on regular maintenance	
					YEAR 1-2 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$129,750.00
					YEAR 3-4 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$157,350.00
					YEAR 5-6 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$130,000.00
					YEAR 7-10 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$63,000.00
					YEAR 11-15 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$159,625.00
					TOTAL MASTER PLAN INFRASTRUCTURE	\$639,725.00

Table 17: Master Plan Action Plan: Special Projects

Item/Description	Timeframe	Capital Cost Estimate per element	Capital Cost Total per line	Estimate Class	Notes
Archaeological Surveys – priority areas 1: development sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “T” intersection • Qamaviniqtaalik development areas • Designated camping areas • Pavilion (Elder’s Cabin Area) 	Year 1-2	One-year Project – per year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$30,000 	• \$30,000	C	
Archaeological Surveys – priority areas 2: threatened locations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy Lake area • land adjacent to all roads and trails • Park Entrance 	Year 5-6	One-year Project – per year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$30,000 	\$30,000	C	
Qamaviniqtaalik Historic Site Augmented Reality	Year 5-6	NP&SP contribution to project = \$10,000 Additional funding to be sought through partnerships	\$10,000 + partner funding	C	Coordinate with HAP
Archaeological Surveys – priority areas 3: unrecorded sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unrecorded sites • west side of the river 	Year 7-10	One-year Project – per year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$30,000 	\$30,000	C	
Sandy Lake Vegetation Regeneration Project	Year 7-10	NP&SP contribution to project = \$10,000 Additional funding to be sought through partnerships	\$10,000 + partner funding	C	
Climate and Permafrost Monitoring	Ongoing	Funded through partnerships	N/A		Partnership with NRCan
TOTAL SPECIAL PROJECTS \$110,000.00					



5.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Management Plan provides full details for the operations and maintenance of the park.

5.3.1 STAFFING

The Master Plan and Management Plan recommend that NP&SP/Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga staffing positions to implement the plans include:

- Park Technician/Park Officer (Full time) specifically for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga
- Park Technicians (2-3 seasonal contract positions and 2-4 summer student contract positions) specifically for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga
- Kivalliq Regional Coordinator: Park Planning and Operations (Full time)
- Kivalliq Regional Inuit Tourism Coordinator (Full time)
- Kivalliq and Kitikmeot Heritage Appreciation Coordinator (Full time)
- Manager: Park Operations will also provide oversight of park operations.

Staff positions may increase in the future as required by the operations and maintenance of the park. Staff will work in coordination with other GN staff, including the Regional Tourism Coordinator (required under the IIBA) and all partner organizations.

Staff budget, training and future staff requirements are identified in the Management Plan.

5.3.2 MARKETING

The Heritage Appreciation Plan will provide the detailed Action Plan for marketing. The marketing of Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga will require an initial and ongoing budget for the following:

- Communication materials, including new brochures, a poster, and online resources for park visitors.
- Promotional materials for Inuit business and tourism providers.
- Promotion and sale of local arts and products.
- Educational and heritage programs in the community and in the park.

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 Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga 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

Date	Organization/Individual	Type of Consultation
December 3-4, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
February 11-22, 2019	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders and Organizations	For the Inventory of Park Resources
February 13-15, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
April 29-May 1, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
April 30, 2019	Open House, Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre	Public Information Session
July 15-17, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
July 17, 2019	CJPMC and NJPMC Park Visit	Discussion
September 12, 2019	CJPMC teleconference	Discussion
September 30-October 3, 2019	CJPMC KIA representative in attendance	Committee Planning Session
October 2, 2019	Open House, Kivalliq Regional Visitor Centre	Public Information Session
December 12-13, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session to review and approve draft plans
December 12, 2019	Community Open House	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
December 13, 2019	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master and Management Plans	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	
	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board reviews the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review the Master and Management Plans	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	



CERTIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR OF LANDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NUNAVUT LAND TITLES ACT.
CERTIFIÉE PAR LE REGISTRATEUR CONFORMÉMENT À LA LOI DU NUNAVUT DES TITRES DU BIENS-FONDS.

Title No. / Certificat N^o 64760

Fee Simple

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION / BIENS-FONDS

LOT 1025 PLAN 4603

TITLE DATE / DATE DU CERTIFICAT (YYY-MM-DD)

2017-03-22

Title Type / Genre du titre: Fee Simple
Grant/Patent/Notification Instrument(s) / Concession de la Couronne: 139991
Pursuant To Instrument(s) / En vertu de: 139991
Continues From Titles(s) / Titre(s) précédent(s):
Wholly Cancelling Instrument(s) / Instrument(s) d'annulation entièrement(s):
Partially Cancelling Instrument(s) / Instrument(s) d'annulation partiellement(s):
Wholly Cancels Titles(s) / Titre(s) annulé(s) entièrement(s):
Partially Cancels Titles(s) / Titre(s) annulé(s) partiellement(s):

This certificate certifies that **COMMISSIONER OF NUNAVUT** is (are) now the owner(s) of an estate in fee simple of and in the above-noted property.

Ce certificat atteste que **COMMISSIONER OF NUNAVUT** est (sont) actuellement le(s) propriétaire(s) d'un domaine en fief simple sur le(s) bien(s)-fonds susmentionné

Owner(s) / Propriétaire(s)

COMMISSIONER OF NUNAVUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES, P.O. BOX 1000 STATION
1340, IQALUIT, NUNAVUT X0A 0H0 CANADA

subject to the provisions of the *Land Titles Act*, the following encumbrances and interests:
sous réserve de la *Loi sur les titres de biens-fonds*, et des charges et intérêts suivants:

Encumbrances, Liens and Interests / Charges, Privilèges et Intérêts

Registration No. <i>Enregistrement</i>	Date Registered <i>Date d'enregistrement</i>	Nature <i>Genre</i>	Date Discharged <i>Date d'enregistrement</i>	Discharge Instrument No. <i>Enregistrement</i>
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No encumbrances, liens or interests.
Aucun charges, privilèges, ni intérêts.

Certificate created/Certificat créé: 2017-04-26 11:44 / Copyright © 2016 Government of NU

Municipal Consent to the Registration of Lot 1025, Quad 55K/16, Plan 4603

The Municipal Corporation of the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet consents to the registration of this application to issue fee simple title in the name of The Commissioner of Nunavut for Lot 1025, Quad 55K/16, Plan 4603.

Dated at Rankin Inlet in Nunavut, the 22nd day of March, 2017.

**THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
OF THE HAMLET OF RANKIN INLET**

Per: [Signature]
Mayor

Per: [Signature]
Senior Administrative Officer



(AFFIX SEAL ABOVE)

May 17, 2012

Nunavut Parks & Special Places
Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut
P. O. Box 1000, Station 1340
Iqaluit, Nunavut
X0A 0H0

Attention: Leslie Rynyk

Dear Leslie"

Re: Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park

At its May 14, 2012 meeting Hamlet Council passed the following resolution;

"That the Hamlet Council supports the proposed and previously approved boundaries that were set out in the 1991 Master plan for the park, referred to as option c in the plan "

Copy attached.

Yours truly'

[Signature]

Hilda Price- CMMA
Senior Administrative Officer

5. APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

Regular meeting for April 23, 2012

Res: No: 62-12

Moved By: S. Maley

Seconded By: B. Tutannak

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Regular Meeting of April 23, 2012 be approved as presented.

Motion carried.

6. OLD BUSINESS – Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park

Res: No: 63-12

Moved By: S. Maley

Seconded By: M. Hickes

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Hamlet Council supports the proposed and previously approved, boundaries that were set out in the 1991 Master plan for the park, referred to as option c in the plan.

Motion carried.

7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – None

8. CORRESPONDENCE: Accepted as informational

a) *Public Meeting Notice – Stephen Hooy*

b) *Heritage Sites- Parks Canada*

Councillor Hickes and Councillor Oolooyuk talked about some places where some cultural sites can be found that can be forwarded to Parks Canada.

9. ACTION ITEMS

a) *Request for information- Transport Canada*

Accepted as information

b) *Public Notice of Amendment Application – AEM Ltd.*

Accepted as information

c) *Partnership Agreement*

Res: No: 64-12

Moved By: M. Hickes

Seconded By: S. Maley

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Municipality of Rankin Inlet approves the partnership Agreement with the GN/ED&T in the amount of \$190,000.00 towards the eligible expenditures with CED.

Motion Carried.

d) *Request for resolution to revoke Randy Mercer's position as Development Officer*

Res: No: 65-12

6.3 CJPMC RECORDS OF DECISION

CJPMC Records of Decision related to the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park Master Plan and Management Plan (2018-2019):

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

RoD#	SUBJECT	DATE	DETAILS
2019-001	Updated Master Plan and Inventory of Park Resources	February 14, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to prepare an updated Master Plan and Inventory for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park (identified in IIBA Schedule 2-1 as Ijiriliq/Meliadine Esker Community Park).
2019-002	Park Classification	February 14, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend to the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park classification to "Outdoor Recreation Park" as per the Nunavut Parks Program, when the Territorial Parks Act is approved".
2019-003	Honoraria as Budget item for Special Meeting for cabin owners, Board members, HTO, council, etc.	February 15, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend to include honoraria as a budget item for special meetings to compensate cabin owners, board members, councillors or designated representatives of the HTO, Hamlet or other organizations that are invited to attend special meetings of the CJPMC during the planning for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park.
2019-004	Work Plan and Budget	February 15, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to approve the CJPMC work plan and budget as amended.
2019-005	Selection of Chairperson	February 15, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to appoint Karlene Napayok as Chair of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for a one-year term.
2019-006	Tourism Related Activities	July 16, 2019	We, Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree as per IIBA 4.6.2 approve the following Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park related Tourism Activities- Parks day, learn – to sessions, interpretive guided walks, any promotional materials and any special events plus activities planned through out the season by Nunavut Parks and/or Hamlet of Rankin Inlet.
2019-007	Parks Award	July 16, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree as per IIBA 6.2.1(d) approve the 2018/19 School year park Award in Principal. Maani Ulujuk Ilinniarvik will select the high school student to receive the annual Parks Award.
2019-008	Annual Work Plan and Budget	?	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to approve the 2019-20 Annual work plan and budget.
2019-009	Special Project	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park; through consensus-based decision making, hereby, recommend a special project to assess and potentially re-design or reconstruct the sod house at Qamanaviqtalik in partnership with the families with history and knowledge or who were originally involved in construction and community members and cultural organisations.
2019-010	Park Name change	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend to recognise Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga as the official park name to replace Ijiriliq Meliadine Esker Community Park.
2019-011	GN Right of Refusal	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision-making, hereby recommend the GN be offered first right of refusal on purchasing an existing cabin(s) should the owner wish to sell.
2019-012	Cabin Moratorium	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision-making, hereby recommend a moratorium on new cabin development in the park effective October 2019, until the management plan has been approved.
2019-013	Grandfather Cabins in the Park	October 3, 2019	We, the Undersigned members of the Rankin Inlet Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision-making, hereby agree to grandfather all cabins existing as of October 3, 2019 to remain in the park subject only to future terms and conditions recommended through an approved Management Plan.

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

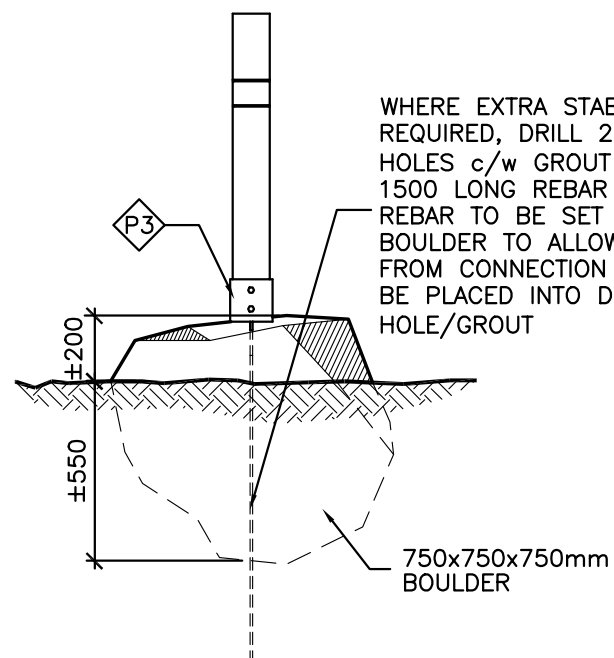
WOOD (PRESTAINED):
1 COAT STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1

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



GENERAL NOTES		
COMMENTS:	PROJECT:	SCALE:
	FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	N.T.S.
DATE:	PREPARED BY:	DETAIL NO:
JUNE 2002	FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	GEN. 1

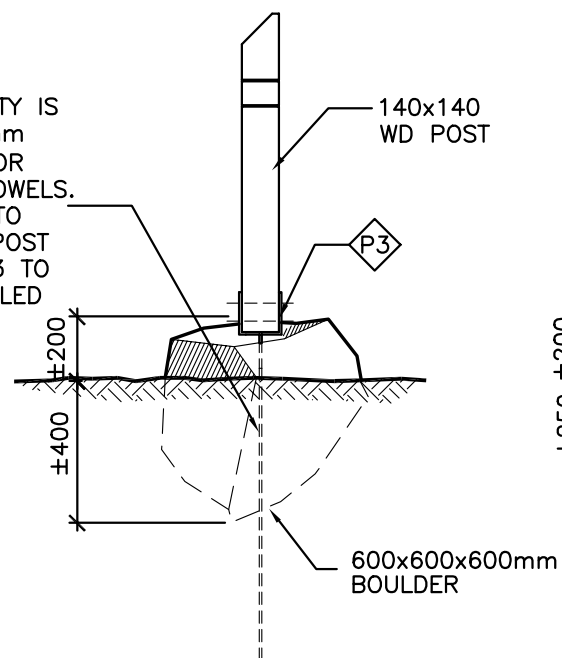
BOULDER TYPES



B1 - SECTION

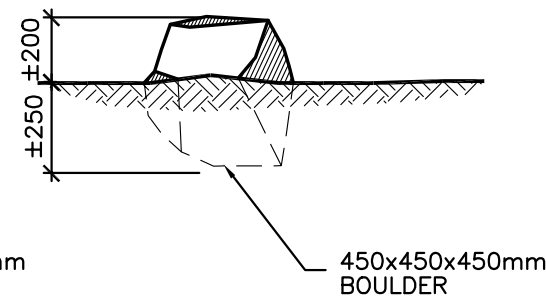
750 DIA.

WHERE EXTRA STABILITY IS REQUIRED, DRILL 20mm HOLES c/w GROUT FOR 1500 LONG REBAR DOWELS. REBAR TO BE SET INTO BOULDER TO ALLOW POST FROM CONNECTION P3 TO BE PLACED INTO DRILLED HOLE/GROUT



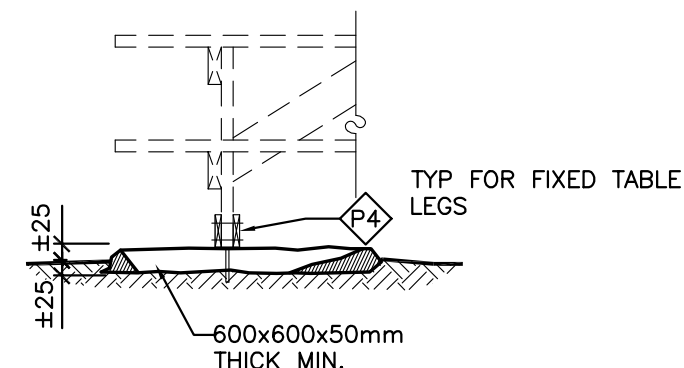
B2 - SECTION

600 DIA.

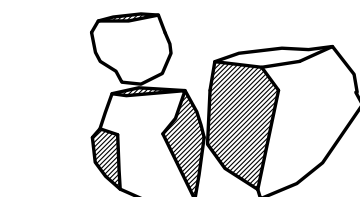


B3 - SECTION

450 DIA.

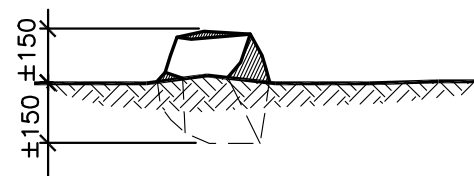


B4 - SECTION



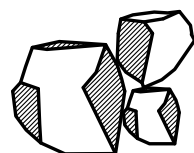
B5 - ELEVATION

VARIOUS 250mm TO 500mm DIA.



B7 - SECTION

300 DIA.



B6 - ELEVATION

VARIOUS 100mm TO 300mm DIA.

300x300x300mm BOULDER



COMMENTS:

DATE: MAY 2002

PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS

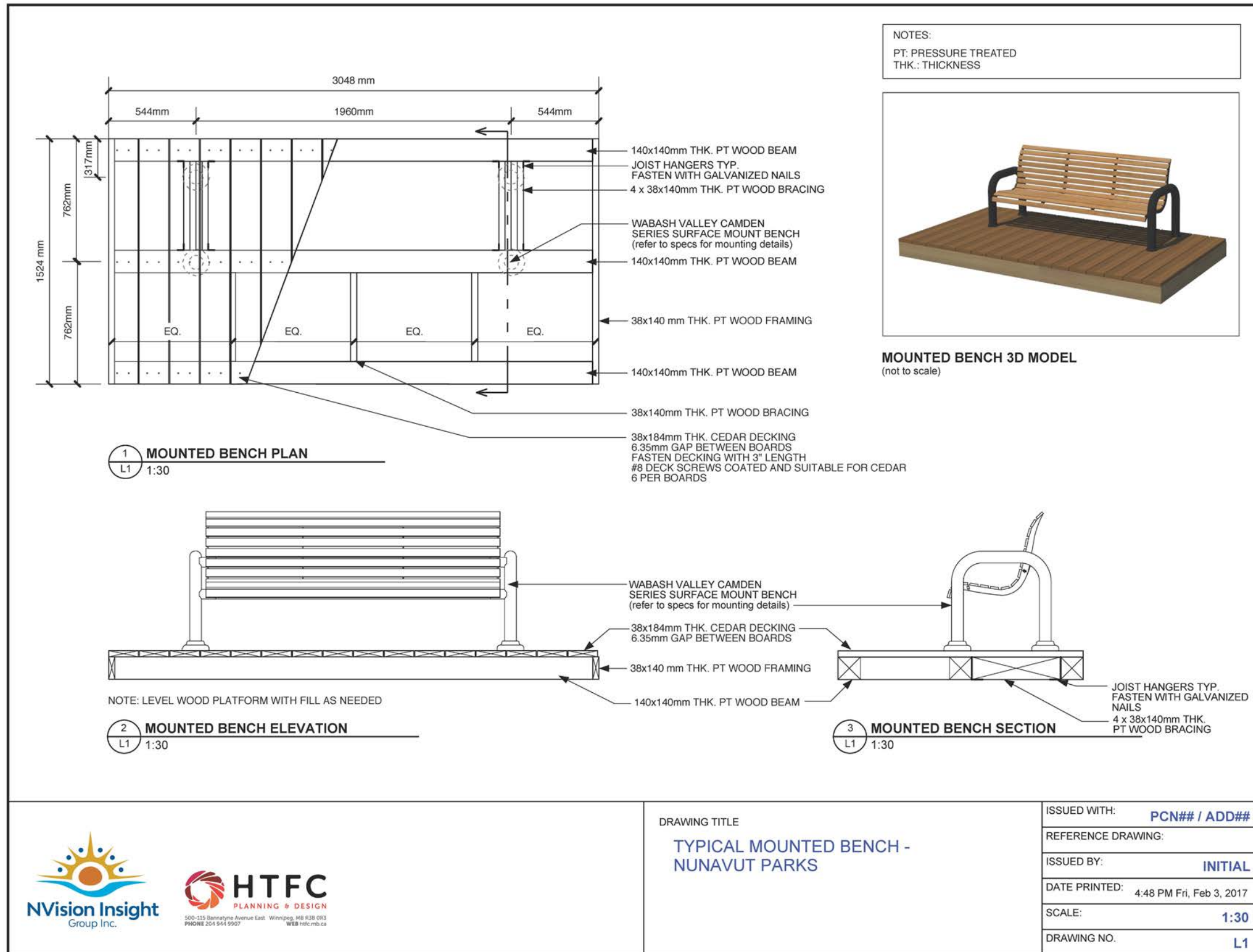
PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

BOULDER TYPES

SCALE: 1:25

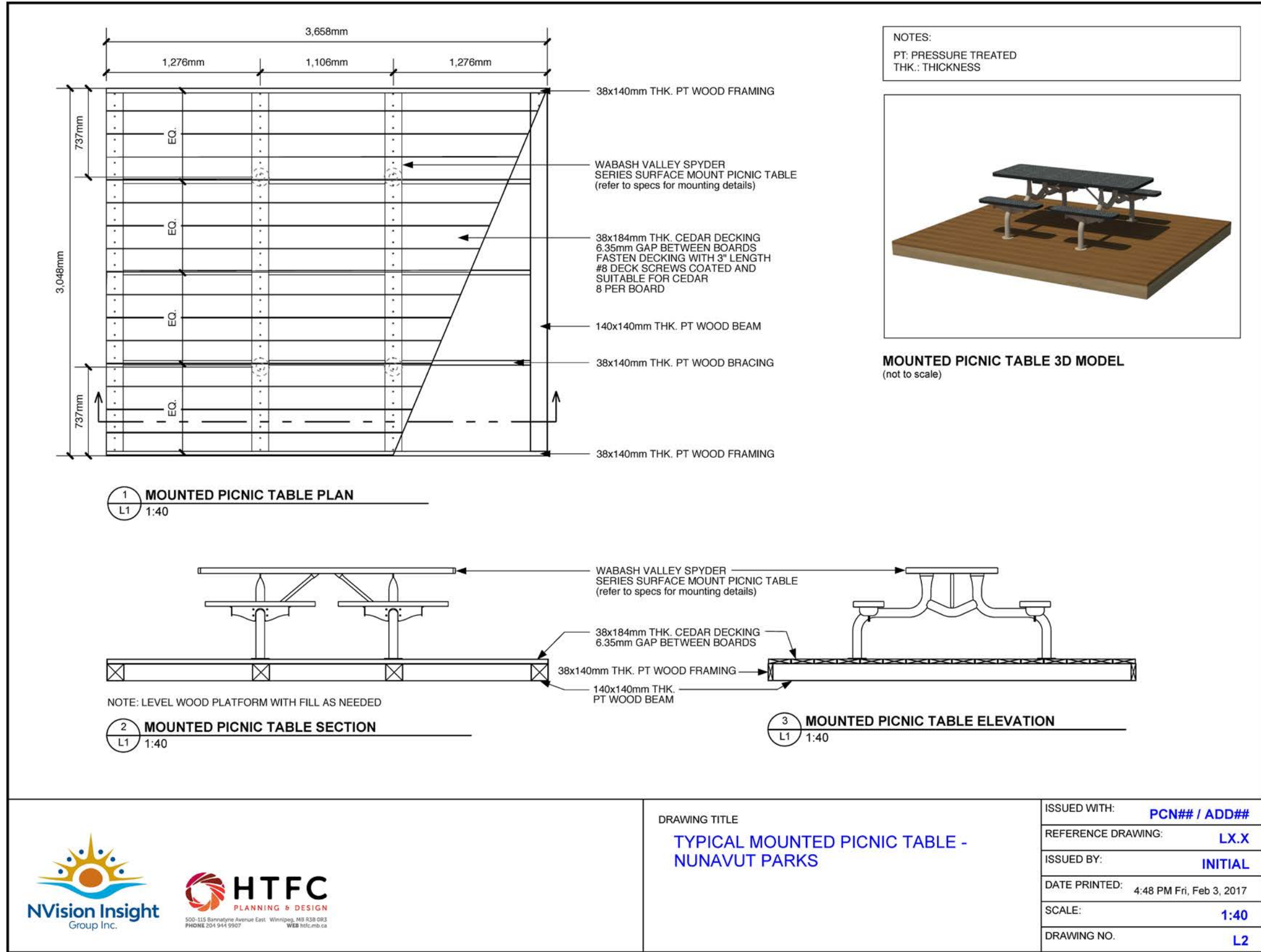
DETAIL NO:

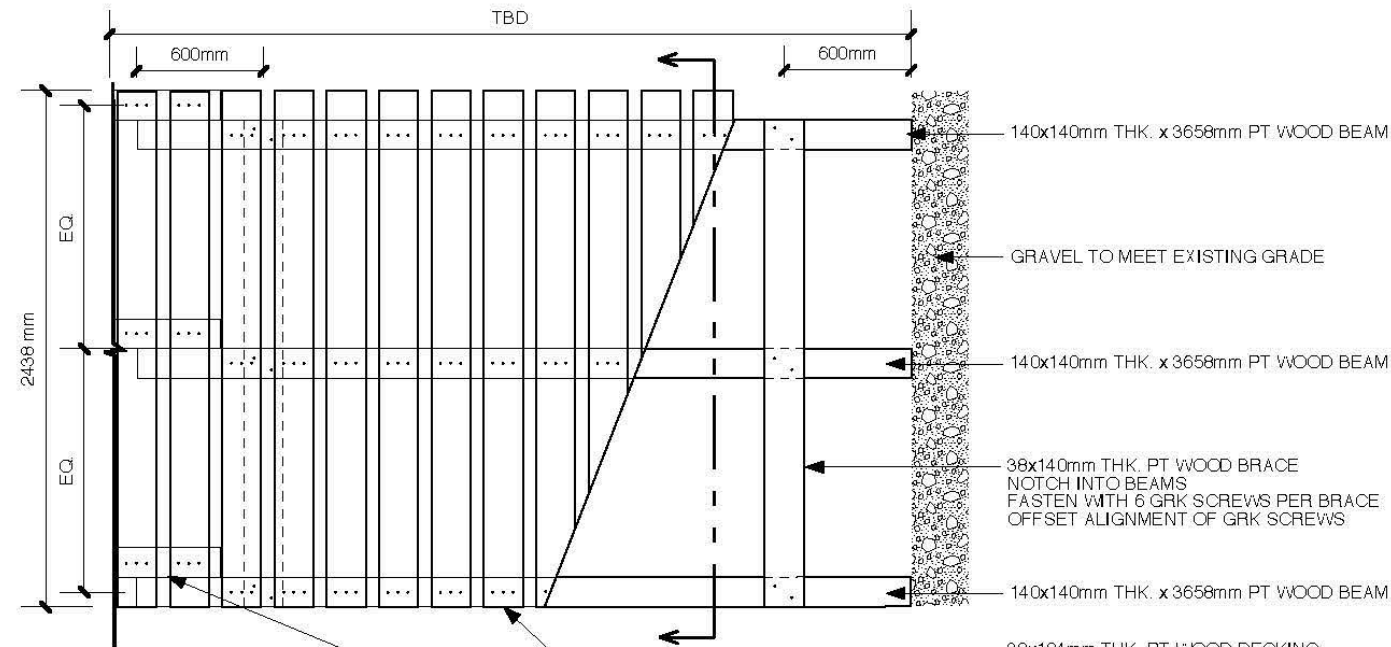
GEN. 2



DRAWING TITLE
TYPICAL MOUNTED BENCH - NUNAVUT PARKS

ISSUED WITH:	PCN## / ADD##
REFERENCE DRAWING:	
ISSUED BY:	INITIAL
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	1:30
DRAWING NO.	L1





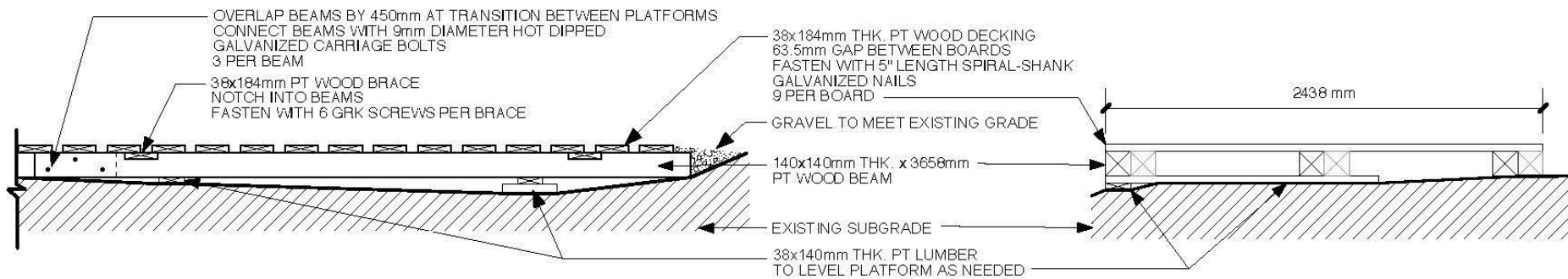
NOTES:
 PT: PRESSURE TREATED
 THK.: THICKNESS
 CONSTRUCTION GRADE LUMBER ACCEPTABLE FOR ATV PLATFORM



ATV PLATFORM 3D MODEL
 (not to scale)

1 ATV PLATFORM PLAN
 L3 1:40

140x140mm THK. x 3658mm PT WOOD BEAM
 GRAVEL TO MEET EXISTING GRADE
 140x140mm THK. x 3658mm PT WOOD BEAM
 38x140mm THK. PT WOOD BRACE
 NOTCH INTO BEAMS
 FASTEN WITH 6 GRK SCREWS PER BRACE
 OFFSET ALIGNMENT OF GRK SCREWS
 140x140mm THK. x 3658mm PT WOOD BEAM
 38x184mm THK. PT WOOD DECKING
 63.5mm GAP BETWEEN BOARDS
 FASTEN WITH 5" LENGTH SPIRAL-SHANK GALVANIZED NAILS
 9 PER BOARD
 OVERLAP BEAMS BY 450mm AT TRANSITION BETWEEN PLATFORMS
 CONNECT BEAMS WITH 9mm DIAMETER HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED CARRIAGE BOLTS
 3 PER BEAM



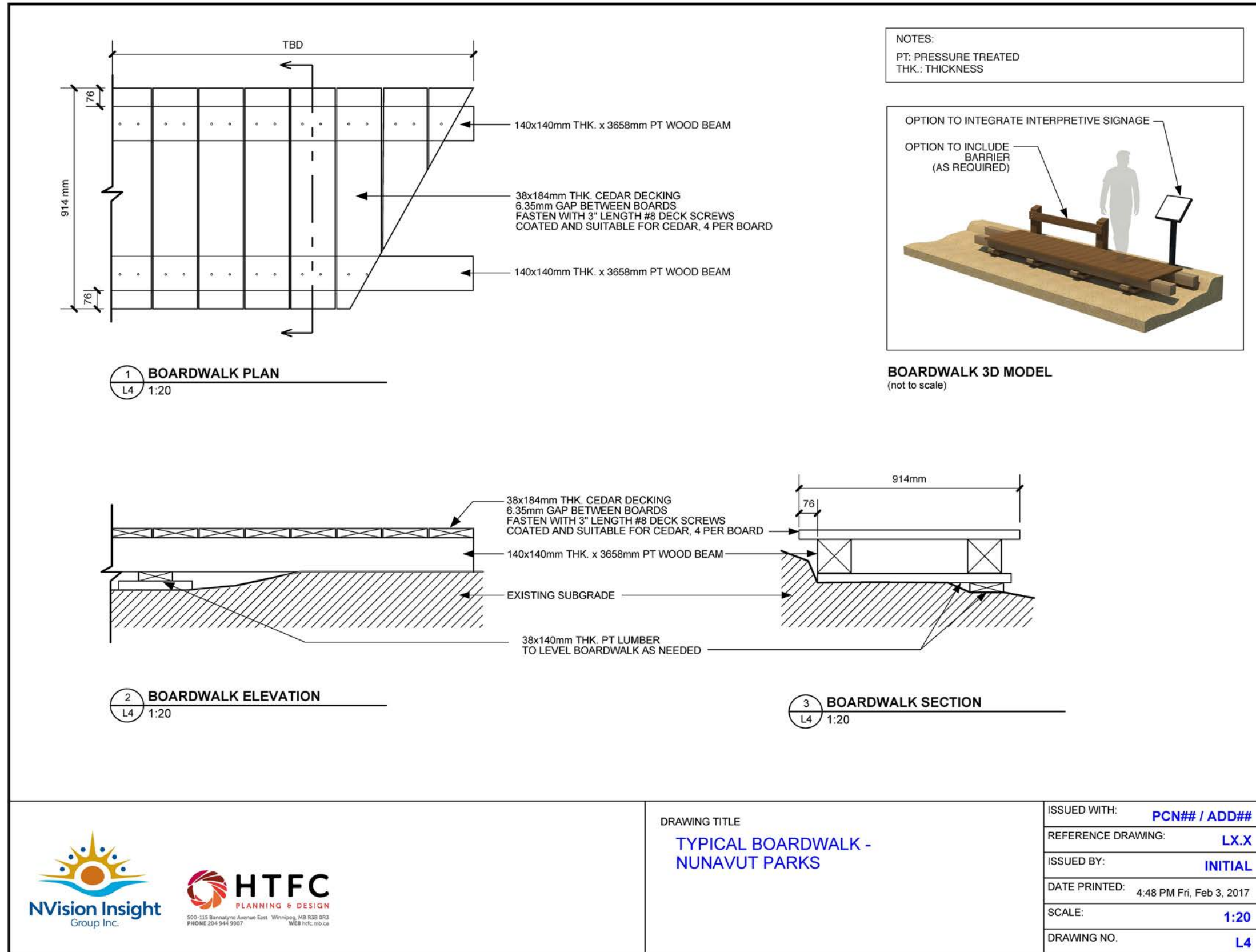
2 ATV PLATFORM ELEVATION
 L3 1:40

3 ATV PLATFORM SECTION
 L3 1:40



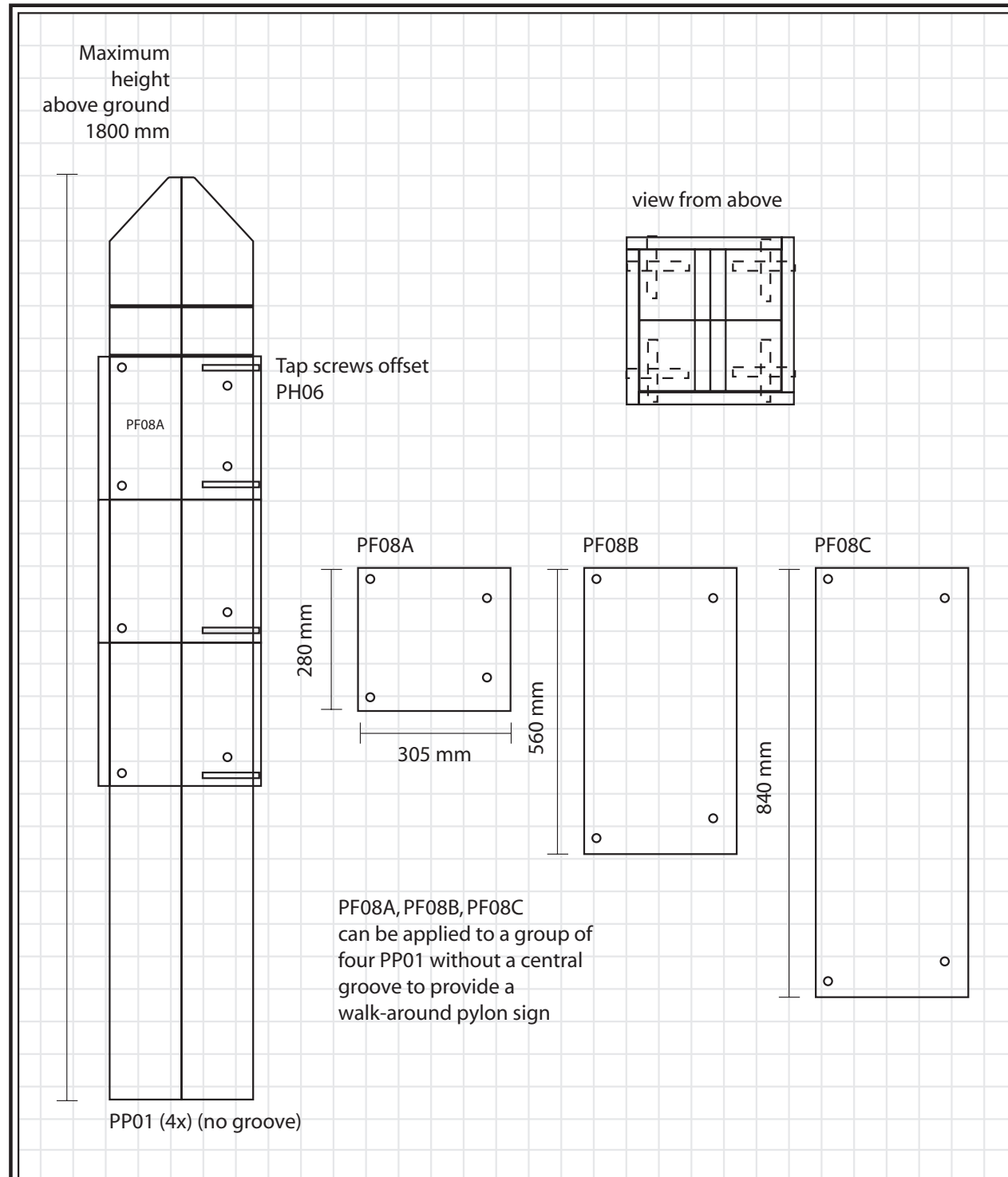
DRAWING TITLE
**TYPICAL ATV PLATFORM -
 NUNAVUT PARKS**

ISSUED WITH:	PCN## / ADD##
REFERENCE DRAWING:	LX.X
ISSUED BY:	INITIAL
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	1:40
DRAWING NO.:	L3



DRAWING TITLE
**TYPICAL BOARDWALK -
NUNAVUT PARKS**

ISSUED WITH:	PCN## / ADD##
REFERENCE DRAWING:	LX.X
ISSUED BY:	INITIAL
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	1:20
DRAWING NO.	L4



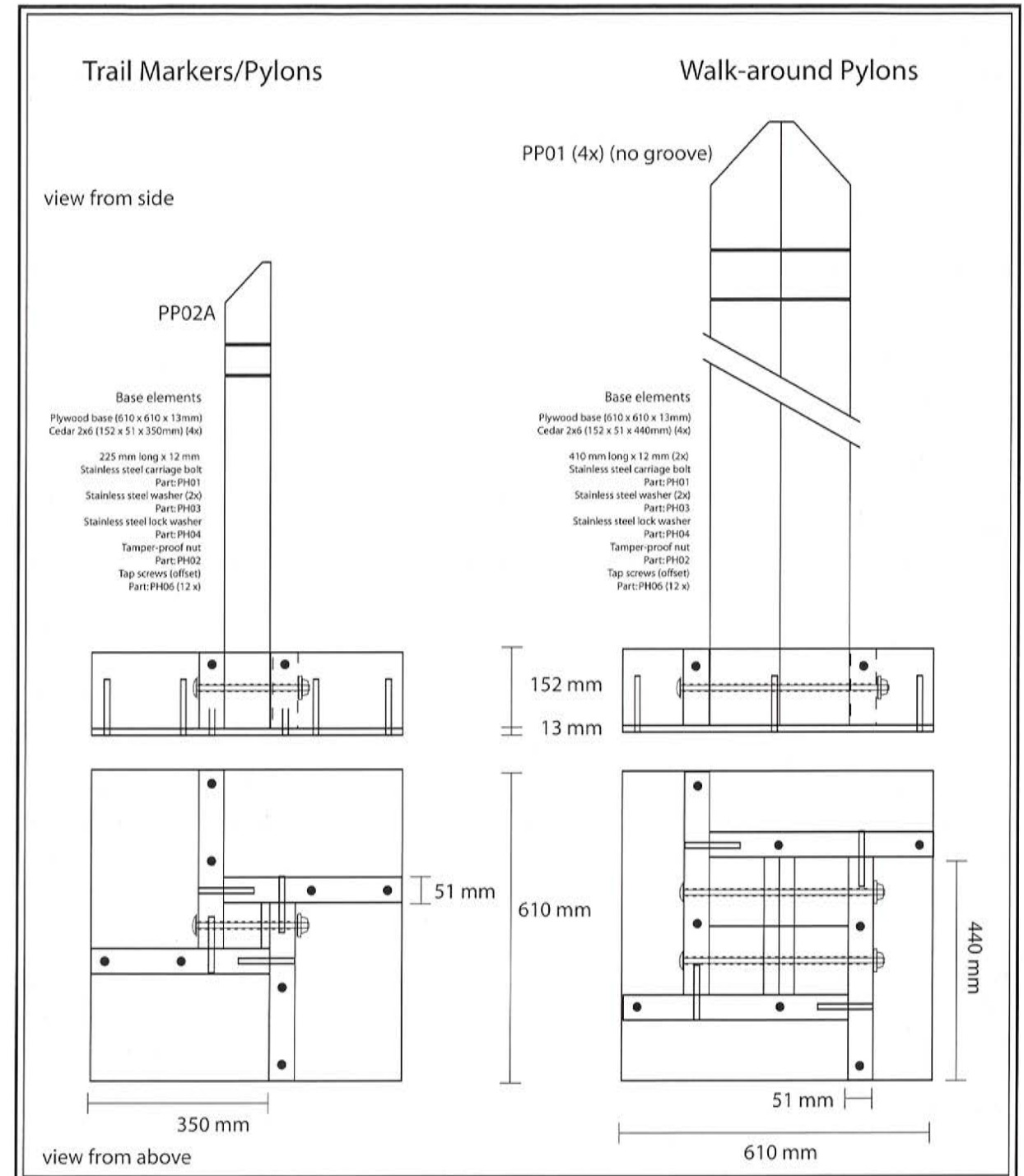
Walk-around Pylon Signs.

Straight on View
PF08A, PF08B, PF08C
See Panel Assembly Detail B

Application.

- Sign Panels can be wall mounted
- Saw cuts optional

Scale. 10%



Floating Base.

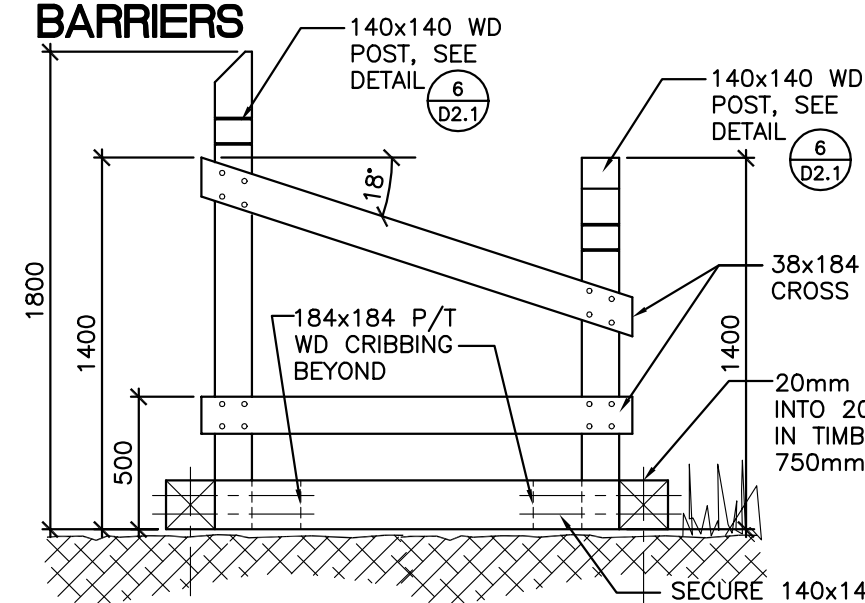
Pylon Signs & Trail Markers

Application.

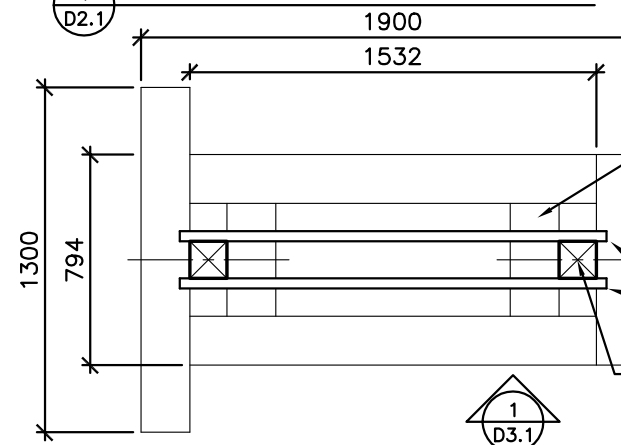
Non-obtrusive base.
To be covered and held in place by rocks taken from locale or provided by Parks personnel.

Scale. 10%

BARRIERS

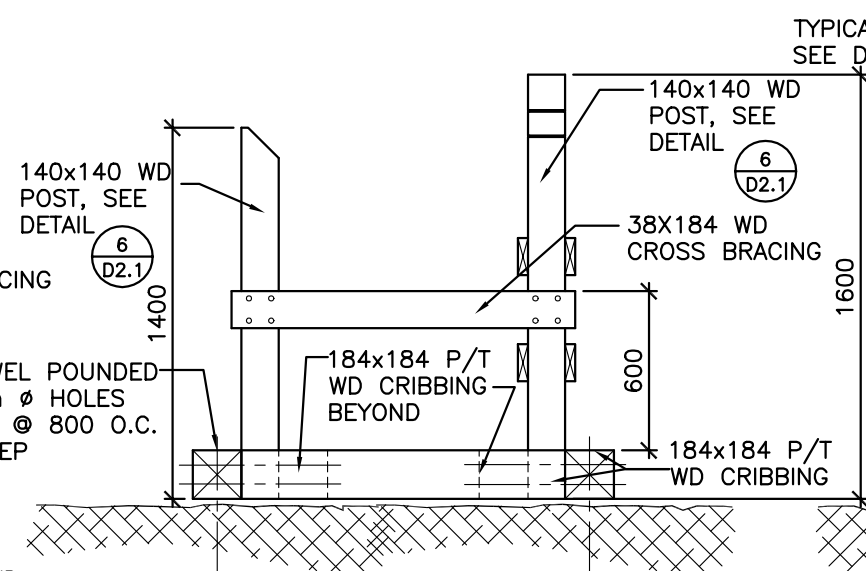


ELEVATION - TYPE 1

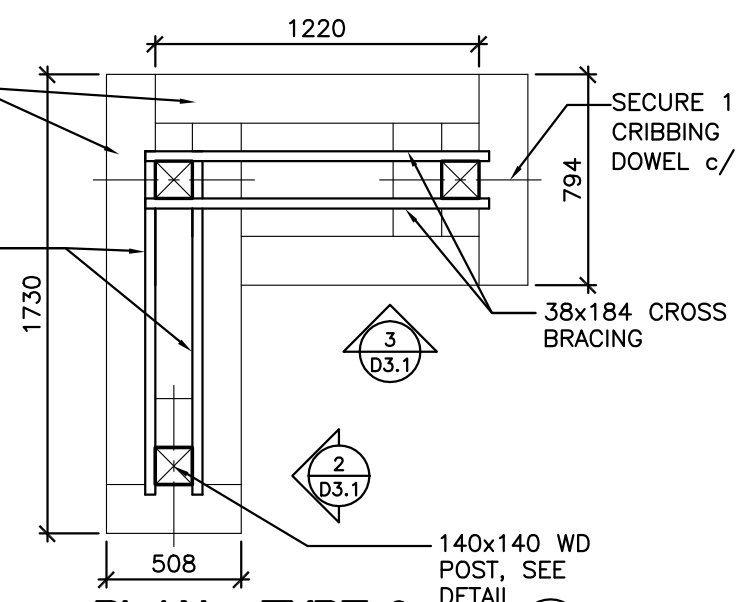


PLAN - TYPE 1

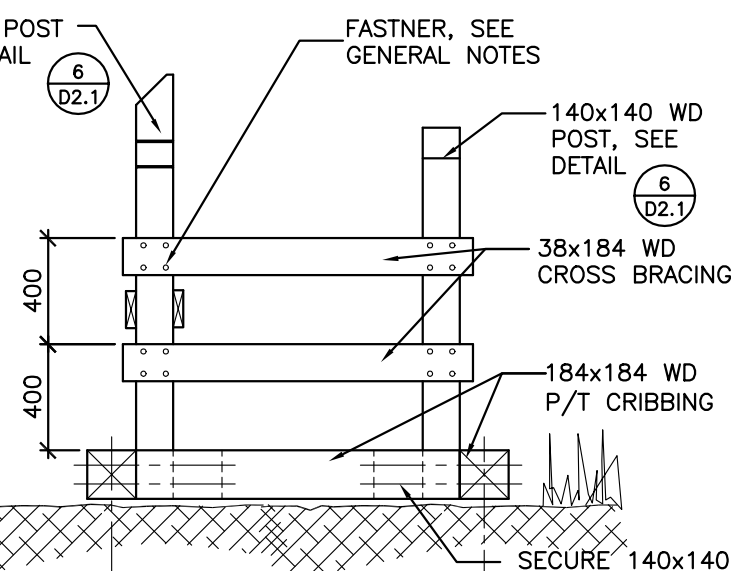
NOTE:
C4 COLOUR FOR BARRIERS
(WOOD AND METAL)



ELEVATION - TYPE 2



PLAN - TYPE 2



DETAIL - 140x140 POST

SCALE: 15



GROUP D

COMMENTS:

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

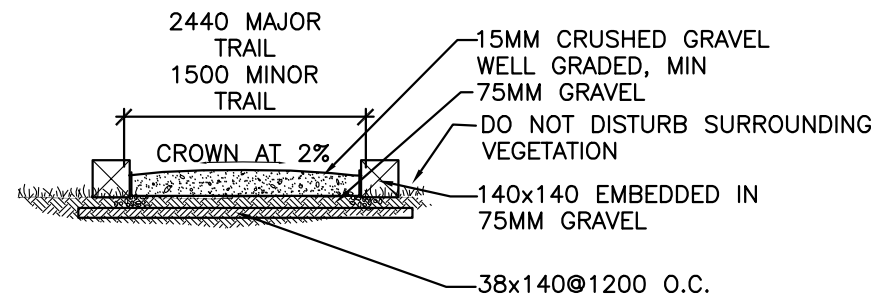
PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

BARRIERS

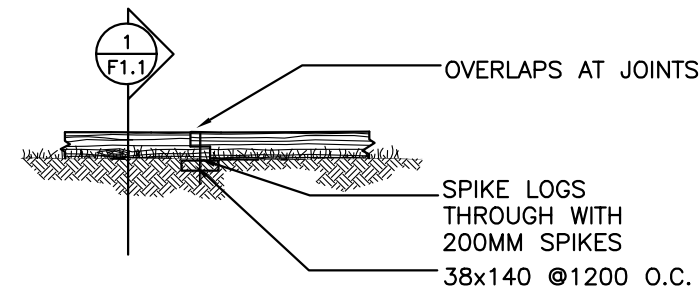
SCALE:
1:25

DETAIL NO:

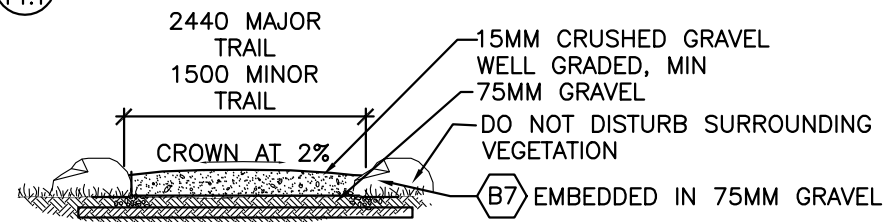
D2.1



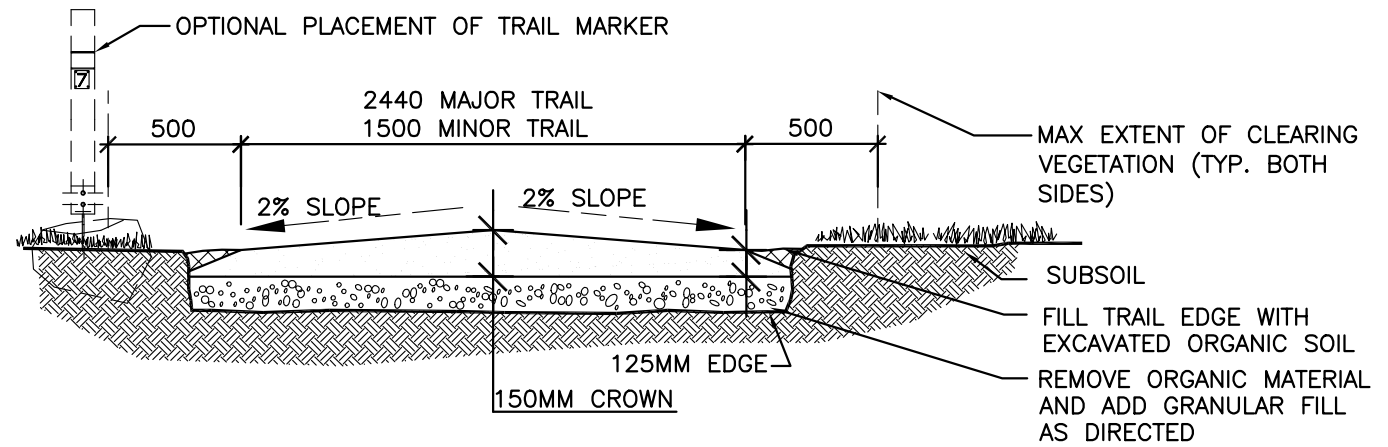
1 GRAVEL TRAIL - LOG EDGE - SECTION
F1.1



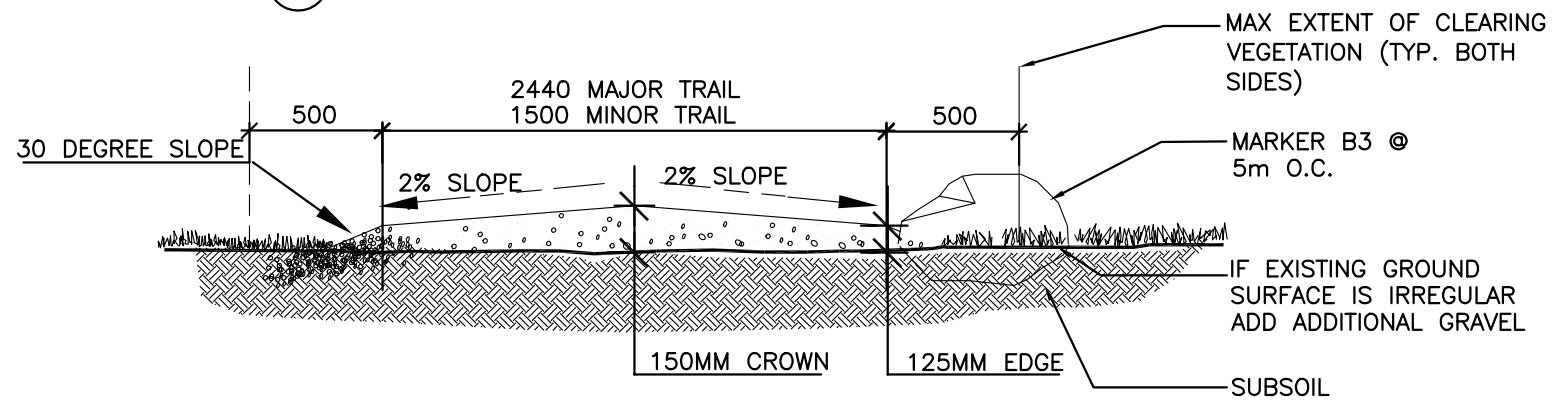
2 GRAVEL TRAIL - LOG JOINT DETAIL
F1.1




3 GRAVEL TRAIL - BOULDER EDGE - SECTION
F1.1

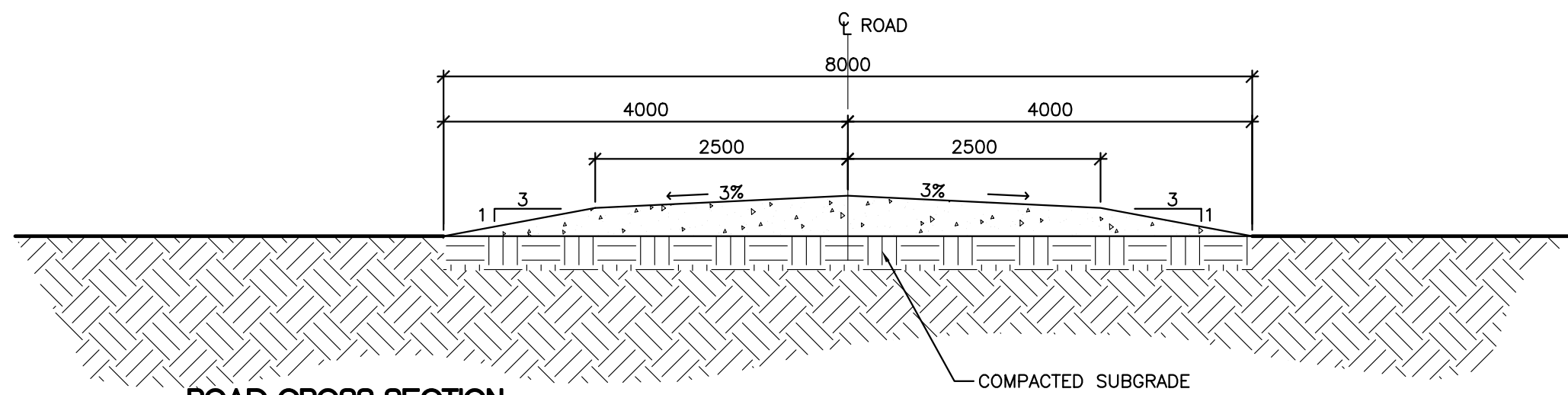


4 GRANULAR TRAIL - NO EDGE - SECTION (GRUBBING)
F1.1

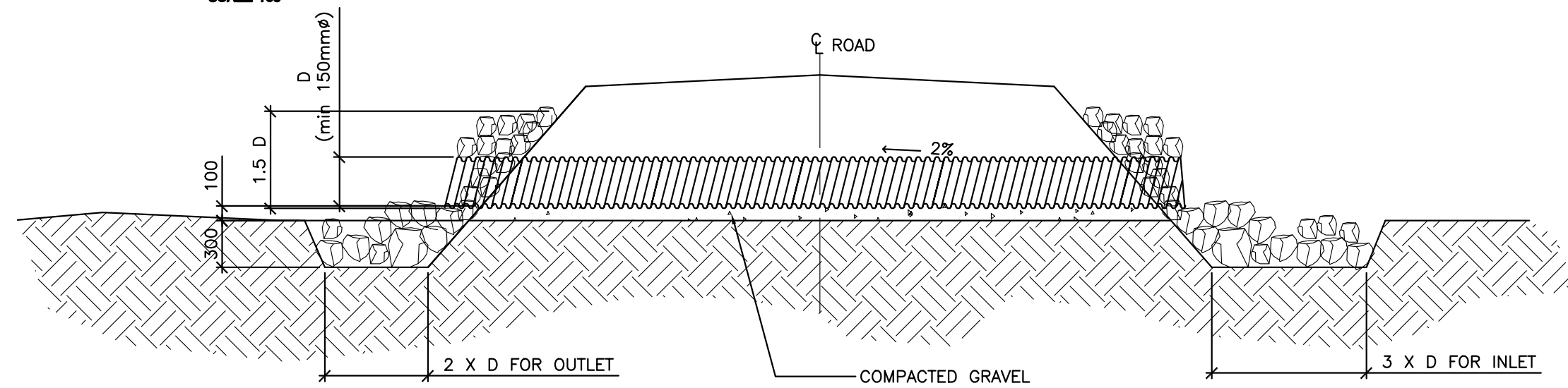


5 GRANULAR TRAIL - BOULDER EDGE - SECTION (NO GRUBBING)
F1.1


	GROUP F	TRAILS
	COMMENTS: MARKER TREADS + GRAVEL TRAILS	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	

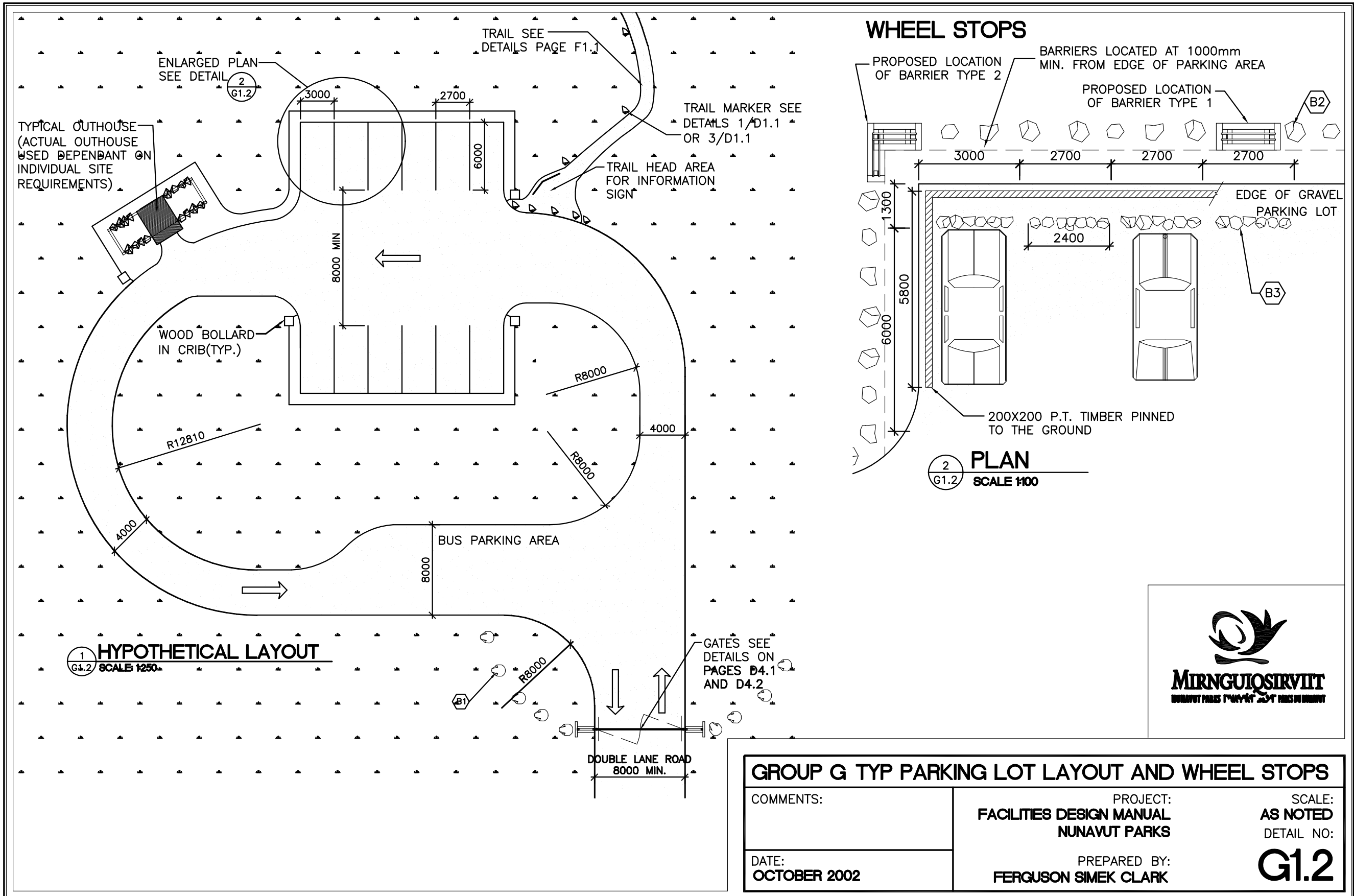


ROAD CROSS SECTION
SCALE: 1:50



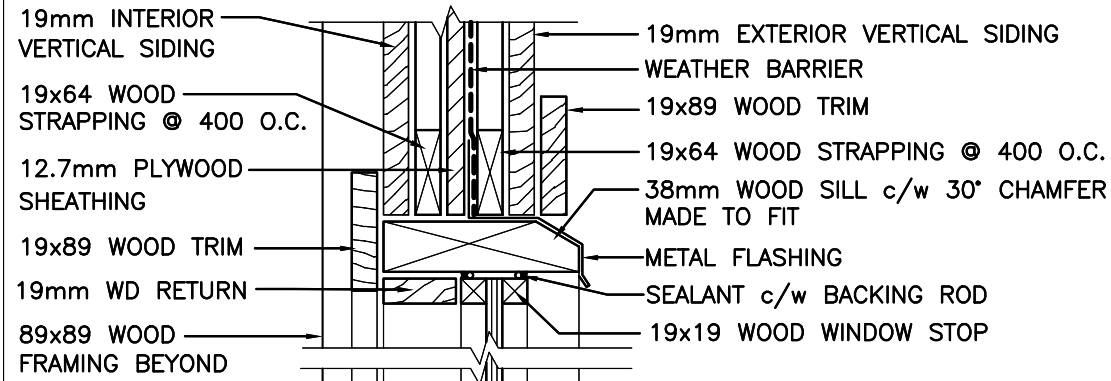
CULVERT CROSS SECTION
SCALE: 1:50

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	GROUP G		ROAD WORK	
	COMMENTS: DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED DETAIL NO: G1.1	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

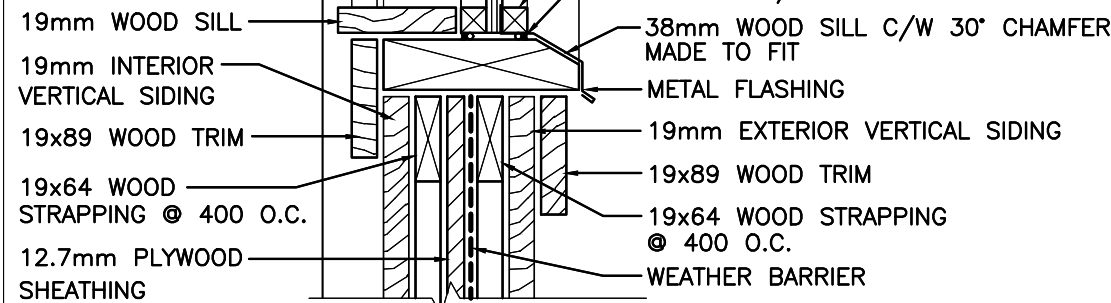


GROUP G TYP PARKING LOT LAYOUT AND WHEEL STOPS		
COMMENTS:	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	DETAIL NO: G1.2

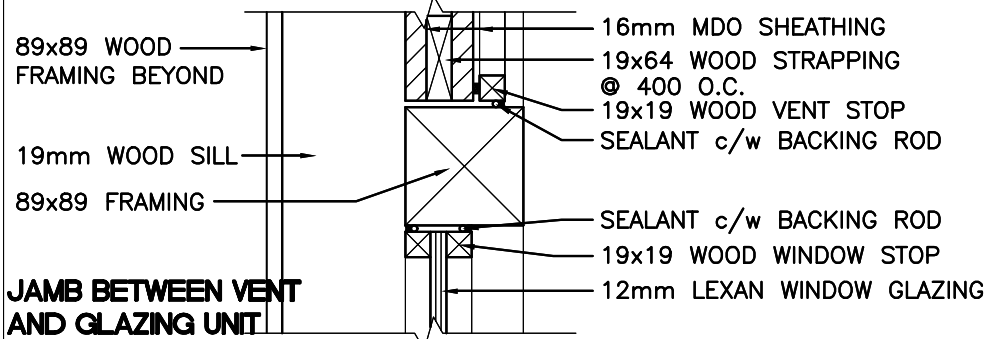
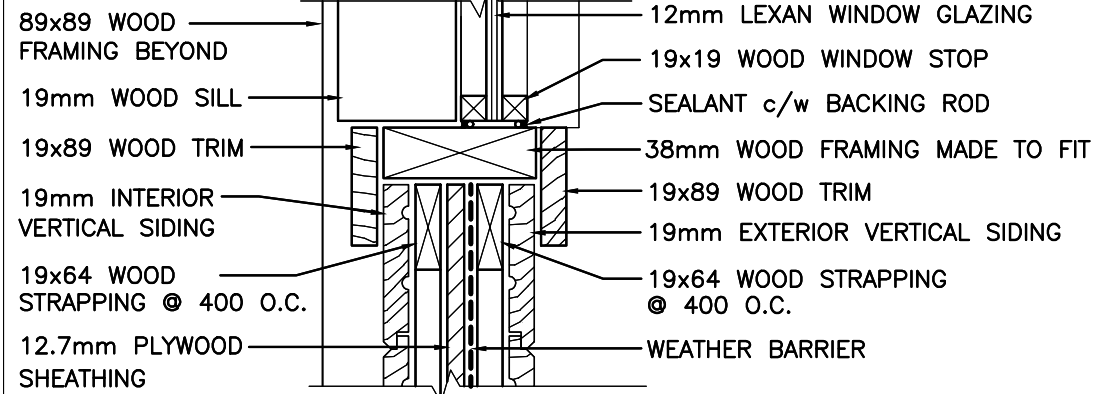
HEAD



SILL



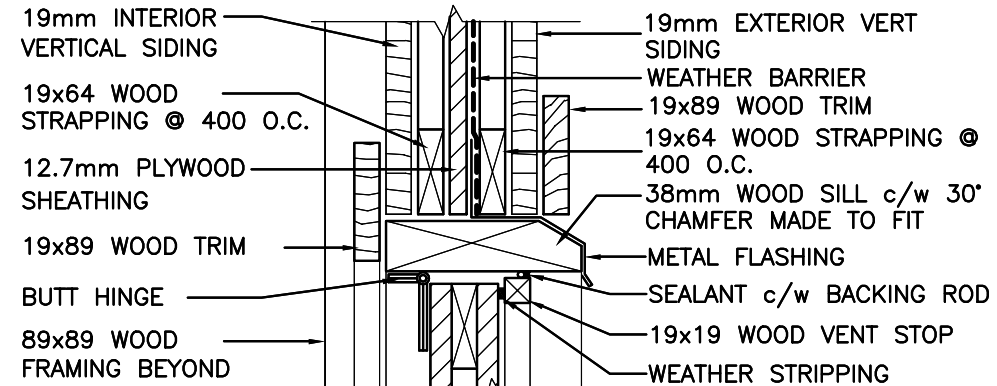
JAMB



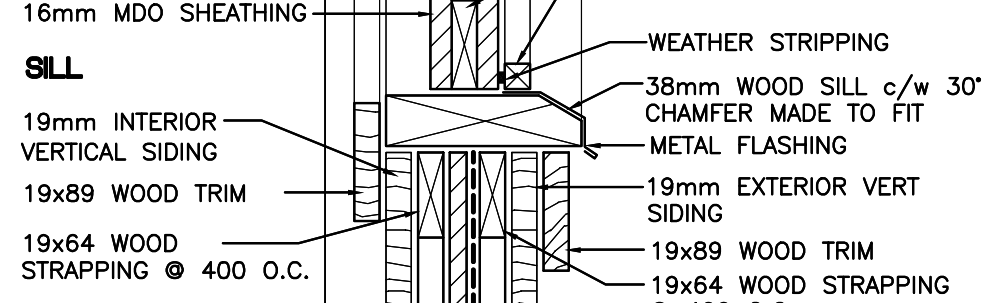
JAMB BETWEEN VENT AND GLAZING UNIT

1 WINDOW DETAIL

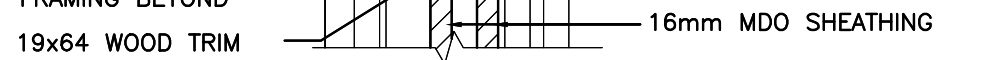
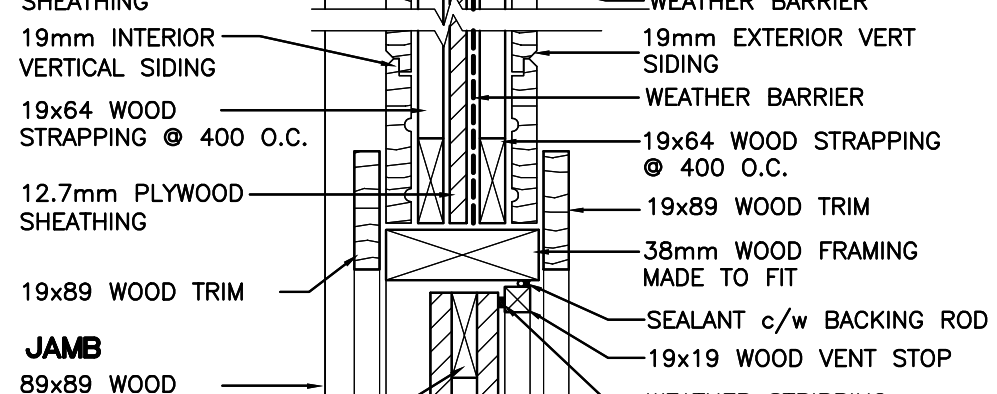
HEAD




SILL



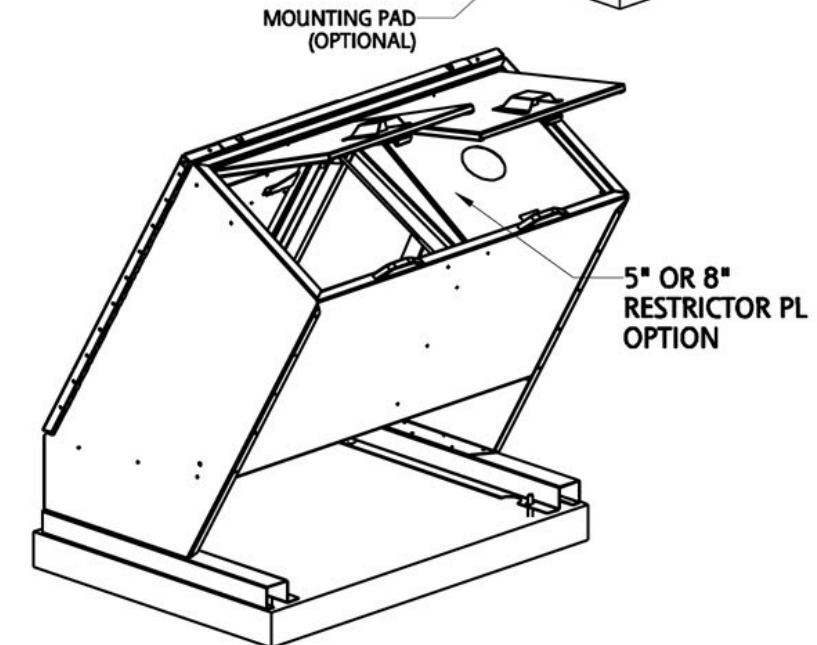
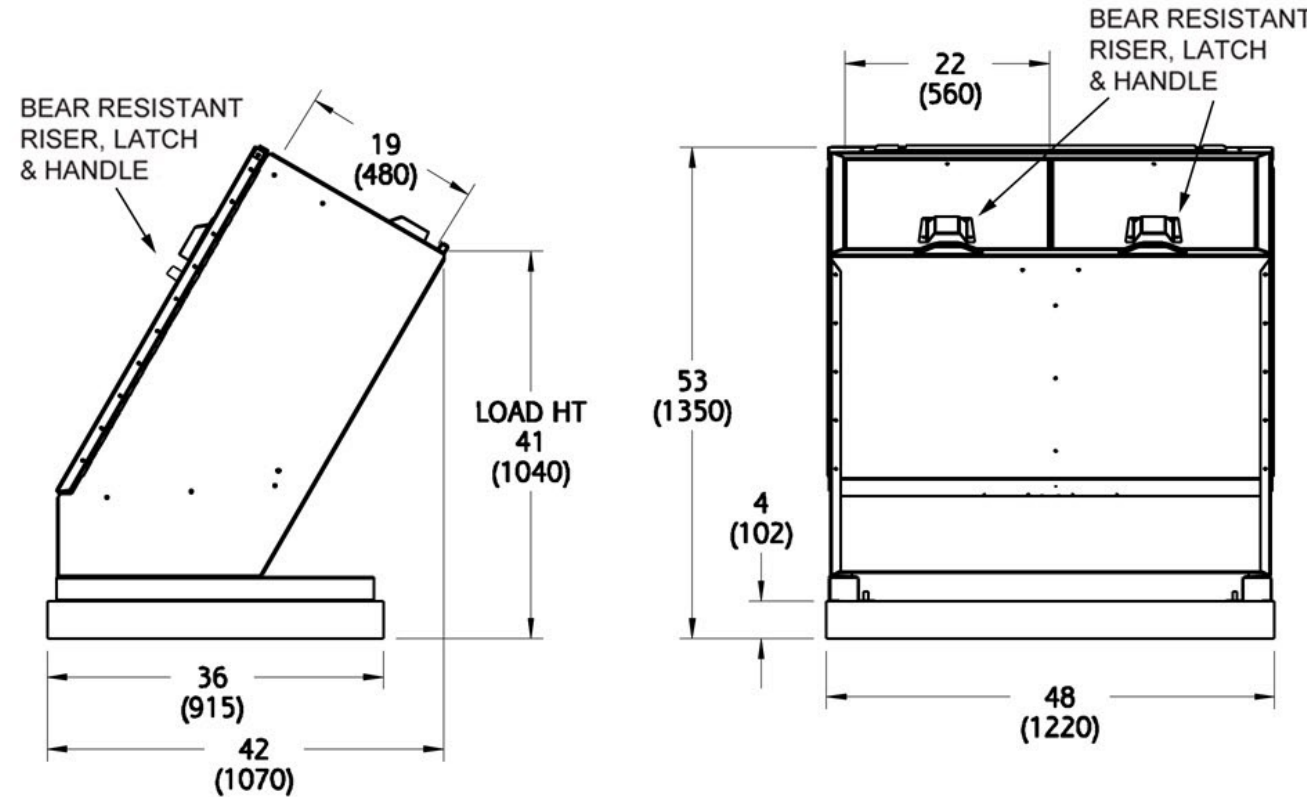
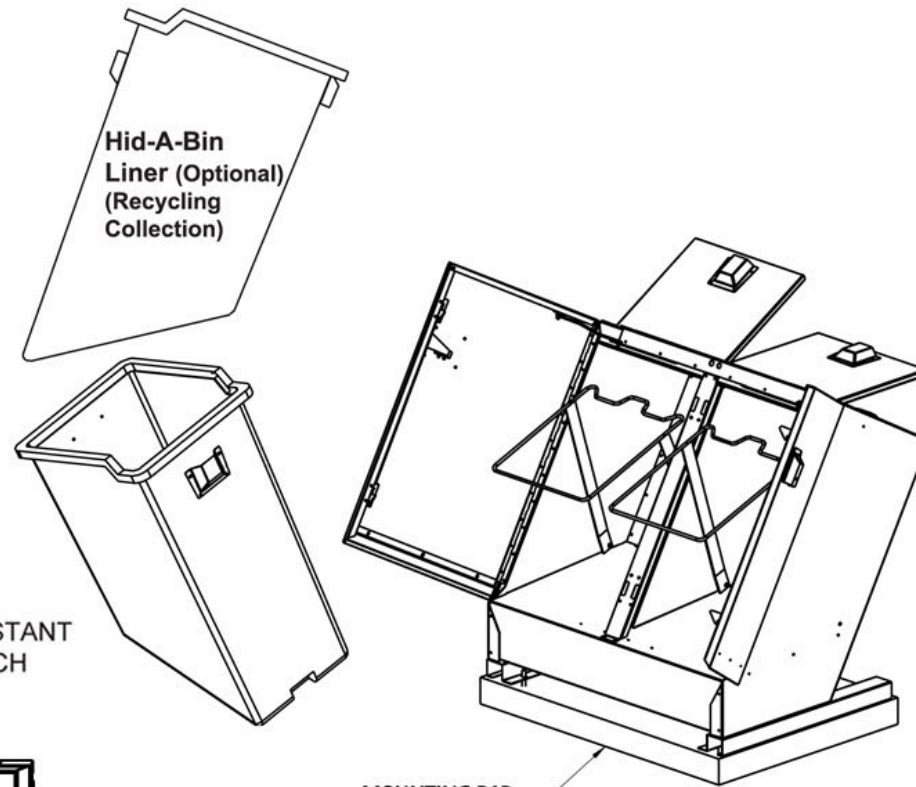
JAMB



2 VENT DETAIL

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	GROUP H OUTHOUSE - WINDOW + VENT DETAILS		SCALE: 1:10
	COMMENTS:	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	DETAIL NO: H1.4
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK		

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 (HBI-572)	595lbs (270kg) 48 x 36 x 4 (1220 x 915 x 102)



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

TRAILER SIZE	QTY
8-1/2ft x 45ft Long	30
8-1/2ft x 53ft Long	36
B-Train	36
Double Decker Van 8-1/2ft x 48ft	64

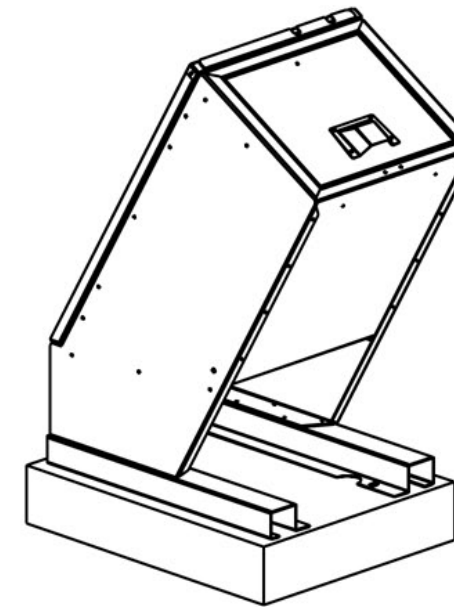
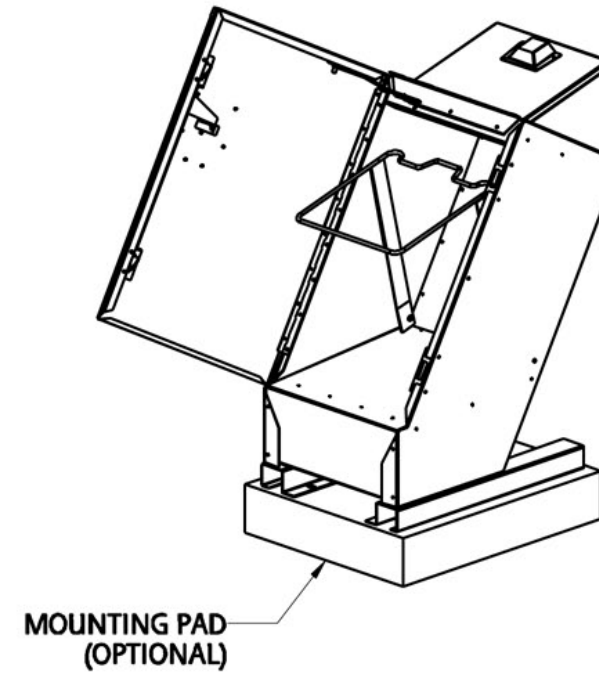
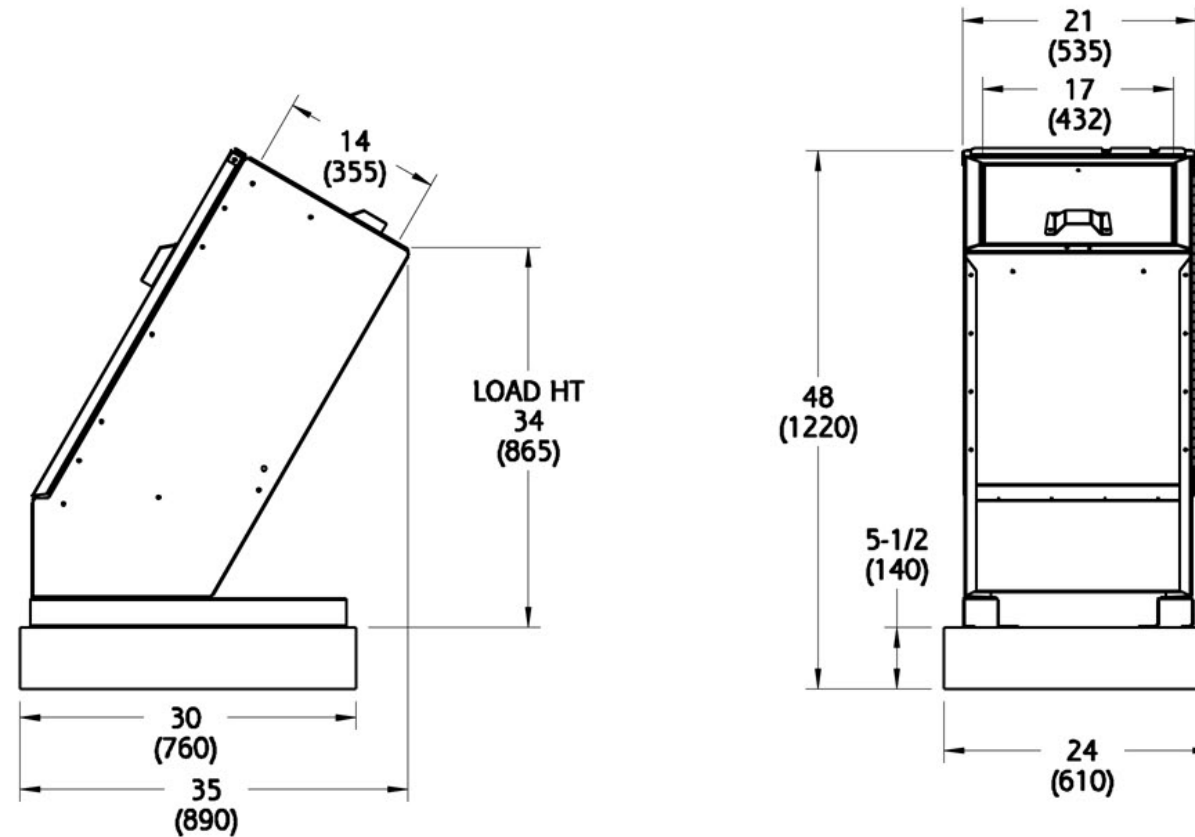
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NAME HBIIS WASTE/RESTRICT BP CONTAINER	
PART NUMBER SP-HBIIS-PR	DRAWN BY PS
DATE DECEMBER 31, 2009	REVISION 1

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



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

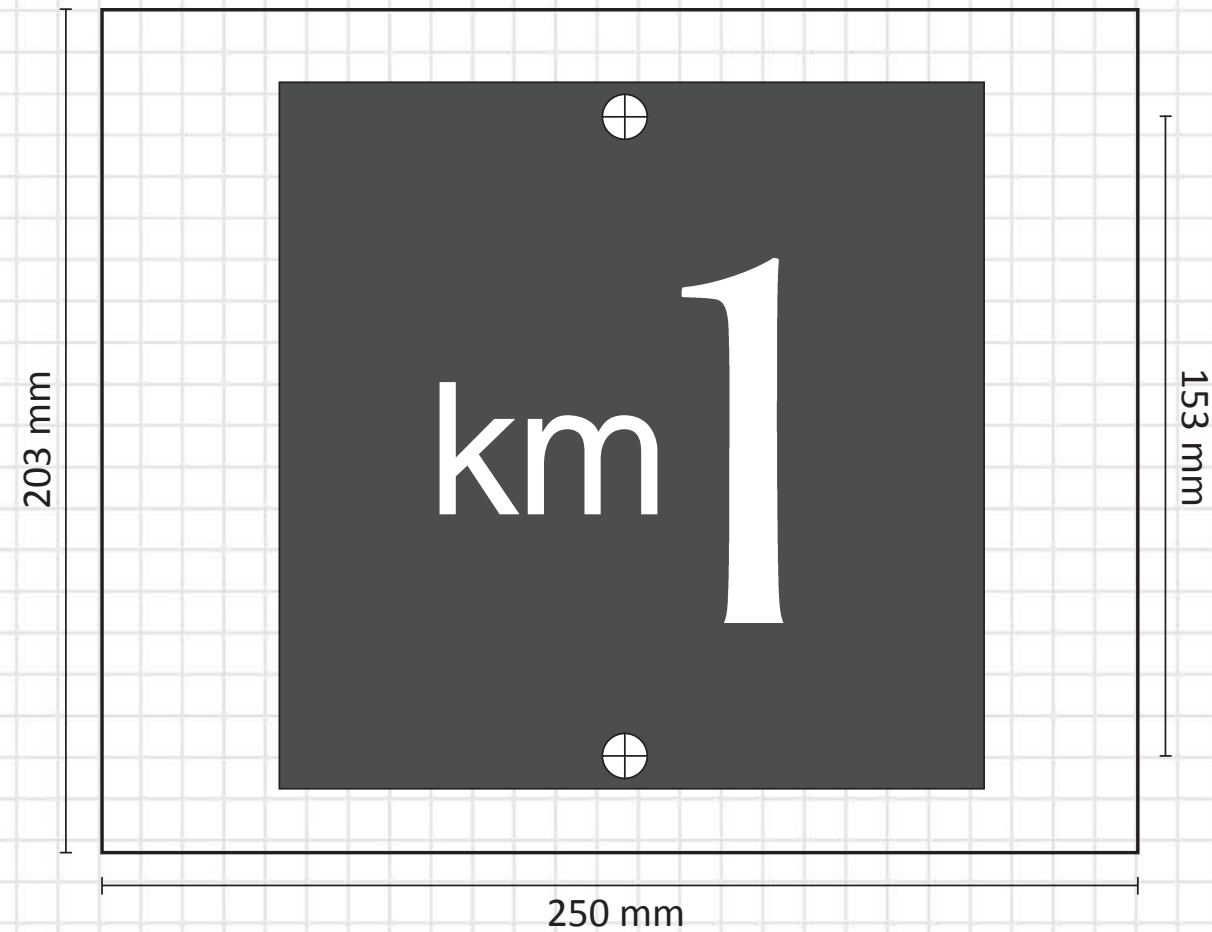
TRAILER SIZE	QTY
8-1/2ft x 45ft	72
8-1/2ft x 53ft	84
B-Train 8-1/2ft x 28ft & 32ft	92
Double Decker Van 8-1/2ft x 48ft	152

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NAME HBIM CONTAINER (STANDARD)	
PART NUMBER HBIM-N	DRAWN BY PS
DATE JUNE 26, 2012	REVISION 1

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.

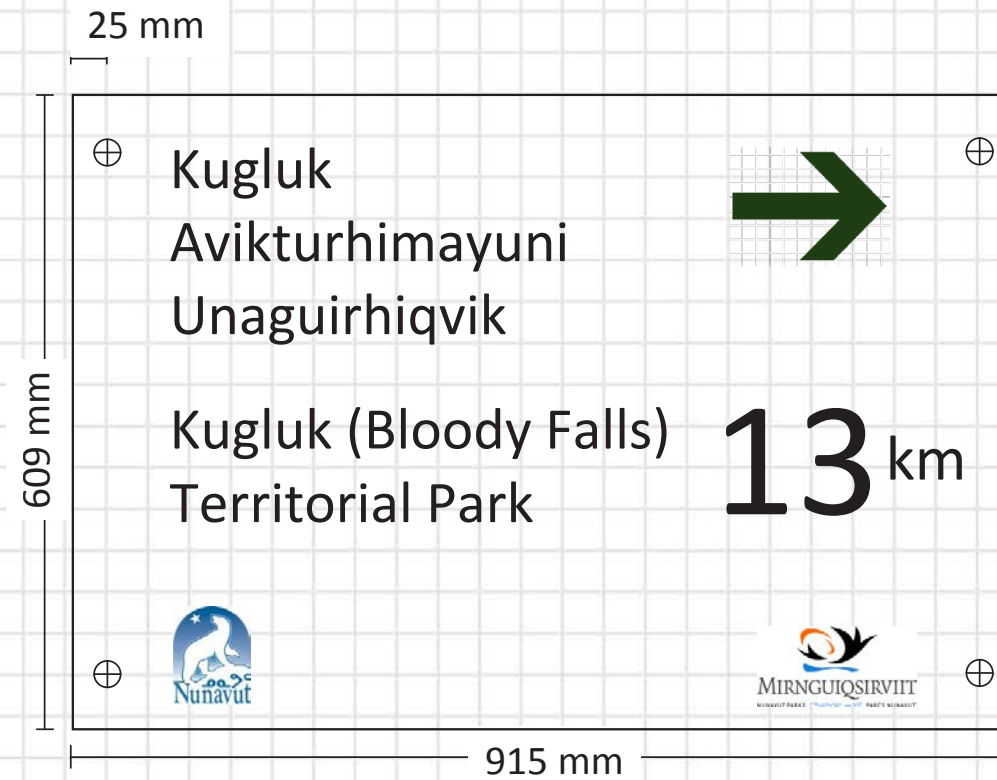
Application.

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

Scale 60%

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

PF05B



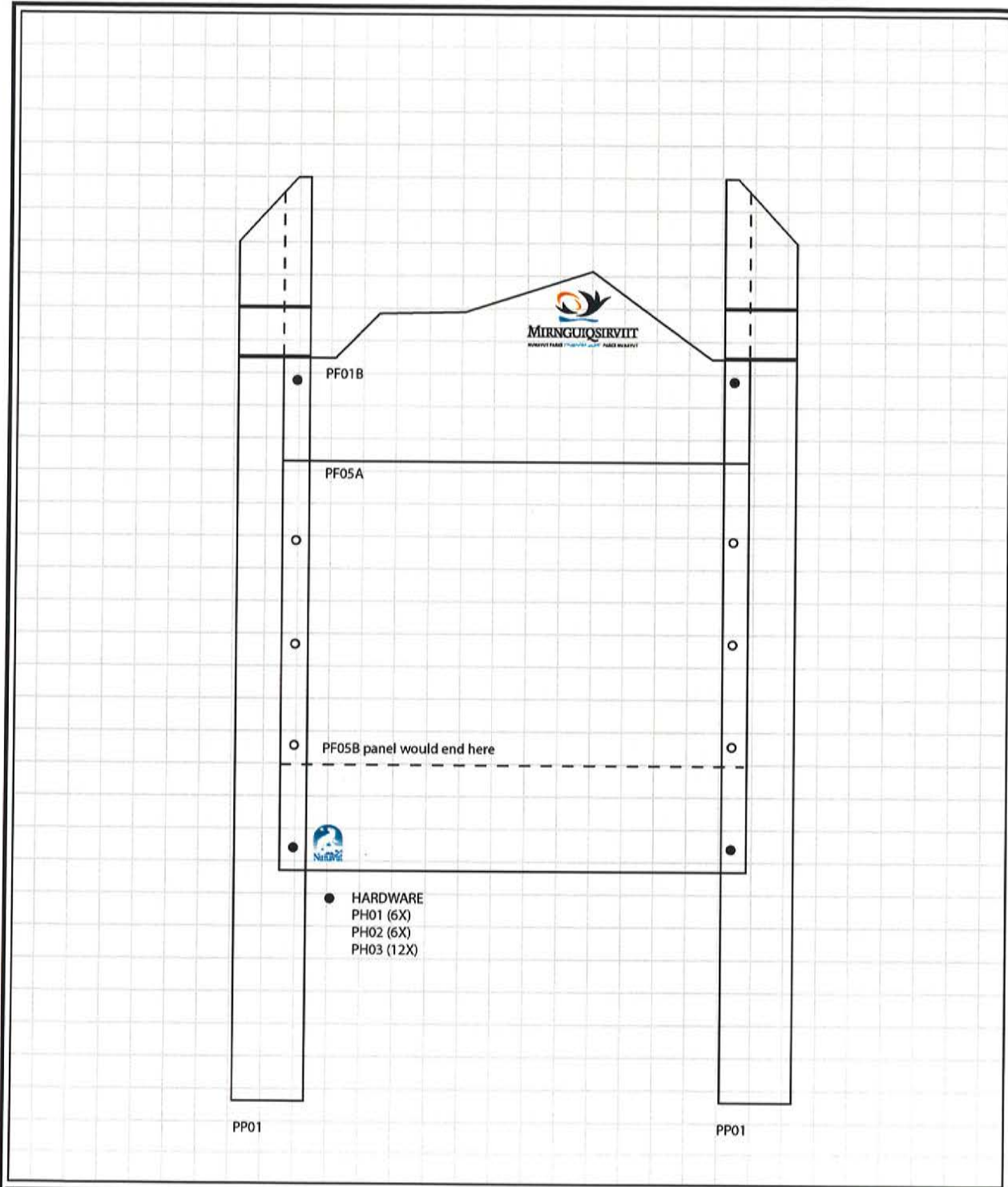
Trailhead Panel

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.

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

Scale 15%



H Sign B3 Display.
Straight on View

Application.
applicable for all non-pylon style posts

Scale: 10%

