



ᑲᑕᑦᑎᑦᑲ KATANNILIK

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Territorial Park



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Department of Environment
Havakviat Avatiliyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

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

Nunavut Parks and Special Places Contact:

Director, Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division
Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut
P.O. Box 1000, Stn. 1340, Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0

Ph: 867-975-7703 Fax: 867-975-7747 www.nunavutparks.com

Prepared by: NVision Insight Group Inc., with HTFC Planning and Design Inc.

Cover photo: *Katannilik Territorial Park: Soper Falls on Kuujuaaq (Soper Canadian Heritage River)*

All photos: Nunavut Parks / NVision, unless otherwise noted.

Draft



GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle.

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

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

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

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

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

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

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

“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.

“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.

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

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

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College.

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry.

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association.

“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



Staff and Committee members (left to right) names: Andrew Boyd (NP&SP), Tommy Akavak (NP&SP), Akeego Kiliktee, Mikidjuk Kolola, Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Matto Moonie Michael (Absent: Ningeolaa Kiliktee)

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

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

- Mikidjuk Kolola (CJPMC Chair)
- Maliktuk Lyta
- Itee Temela
- Akeego Kiliktee
- Matto Moonie Michael
- Ningeolaa Kiliktee

The CJPMC would like to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for their assistance:

- Perry Ikidluaq, QIA Community Liaison Officer
- Qaqqalik School, staff and students
- The contributors to the development of the inventory:
 - Mikidjuk Kolola
 - Matto Moonie Michael
 - Akeego Kiliktee
 - Jawlie Akavak
 - Naomie Akavak
 - Itee Temela
 - Leevee Temela
 - Akuludjuq Judea
 - Peesee Stephens
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- The Hamlet of Kimmirut
- Mayukalik Hunters and Trappers Association
- The Katannilik Park Visitor Centre staff: Tommy Akavak and Andrew Boyd
- Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation; Department of Community Government and Services; Department of Environment - Sebastian Charge

- CIRNAC (INAC) staff – Linda Ham, Rob Aube, Scotty Monteith, Mathieu Parker

The CJPMC would like to recognize the oral histories that the following Elders provided through past reports:

- Ineak Akavak
- Sandy Akavak
- Simeonie Aqpik
- Joe Arlooktoo
- Annawalk Arnaquq
- Davidee Itulu
- Marysa Kolola
- Jimmy Koomarjuk
- Nootauslu Lyta
- Pauloosie Lyta
- Tommy Manning
- Annie and Jonah Oolayou
- George Pitsiulak
- Napatchee Pitsiulak
- Simanek Saqiuqtuq
- Tye Saqiuqtuq
- Takealook Temela
- Anonymous Woman (as listed in the document)

The CJPMC would also like to thank members of the community of Kimmirut that attended public open houses and shared their thoughts about the future of Katannilik Territorial Park.

Translations and interpretation for this project were provided by:

- Zach Temela (Kimmirut)
- Leevee Temela (Kimmirut)
- Innirvik Support Services (Iqaluit)



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE KIMMIRUT

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Katannilik Territorial Park is an Arctic Oasis. For generations people have been travelling the valley of Kuujuaaq (“the big river”), which is named Soper River in English, and following Itijjagiq, the trail from Kimmirut that passes through the valley of Kuujuaaq and over a plateau to Frobisher Bay. Inuit have travelled this area to hunt caribou, catch fish, camp, and visit our families that live in other parts of the region. The story of our park celebrates the cultural importance of this land, the beauty of the landscape, and the abundance of wildlife and plants that have sustained us for generations.

Today the residents of Kimmirut use Katannilik (meaning “where there are waterfalls”) for harvesting and as a serene place for our Elders to share stories and teach our youth about their culture.

Katannilik also welcomes many visitors to our Nunavut and the communities of Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Tourists are attracted to the park to paddle the Soper Canadian Heritage River, to hike or snowmobile the Itijjagiq trail, and to see birds, wildlife, and the many waterfalls that give the park its name. The park is our opportunity to share our knowledge with the visitors so they will appreciate Inuit culture and the Arctic environment.

Our Master Plan describes our long-term vision to develop, protect, and share the park for the future. This Master Plan describes our goals for the park and sets out the plan to provide infrastructure and programs that will serve Nunavummiut and visitors to Katannilik.

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

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

MIKIDJUK KOLOLA

Chair of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Akeego Kiliktee, Ningeolaa Kiliktee, and Matto Moonie Michael

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 will include Inuit through a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC), and a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC). Together the CJPMC and NJPMC guide the park planning process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Kimmirut CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Kimmirut that have prepared this Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Katannilik 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, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Hamlet of Kimmirut, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this plan.

DAVID KOONEELIUSIE

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.

On behalf of: NJPMC Members Darrell Okoannoak, 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 Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Mikidjuk Kolola, Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Akeego Kiliktee, Ningeolaa Kiliktee, and Matto Moonie Michael. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Kimmirut who've supported Katannilik Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Katannilik Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Kimmirut and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division, will continue to work with the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavummiut, as well as the other Departments of the Government of Nunavut in the implementation of the Master Plan to achieve its vision and goals. We all want to make sure our children and grandchildren will have the opportunity to experience and learn from the land the same way we have. We want to make sure Katannilik, 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





Photo: Mkhabela Masuku



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welcome to
katannilik park
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Executive Summary



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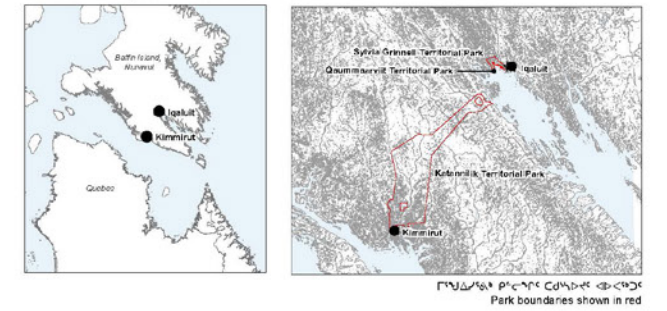
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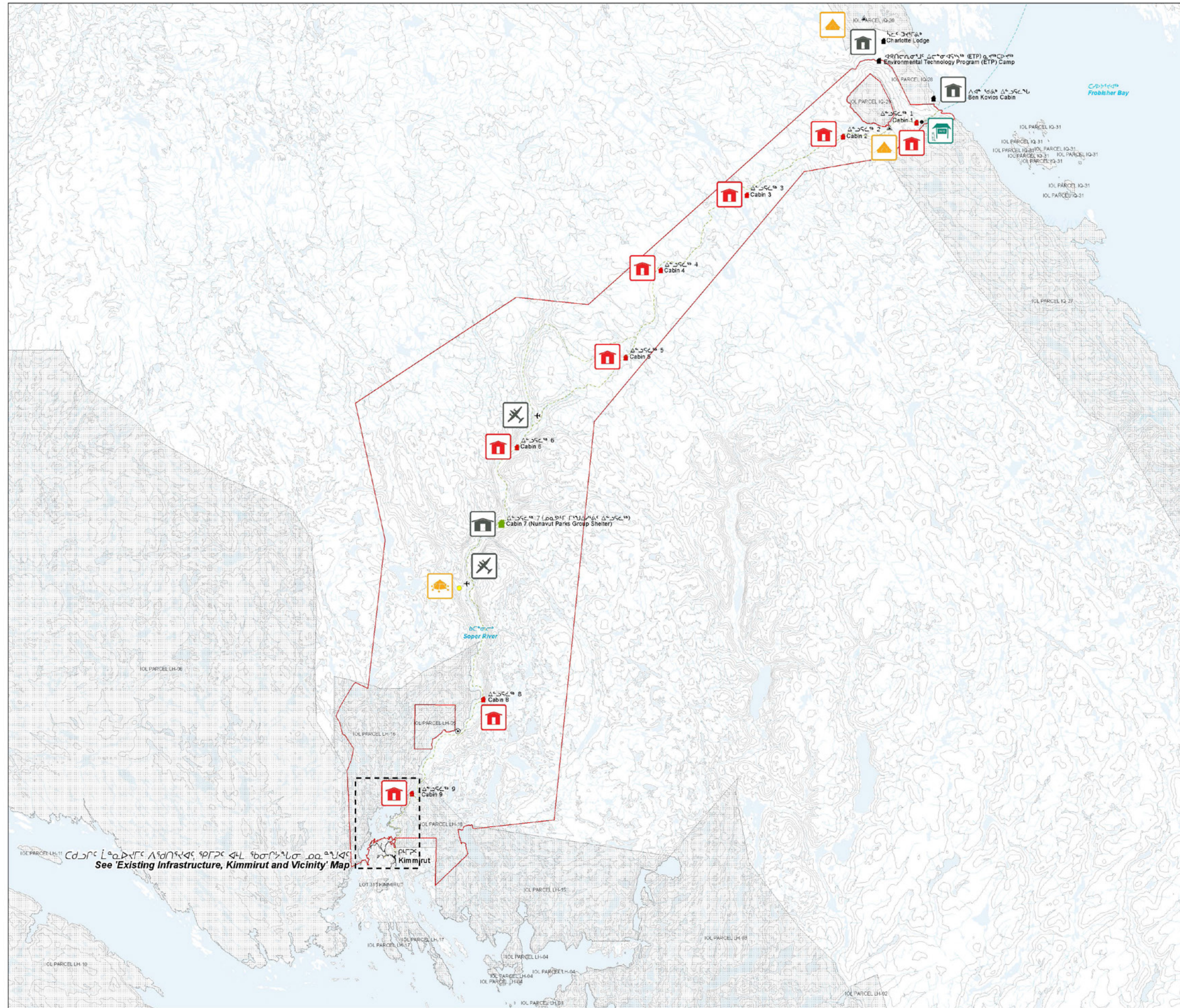
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DRAFT MAP, FOR NUNAVUT PARKS REFERENCE ONLY.
DRAFT MAP, NOT FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY OR VIEWING.



Data sources:
Natural Resources Canada.
Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).
Site inventory collected by Nunavut Parks, NVision Insight Group and HTFC Planning & Design.
Interview data from February 2018.

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 19N
Scale: 1:180,000
Date: February 2019
Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design

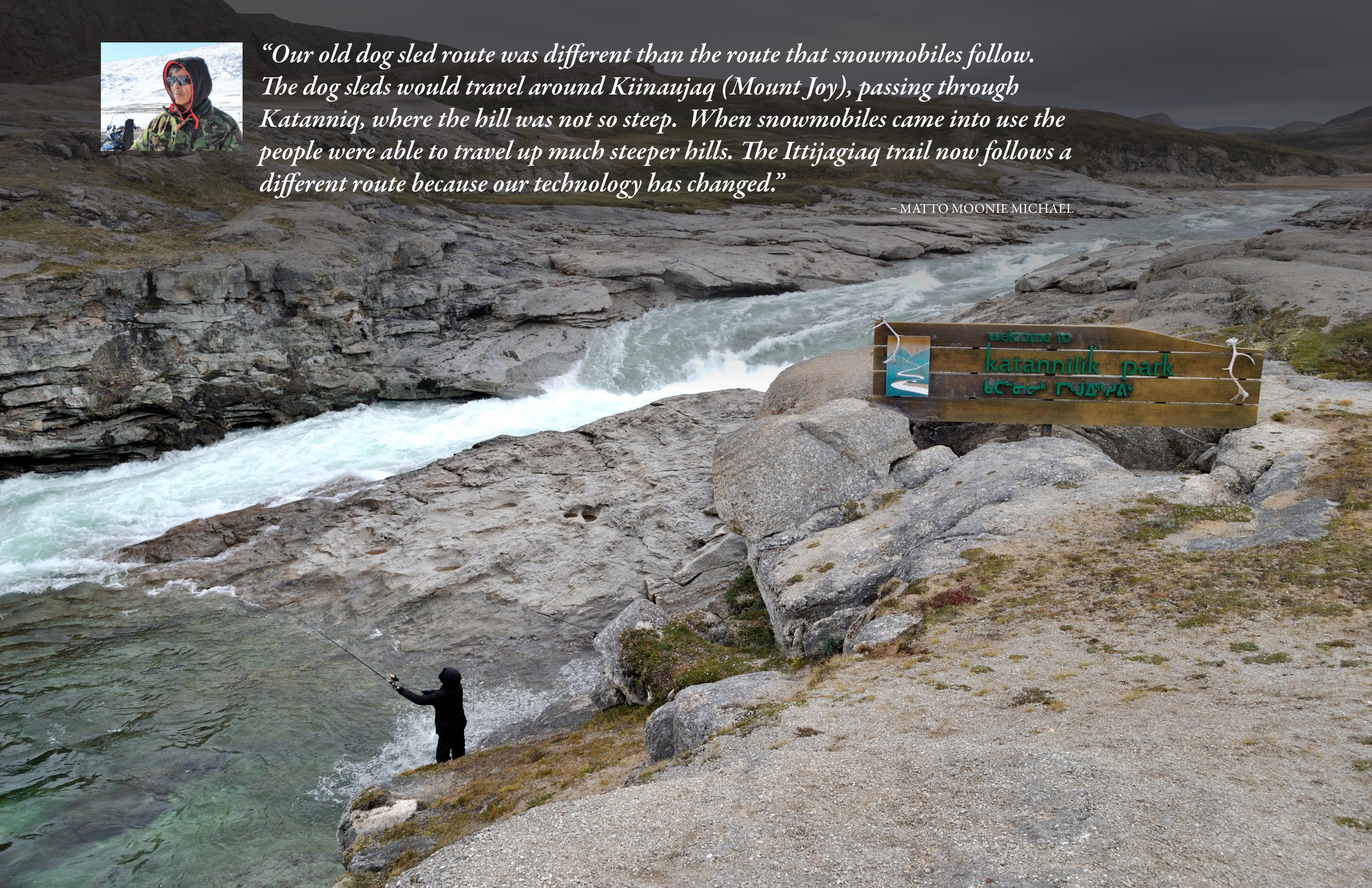


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See 'Existing Infrastructure, Kimmirut and Vicinity' Map



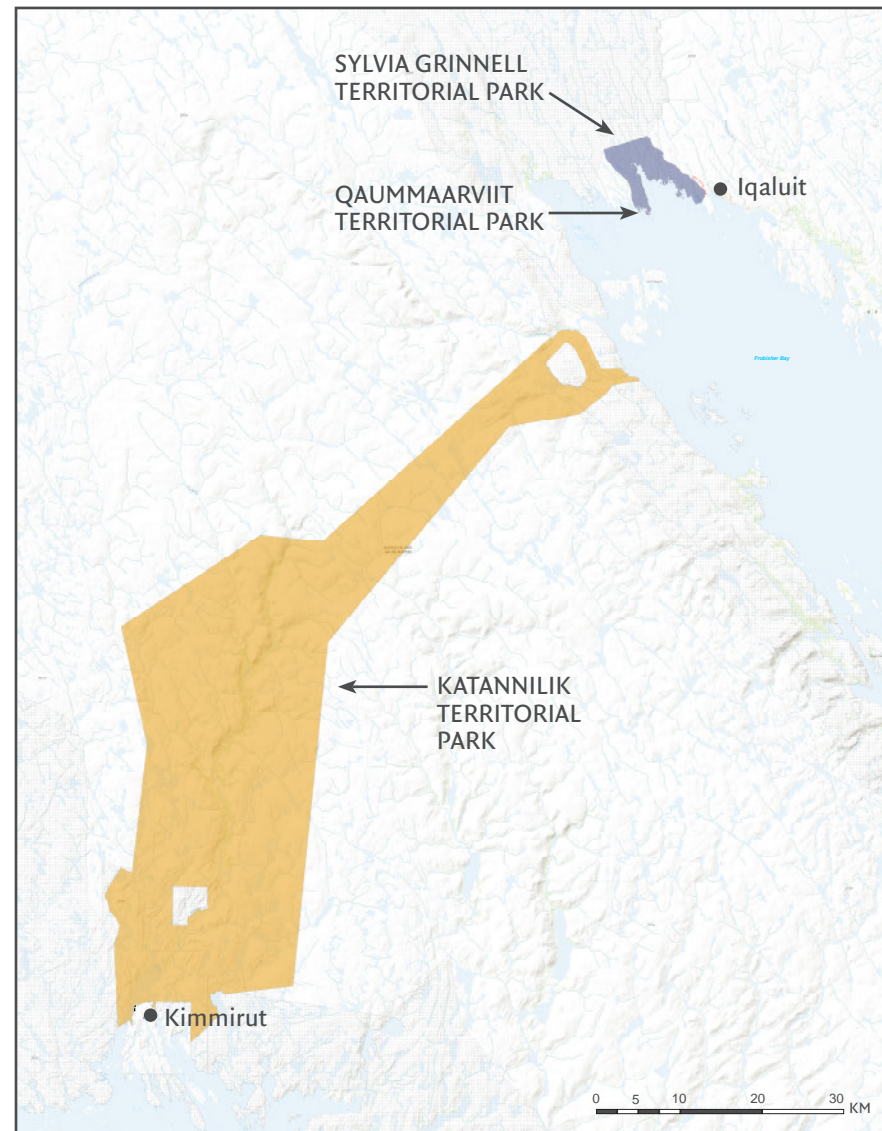
“Our old dog sled route was different than the route that snowmobiles follow. The dog sleds would travel around Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy), passing through Katanniq, where the hill was not so steep. When snowmobiles came into use the people were able to travel up much steeper hills. The Ittijagiaq trail now follows a different route because our technology has changed.”

– MATTO MOONIE MICHAEL





KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK – ARCTIC OASIS



Katannilik Territorial Park, “the place of waterfalls”, is one of the most extraordinary parks in the world. The river, trails, landscape and wildlife are a source of pride for the residents of Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Katannilik Territorial Park includes the Soper Canadian Heritage River and the Itijjagiq (“over the land”), part of ‘The Great Trail’ in the Trans Canada Trail network. As Mikidjuk Kolola, the Chair of the Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Katannilik says, “Our Territorial Park is a place for everyone to enjoy. All year long the park provides harvesting for Inuit, and it welcomes visitors from all over the world.”

Katannilik Territorial Park is among the largest parks in Nunavut, extending across south Baffin Island’s Meta Incognita Peninsula from Frobisher Bay to the Hudson Strait at Kimmirut. The park is a diverse landscape of valleys and plateaus, multiple smaller rivers and waterfalls, and pockets of dense vegetation including willow shrubs that reach 8 feet in height.

Katannilik is an important harvesting area for Inuit and provides recreational opportunities for adventure seekers and locals travelling the Itijjagiq Trail from Iqaluit or Kimmirut in winter, spring and summer, by snowmobile, on foot, or by paddling down the Soper River.

The park also supports Kimmirut and Iqaluit’s tourism sector and brings economic benefits to many local businesses and crafts people.

KATANNILIK TODAY

Today Katannilik Territorial Park offers all people an exceptional experience. Residents of Kimmirut enjoy fishing, relaxing, picnics, and social gatherings in the park at the day-use facilities, and the long-term plan is to allow for sustainable development and operation of the park to encourage continued community use of Katannilik.

Visitors to the park include researchers, cruise ship passengers, and tourist groups travelling to the park on their own or with local guides to sight see, bird watch, explore, and camp in this pristine Arctic environment.

There are emergency shelters throughout the park, designated campgrounds, and visitor services provided in Kimmirut through the Nunavut Parks staff at the Katannilik

Visitor Centre. The Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan recommends infrastructure improvements to support increased visitor use and to share more stories about the park through a Heritage Appreciation program.

ABOUT KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK

Recognizing that Katannilik is a very important place, the Kimmirut CJPMC has prepared a Master Plan and Management Plan to guide the development and operations of the park for the future.

The idea to establish the park began in the 1980’s and was supported by community organizations in Kimmirut and the Government. Original planning included a feasibility study of a proposed park area through the Soper River Valley and a separate feasibility study of an overland hiking route to Iqaluit along the snowmobile route used by Kimmirut community members. The integration of the park and trail were identified as the preferred planning approach to provide continuity of the protected designation and for ease of management. In 1991 the Kuujuaq Park Master Plan was prepared. Later on, a new name for the park and trail were acquired through a consultative process, resulting in Katannilik Territorial Park and the Itijjagiq trail.

Katannilik Territorial Park operations began in 1994 following the guidelines of the 1991 Master Plan. Development of infrastructure to support the park occurred over two decades beginning in 1994. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of the park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut (GN). On December 2, 1993 the lands for Katannilik were transferred to the Commissioner by Order-in Council PC 1993-1953 for the establishment of Katannilik Territorial Park, and subsequent Order-in Council PC 1995-682 for the same boundary description but without mineral rights or beds of bodies of water. Administration control of the park was transferred to the Department of Environment (GN), Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) Division on June 20, 2017.



Photos: Javik Ohokannoak

“People used Kuujuaq to get inland and then they would spread out to hunt caribou on the plateau areas to the north. They would carry all of their belongings on their backs. We would sleep outside on top of the hills if the weather was good so that we didn’t need to set up a camp. It allowed us to keep moving during the caribou hunt”

– MIKIDJUK KOLOLA



The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) completed selection of a portion of land for Inuit Owned Land (IOL). In accordance with IIBA Article 8.3.11, QIA selected lands within the former park boundary in 2009, and these lands were relinquished by the Commissioner and transferred to QIA on September 22, 2011 by Order-in-Council PC 2011-959. A Letter of Agreement between QIA, GN, Government of Canada, and the Hamlet of Kimmirut (March 9, 2009) concerning matters respecting the public access through the IOL portion of the park boundary agreed to a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park-Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA).

The Canadian Heritage River designation for the Soper River occurred as a separate process from the park establishment. In 1993 the Soper was designated a Canadian Heritage River due to its importance as a hunting and travel corridor for Inuit for several centuries, its natural beauty and wealth of wildlife and birdlife, and its incredible recreational opportunities. The area designated to the Canadian Heritage River systems contains the entire 2,500 sq. km drainage basin of the Soper River and its two major tributaries: Katinniq (the Livingstone River) and Katinniup Kungas (the Joy River). The Canadian Heritage Rivers Program is Canada's national river conservation program, and promotes, protects, and enhances Canada's leading rivers.

In 2002 Itijjagiq was designated as a Trans Canada Trail. Currently known as 'The Great Trail', the Trans Canada Trail (TCT) is the name of the non-profit group that oversees a cross-Canada system of over 24,000 kilometres of trails that are supported by donations from individuals, corporations, foundations and all levels of government.

TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

Territorial Parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut 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 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 GN and the QIA in 2018, the Kimmirut CJPMC members are: Mikidjuk Kolola (Chair), Maliktuk Lyta, Itee Temela, Akeego Kiliktee, Ningeolaa Kiliktee, and Matto Moonie Michael.

In 2002, Katannilik was identified in the IIBA (Schedule 2-1) as a park "to be established", which is a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update the Master Plan and prepare a Management Plan. Following their review of Katannilik's original 1991 Master Plan, the CJPMC completed the work to bring the Master Plan into conformity with the IIBA and address the changing conditions of the park.

KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARKS MASTER PLAN

A master plan is a long term strategic plan for the design and development of a park. The Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan proposes renovations and upgrades to existing buildings, more development of the 'yurt' shelter and camping area at Katinniq (Livingstone River), an additional emergency shelter in the river valley, trail markers, and additions to the park interpretive plan through a Heritage Appreciation program.

Through the theme "Arctic Oasis", the Heritage Appreciation program will bring more interpretive signage into the park and develop in-park educational programs; develop teaching kits about the park for the local schools; and enhance communications about the park through promotional materials.

To respect and sustain the continuous use of the area, the long-term vision for the park that is recommended by the Kimmirut CJPMC states:

Katannilik Territorial Park is a place of serenity and source of pride. Our natural and cultural resources will be sustainably managed for the benefit of future generations. Katannilik welcomes all people to experience Inuit heritage and our connection to this beautiful land.

There are four goal statements for Katannilik. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. **CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The natural and cultural heritage of Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.
2. **HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through Heritage Appreciation programs and materials.
3. **ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:** Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.
4. **TOURISM:** The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

In summary, the Master Plan recommends controlled development for safety, protection of resources, tourism opportunities, and further actions to develop a park-specific Heritage Appreciation Program.



IMPLEMENTATION

The Katannilik Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$663,000.00 over 15 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

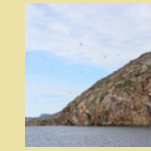
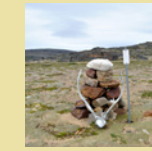
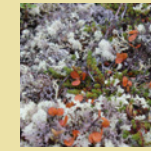
- Park infrastructure total: \$468,000.00 over 15 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$195,000.00 over 10 years

The Master Plan recommends renovations and upgrades to existing buildings, more development of the 'yurt' shelter and camping area at Katinniq (Livingstone River), an additional emergency shelter in the river valley and group shelter near the shore of Frobisher Bay, trail markers, and through a Heritage Appreciation program there will be additions to the park interpretive plan and display upgrades at the Katannilik Park Visitor Centre.

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

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





“Qumaguaq was a place that people used to hunt caribou. People would stop at Qumaguaq when they travelled to discuss the hunt and make decisions before they split up to go inland looking for caribou.”

- MALIKTUK LYTA

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.



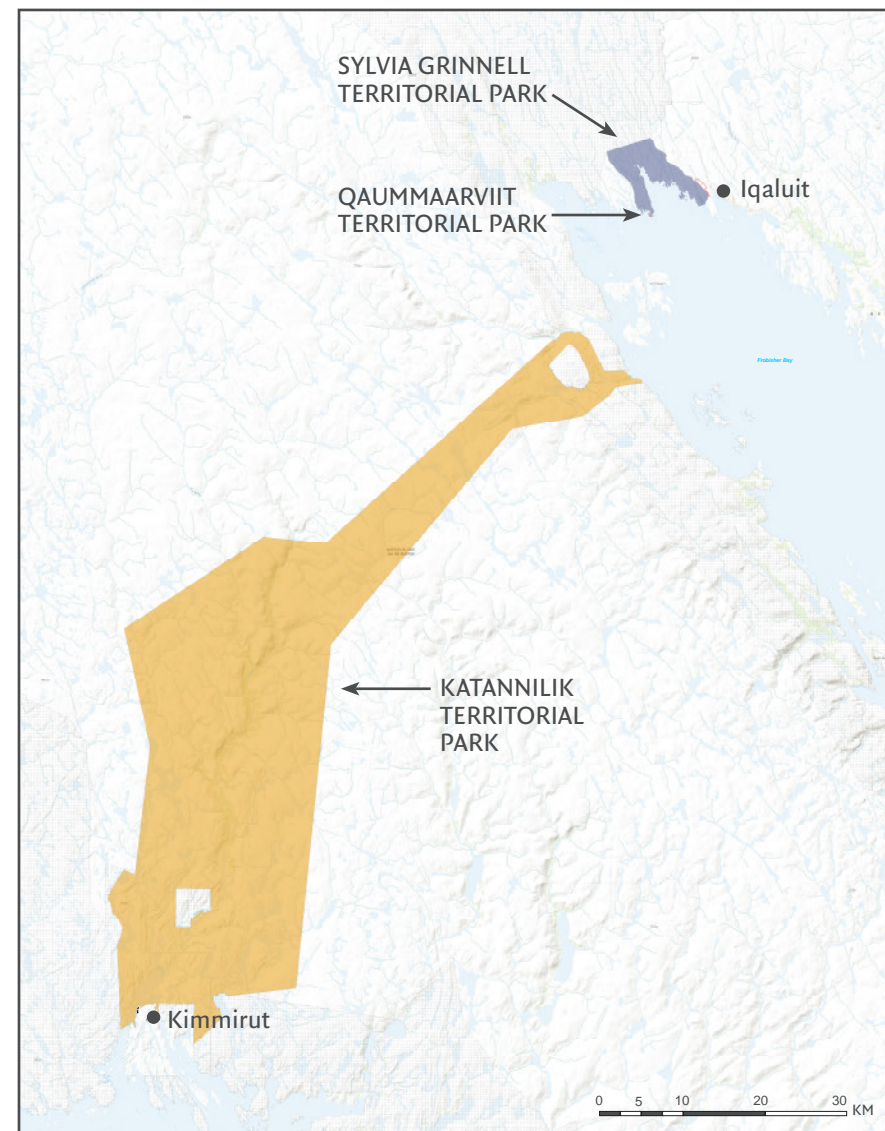
Section 1

PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY





SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY



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

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

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

Katannilik Territorial Park is among the largest parks in Nunavut, with an area of 142,035 hectares extending across south Baffin Island's Meta Incognita Peninsula from Frobisher Bay to the Hudson Strait at Kimmirut. 'Katannilik' is Inuktitut for "where there are waterfalls". The park is described as an "Arctic Oasis" because it has always provided Inuit with harvesting opportunities, it protects a diverse landscape of valleys and plateaus, rivers and waterfalls, and it has unique pockets of dense vegetation including willow shrubs that reach 8 feet in height making them some of the tallest shrubs in the eastern Arctic. The park includes the Heritage Soper River (a Canadian Heritage River designated in 1992), and the Itijjagiq Trail, part of "The Great Trail" (Trans Canada Trail system). Itijjagiq means "over the land".

Katannilik is an important harvesting area for Inuit and provides recreational opportunities for adventure seekers and locals travelling the Itijjagiq trail from Iqaluit or Kimmirut in winter and summer, by snowmobile, on foot, or by paddling down the Soper River.

The park welcomes visitors from all over the world, supporting Kimmirut and Iqaluit's tourism sector and benefiting local businesses.

The Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the Umbrella Inuit Impacts and Benefit Agreement (IIBA), as well as territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act. An approved Katannilik Territorial Park Management Plan has also been prepared under the IIBA as a companion document to this Master Plan.

1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies the parks to which it applies and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. Katannilik is considered a "park to be established" in the IIBA.

The history of planning for the park began in the 1980's when the Government of the Northwest Territories and the newly formed Kimmirut (Lake Harbour) Tourism Committee decided to proceed with a feasibility study of a proposed park area through the Soper River Valley and a separate feasibility study of an overland hiking route to Iqaluit along the snowmobile route used by Kimmirut community members. During the first park planning stages (1990 Feasibility Study), separate designation of the park and trail area was recommended. As part of the next stage (1991 Kuujuaq Master Plan) the integration of the park and trail were identified to provide continuity of the protected designation and for management integrity under the same land status. A new name for the park (Katannilik) and trail (Itijjagiq) were acquired through a consultative process after the Feasibility and Master Plan stages had been completed.

Katannilik Territorial Park operations began in 1994 following the guidelines of the 1991 Master Plan. Development of infrastructure to support the park occurred over two decades beginning in 1994. With the creation of Nunavut in 1999, the responsibility of park was transferred to the Government of Nunavut. On December 2, 1993 the lands for Katannilik were transferred to the Commissioner. Administration control of the park was transferred to the Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut), Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) Division on June 20, 2017.

The Canadian Heritage River designation for the Soper River occurred as a separate process from the park establishment. In 1993 the Soper was designated a Canadian Heritage River due to its importance as a hunting and travel corridor for Inuit for several centuries, its natural beauty and wealth of wildlife and birdlife, and its incredible recreational opportunities. The area designated to the Canadian Heritage River systems contains the entire 2,500 sq. km drainage basin of the Soper River and its two major tributaries: Katinniq (the Livingstone River) and Katinniup Kungas (the Joy River). The Canadian Heritage Rivers Program is Canada's national river conservation program, and promotes, protects, and enhances Canada's leading rivers.

In 2002 Itijjagiq was designated as a Trans Canada Trail. Currently known as ‘The Great Trail’, the Trans Canada Trail (TCT) is the name of the non-profit group that oversees a cross-Canada system of over 24,000 kilometres of trails that are supported by donations from individuals, corporations, foundations and all levels of government.

1.1.2 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

In the 1991 Master Plan the original boundary of the park was proposed. The boundary is recorded from the high-water mark. The Land Tenure Status was applied for in reference to the following:

- OIC PC 1993-1953 (which transferred control of the boundary lands to the Commissioner for park purposes).
- OIC PC 1995-0682 (which transferred control from the Commissioner to the Crown, and then back to the Commissioner for the establishment of Katannilik Territorial Park).
- OIC PC 2011-0959 (which outlines the land transfer of IOL back to the QIA for the 8.3.11 Relinquishment Order).
- Surveyed IOL parcels, including: IQ-27 (85478 CLSR, 86353 CLSR), IQ-28 (85479 CLSR), IQ-29 (85479 CLSR), LH-05 (96227 CLSR), LH-15 (104363 CLSR), LH-16 (104364 CLSR), and LH-18 (104879 CLSR).
- On June 20, 2017 the Government of Nunavut, Department of Community and Government Services transferred the administrative control of Commissioner’s Land to the Department of Environment to be managed by the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division.

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) completed the selection of lands within the former park boundary in 2009 for Inuit Owned Land (IOL) in accordance with IIBA Article 8.3.11. These lands were relinquished by the Commissioner and transferred to QIA on September 22, 2011 by Order-in-Council PC 2011-959. A Letter of Agreement between QIA, GN, Government of Canada, and the Hamlet of Kimmirut (March 9, 2009) concerning matters respecting the public access through the IOL portion of the park boundary, or changes to the boundary, shall be decided through a negotiated long-term agreement and a Park Specific Appendix to the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA). This Master Plan reflects the boundary area overlap as of 2018 but may be revised in the future subject to negotiations.

Table A: Park Description Summary

FEATURES	KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK
Type of Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current park classification: Natural Environment Recreation Park
Park Boundary Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 142,035 hectares
Land Ownership Within the Proposed Boundary as of 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inuit Owned Land (IOL) • Commissioner Land for Katannilik Territorial Park, managed by Department of Environment (GN)
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOL parcels overlapped by the park boundary as of 2018: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parcels LH-16 and Parcel LH-18. • IOL parcels adjacent to the park boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parcels LH-05, LH-06, LH-15, IQ-27, IQ-28, and IQ-29
Current Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park area is used for travel, harvesting, recreational activities, camping, science camps and school programs, and tourism. • Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park.
Park Infrastructure (Existing and Proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Shelters (1994-1997; shelter at Soper Falls 2008); Recommend renovations in Master Plan 2019 • Soper Falls Campsite (1997; upgrades in 2008); Boat House (2008) • Livingston Falls Yurt (2015); recommend site development in Master Plan 2019 • Trans Canada Trail Signage (2016) • Heritage Appreciation Program Building at Soper Falls (2017) • Recommend planning and development in Master Plan 2019 • Recommend relocation of Taqaiqsirvik campground • Recommend an additional emergency shelter and one group shelter • Recommend trail markers and signage
Park Services in Kimmirut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katannilik Park Visitor Centre (1994-1995) • Soper House (1996 – 1997; renovated in 2004; signage upgrades 2016) • Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park (campground)
Special Projects	<p>The Heritage Appreciation program recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites research • Research on climate change in the park • Heritage and cultural programming and education related to the park
Cultural or Historic Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is a traditional travel route between Kimmirut and Frobisher Bay, and an access route to inland caribou harvesting areas
Cultural Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological and culturally significant sites • Oral history and family history in the area • Traditional Inuit place names • Historic and current harvesting areas • Historic and current travel routes • Tourism and recreational activity areas
Natural Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial mammals, fish, and bird species • Significant vegetation growth in the Soper Valley • Glaciated landforms, diverse geology, and unique hydrology • Scenic landscapes
Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic potential of minerals in the region of the park has been documented. Known minerals include lapis lazuli, gold and carving stones.
Accessibility From the Community	<p>The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Kimmirut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, snowmobile, walking, or boat travel across Tasiujajuaq (Soper Lake) <p>The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Iqaluit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park entrance is located approximately 22 km from the community across Frobisher Bay. Seasonal access to the area is by snowmobile, boat travel, or by private air charter

FEATURES	KATANNILIK TERRITORIAL PARK
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism is a significant activity in summer for paddling, hiking and camping • Potential to increase winter tourism associated with snowmobile trips • Potential for guided tourism development in summer and winter • Opportunities to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park
Management Challenges of Katannilik Territorial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and emergency response • Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities • Erosion and slumping of riverbanks • Protection of archaeological sites and resources • Maintenance of park infrastructure in the remote areas of the park • Managing human waste and garbage in the remote areas of the park

1.1.3 PARK NAME

The IIBA for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as Katannilik Territorial Park (Schedule 2-1).

1.1.4 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) legislation was adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory but was originally written by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). Under this act, Katannilik is currently classified as a “Natural Environment Recreation Park,” and was the first park to use this classification. The following definitions describe the purpose of the classifications used for Katannilik (TPA 3(1)):

- (a) Natural Environment Recreation Parks to preserve the natural environment in those parks for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the public;

The TPA goes on to describe the development purpose of each classification of parks (TPA 3):

- (2) The development of a Natural Environment Recreation Park shall be directed and limited to the development that is necessary for the preservation of the natural environment in the park for public enjoyment.

A review of the Territorial Parks Act is currently being conducted by the GN. Changes proposed under this review have not yet been implemented, but the category which Katannilik may fall under in the future is “Natural Environment Park.” The following is draft text regarding Natural Environment Parks:

“Natural Environment Parks provide for the protection of ecosystems, important wildlife areas and cultural landscapes in their natural state, and provide opportunities for park visitors to experience the diversity of natural environments that exist across the territory.

Natural Environment Parks tend to include larger areas of undeveloped lands, representing a high level of biodiversity and evidence of regionalized cultural use by Inuit or previous cultural groups. Natural Environment Parks tend to have natural and cultural features and values of regional and territorial significance.

The highest priorities of Natural Environment Parks are the protection and heritage appreciation of Nunavut’s natural ecosystems and the traditional activities and recreational experiences that can be enjoyed in the natural environment. Any development or use must protect the natural and cultural features of the park and enhance its use by Inuit, heritage, and tourism potential without negatively affecting the character of the natural environment.

Natural Environment Parks promote:

- Management and monitoring of the eco-system for sustainability and human safety.
- Heritage appreciation through programs, education and information on the significance of the park.
- A high-quality experience for all visitors in a natural environment such as harvesting, wildlife and landscape viewing, and recreational and tourism activities.”

Based on this proposed park classification in the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program, the CJPMC recommends the classification for Katannilik should be a ‘Natural Environment Park’.



1.2 PARK PURPOSE STATEMENT

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

Katannilik is an important resource to the residents of Kimmirut. The purpose of the park is:

- To provide high quality experience for all park users.
- To enhance the appreciation and understanding of Katannilik’s environment and its cultural heritage.
- To protect the natural and cultural resources within the park that combine to make the area significant.
- To ensure Inuit continue to benefit from the park: culturally and economically.
- To develop, promote and manage the park sustainably for future generations.

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

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

1.3 PARK VISION STATEMENT

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

Vision Statement for Katannilik Territorial Park

Katannilik Territorial Park is a place of serenity and a source of pride. Our natural and cultural resources will be sustainably managed for the benefit of future generations. Katannilik welcomes all people to experience Inuit heritage and our connection to this beautiful land.

The Vision Statement for Katannilik is linked to the Vision for the Nunavut Parks Program, which states: “Nunavut Parks inspire people to connect, experience and protect our natural and cultural heritage.”

1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

There are four goal statements for Katannilik. Each goal includes objectives or specific actions that are part of the planning and management approach for the park.

1. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The natural and cultural heritage of Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.
2. HERITAGE APPRECIATION: Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.
3. ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK: Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.
4. TOURISM: The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

THE GOALS FOR KATANNILIK 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 Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management between Inuit and the Government, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.

GOAL 1

HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL 2

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

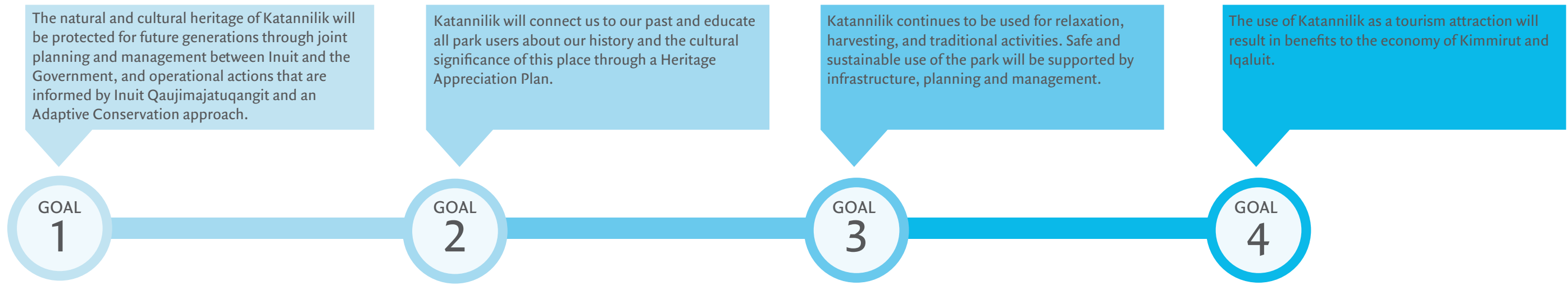
Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

GOAL 3

TOURISM

The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

GOAL 4



GOAL 1 –

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage of Katannilik will be protected for future generations through joint planning and management, and operational actions that are informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and an Adaptive Conservation approach.

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

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



CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

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

GOAL
1

HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL
2

GOAL 2 –

HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Katannilik will connect us to our past and educate all park users about our history and the cultural significance of this place through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

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

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** - to share Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and the unique story of Katannilik Territorial Park through the theme “Arctic Oasis”.
 - Reach various audiences, including programs and interpretation that meet the specific needs of each audience identified in the park Heritage Appreciation Plan.
 - 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 Kimmirut and Iqaluit to increase awareness about Katannilik among teachers and staff. Through partnerships, opportunities will be encouraged that use the park for science camps, cultural heritage programs, and as an outdoor classroom.
- **Promote sustainability** - Programs and interpretation will focus on protection of the natural and cultural resources in the park, and minimizing the human impacts on the park. The materials prepared from the Heritage Appreciation Plan will include 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:

Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

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

- **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.
- **Information and Regulations** - To ensure safety, sustainable use, compliance with rules and regulations, and for the minimal impact on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park by visitors, all visitors will be informed of:
 - Katannilik Park Registration requirements.
 - Environmental conditions of the park, Safe and Sustainable Travel in Nunavut Parks, and the benefit of travelling with qualified local guides.
 - Requirement for a valid Nunavut fishing license.
 - Non-interference with Inuit harvesting activities and use of the park.
 - IOL access regulations and the terms of the Park-Specific Appendix and negotiated agreement between QIA and GN.
- **Relaxation, Healing and Recreation** - Planning and management recognizes the connection of Inuit and Nunavummiut to their land. Park development, operations and programs will provide for the use and enjoyment of the park by:
 - Providing infrastructure and programs to support park recreational uses.
 - Supporting traditional, healing and learning activities, and family gathering in the park.
 - Providing a safe and positive park experience.

**ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK**

Katannilik continues to be used for relaxation, harvesting, and traditional activities. Safe and sustainable use of the park will be supported by infrastructure, planning and management.

GOAL
3

TOURISM

The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

GOAL
4

GOAL 4 –

TOURISM:

The use of Katannilik as a tourism attraction will result in benefits to the economy of Kimmirut and Iqaluit.

The following objectives are related to tourism:

- **Encourage Tourism** - To provide economic opportunities for Inuit tourism operators, planning, management and the implementation of the park's Heritage Appreciation Plan, will:
 - Promote Katannilik as a tourism destination.
 - Provide infrastructure and programs that support tourism.
 - Provide Heritage Appreciation programs and promote events that will be of interest to visitors.
 - Promote the use of Inuit tourism operators.
 - Provide information to encourage visitors to buy local arts and crafts.
- **Inuit Tourism Strategy** - Promote park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits for Inuit Tourism providers and business in Kimmirut and Iqaluit through an Inuit Tourism Strategy. The Strategy will:
 - Provide information in both communities through various media and locations to promote visiting Katannilik Territorial Park with local Inuit tourism providers.
 - Identify opportunities for Inuit tourism providers to establish businesses in or related to the park in keeping with IIBA Article 5 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities.





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 Katannilik Territorial Park.

The Kimmirut 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):

- Katannilik Park Visitor Centre (Kimmirut) and Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre (Iqaluit)
- Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Hamlet of Kimmirut
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)
- Mayukalik Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Public Safety Organizations: Kimmirut and Iqaluit Search and Rescue, RCMP, Canadian Rangers and other community organizations responsible for safety and health services
- Government of Nunavut
 - Department of Environment
 - Wildlife Management Division
 - Fisheries and Sealing Division
 - Education and Outreach Division

- Climate Change Secretariat
- Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology)
- Department of Economic Development and Transportation
 - Tourism and Cultural Industries Division
 - Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division
- Department of Education; and
- Department of Community and Government Services
- Institutions of Public Government
 - Nunavut Water Board
 - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
 - Nunavut Planning Commission
 - Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park
- Trans Canada Trail
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada

1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

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

The 1991 Kuujuuaq Master Plan (the original park name was Kuujuuaq), completed by the GNWT, provided the initial plans for a territorial park at what is today called Katannilik. The original proposed boundary only included the watershed of the Kuujuuaq (Soper) River. At that time a separate plan was prepared for the Itijjagiq Trail, crossing Meta Incognita and the Soper Valley between Kimmirut and Frobisher Bay. Following the completion of the two plans, the park was established with a revised boundary that unified the original master plan and trail proposed boundary areas.

As required by the IIBA, where there is an existing park master plan (Article 14.8), the CJPMC determined that a new Master Plan was required for conformity with the IIBA and to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans. This Katannilik Territorial Park Master Plan has been prepared to meet statutory requirements and address changes that have occurred between 1994 and 2018 in the park’s physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision for the future of the park. To complete the new Master Plan, as per IIBA 14.7, the CJPMC referenced the existing plans and other reports identified in Table B.

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

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1990	Kuujuuaq Territorial Park: Feasibility Study	Government of the Northwest Territories (PRP Parks: Research and Planning Inc.)	Assessment of opportunities related to the creation of the Territorial Park, and the designation of the Itijjagiq Trail.
1990	Canadian Heritage Rivers System – Soper River Background Study	Government of the Northwest Territories (PRP Parks: Research & Planning Inc.)	Canadian Heritage River assessment of conservation, recreation, natural and cultural resources for the Soper River.
1991	Kuujuuaq Park Master Plan	Government of the Northwest Territories (PRP Parks: Research & Planning Inc.)	Detailed information on the planning, development, and management of the proposed park.
1991	Canadian Heritage River Nomination – Soper River	Government of the Northwest Territories	Nomination Document for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS).
1992	Canadian Heritage Rivers System – Soper River Management Plan	GNWT	A management plan for the Soper Canadian Heritage River.
1993	Final Report: Katannilik Interpretive Centre Cultural Research	Government of the Northwest Territories (Mclsaac, Elizabeth)	Cultural resource file to assist in the development of an interpretive centre.
1995	Katannilik Park Boundary Description OIC	Government of the Northwest Territories	Survey boundary of the park.
2002	Trans Canada Trail Designation	Government of Nunavut	Complete registration documentation for the Trans Canada Trail Foundation.

The CJPMC completed five workshops between December 2017 and February 2019 that contributed to the development of the park Master Plan and Management Plan. The work of the CJPMC included:

- Research and interviews to inform an Inventory of Parks Resources for Katannilik.
- CJPMC Training on the park establishment process and the requirements of the IIBA for park planning and management.
- Community engagement sessions through three public open houses in Kimmirut.
- Community information shared through two project newsletters.
- Meetings with staff of QIA, CIRNAC, and the GN to discuss opportunities and issues related to the park.
- A Special Meeting in February 2019 with QIA, the Hamlet of Kimmirut, and the HTO to present the draft Master Plan and Management Plan and receive input and support.

The CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 6.1.

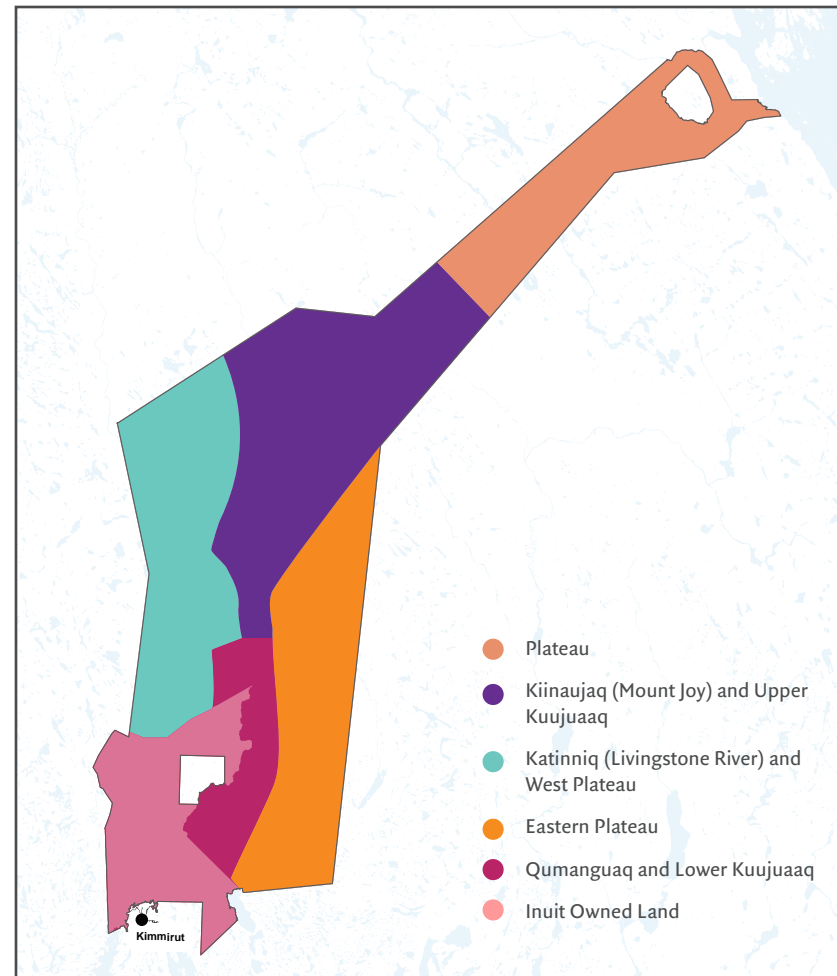


welcome to
katannilik park
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Section 2

PARK BACKGROUND





2.2.1 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

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

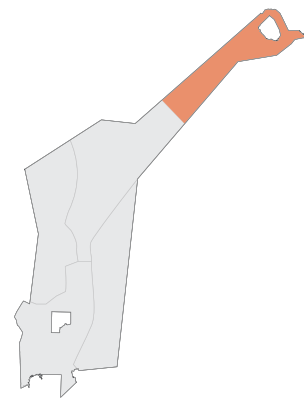
There are five general areas within the park boundary, called "landscape units" in the Inventory:

- Plateau
- Kiinaujaq [Mount Joy] and Upper Kuujuaaq
- Katinniq (Livingstone River) and West Plateau
- Eastern Plateau
- Qumanguaq, Lower Kuujuaaq, and Inuit Owned Land

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

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

2.2.1.1 Plateau (Frobisher Bay and Meta Incognita)



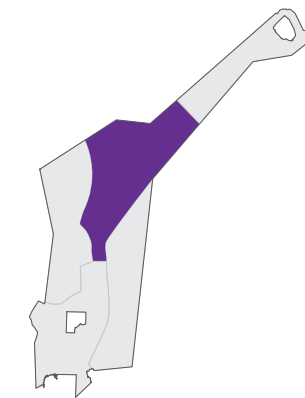
The Itijjagiq Trail begins from the shoreline of Frobisher Bay, leading through a gorge up to a small valley where the park entry sign and Cabin 1 are found among sand deposits and low sedge vegetation. Beyond Cabin 1 the trail rises up to 670 metres from sea level onto the plateau of the Meta Incognita Peninsula. The topography flattens out as you travel south along the trail and ascend the plateau to Cabin 2. A decrease in vegetation variety is apparent as you gain elevation along this portion of the trail.

Between Cabin 2 and 5 the topography is relatively consistent, with some shallow valleys and gorges where lakes and ponds are found. The landscape of the plateau of the Meta Incognita Peninsula is marked by scars from the last

glacial period, and the rolling topography is marked by rocks and boulders scattered across the smooth bedrock surface of the plateau. To the east of Cabin 5 there is an unlicensed airstrip.

Cabin 5 is the last cabin on the plateau before the descent towards the Soper Valley begins.

2.2.1.2 Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy) and Upper Kuujuaaq



The Itijjagiq Trail descends the plateau dramatically at Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy), where the trail enters into the valley of Kuujuaaq (Soper Valley). At this point on the trail, highly scenic views of the valley are presented as you look to the south. In summer, the valley at Kiinaujaq is a deep green because of the dense vegetation that has developed in the valley's microclimate, in contrast to the barren characteristics of the plateau.

Tributaries of Kuujuaaq drain from beyond the park boundary into the valley, with one of the largest in this area of the park being Katinniup Kuunga (Joy River). Tributary rivers pass around Kiinaujaq on

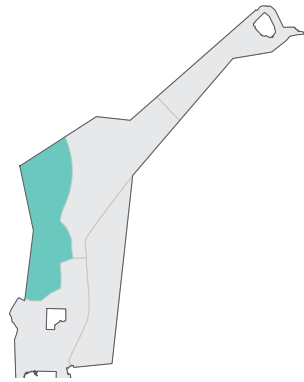
both sides, joining to form Kuujuaaq. From the Itijjagiq Trail several tributaries with waterfalls can be accessed. The steep change in terrain from the plateau to the valley can present a challenge in winter for snowmobile and dog team travellers. Snow and ice conditions along these portions of the trail change annually. There are several known alternate travel routes in this area to allow for the variable trail conditions.

At Kiinaujaq a cobble and gravel beach provides an area for an unlicensed landing strip. This cobble beach marks the starting point for the majority of tourists paddling the Soper River in summer.

Following the river south, the valley is typically narrow from Kiinaujaq to beyond Cabin 6. The exception is at Cabin 7 (the area of Kigaviaqsitaujaq - Mount Moore). Cabin 3, also known as the Group Shelter, is where a side valley from the eastern plateau joins Kuujuaaq's valley. High sand ridges are found in this wider portion of the valley, and Cabin 7 is situated on a ridge to take advantage of the scenic views.

The lower portion of the Soper Valley presents a varied landscape, with some portions of the valley narrowed by the surrounding hills in close proximity to the river, and then the valley opening into wider expanses of vegetated flats where the river can meander. Small tributaries drain into the valley in this section of the park, offering opportunities to view waterfalls created by the drainage of lakes and the land of the upper plateau on both the east and west side of the valley.

2.2.1.3 Katinniq (Livingstone River) and West Plateau



Katinniq (Livingstone River) is the largest tributary in this portion of the park. Draining from the upper plateau on the west side of the valley, Katinniq cascades into the valley by a series of waterfalls before it joins Kuujuaq. At the confluence of Kuujuaq and Katinniq there is a broad sand flat. NP&SP has constructed a Yurt at this location to serve park visitors. An unlicensed airstrip is located on this flat area. Several areas of historic and contemporary tent rings can be observed on the flats.

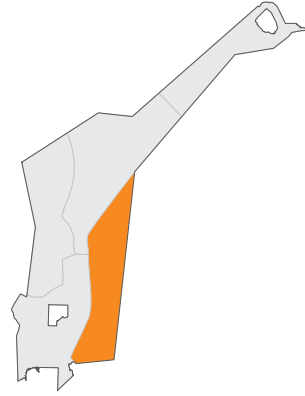
The fast moving waters of Katinniq are an attractive scenic location for travellers wishing to hike up the side valley, however this river is difficult and dangerous

to cross on foot and hikers travelling down the west side of the Soper Valley should be encouraged to use caution before attempting a river crossing of Katinniq.

Most hikers travel down the east side of the Kuujuaq and will find it difficult to cross the river in the area of Katinniq in order to visit these falls or the yurt at this location. Hikers should be cautioned about the fast moving and cold water in this area during trip planning, with guidance on where to cross the river south of Katinniq if they wish to travel back to the yurt shelter or to view the falls. The preferred option for hikers is to only cross the rivers at this junction if they have access to a raft or boat.

The hills and plateau to the west of Kuujuaq's valley form the headwaters of Katinniq. The landscape of the western plateau is generally bare rock, with some sparse vegetation patches around lakes and ponds, and glacier deposit gravel ridges. The western plateau is an important habitat for caribou that historically graze to the west of Katannilik.

2.2.1.4 Eastern Plateau

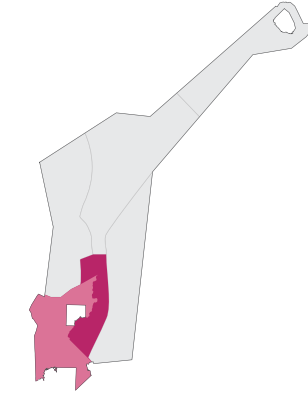


The eastern side of the valley rises up to a high plateau ridge that varies in topography from north to south. In the northern end of the eastern plateau is a high barren landscape with sparse vegetation. Melt waters from the land feed small ponds and drain into streams that form tributaries of Kuujuaq. This area typically has snow later into the spring than Kuujuaq's valley making it an alternate snowmobile route connecting to the Itijjagiq Trail. The snowmobile route enters into the park from a series of north-south valleys that are to the east of Katannilik park's boundary.

In the southern portion of the eastern plateau, the elevation is lower and the topography includes wide

valleys with steep cliffs, tundra meadows, gravel and sand ridges, and larger lakes that are used for ice fishing in the spring.

2.2.1.5 Qumanguaq, Lower Kuujuaq, and Inuit Owned Land



- Qumanguaq and Lower Kuujuaq
- Inuit Owned Land

The landscape in this portion of the park is highly scenic and provides excellent opportunities for sightseeing, visiting points of interest, and recreational activities. The main landscape features include the southern portion of the river valley comprised of sedge grasses, low shrub vegetation, and sand deposits. Small lakes and tributaries drain down from the surrounding hills and upper plateaus, joining with Kuujuaq.

South from the Katinniq area, the river valley widens and maintains this broad characteristic until it reaches the Soper Falls. The river meanders through this portion of the park, with some larger flats of sand, gravel and mixed vegetation. Cabin 8 is located on the east side of the river on a large gravel flat. Qumanguaq (or Fleming Hill) is an important landmark in this portion of the valley. Two significant stands of willows (Arctic Willow), sometimes referred to as the "willow forests", are also located here in sheltered areas on both the east and west side of the valley. These are some of the tallest vegetation species on Baffin Island.

The Soper Falls, a narrow chute that channels the river into a fast moving rapid between coarse rock walls; and Tasiujajuaq, a large freshwater lake that is "brackish", are found in this south end of the valley. The lake is surrounded by hills, with several cliffs and islands that provide habitat for nesting birds such as seagulls, and several large sandbars below the Soper Falls. Tasiujajuaq drains toward Hudson Strait through a series of rock outcrops at a site called the Reversing Falls, where saltwater enters the lake during high tides, and then brackish water flows out of the lake through rapids at low tides.

At the Soper Falls the final campsite and Cabin 9 provide secure camping facilities for visitors, and act as the base of in-park operations for NP&SP staff.

This area is easily accessible from Kimmirut by boat (across Tasiujajuaq), by ATV or snowmobile, or by hiking in the summer. An access trail from the community to the Soper Falls campground passes over a series of hills and rough terrain on the southeast side of the lake that an experienced driver can negotiate with limited effort; however inexperienced drivers should be discouraged from driving this route unless accompanied by a local guide. A boat launch area on Tasiujajuaq near the community is used to store/launch the NP&SP boat, and as a landing area for river paddlers.

Inuit Owned Land selection in 2011 identified lands in this section of the Katannilik boundary to be governed by QIA with a negotiated agreement related to the park to be addressed through a Park-Specific Appendix.

2.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

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

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

2.2.2.1 Fish

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*), Arctic cod (*Boreogadus saida*), Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), Greenland cod (*Gadus ogac*), Ninespine stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius*), Sculpin (*Cottoidea*), and Threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) have been identified in the park area.

The arctic char and the variations of cod are the most commonly fished species in the park by Kimmirut residents.

2.2.2.2 Terrestrial Wildlife

Terrestrial mammals identified in Katannilik include: Arctic Fox (*Alopex lagopus*), Arctic Hare (*Lepus arcticus andersoni*), Brown Lemming (*Lemmus sibiricus phaiococephalus*), Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), Collared Lemming (*Dicrostonyx torquatus*), Ermine (*Mustela erminea arctica*), Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*), Ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*), and Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

The common species in the park are arctic fox, hares, and lemmings. The population of lemmings has a direct impact on some of the other species in the park who feed on them, such as the bird and raptor population. The population goes through a natural "boom and bust" cycle every 3-4 years.

Polar bears may be encountered in the valley and areas of Tasiujajuaq of the Frobisher Bay coastline. Historically caribou populations in the area have fluctuated, and the regional population in 2018 is reported to be in decline.

2.2.2.3 Hydrology

Kuujuuaq is described as the longest and deepest river along the south coast of Baffin Island, making it the only navigable river in the area. Katannilik spans the drainage divide between the Frobisher Bay and Hudson Strait watersheds. Although the northern portion of the park's water flows north into Frobisher Bay, past Cabin 3, the majority of water flows south into Hudson Strait through a series of interconnected lakes, rivers and streams. This accounts for the majority of the park's surface land drainage (including Kuujuuaq, Katinniq, and Katinniup Kunga).

Water flow in the park is affected by seasonal precipitation levels. Typical annual precipitation levels are generally low, therefore high run-off is not a regular occurrence; but seasonal melt waters in the spring and early summer (May and June), combined with higher rain fall levels in July and August, may bring higher levels of run-off into the streams, creeks and rivers of the park.

Katannilik contains numerous waterfalls that vary in size from single drops to stepped drops and two major river rapids.

At the south end of the park, the Reversing Falls are a unique feature in the park, where the tidal waters and fresh waters change the direction of the water flow through a series of narrow channels from Tasiujajuaq into Pleasant Inlet. When the tide is high, Reversing Falls brings in saltwater from the ocean, which mixes with the fresh water, creating layers of water that do not mix.

Areas with significant soil may be subject to climate change and permafrost change based on the moisture and ice content of soil types. Three types of permafrost changes are generally observed in the region (solifluction, soil sorting, and frost shattering). Occurrences of these permafrost change impacts in the park requires research.

2.2.2.4 Vegetation

Katannilik contains vegetation that is considered generally representative of the Eastern Arctic region, however due to microclimate conditions a lushness of vegetation in the valley is identified as unique in the region. Research documents identify five distinct plant communities in the park:

- Significant Willow Habitat
- Dwarf Shrub Heath Tundra
- Grassland tundra
- Bedrock and hill summit
- Snowpatch

A 2012 research trip in Katannilik conducted by the Canadian Museum of Nature identified approximately 230 species from 36 plant families. Many of these collections extended the known ranges of Arctic plant species, and several collections were first time findings, such as: the northern bog orchid (*Platanthera obtusata*), a species not previously known from the Canadian Arctic Archipelago; arrow grass (*Triglochin palustris*); the fern slender rock-brake (*Cryptogramma stelleri*); bog rosemary (*Andromeda polifolia*); Greenland primrose (*Primula egaliksensis*); and foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*).

For more details on each of the four plant communities and the full list of plant species, please refer to the Inventory of Park Resources.

2.2.2.5 Birds and Raptors

Most of the 35-40 species of birds associated with Katannilik are migratory, coming to Baffin to nest when food sources from land and sea are abundant, and returning south before winter. The only birds that winter over in Katannilik are Ptarmigan, Snowy Owl and Raven.

Several raptors are found in the park. Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) prefer inland sites for nesting and will normally situate their nests on cliff edges in a shallow hollow in the loose soil, sand, gravel, or dead vegetation in which to lay eggs. Peregrine are sensitive to disturbance and require special attention to human intrusion. They nest along the Soper River valley and adjacent Livingstone River valley, recognized as the best area for breeding on Baffin Island. Peregrines feed almost exclusively on birds and choose cliffs that overlook lush valley flats where birdlife is rich. Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), Rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), and Snowy Owls (*Nyctea scandiaca*) are known to nest along the cliff faces of the valley and around Tasiujajuaq. As mentioned previously, the populations of these birds are dependent on the lemming population, which fluctuates and goes through a 3-4 year cycle.



2.2.2.6 Geology and Physiography

Katannilik is part of the Frobisher Upland, a tilted low-relief geological plain. The geology of Katannilik is dominated by Precambrian igneous bedrock that is described as presenting “intense metamorphism and complex folding”. The geology of the area is described as dating to 1,740 million years before present. Precambrian rock dominates the park landscape, but metamorphic rock intrusions are clearly visible in the river valley as examples of complex folding and faulting. These are particularly evident just below where the Livingstone and Soper Rivers meet, and in the upland area on the northeast shore of Tasiujajuaq.

About 550 million years ago the igneous bedrock of the southern areas of Baffin Island was submerged under a shallow sea. Deposits of mud and organic sediments collected on the seabed and were compressed by pressure into sedimentary rock. When the island re-emerged from the sea approximately 250 million years ago, the layer of sedimentary rock was exposed to erosion. This erosion left trace deposits of sedimentary materials, leading to a wide variety of minerals within the region, as metamorphic rock quartz-feldspar gneiss is also found in the region. It can be seen along the valley from the Katinniq northwards, and on much of the eastern uplands (including adjacent to the end of the trail at Frobisher Bay).

The varied geological composition means that the park contains a number of different minerals and gemstones, including mica, graphite, serpentine, lapis lazuli, diopside, pyrite, scapolite, limestone, marble, and rutile. Sporadic attempts at mining have occurred in the area since the 1900s, but no significant claims or mines are currently under exploration or operation. For a more detailed description of the geological characteristics of Katannilik, please refer to the Inventory of Park Resources.



2.2.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

2.2.3.1 Harvesting and Community Use Wildlife and Important Wildlife Areas

Katannilik’s valley has been used for all types of harvesting historically through to the present.

Berry picking is an extremely popular activity in the late summer. Berry pickers from Kimmirut, and even some from Iqaluit, travel to the park to take advantage of the large and plentiful berries. The unique environment of the valley provides ideal conditions to harvest a variety of berries in the park earlier in the season than other locations in the region. According to interviews conducted, the valley and eastern plateau are popular for blueberries and blackberries in particular.

Fishing occurs throughout the year on Tasiujajuaq and some residents fish through the ice on the lakes in the eastern plateau.

Caribou were previously harvested in the park, however due to changes in population sizes and migration patterns, this is now a rare occurrence. The valley of Katinniq, western plateau and areas to the west of the park were identified in interviews as an important caribou habitat. The rich vegetation of Kuujuaaq valley also provide an important habitat for caribou and small mammals, raptors, and migratory birds. Egg picking and ptarmigan hunting are important harvesting activities along the cliffs of Tasiujajuaq, the Kuujuaaq valley, and the eastern plateau.

Fox trapping in the Kuujuaaq and Katinniq valleys is practiced by some Kimmirut residents. Historically, fox pelts were sold to the Hudson Bay Company as a source of income, however at the current time the trade in fox pelts has been greatly reduced from the historic levels.

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

Official study and registration of archaeological sites has not been conducted in Katannilik Park. The interviews completed for the Master Plan recorded extensive historic use of the area and indicated areas in the park that have been associated with human activity for hundreds of years.

In order to protect cultural resources which may be vulnerable to disturbance by visitors or development it is recommended that archaeological surveys be completed within the park in the future.



2.2.4 PARK USER GROUPS

2.2.4.1 Residents

Residents of Kimmirut and Iqaluit are the main user groups visiting the park, and they are primarily using it as a travel route between the two communities in the months when the snowmobile trail is accessible. The trail is also used annually during Toonik Tyme for the snowmobile race that starts and ends in Iqaluit.

Outside of the use of the trail, the residents of Kimmirut use the park for fishing, berry picking, camping, and spending time with family and friends. In the past it was also an area to caribou hunt, however the decline in the caribou herd has reduced this activity. The majority of visits last only a few hours, with Kimmirut residents most commonly travelling to the Soper Falls area by ATV. Most often this group is self-reliant, providing their own transportation and planning their own activities in the park. Residents may visit the park more than once a year, with most visitation occurring in spring to fish through the ice at several lakes inside the park boundary, or to fishing and berry picking areas along the valley in the summer and early fall. Access to the park from Iqaluit is limited in summer months to residents with access to a boat, therefore the north entrance to the park is not a common destination for residents of Iqaluit in summer or early fall.

Katannilik has hosted science and culture camps, hosted by various local organizations in Kimmirut and Government of Nunavut Departments. These camps attract students from Kimmirut and Iqaluit, and include instruction by Elders and other knowledge holders from Kimmirut.

2.2.4.2 Tourist

Tourists to Katannilik can be classified by the purpose of their trip and their type of activity.

Eco-tourist/ Backcountry Enthusiast – Paddler and Hiker

This group is believed to be the primary park visitor group during the summer months. They will have entered the park equipped to be self-sufficient in most respects, with a

plan to spend time on the land in Katannilik as their primary purpose for travelling to Nunavut. They will typically use local or southern-based outfitting services to book the trip (including the logistics for transportation to the park, rafts, food supplies, etc.) but the park also attracts independent travellers.

Winter and Spring Adventure Enthusiasts – Snowmobilers, Dog Teams, and Skiers

Winter and spring tourists in Katannilik (not including residents) are less common. Three winter activities are known to attract adventure tourists: snowmobilers, dog teams, and skiers.

- Snowmobile tourists typically travel the Itijjagiq trail for a range of distances: from Iqaluit to Kimmirut and back; from Iqaluit to the Group Shelter (Cabin 7); or from Iqaluit to Cabin 1 and back. All of these trips can be completed in a single day, although overnight stays in Kimmirut or at the Group Shelter do occur. Snowmobile racing along the trail was an organized attraction in the past.
- Dog team tourists typically use local outfitting services for the trip. Destinations may vary depending on the length of the tour.
- Skiers travel the Itijjagiq trail for a range of distances.

2.2.4.3 Research

Research activities have occurred in the park and are likely to continue in the future. Future research priorities should 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.

2.2.4.4 Film Crews

Filming has occurred in the park. Future filming 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.

2.3 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. There is currently no carving stone quarrying in the park, however it is important to note that a separate study by the Government of Nunavut's Department of Economic Development and Transportation indicated that at least one site of significance for carving stone is found within the park (artisan serpentinite), with another just outside of the park's western border (artisan marble).

The Master Plan does not recommend any development or programming located in areas of known mineral resource potential, and the infrastructure development or programs proposed in this plan would not 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 NP&SP in the future.



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.

KATANNILIK HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM

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

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

The program will be delivered through:

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

Special Projects associated with the program include:

- Archaeological sites research
- Research on Climate Change

The Master Plan recommends that heritage appreciation should celebrate the theme Arctic Oasis.

Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to inform and educate park visitors and community residents on the stories and facts that contribute to Katannilik Territorial Park being a culturally significant place to Inuit.

Katannilik's Heritage Appreciation Program (HAP) will be developed as a strategic plan for the implementation of all elements and materials. The HAP will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and provide opportunities to share traditional knowledge with Nunavummiut and visitors alike.

The approach to Heritage Appreciation will include interpretive infrastructure, promotional materials, communications, education programs, and cultural activities in the park and in the community.

2.4.1 KATANNILIK: ARCTIC OASIS

The theme Arctic Oasis was first identified during the planning and development of the 1991 Master Plan and later the interpretive displays for the Katannilik Park Visitor Centre. The abundant natural resources of Katannilik have always attracted people from the surrounding area, and the cultural heritage of Inuit and their ancestors is demonstrated both by the physical remnants of their camps and in the rich oral histories associated with the park.

2.4.1.1 Our History

Inuit have known of Katannilik for millennia. As the longest navigable river on the south coast of Baffin Island, the valley of Kuujuaq provided an important travel corridor between the two coastlines and an important link to inland areas for caribou. Inuit used the valley to access fish, birds and harvest vegetation. Its moderate and gradual relief meant that it was ideal terrain for walking and driving dog-teams, and to this day the Itijjagiq Trail is a critical travel route for the people of Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Through the sub-theme "Our History" the Heritage Appreciation Plan will tell stories to share and celebrate the history of Inuit use of Katannilik, including but not limited to:

- Oral history – making the oral history collection related to the park accessible
- Camping and family life along the coasts – explaining the patterns of family camps and the cycle of land use throughout the year
- Travel – demonstrating the importance of the route through the park and how travel has changed over time
- Establishing a park – explaining the process and exploring the impact that park establishment has had for the community

2.4.1.2 The Essentials of Life

The abundance of resources has always attracted people into the valley. Inuit understand how to use the resources of the land in every season; how to be stewards of the land and its resources; and how the resources of the land have shaped their culture. Over the past few generations there has been constant change in the way of life of Inuit, however the park has continued to play an important role in maintaining a connection to the land for Inuit in Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Through the sub-theme "Essentials of Life" stories of the impact of the land and its resources will be shared through first person accounts.

- The Ways of our Ancestors – sharing lessons on the traditional stewardship of the land and resources to teach future generations and visitors about IQ and sustainability
- Harvesting – explaining the harvesting activities and how patterns of harvesting have changed from the past to the present
- Constant Change – sharing stories of the changes that Inuit have experienced; how they have addressed these changes; and how change has impacted their culture and their relationship to the land
- What we Value – using oral histories and new stories to explain the significance of the environment and cultural practices

2.4.1.3 The Diversity of Our Land

Inuit also knew the valley had abundant wildlife; that the willow bushes grew in the Kuujuaq valley to heights not seen elsewhere in the area; and that the berries in the valley grew to be the biggest and tastiest in southern Baffin and were ripe earlier in the season than in other locations. It has also been recognized that there are many resources in the ground in this region that are important minerals such as mica, garnet, graphite and the gemstone lapis lazuli. Through the sub-theme "The Diversity of Our Land" the natural resources and systems will be explained from both a scientific perspective and through the oral histories.

- Important Wildlife Areas and their Habitats – explaining the life cycles of key species and how the ecosystem of the park provides important habitat for caribou, fox, wolf, hares, lemmings, ptarmigan, geese, and raptors
- Rivers and Lakes – explaining the various processes that contribute to the hydrology of the park, and the fish habitats provided in the lakes and rivers
- Exceptional plants – explaining the microclimate and how it impacts vegetation variety, cycles, and growth
- Minerals and gemstones – the geology of the area will be explained





2.4.2 PURPOSE

Through the Heritage Appreciation Plan developed for Katannilik, the unique story of Katannilik Territorial Park will be shared through interpretive programs and materials to:

- **Reach various audiences**, including but not limited to Inuit residents, non-Inuit residents and tourists; Elders, middle-age, and youth; families and individuals. The specific needs of each audience will be recognized in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive programs and materials.
- **Prepare and deliver education** through tool kits prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Kimmirut to increase awareness about Katannilik among teachers and staff and encourage the use of the park as a classroom and learning opportunity.
- **Promote enjoyment of the park**, including highlighting the traditional activities and harvesting done by Inuit in the past through to the present, outdoor recreational activities, and tourism opportunities.
- **Increase awareness** of the park, and specifically encourage all park users to appreciate and respect the significance of the natural diversity and rich cultural heritage of Katannilik. Awareness will promote the principles of sustainability through messages that include Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit when informing people about 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 Katannilik Territorial Park. All park users will be educated on the safety precautions necessary to travel in this remote arctic environment. Informational materials will also be linked to the Inuit Tourism Strategy for Kimmirut.
- Strengthen the park's association with the "Great Trail" under the Trans Canada Trail program, and the **Canadian Heritage Rivers System** (for the Soper Heritage River).

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

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and tourists.
- Educational resources developed through the 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 minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Katannilik, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to change to protect resources from human use impacts.

2.4.3 INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE AND DISPLAYS

The Master Plan recommends the design and planning for interpretive signage upgrades and additions in the park, as well as upgraded signage at the Katannilik Park Visitor Centre.

2.4.3.1 Katannilik Park Visitor Centre

The preparation of the Heritage Appreciation Plan should include an assessment of the visitor centre displays that were originally planned and installed in the mid-1990's, with two new displays installed in 2016. Overall the displays continue to be relevant to the theme "Arctic Oasis" and its sub-themes. A complete assessment of the interpretive displays and signs will be required to identify renovation and replacement needs where out-dated information is presented, or where wear & tear, vandalism, or fading has impacted the existing panels. A budget for the assessment is included in the Master Plan, however it does not include cost estimates to update the displays. The assessment will determine the budget requirements to update the displays. Specific interpretive signage and display recommendations will consider:

- Updated mapping of the park, boundary, IOLs, facilities, and travel routes
- Updated information about IOLs, Emergency contact information and trip planning information, and park regulations
- Planning to accommodate interpretation in all four official languages
- Technology replacement for audio-visual displays
- Opportunities to share recent stories

2.4.3.2 Interpretive and Informational Panels in the Park

New low-profile interpretive panels are recommended at five locations in the park. In addition to interpretive content that is specific to each location the signage should include park regulations, minimal impact travel recommendations specific to the location, emergency contact information, and a park map:

- Cabin 1 area
- Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy) landing strip
- Group shelter – Cabin 7
- Katinniq (Yurt)
- Soper Falls Campground - Cabin 9
- Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park campground

New signage will conform to the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual standards. All new signage will identify the traditional place names associated with the areas of the park and all park maps will identify IOL and the regulations for access to IOL.

Additional public safety and regulatory signage may be placed in any location in the park as required.



2.4.4 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

Communication and marketing materials increase awareness of the traditional and contemporary use of Katannilik, its cultural significance for Inuit, the sustainable practices in territorial parks, and the tourism opportunities for visitors to Kimmirut.

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

Interpretive scripts should be prepared about the park for use by NP&SP staff and outfitters/guides.

Marketing materials, such as a park brochure, are required in print and digital form to celebrate the story of the park, encourage visitation to the park and community, and promote Inuit tourism providers.

All materials about Katannilik should stress the cultural significance of the park, share the story of the park through the Heritage Appreciation theme for Katannilik (“Arctic Oasis”), and promote Inuit tourism operators as per the Inuit Tourism Strategy.

2.4.5 OTHER COMPONENTS

2.4.5.1 Education Modules

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

2.4.5.2 In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed by NP&SP to teach park users, through interactive activities taking place at Katannilik, about 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 Katannilik Territorial Park and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events, such as Parks Day, encourage engagement with the park’s heritage and can be promoted as tourism opportunities.

2.4.5.4 Engaging Youth

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

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

2.4.5.5 Special Projects

To support the Heritage Appreciation Plan and advance understanding of Katannilik Territorial Park, the following Special Projects are recommended:

- Archaeological Sites Surveys, in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust, are required in all areas of the park for the documentation and understanding of archaeological resources of Katannilik. Once completed the archaeological findings can be included in the park’s Heritage Appreciation Program. As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Surveys will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders to document oral history, and opportunities for participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park. Priority areas for survey are:
 1. Katinniq
 2. Sites in the vicinity of the Itijjagiq Trail and emergency cabins
 3. Other sites in the park boundary of known archaeological resources or areas of cultural significance as identified by the CJPMC
- As per the Katannilik Management Plan, research on climate change and the impacts of climate change will be ongoing through partnerships with researchers. Priorities will include documenting and monitoring changes in permafrost, erosion, hydrology, and vegetation. Budgets will be determined on an as needed basis when projects and partnership opportunities are identified.

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

2.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Business opportunities associated with Katannilik Territorial Park include guided tourism activities and community-based services, opportunity for in-park business operation, contracting for park development, and contracting for park programs and special projects. The Master Plan identifies the opportunity for an Inuit owned business to develop and operate commercial accommodations/activities at Katinniq (Livingstone River) for a seasonal tourism or business retreat operation.

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

Inuit owned outfitter services for Kimmirut and Iqaluit could include guided interpretive visits to the park in summer (paddling and/or hiking) and snowmobile, dog team, or skiing visits in winter/spring. Training may be required in the Tourism Strategy for local outfitters on interpretive guiding for the eco-tourism and adventure tourism markets. Tools must be developed through the Heritage Appreciation Program for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script, suggested sites of cultural significance to visit, and suggested interpretive activities.

As per IIBA 5.1 and 5.10, business opportunities in Katannilik should be promoted for Inuit. 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, business operations, logistics and maintenance.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO KATANNILIK

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
- In-park business opportunities
- Training and delivery tools for guided interpretive visits
- Archaeological surveys
- Research

2.6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Katannilik Territorial Park is of principal concern.

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

- Infrastructure changes and additions associated with safety, including an additional emergency shelter, renovations to all existing emergency cabins and shelters, and the placement of markers along the Itijjagiq Trail.
- Additional informational and regulatory messages on signage including materials for emergency procedures, contact information, 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 Katannilik 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 through Katannilik Territorial Park staff, communication materials, and interpretive signage.
- Emergency contacts for Katannilik, including management partners in Kimmirut.
- 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 emergency phone calls.
- At this time, a park visitor registration and permitting process is required for non-Inuit visitors in the summer season. The Emergency Response Plan may recommend options for changes to the park visitor registration and permitting process.

2.7 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

The Master Plan and Management Plan recommend that Katannilik Park continue to be staffed by two full time positions and two/three seasonal contract positions. The Katannilik Park Visitor Centre is recommended to be staffed by one seasonal contract position. The CJPMC and NP&SP reserve the right to revise the staffing plan in a future Management Plan for Katannilik.

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

Training program requirements will be identified in the **Katannilik Management Plan** and **Inuit Tourism Strategy** for Kimmirut.



welcome to
katannilik park
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Section 3

PLANNING APPROACH





SECTION 3: PLANNING APPROACH



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

3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH: INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using a strategic approach that will attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach to planning and management decisions is referred to as an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach³.

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources.
3. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
4. IQ and scientific knowledge will inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in joint management decision-making and park operations.
5. Maintenance and monitoring of the natural habitat and protection of wildlife, where possible, to address impacts caused by human activity and climate change.
6. Limited development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts to Inuit or to park resources.

³ Adaptive Conservation is an approach to strategic management planning using available data that seeks a sustainable balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources. As new data becomes available the Adaptive Conservation approach allows management actions to be added, revised or withdrawn to address the circumstances.

8. Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Katannilik conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for Territorial Park management plans.

3.2 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

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

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





Table C: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of the park caused by human activity and climate change. Human caused impacts include snowmobile use, human and dog team waste, littering, and vandalism. Climate caused changes include loss of permafrost, erosion, and habitat transformation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Plan – Reference the Trail Management, and Environmental Management sections. Management Plan – Research and monitor the impacts to the environment caused by human activities and climate change. Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.
<p>Signage: Regulatory, Informational, and Interpretive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing additional signage in the park. Assessing existing Katannilik Park Visitor Centre displays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Recommendations for additional signage at locations in areas of high visitor use. Heritage Appreciation – Assess, develop and implement an interpretive plan. Management Plan – Reference the Heritage Appreciation, and Park Facilities sections.
<p>Park Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and renovated infrastructure to address increased visitation. Infrastructure vandalism and wear-and-tear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Additional facilities at appropriate locations in the park. Design – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism. Management Plan – Reference the Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Camping, and Tourism Activity Management sections. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform the public about minimal impact travel.
<p>Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raptor nesting habitats require protection; specifically, COSEWIC listed species - Peregrine Falcon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines for development in known nesting 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 Wildlife Management section.
<p>Vegetation Damage (particularly the willow forests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to willows from snowmobiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design – Provide signage to encourage minimal impact travel, and where required, limit vehicle access with discrete barriers. Management Plan – Reference the Trail Management, and Natural Environment Management sections. Heritage Appreciation – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform the public about minimal impact travel.

OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/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. • Location, extent and type of archaeological or cultural sites are undetermined for the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Protection • Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify areas and conditions for development of park facilities. • 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 minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources. • Management Plan – Reference the Cultural Resource Management (all parts), and the Human Use Management (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 and collect data.
<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"> • Conservation and Protection • Enjoyment of the Park • Heritage Appreciation 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and Management – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines to minimize impact on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park. • 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 Human Use Management section.
<p>Safety and Emergency Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and Protection • Heritage Appreciation • Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – New and renovated emergency infrastructure to be developed. • Management Plan – NP&SP staff will monitor hazards in the park and take actions to inform the public of known hazards or conditions (e.g. ice conditions) that impact safety. Reference the Public Safety and Emergency Response, Camping, Tourism Activity Management, and the Human Use Management sections. • Management Plan – Katannilik Park Visitor Registration. • Heritage Appreciation – Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to inform the public on safe and sustainable travel.
<p>Heritage Appreciation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Appreciation • Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – New and updated interpretive displays and marketing materials for the park. • Heritage Appreciation – Complete and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan for the park.
<p>Economic Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism 	<p>Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Adaptive Conservation Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design – Proposed infrastructure at Katinniq could be used for Inuit owned commercial enterprises. • 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. • Heritage Appreciation – Promote Inuit tourism operators to visitors. • Inuit Tourism Strategy – Complete and implement a strategy to maximize economic opportunities associated with the park.



3.3 PARK ZONING

Katannilik 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 Katannilik Territorial Park Management Plan.

3.3.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE ZONES

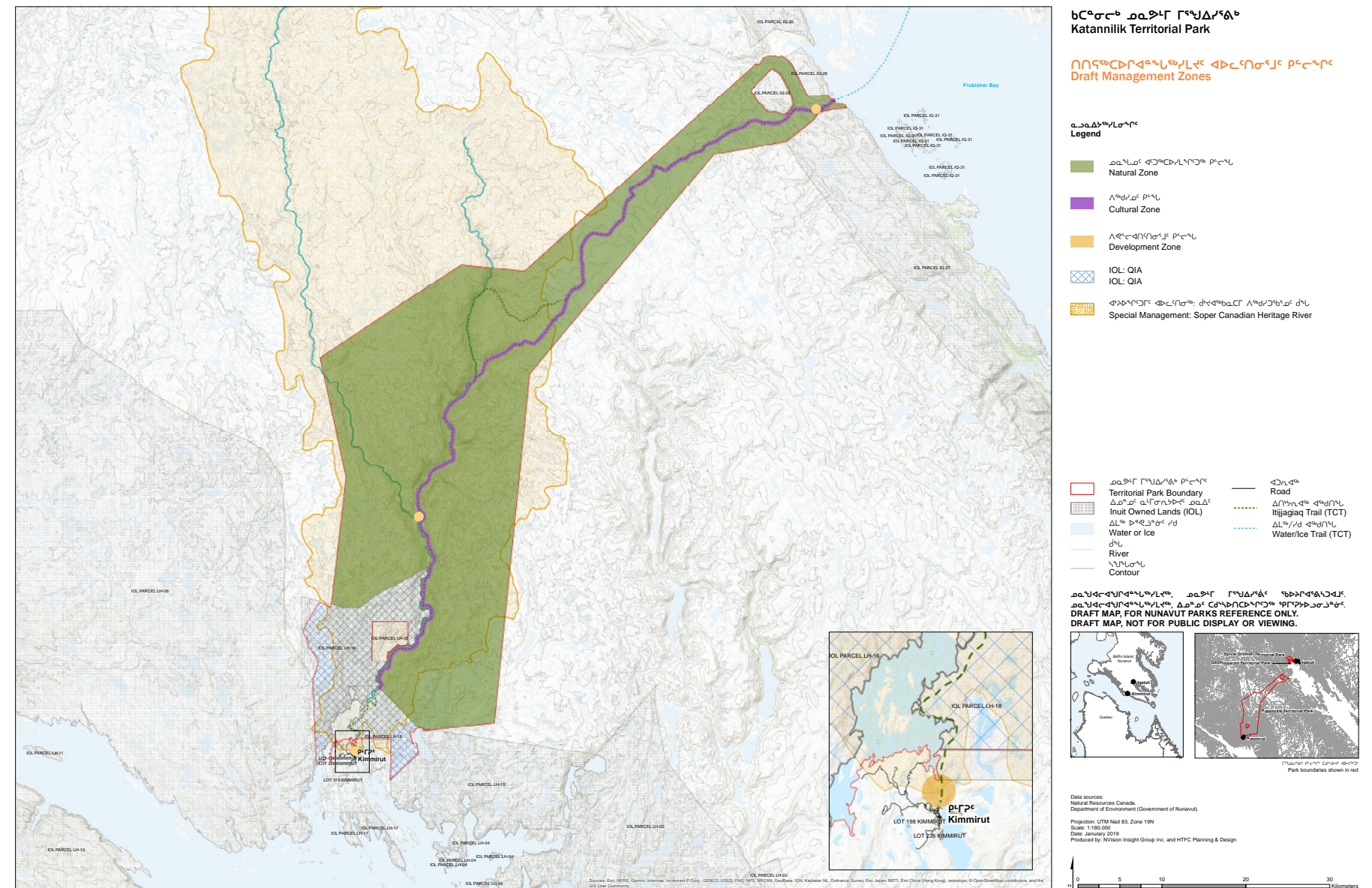
There are three zone classifications for Katannilik Park plus one special management sub-zone for the IOL. The following definitions describe each zone:

Wilderness Zone - The purpose of the zone is to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective of the Wilderness 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. The Katannilik Management Plan identifies most of the park landscape as wilderness.

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. The Katannilik Management Plan recognizes the Itijjagiq Trail and land immediately surrounding the trail as a cultural zone.

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. The Katannilik Management Plan recommends limited development in the park with small zones to permit the addition of facilities to support use of the Itijjagiq Trail.

Special Protection Sub-Zone - A Special Protection Sub-Zone is intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the Katannilik Territorial Park Management Plan may recommend restrictions to development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in Special Protection Sub-Zones. The Katannilik Management Plan recommends the Inuit Owned Land portion that was selected over the park boundary be identified as a Special Protection sub-zone pending negotiation of a Park-Specific Appendix.





Section 4

PARK DESIGN





SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN

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

4.1 DESIGN APPROACH

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

Katannilik Territorial Park has many culturally significant sites and areas of importance to wildlife. As of 2018 the documentation of archaeological resources in the park boundary was incomplete and has been identified as a Special Project to be completed in this Master Plan. The IIBA requires the following consultations occur as part of design and development actions in Katannilik Territorial Park:

- The NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage culturally significant and archaeological sites (as per IIBA 8.2.3).
- The CJPMC shall consult with Elders and other Inuit in Kimmirut having an interest in the cultural and archaeological resources of the park in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each culturally significant site (as per IIBA 8.2.7).
- Prior to any development activity in Katannilik Territorial 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 Katannilik or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).



Example of existing outhouse to be relocated away from a water body.





4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Katannilik Territorial Park infrastructure includes facilities built based on the design standards in the 1991 Master Plan; facilities built according to the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual⁴; signage elements following the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual⁵; and park furnishings or specialty infrastructure (e.g. yurt) selected from preferred contractor catalogues.

The result is a mix of design styles. The most prominent design standard are the facilities built according to the 1991 Master Plan. Therefore, this Master Plan recommends that any new infrastructure should be designed and fabricated to be compatible with the existing design standards from that period so that the park infrastructure has a cohesive appearance.

Development of new infrastructure will not occur without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the area. Regulations are identified in the Katannilik 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.
- Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted in areas of known archaeological resources until an archaeological survey has been completed to provide recommendations for development sites.

4.3 PARK FACILITIES EXISTING IN 2018

Katannilik infrastructure as of 2018 includes:

- Nine Emergency Shelters: one of which is a larger facility, called the Group Shelter (constructed between 1994-1997)
- Katinniq (Livingstone River and Falls) Yurt (constructed in 2015)
- Soper Falls Campsite: including tent platforms, outhouses, an electric bear fence, interpretive signage, and garbage bins (constructed in 1994 with additional upgrades)
- Park Entrance Signs: at Soper Falls (constructed in 1994) and near Cabin 9 (constructed in 2004)
- Boat House at Soper Falls (constructed in 2008)
- Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park (campground in Kimmirut developed between 2004-2008)
- Learning Building at Soper Falls (constructed in 2017)
- Trans Canada Trail Signage: at all cabins (installed in 2016)

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; bear fence equipment life spans should exceed 10+ years. Existing infrastructure will be replaced as required.

4.3.1 Renovations and Replacements to Existing Park Infrastructure

The following existing park facilities will require renovation or replacement following a phased in approach identified in the Action Plan:

- **Soper Falls Campground**
 - Renovation of two outhouses at the Soper Falls Campsite.
 - Relocate outhouses to areas away from water bodies.
- **Emergency Shelters**
 - Replacement of doors and windows on all existing emergency shelters.
 - Relocation of Emergency Cabin 5: relocate the cabin in the same general area to a site where the cabin will be less likely to be buried by wind-blown snow.
- **Group Shelter (Cabin 7)**
 - Renovation of the Group Shelter to raise and stabilize the foundations, replace windows, replace the door, and replace interior fixtures.
 - Replacement of outhouse at the Group Shelter: to be replaced with a double seat outhouse.

⁴ NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the existing design specifications that can be cost effectively transported to remoted locations. Where alternatives are the preferred approach - the size, design and colours of the facility should be selected for compatibility with existing infrastructure.

⁵ NP&SP may recommend alternative signage designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual.

4.3.2 Katannilik Park Visitor Centre Display Renovations

In support of the park’s Heritage Appreciation Plan, a complete assessment of the interpretive displays and signs in the Visitor Centre will identify renovation and replacement needs.

The capital estimates and implementation scheduling for facilities and infrastructure are summarized in Section 5 of the Master Plan. Following the assessment of the Visitor Centre, this capital estimate may be revised based on the approved recommendations for display renovations.

4.3.3 Relocation of Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park

The campground in Kimmirut, called Taqaiqsirvik, was developed between 2004-2008 to provide camping services to visitors that had completed their Katannilik Park trip. The purpose of the campground was to encourage visitors to extend their stay in the community. When the campground site was selected it was on the edge of the developed part of the community, however community growth in recent years has surrounded the campsite. Relocation of the campsite to a lot on the shore of Tasiujajuaq (Soper Lake) is recommended. The site offers direct paddle-in access for visitors, and easy walking or ATV access to the community. The lot must be requested from the Hamlet of Kimmirut. The proposed relocation lot shall be surveyed by NP&SP and then secured from the Hamlet. Development in the proposed location will avoid documented archaeological resources and the seasonal snow mobile trail route. NP&SP and the Hamlet will negotiate the future of the existing Taqaiqsirvik site.

The Master Plan recommends the relocation of Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park.

Table D: Taqaiqsirvik Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Furnishing	Existing furnishings may be relocated. All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	Pending recommendations from the archaeological survey, park furnishing may require being mounted on the surface of the ground using a platform method.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Picnic tables 1 Garbage Bin 1 Lockbox Typical Mounted Picnic Table and Garbage Bin specifications; Standard furnishing models.		
Outhouse	A double occupant outhouse.	The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See concept drawing 		

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Two Tent Platforms and Gravel Tent Pad	The site plan has identified locations for two walled tent platforms and one gravel area for ten.	Tent platform dimensions should be reduced to 3,048mm x 6,096mm (10ft x 20ft) or less. Wind breaks shall not be taller than 1,200mm (or 4ft).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities Design Manual C3.1-C3.2; C4.6 Alternative dimensions required		
Bear Fence	A moveable bear fence perimeter around the tent platform area.	The bear fence may be removed and re-installed annually.
Relocation of Park Name Sign and flagpole	See site plan.	
ATV Trail Improvement	Gravel top dressing and grading of the existing trail.	



Existing location of Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park in 2018.

4.4 NEW FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN

The following section describes the recommended new facilities and infrastructure plan for Katannilik. For each recommendation a brief description is provided and, where relevant, a reference to the detailed specifications in NP&SP’s standards manuals is provided. Specifications from standards manuals are provided in appendix 6.4. Following the description, issues associated with the recommend infrastructure and location are described along with rationale.

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

4.4.1 SIGNAGE



4.4.1.1 Interpretive and Regulatory Signage

In support of the park’s Heritage Appreciation Plan, new low-profile interpretive panels are recommended at five locations in the park. In addition to interpretive content that is specific to each location, the signage should include park regulations, minimal impact travel recommendations specific to the location, emergency contact information, and a park map. The CHRS designaton plaque could be integrated into the proposed signage structure at Soper Falls Campground.

Table D: Signage Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Emergency Cabin Interior Signs	Small wall-mounted public safety information panels	These panels should be produced of durable material that can be easily changed if information changes
Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park Signage	Single display panel interpretive and regulatory signage	See Katannilik signage description above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H Sign B3 Display 		

Katannilik Territorial Park Signage	Single display panel interpretive and regulatory signage at the following locations:	All new park signage for the park will follow the standards in the Signage Manual and the best available technical specifications as identified by NP&SP. All new signage is scheduled to be planned, fabricated and installed as a multi-year project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H Sign B3 Display 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabin 1 Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy) landing strip Group Shelter (Cabin 7) Katinniq (Yurt) Soper Falls campground – Cabin 9. 	

4.4.1.2 Boundary and IOL Markers

The boundary for Katannilik Territorial Park is adjacent and overlapping with parcels of IOL. Where the Itijjagiq Trail or park access trails cross the boundary of the park or cross between the park and IOL, icon posts will be installed as boundary markers. As required by the IIBA 3.6, IOL will be identified on all Katannilik park maps and interpretive or regulatory signage will inform visitors about IOLs and respecting the rights of IOLs.

The Master Plan recommends boundary marker locations.

Table E: Boundary and IOL Markers Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Signage	The icon post will be placed at the park boundary and at the IOL/park boundary where these intersect with the trails or commonly used travel routes.	IOL and Park Boundary locations must identify IOL as per the IIBA 3.6.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Icon Posts (minimum of 5) Walk Around Pylon 		

4.4.1.3 Itijjagiq Trail Markers

The Itijjagiq Trail is a critical access and travel route through the park that is used in summer by hikers and in winter/spring by snowmobilers, dog teams and skiers. There are several areas in the park where trail navigation has been identified as difficult. Itijjagiq trail marker posts will be installed for wayfinding; marking dangerous locations; river crossings; turns in the route; and placed to be highly visible.

The Master Plan recommends trail markers across the plateau, but markers may also be added in other locations in the park as determined by NP&SP staff.

Table F: Itijjagiq Trail Markers Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Signage	Directional markers will be located along the Itijjagiq trail between the Kimmirut and park boundary at Frobisher Bay	Fibreglass poles (in orange with reflective surface treatments) are recommended as a temporary marker. Stone built markers are to be developed over time as permanent markers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directional Markers 	Priority areas are identified on the infrastructure Master Plan.	

4.4.2 CABIN 1 AREA GROUP SHELTER

Day use of Katannilik by residents and visitors of Iqaluit has steadily increased during the winter and spring months. Snowmobilers, dog teams and skiers visit the area and stop for refreshment and rest before carrying on along the Itijjagiq Trail or returning to Iqaluit. To accommodate the use of this area by these different user groups, the Master Plan recommends building a small group shelter - cabin or yurt - in the area of Cabin 1; an outhouse; site furnishing; and a small bear fence enclosure for camping.

The Master Plan recommends that the existing Cabin 1 should be relocated to a flat area. Dog team owners will be encouraged to use this cabin to separate snowmobile travellers from dog teams.



EXAMPLE: Simple Emergency Shelter

Table G: Buildings Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Group Shelter - Cabin or Yurt	A Group Shelter is required to accommodate small groups. The Group Shelter development area should incorporate signage for rules of use and a picnic table inside the shelter.	Yurt dimensions should not exceed 7.3 m (20 ft) or cabin dimensions should not exceed 24ft x 16ft. The Group Cabin should be located where the existing emergency cabin is, and the emergency cabin will be relocated. Recommended new interpretive and informational signage is to be added.
Double Outhouse See concept drawing	A double outhouse is to be added near the cabin.	The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.
Furnishing • 2 Picnic tables • 1 Garbage Bin • 1 Lockbox	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	Pending recommendations from the archaeological survey, park furnishing may require being mounted on the surface of the ground using a platform method.
Bear Fence	A fenced tenting area is to be added in a well-drained location suitable for camping.	Recommended dimensions 25 ft x 25 ft. See site plan.

4.4.3 NEW EMERGENCY SHELTER

An emergency shelter is recommended on the west side of Kuujuaq (Soper River) in an area called Sajjugiituaq on a small plateau of willow shrubs overlooking the river valley. This location was selected because there are areas of thin ice and water overflow on the ice identified as potential hazards along this stretch of the river. The cabin should be located on park land to the north of the IOL parcel.

The Master Plan recommends one additional emergency shelter.

Table H: Buildings Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Emergency Shelter	A single emergency shelter built on timbers.	The location should be away from established willow growth and not contribute to damage or loss of willows. If required, protection barriers may be required if snowmobile use at the new shelter damages willows.

4.4.4 KATINNIQ (LIVINGSTONE RIVER) DESIGNATED YURT AND CAMPING AREA

In 2015 development was begun at Katinniq (Livingstone River and Falls) to construct a large yurt and install a bear fence.

The Master Plan identifies a conceptual site plan to further develop this area for visitors and to provide an opportunity for an Inuit Owned commercial tourism operation at Katinniq (see section 2.5). Development of the Katinniq site could bring economic benefits associated with a park related Inuit Tourism Strategy.

The Master Plan recommends a phased development option for Katinniq.

Phase 1: Development associated with the existing bear fence area (see site plan phase 1) would include:

- Use of the existing yurt as the “Communal Shelter” for cooking, eating and gathering;
- Development of one tenting platform and one tenting gravel pad;
- Space for two Small Accommodation Buildings –small sleeping yurts or small sleeping cabins;
- One double outhouse outside the bear fence area;
- Interpretive and informational signage to support the park’s Heritage Appreciation Plan; and
- Site furnishings.

Phase 2: Development reserve zone to the south of the existing bear fence where another bear fence could be added to allow for expansion of facilities in the future as the use and economic potential of the site requires. Future facilities may include a pavilion, additional accommodations, additional outhouses, and additional site furnishings. Development would require expansion of the bear fence enclosure.

An archaeological survey of the site is required prior to development.

The Master Plan recommends phase 1 of development of the designated camping area at Katinniq. Capital estimates for a future phase 2 of development are not included in this Master Plan but would be calculated should expansion be required.

Table I: Katinniq Phase 1 Infrastructure Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Furnishing • 4 Picnic tables • 1 Garbage Bin • 1 Lockbox • 1 Fire ring Standard furnishing models.	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	Pending recommendations from the archaeological survey, park furnishing may be mounted on the ground or may require being mounted on a platform (see specifications for conceptual drawing if required).

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Outhouse See conceptual drawing	A double occupant outhouse.	The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology in a new facility.
Tent Platforms and Gravel Pad • Facilities Design Manual C4.6 Alternative dimensions required	The site plan has identified locations for gravel pads in the existing bear fence area. Tent pads shall be developed from locally available sand/gravel and rock edging.	Tent pad dimensions should be reduced to 3,048mm x 6,096mm (10ft x 20ft) or less. If required for wind breaks, walls may be developed. It is recommended that two platforms be developed in the first phase. If use of the tent platforms warrants additional platforms, these would be developed in phase 2.
Accommodation Buildings Two small cabins or yurts	The site plan has identified locations for two accommodation buildings in the existing bear fence area.	Yurt dimensions should not exceed 4.27 m (14ft) or cabin dimensions should not exceed 10ft x 10ft If use of the accommodations warrants additional buildings, these would be developed in phase 2.

4.5 ITIJAGIAQ TRANS CANADA TRAIL

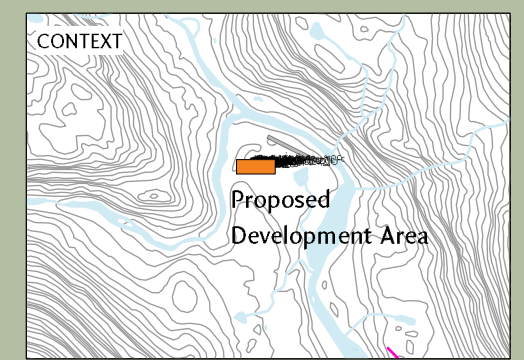
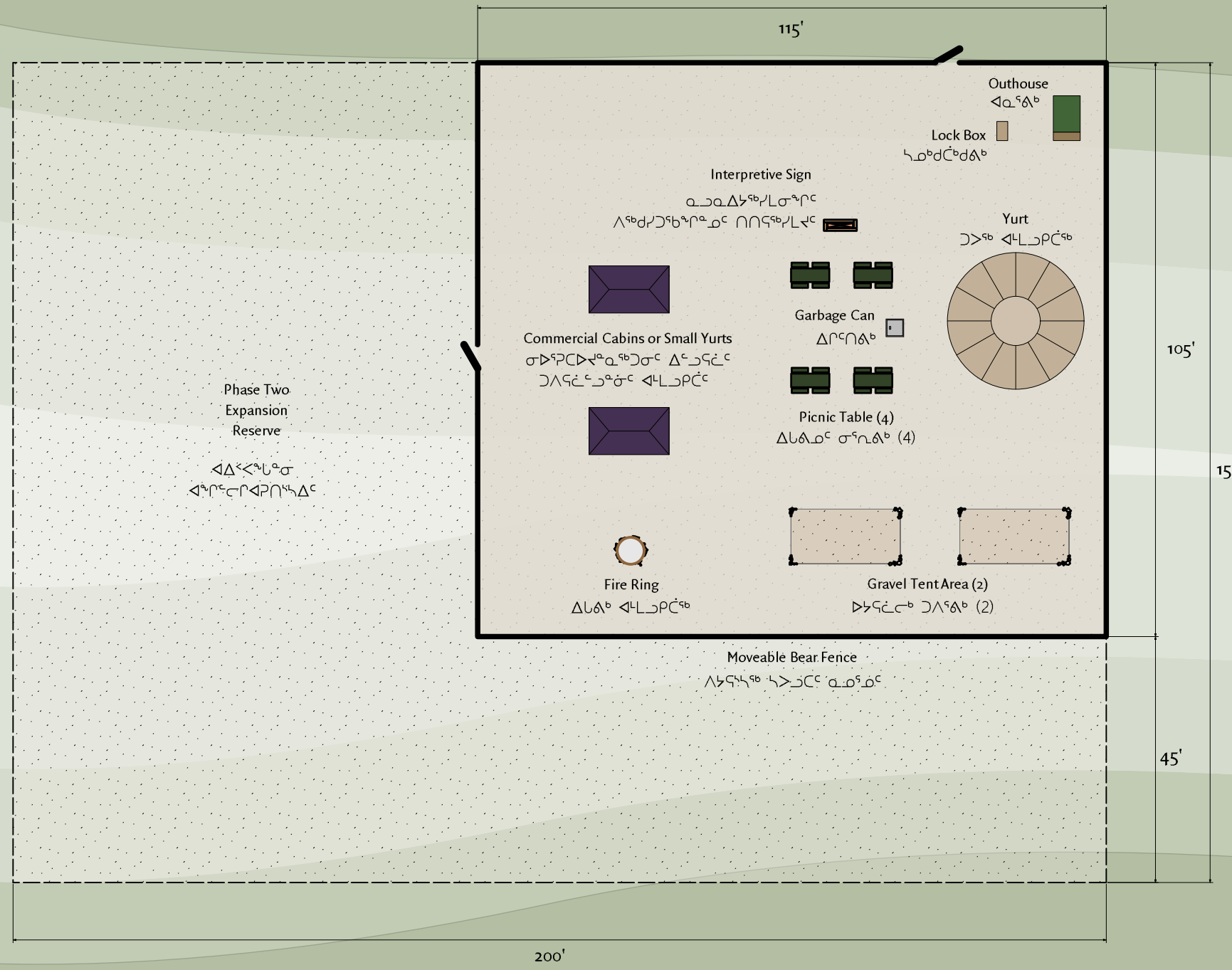
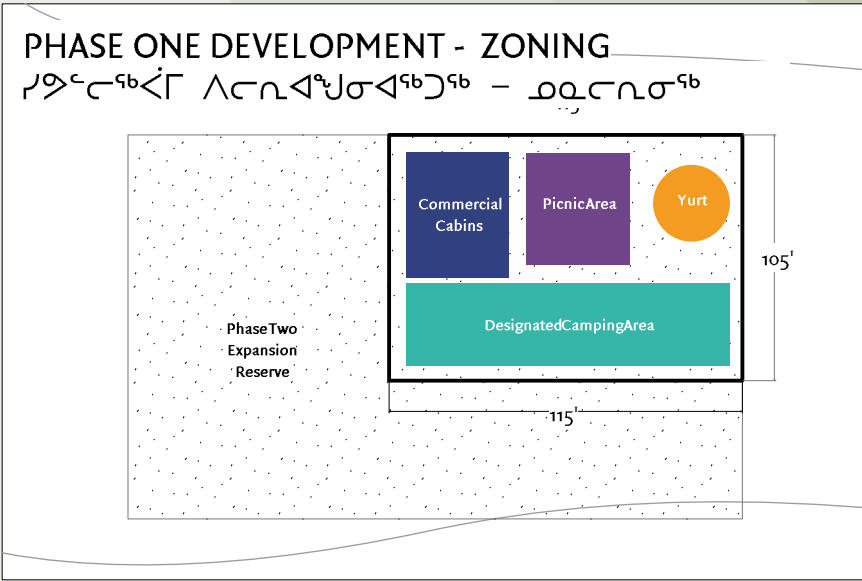
The Master Plan does not include any additional infrastructure requirements for the Itijjagiq Trans Canada Trail. The CJPMC may consider any future proposals in keeping with this Master Plan related to TCT infrastructure requirements.

4.6 SOPER HERITAGE RIVER

The Master Plan does not include any additional infrastructure requirements for the Soper Heritage River. The CJPMC may consider any future proposals in keeping with this Master Plan related to CHRS infrastructure requirements.



EXAMPLE: Simple Double Outhouse Construction



Katinniq (Livingstone River) Designated Cabin and Camping Area
Conceptual Site Plan: Phase One Development

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welcome to
katannilik park
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Section 5

ACTION PLAN





SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The Katannilik Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$663,000.00 over 15 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$468,000.00 over 15 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$195,000.00 over 10 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 J: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

Year(s)	Description	Capital Cost Estimate	Total per Two Year Periods
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$75,500	\$155,500
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$80,000	
Year 3 - 5	Park Infrastructure	\$91,000	\$126,000
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$35,000	
Year 6 - 8	Park Infrastructure	\$156,500	\$196,500
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$40,000	
Year 9 - 11	Park Infrastructure	\$35,000	\$75,000
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$40,000	
Year 12 - 15	Park Infrastructure	\$110,000	\$110,000
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	TBD	
Total Estimated Capital Costs (Class C/D)			\$663,000

An Operational Budget is included in the Katannilik 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 life-span. Should vandalism, loss or wear-and-tear require replacement of furnishings ahead of the scheduled timeframe, the capital budgets will be adjusted accordingly.

5.1.2 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

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

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

5.1.3 SPECIAL PROJECTS

It is expected that special projects will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plans. Archaeological projects will be required prior to development of new infrastructure, or as required when a culturally significant site or known archaeological site is under threat from damage or loss.

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

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 Kimmirut.
- QIA for development or activities related to IOL as per the negotiated Park-Specific Appendix.
- Advice from Elders in Kimmirut and IHT concerning culturally significant sites and archaeological sites requiring designed interventions.
- Other management partners identified in the Master and Management Plan as required to achieve the vision and goals of Katannilik Territorial Park.

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.

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



Table K: Existing Park Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	REPLACEMENT TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE FOR REPLACEMENT	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Soper Falls Campground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovate and relocate outhouses Bear Fence Furnishing 	<p>Outhouses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1-2 <p>Bear Fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 6-8 <p>Furnishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 12-15 	<p>Per Outhouse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and Construction = \$15,000 Total shipping and installation = \$5,000 <p>Bear Fence</p> <p>Year 3-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$7,500 <p>Furnishing</p> <p>Year 11-15</p> <p>Price per unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picnic Table (2) = \$7,000 Garbage bin (2) = \$2,000 Shipping = \$2,500 	<p>Outhouses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$20,000 <p>Bear Fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$7,500 <p>Furnishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$11,500 	C	With regular maintenance the existing tent platforms, buildings and signage should not require replacement
Emergency Shelters (Cabins 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabin 5 Relocation Replacement Doors and Windows 	Year 1-2	<p>Per Shelter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and Construction = \$5,000 Total shipping and installation = \$5,000 	\$45,000	D	
Group Shelter (Cabin 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Renovation and Stabilization Double Outhouse 	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter materials and Construction = \$27,500 Outhouse materials and construction = \$15,000 Total shipping and installation = \$2,500 	\$45,000	C	

Table L: Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park Relocation

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	YEAR INSTALLED – REPLACEMENT TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE FOR REPLACEMENT	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Relocation and Development of Designated Camping Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Tables (2) • Garbage (1) • Lockbox (1) • Bear Fence • Tent Platforms (2) • Gravel Tent Pad • Outhouse 	Year 9-11	Materials and construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic Tables (2) = \$7,000 • Garbage (1) = \$1,000 • Lockbox (1) = \$500 • Bear Fence = \$7,000 • Tent Platforms (2) = \$7,500 • Gravel Tent Pad = \$2,000 • Trail upgrades = \$10,000 • Outhouse = \$15,000 • Relocation of existing sign and flagpole = \$500 • Total Shipping = \$5,000 	\$55,500	C	

Table M: New Infrastructure Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Emergency Cabin Interior Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cabins 	Year 1-2	Per sign panel design and fabrication = \$500	\$5,500	C	Includes 9 existing cabins; existing yurt; and 1 new cabin
Itijjagiq Trail Markers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As identified on plan 	Year 1-2	Bulk purchase of fibreglass posts = \$5,000	\$5,000	C	Replacements to be purchased as required through O+M
Emergence Shelter (Sajjugiituuq)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelter 	Year 3-5	Materials and Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yurt or Cabin = \$20,000 Shipping = \$2,500 	\$22,500	D	If cabin is preferred, additional budget is required for design
Boundary and IOL Markers (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As identified on plan 	Year 3-5	Per post: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, materials and construction = \$2,000 Total shipping and installation = \$3,000 	\$13,000	C	Budget is based on the minimum of 5 posts
Katinniq Phase 1 Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yurts (2) Picnic tables (4) Garbage (1) Lockbox (1) Outhouse Tent Platform (1) Gravel tent pad Fire ring 	Year 6-8	Materials and Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yurt or Cabin (2) = \$50,000 Picnic Table (4) = \$14,000 Garbage (1) = \$1,000 Lock Box (1) = \$500 Outhouse = \$15,000 Tent platform (2) = \$7,500 Fire ring = \$500 Shipping = \$15,500 	\$104,000	D	GN & Private partnerships may be pursued. Phase 2 is not included in these budget estimates.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Interpretive Panels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiinaujaq (Mount Joy) Group Shelter (Cabin 7) Soper Falls Campground Cabin 1 Katanniq Taqaiqsirvik 	Year 9-11	Per sign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, materials and construction = \$5,000 Total shipping and installation = \$5,000 	\$35,000	C	
Cabin 1 Group Shelter Site Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabin Picnic Table (2) Garbage (1) Lock Box (1) Outhouse Bear Fence Relocate existing Cabin 1 	Year 12-15	Materials and Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yurt or Cabin = \$60,000 Picnic Table (2) = \$7,000 Garbage (1) = \$1,000 Lock Box (1) = \$500 Outhouse = \$15,000 Bear Fence = \$5,000 Relocate existing Cabin 1 = \$5,000 Shipping = \$5,000 	\$98,500	D	If cabin is preferred, additional budget is required for design
Capital Estimates Year 1-2						\$75,500
Capital Estimates Year 3-5						\$91,000
Capital Estimates Year 6-8						\$156,500
Capital Estimates Year 9-11						\$35,000
Capital Estimates Year 12-15						\$110,000
Total Capital Budget Estimate						\$468,000

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

Table N: Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Katannilik Heritage Appreciation Plan	Strategic plan for long-term implementation of HAP	Year 1-2	\$50,000	C	
Katannilik Visitor Centre Display Assessment and Plan	Planning for display upgrades	Year 1-2	\$30,000	C	
Archeological Sites Project– Priority A	Priority A area: Katinniq	Year 3-5	\$35,000	C	
Archeological Sites Project– Priority B	Priority B areas are associated with the Itijjagial Trail	Year 6-8	\$40,000	D	
Archeological Sites Project– Priority C	Other areas in the park boundary	Year 9-11	\$40,000	D	CJPMC will identify priorities with NP&SP
HERITAGE APPRECIATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS TOTAL					\$195,000

5.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Katannilik 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 Katannilik Park continue to be staffed by two full time positions and two/three seasonal contract positions. The Katannilik Park Visitor Centre is recommended to be staffed by one seasonal contract position.

The Regional Coordinator: Park Planning and Operations, Qikiqtaaluk, and the 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 future 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 marketing of Katannilik and development of the Heritage Appreciation Program 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 Katannilik Territorial Park.

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

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

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

5.5 MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

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





Section 6

APPENDICES

6.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

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

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
December 15-18, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session. QIA representative in attendance.
December 18, 2017	Community Open House	Information on the CJPMC and work to revise Katannilik Master Plan and Management Plan
January 25-30, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session. QIA representative in attendance.
January 29, 2018	Community Open House	Information on the CJPMC and work to revise Katannilik Master Plan and Management Plan
January 28-29, 2018	Interviews with Elders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
April 16-18, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session. Meeting with CIRNAC staff. QIA representative in attendance.
April 17, 2018	Community Open House	Information session on the drafting of the Master and Management Plans
April 16, 2018	CJPMC Park Visit	CJPMC review of park planning challenges and issues
April 16 and 18, 2018	Interviews with Elders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
December 7-10, 2018	CJPMC	Training and Planning Session. QIA representative in attendance.
February 2019	NP&SP distribute the Katannilik Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
February 25, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
February 25, 2019	Community Open House	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
February 26, 2019	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
March 2019	CJPMC approves the Draft Master and Management Plans	
March 2019	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	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	

6.2 PARK ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND BOUNDARY SURVEY



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Department of Community and Government Services
Nunalingni Kavamatkunnilu Pivikhaqautikkut
Ministère des Services Communautaires et gouvernementaux

[Signature]
June 13, 2017

David Akeagok
Deputy Minister
Department of Environment
1104 A Inuksugait Plaza
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1300
Iqaluit NU. X0A 0H0
Environment@gov.nu.ca

Mr. Akeagok,

RE: Administration of the Katannilik Territorial Park – Kimmirut- Commissioner’s Land

In order to facilitate the establishment of the Katannilik Territorial Park, near Kimmirut, Community and Government Services will be transferring administration and control of the Commissioner’s within the Parks boundaries to the Department of Environment as shown on the attached map.

These lands were originally transferred to the Commissioner on December 2nd, 1993 by Order-In-Council PC 1993-1953 for the establishment of the Katannilik Park and subsequent OIC PC 1995-682 for the same boundary description but without mineral rights or beds of waterbodies. Order-In-Council, PC 1995-682 also excludes Inuit Owned Lands LH-05 and IQ-29 from Parks’ boundary as shown on the attached map.

In accordance with Article 8.3.11, lands selected by Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) within the Park boundary were relinquished by the Commissioner and transferred to QIA. The relinquishment and transfer of lands took place on September 22nd, 2011 by Order-In-Council P.C. 2011-959.

Community and Government Services is now transferring administration and control of the remaining Commissioner’s Land to the Department of Environment to be managed by the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division. This transfer of administration will enable the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister’s Order under Section 5 (2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish the Katannilik Territorial Park.

If you have any questions regarding this transfer of administration of lands, please contact me at 975-5301 or Darren Flynn, ADM, at 867-975-5303.

Sincerely,

[Signature: Lori Kimball]
Lori Kimball
Deputy Minister

Office of the Deputy Minister
Lori Kimball
Government of Nunavut

P.O. Box 1000 Stn. 700
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

C.P. 1000 Succursale 700
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

1(867) 975-5306
1(867) 975-5305
www.gov.nu.ca



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Department of Community and Government Services
Nunalingni Kavamatkunnilu Pivikhaqautikkut
Ministère des Services Communautaires et gouvernementaux

cc: Honourable Joe Savikataaq, Minister of Environment
cc: Darren Flynn, ADM, Community and Government Services
cc: Steve Pinksen, ADM, Department of Environment
cc: Robert Chapple, Director of Planning and Lands, Community and Government Services
cc: Linda Vaillancourt, A/Director of Parks & Special Places, Department of Environment

Attachments:

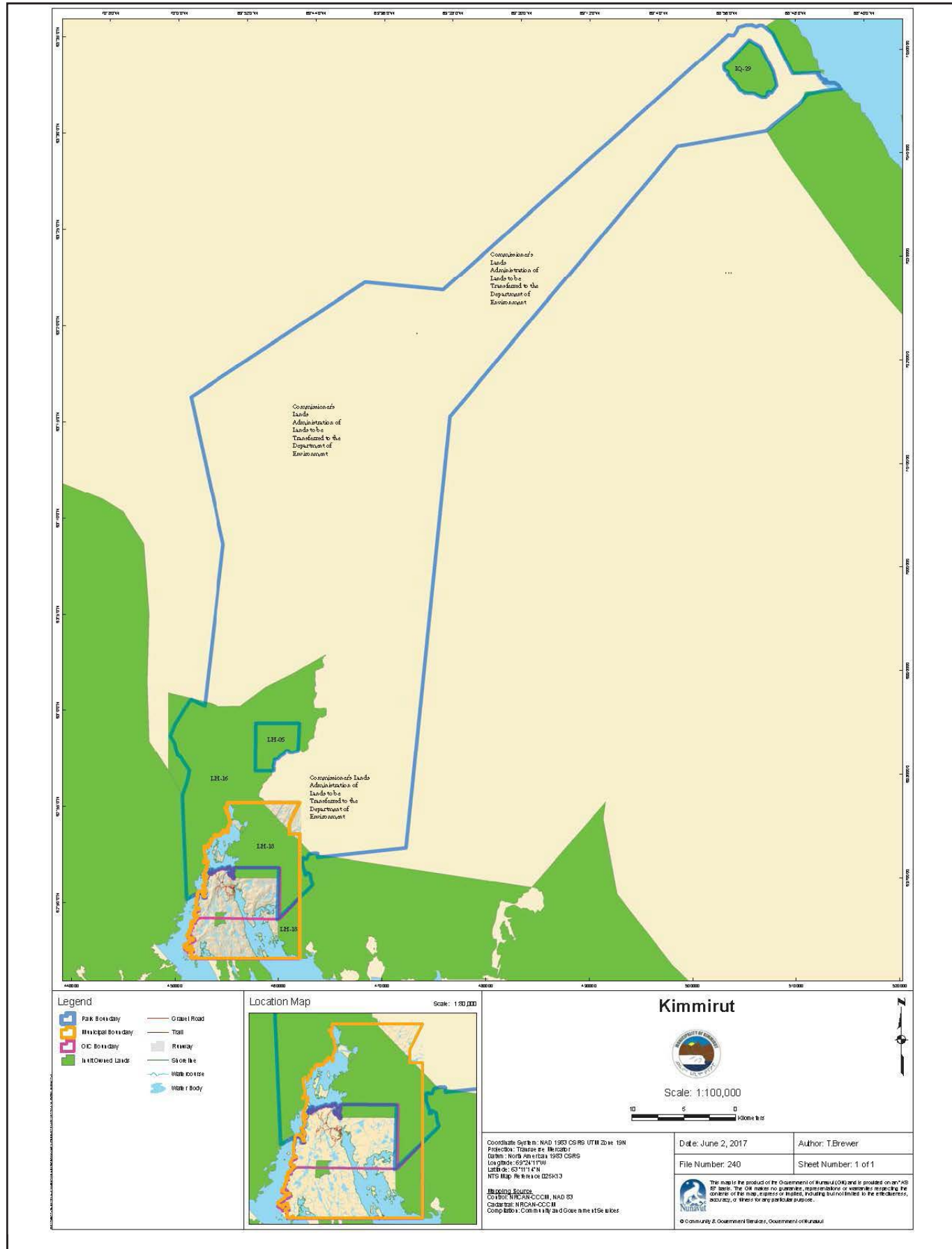
- 1) Map of Park Boundary
- 2) Agreement QIA, Municipality, GN, INAC
- 3) Order-In-Councils

Office of the Deputy Minister
Lori Kimball
Government of Nunavut

P.O. Box 1000 Stn. 700
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

C.P. 1000 Succursale 700
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

1(867) 975-5306
1(867) 975-5305
www.gov.nu.ca



6.3 CJPMC RECORDS OF DECISION

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

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

RoD#	SUBJECT	DATE	DETAILS
No.1	Chairperson	December 11, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to appoint Mikidjuk Kolola as chairperson.
No.2	Park Classification	February 2, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to the park classification as "Natural Environment Recreation Park" for Katannilik Territorial Park
No.3	New Master & Management Plan	February 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to preparing a new Master Plan and Management Plan for Katannilik Territorial Park, in keeping with the IIBA, to replace the 1991 Kuujuaq Master Plan.
No.4	Relocation of Taqaiqsirviit	February 3, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend that Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division study options to move Taqaiqsirviit campground to a site on Soper Lake.
No.5	Approval of Work plan and Budget	February 3, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to approve the Kimmirut CJPMC work plan and budget (2017-18) and (2018-19).
No.6	Selection of Chairperson	December 9, 2018	We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby agree to re-appoint Mikidjuk Kolola as chairperson.
PENDING 2019-001	Draft Inventory of Park Resources		We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend the Inventory of Park Resources be accepted.
PENDING 2019-002	Draft Master Plan		We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend the final Draft Master Plan be approved.
PENDING 2019-003	Draft Management Plan		We, the undersigned members of the Kimmirut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Katannilik Territorial Park, through consensus-based decision making, hereby recommend the final Draft Management Plan be approved.

GENERAL NOTES

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

MATERIALS:

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

CONNECTOR PLATES

ALL CONNECTORS TO BE "MGA CONNECTORS" OR APPROVED EQUAL

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

PAINT COLORS

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

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

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

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

INTERIOR FINISHING:

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

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

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

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

EXTERIOR FINISHING:

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

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

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



COMMENTS:

DATE:
JUNE 2002

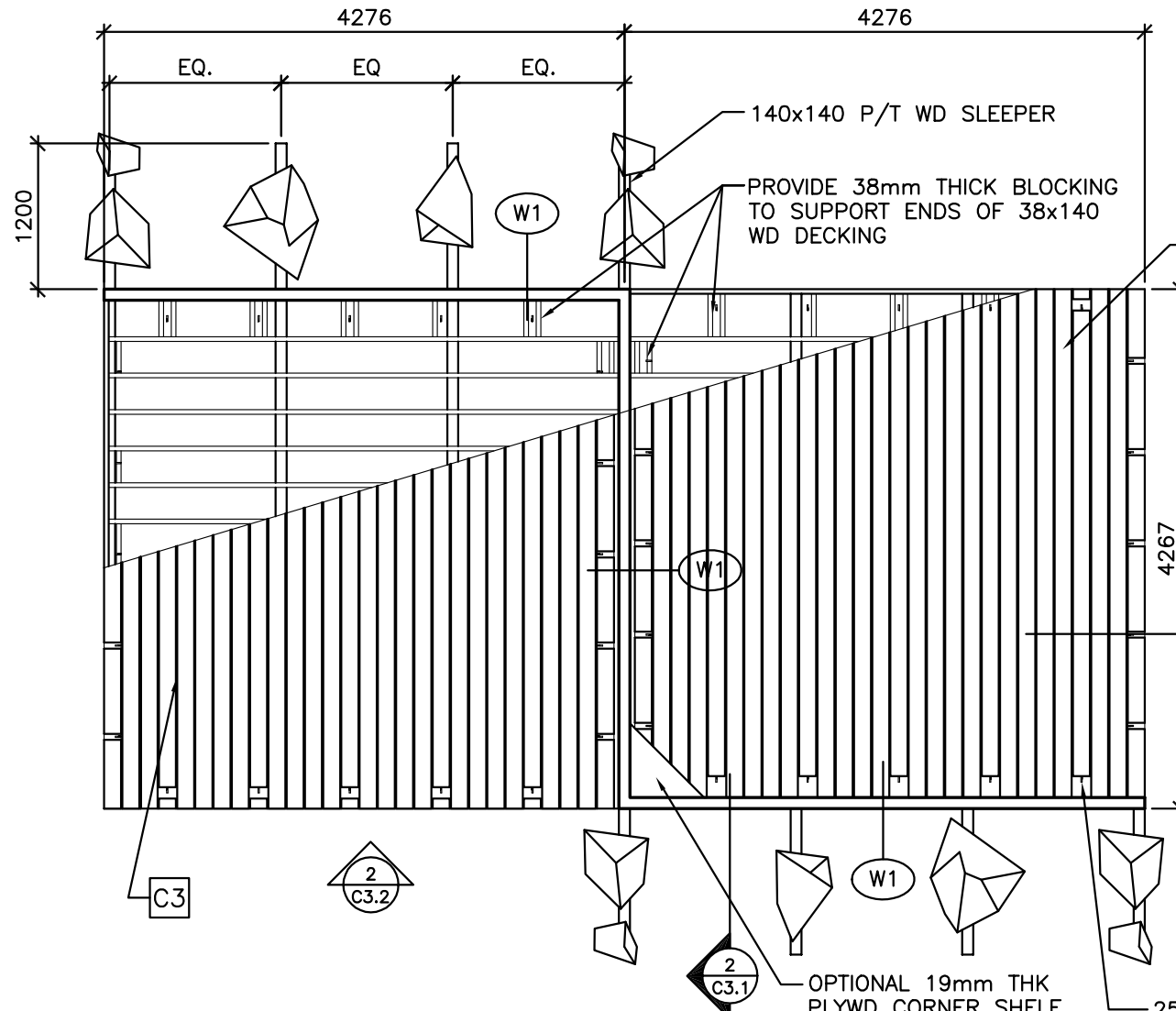
PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

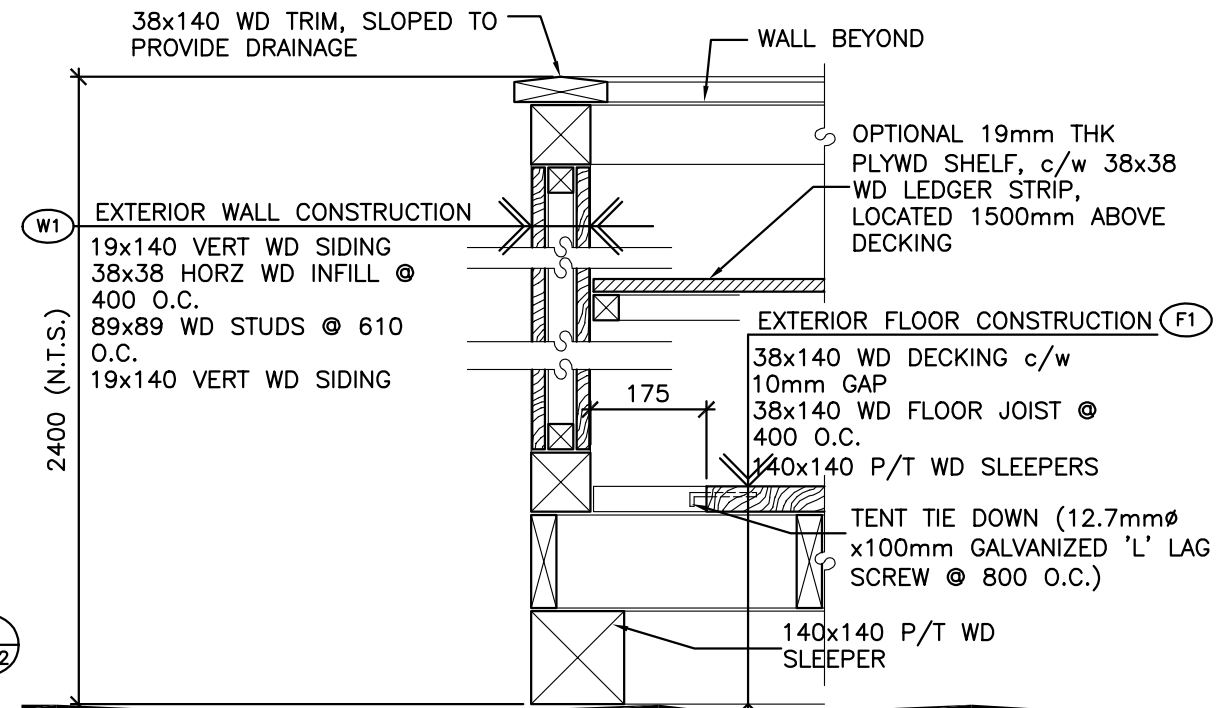
GENERAL NOTES

SCALE:
N.T.S.

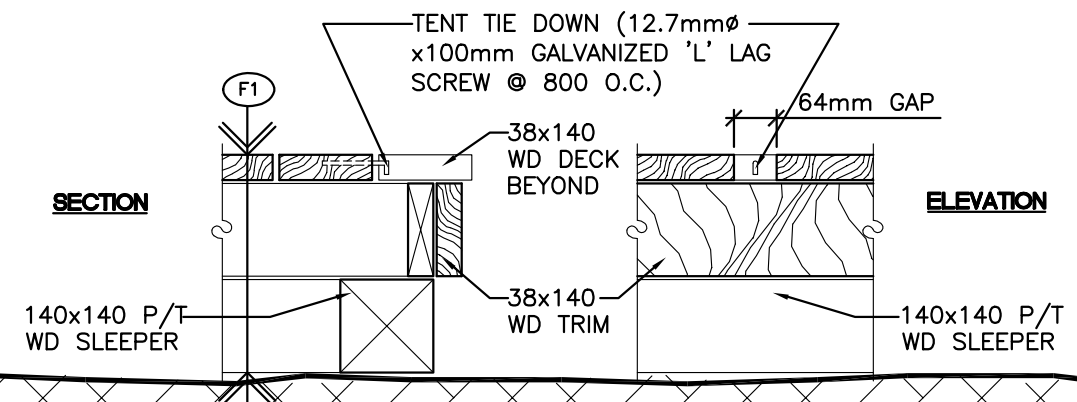
DETAIL NO:
GEN. 1




1 PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 150

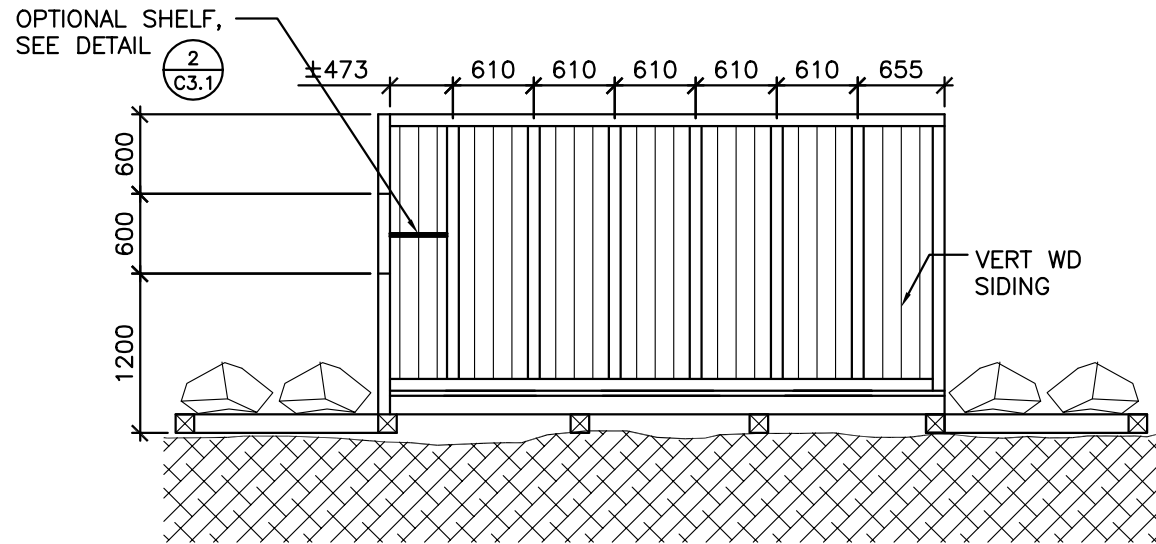


2 WALL SECTION
SCALE: 110

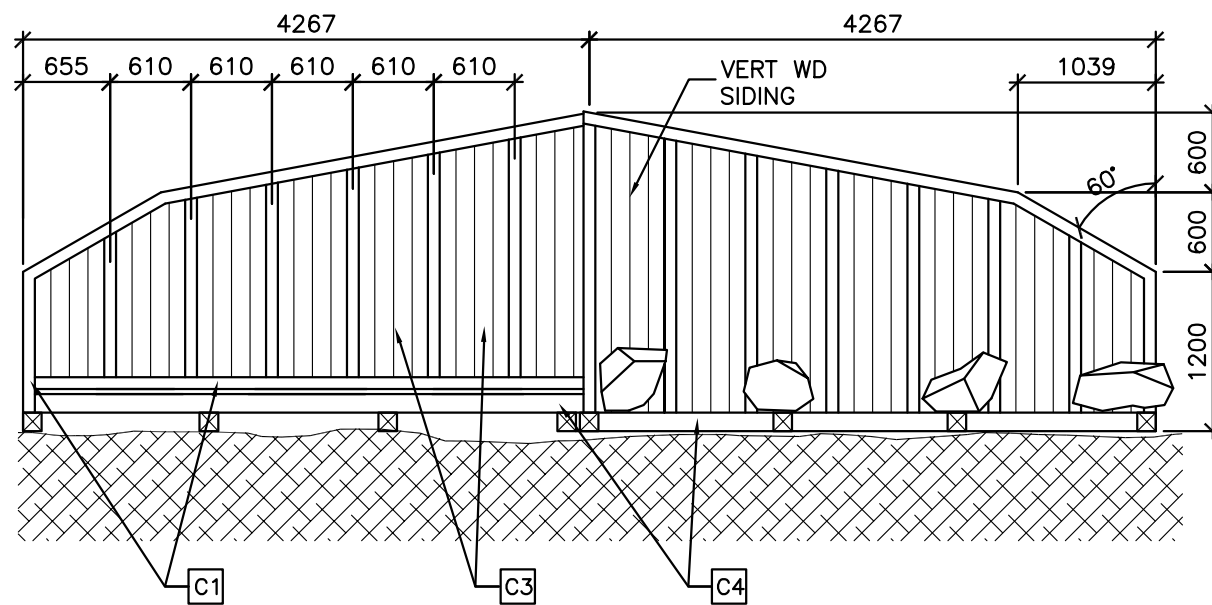


3 PARTIAL SECTION + ELEVATION
SCALE: 110

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ	GROUP C	TENT PLATFORM	
	COMMENTS: SHELTER WITH WIND BREAK	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	DETAIL NO: C3.1	



1
C3.2
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:50



2
C3.2
ELEVATION
SCALE 1:50



GROUP C

COMMENTS:
**TENT PLATFORM WITH
WIND BREAK**

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

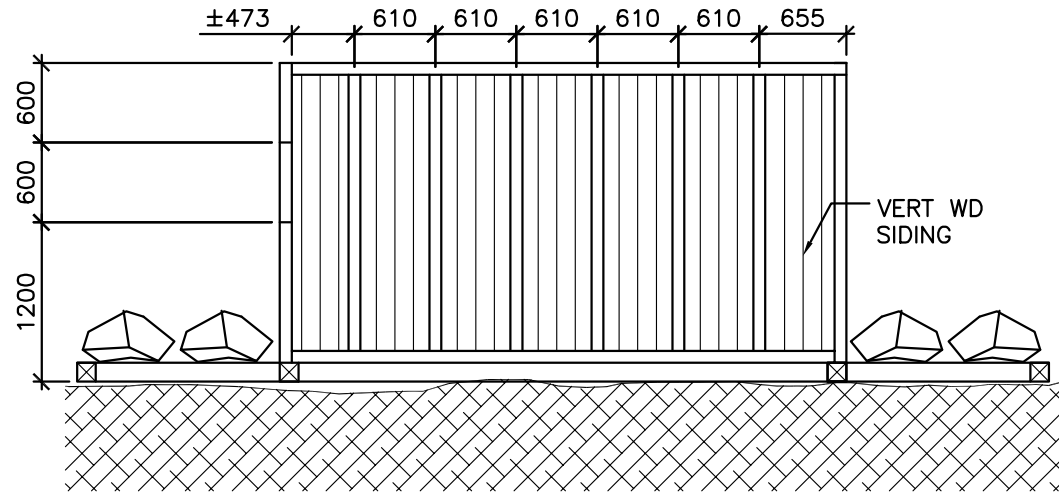
TENT PLATFORM - ELEVATIONS

PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

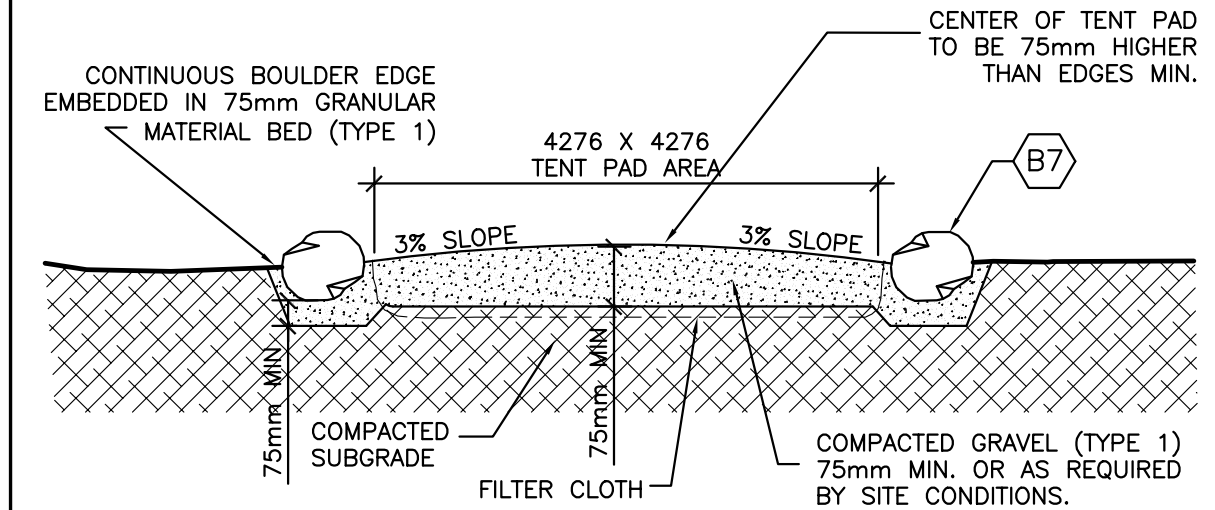
PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

SCALE:
AS NOTED
DETAIL NO:

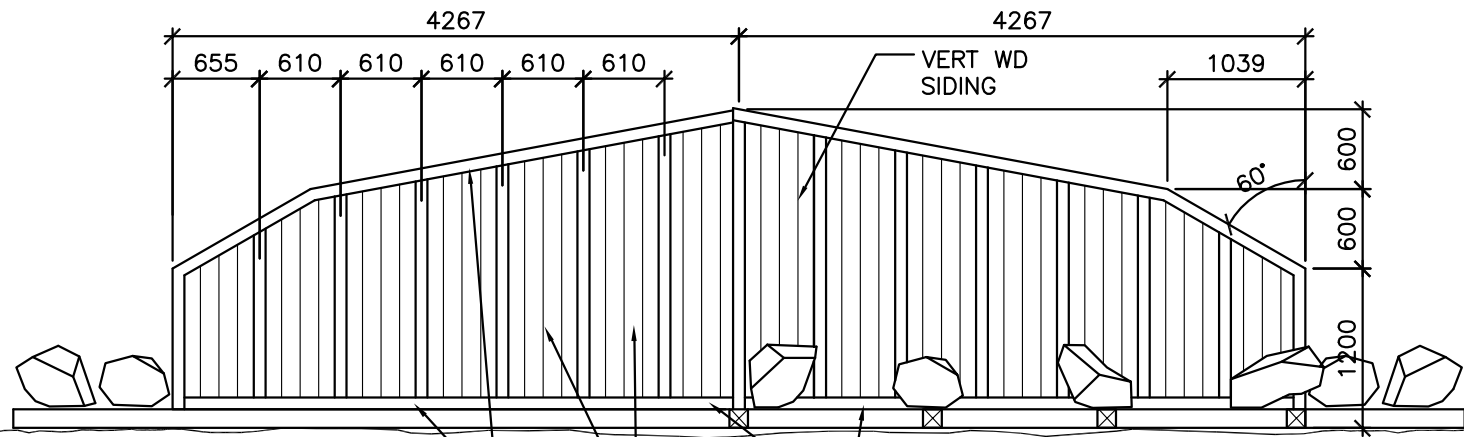
C3.2



1 ELEVATION
C4.6 SCALE 1:50



3 BOULDER EDGE/ GRANULAR PAD - SECTION
C4.6



2 ELEVATION
C4.6 SCALE 1:50

C1

C3

C4



GROUP C

COMMENTS:
GRANULAR PAD -
BOULDER EDGE

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

TENT SHELTER - ELEVATIONS

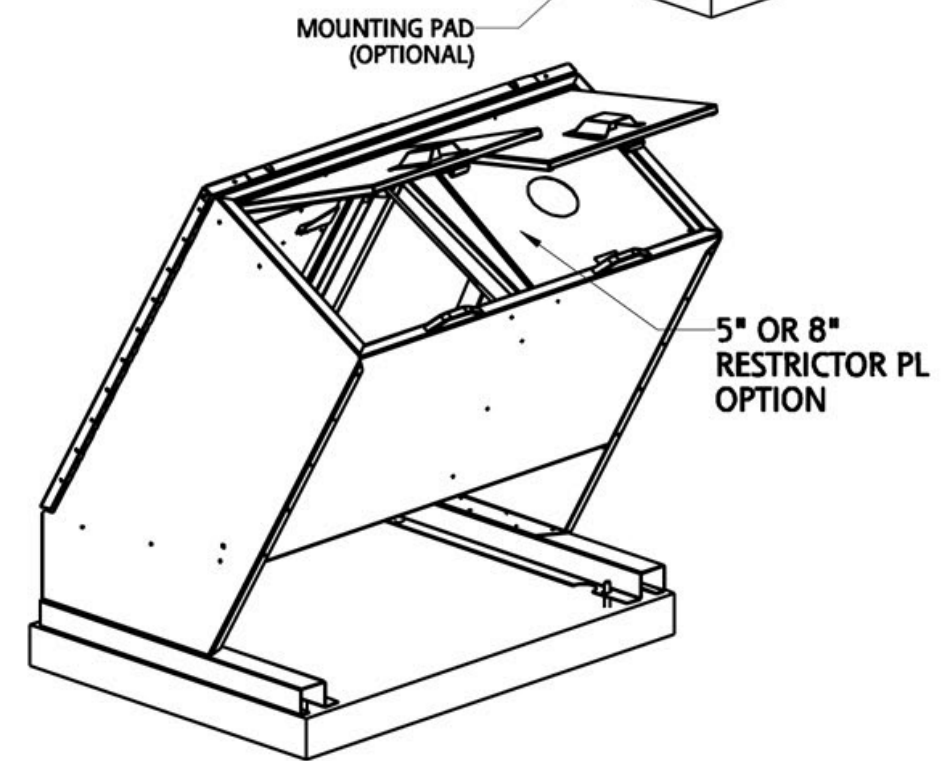
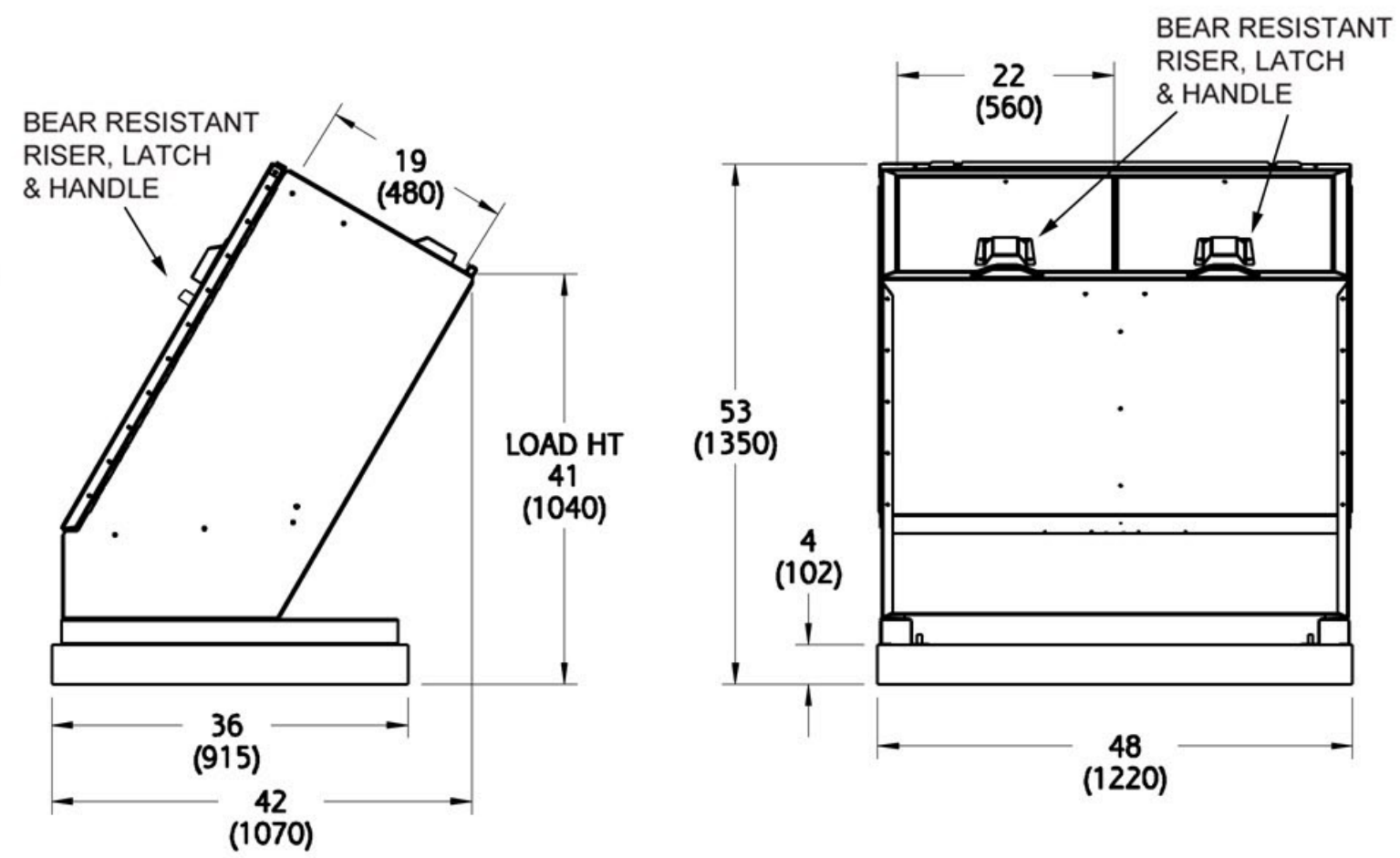
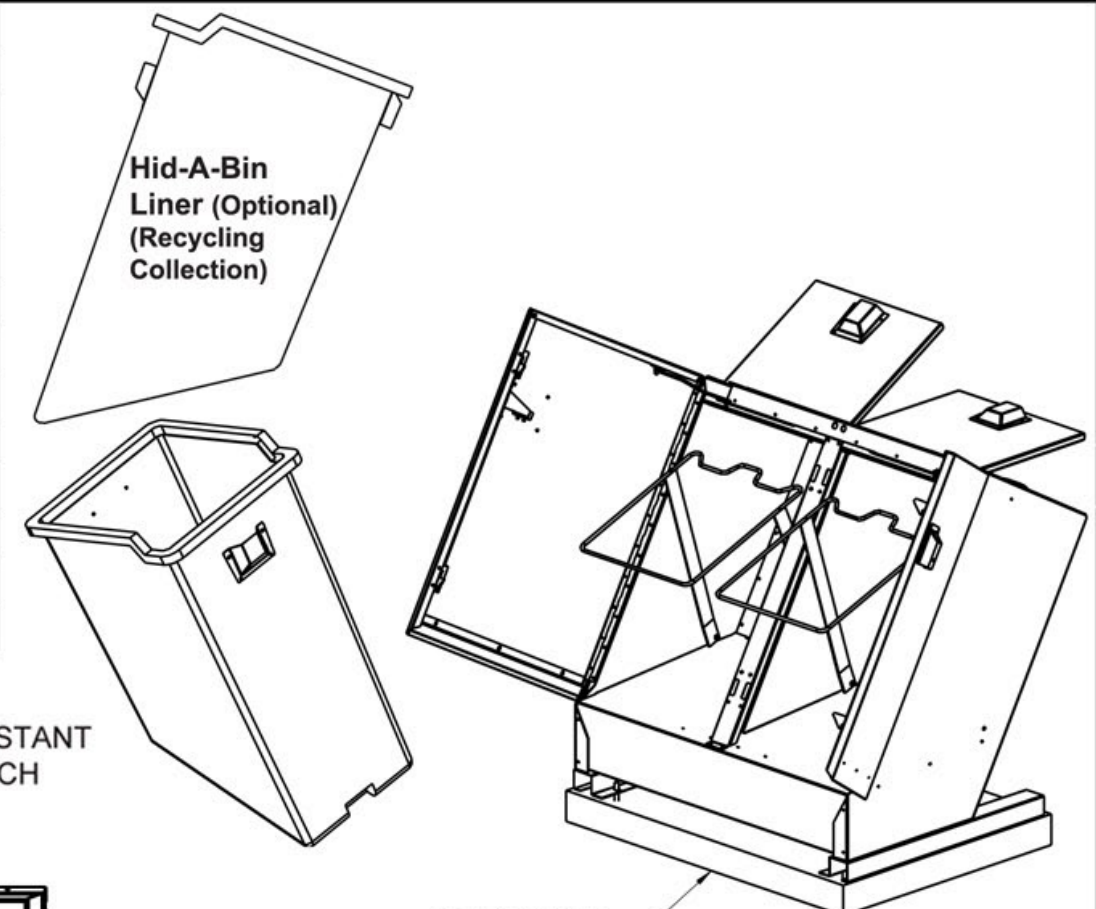
PROJECT:
FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS

PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

SCALE:
AS NOTED
DETAIL NO:

C4.6

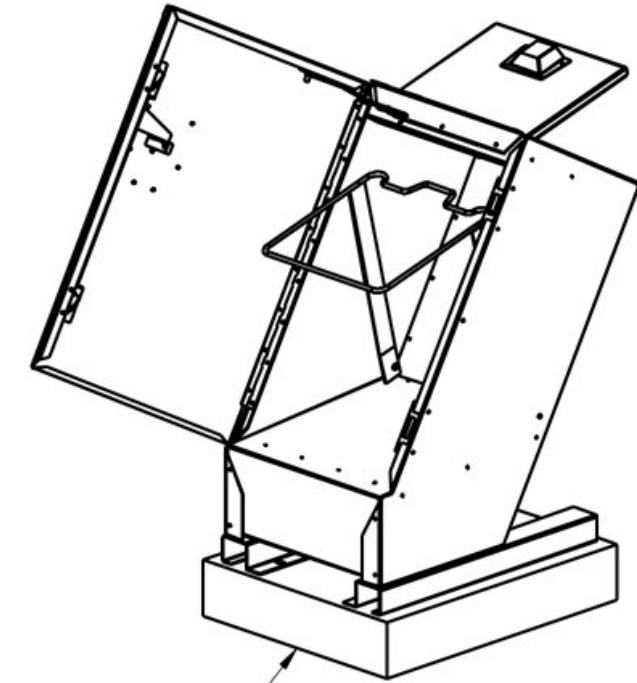
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATION
Capacity	Tilt Out Bag Cage	17-1/2 cu.ft. 130 US Gallons (500L)
	2-Poly Bags	2.5 mil 42 x 50 (1070 x 1270)
	Optional Canvas Bag	Reusable
	Optional Hid-A-Bin Liner	50 Gal. (190 L) (removable)
Construction	Housing	12 Ga. (2.6) Galvanneal Steel
	Lid	14 Ga. (1.9) Galvanneal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



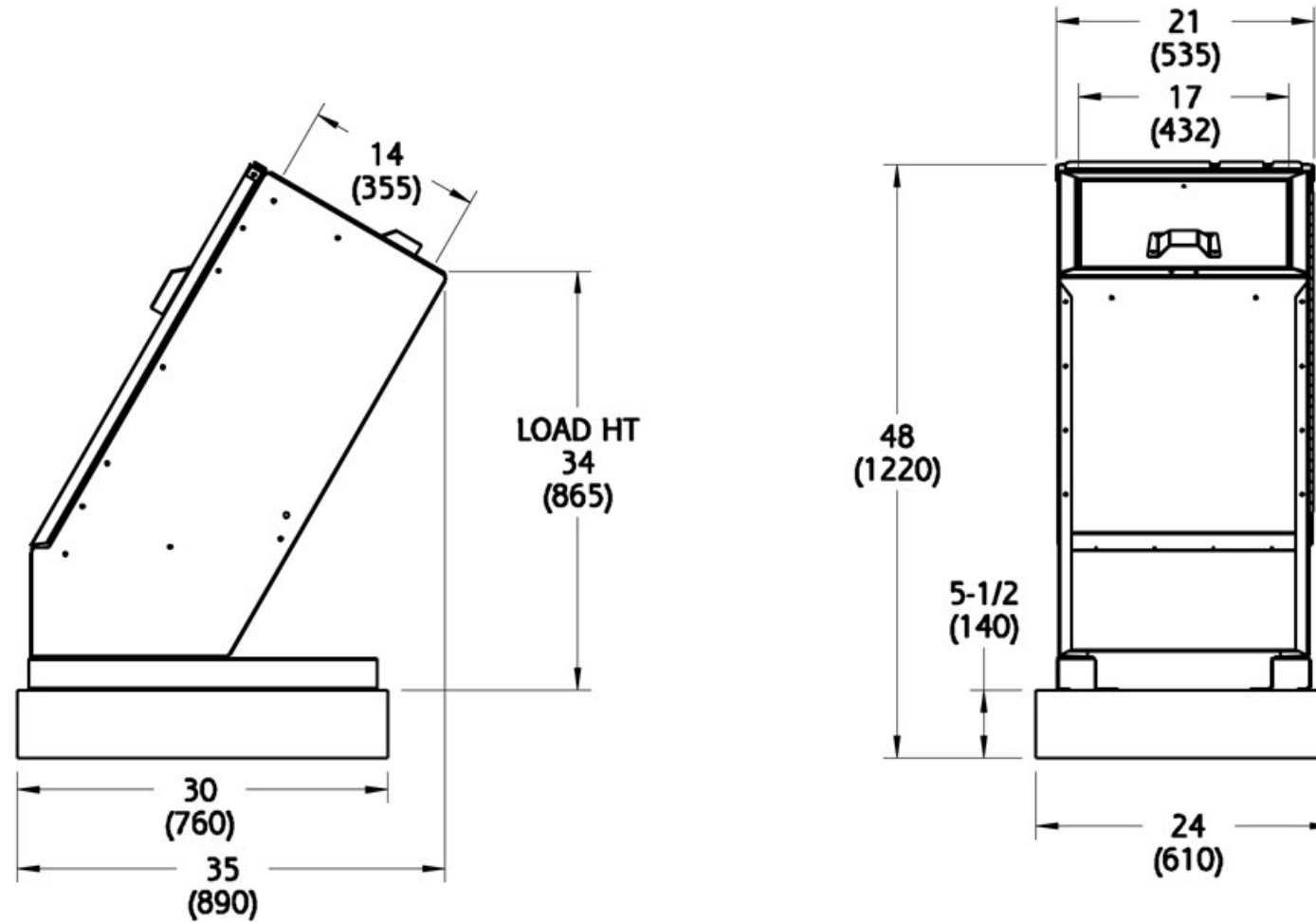
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

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

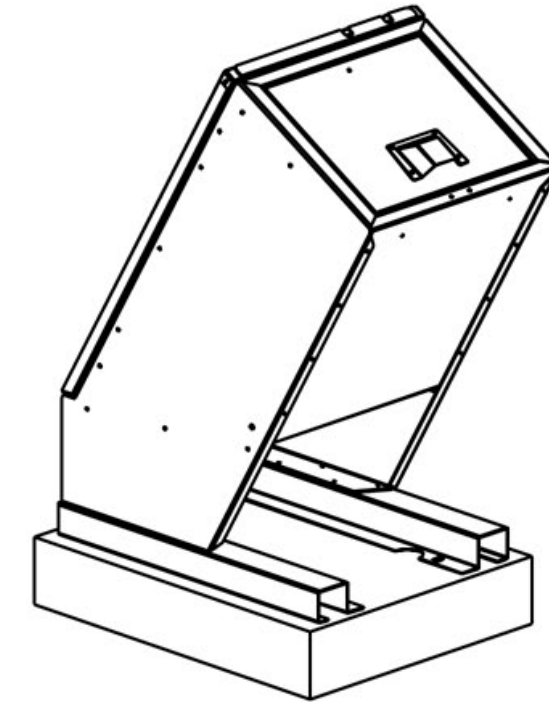
ALL SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

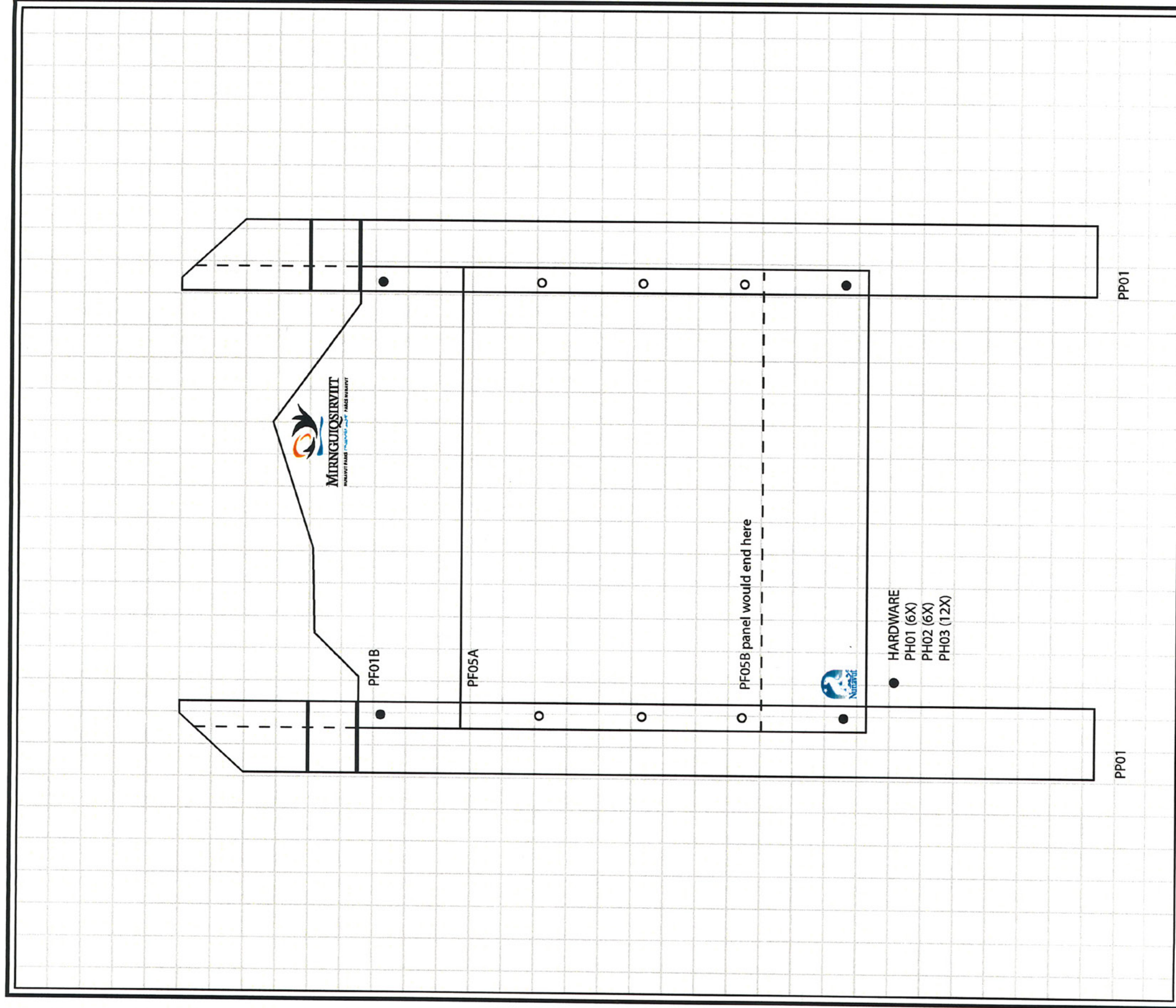


MOUNTING PAD (OPTIONAL)



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

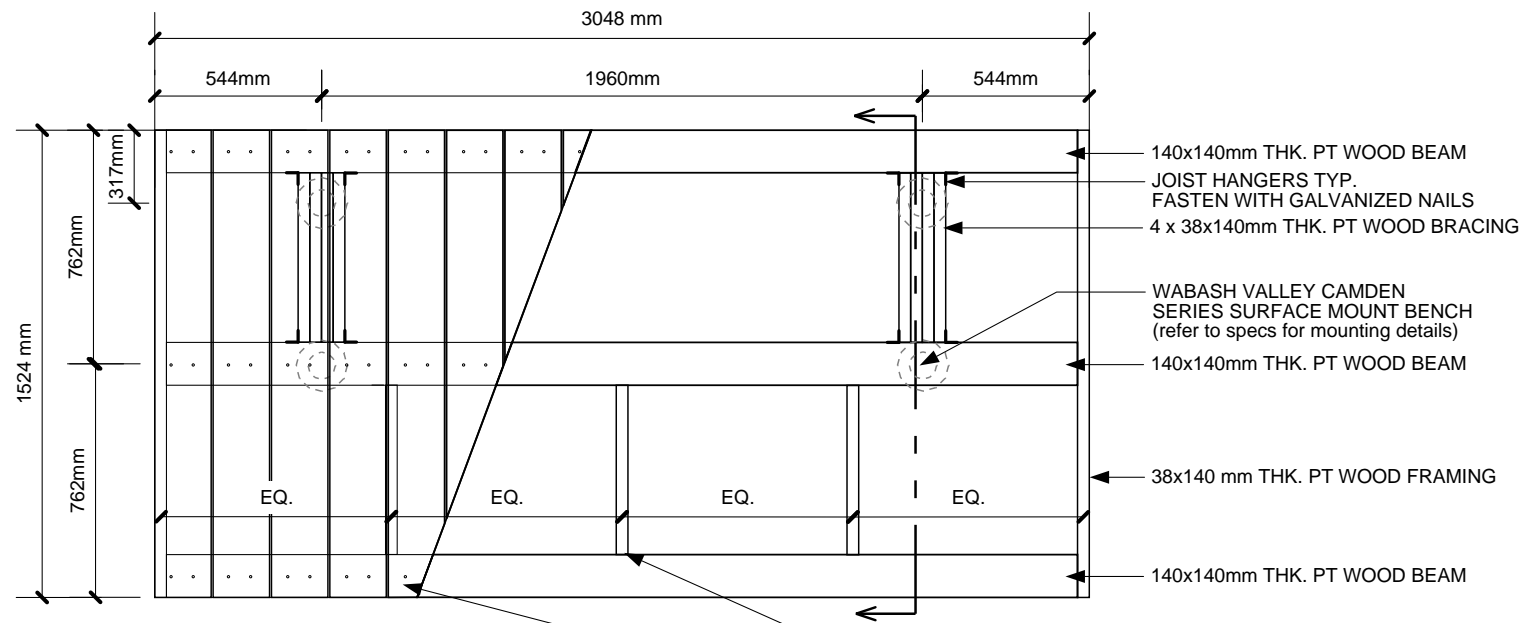




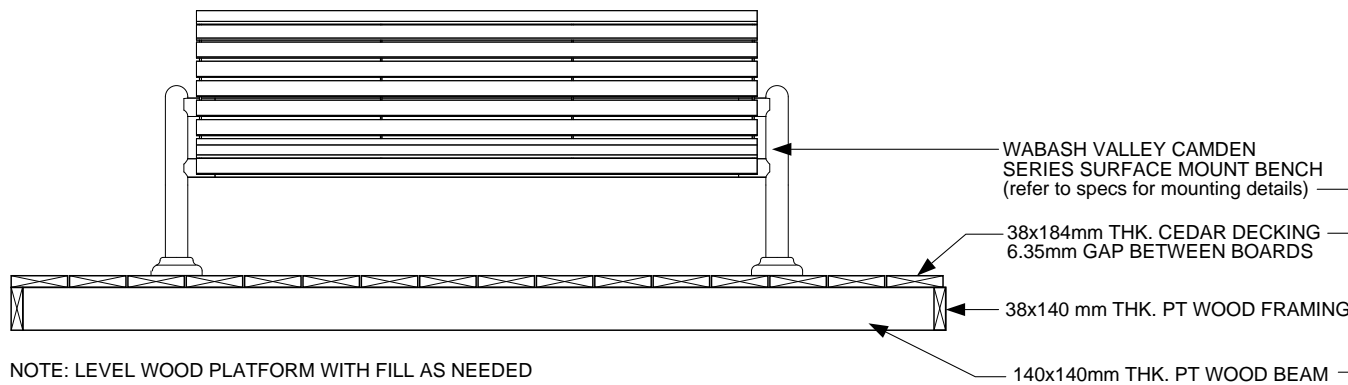
H Sign B3 Display.
Straight on View

Application.
applicable for all non-pylon style posts

Scale. 10%

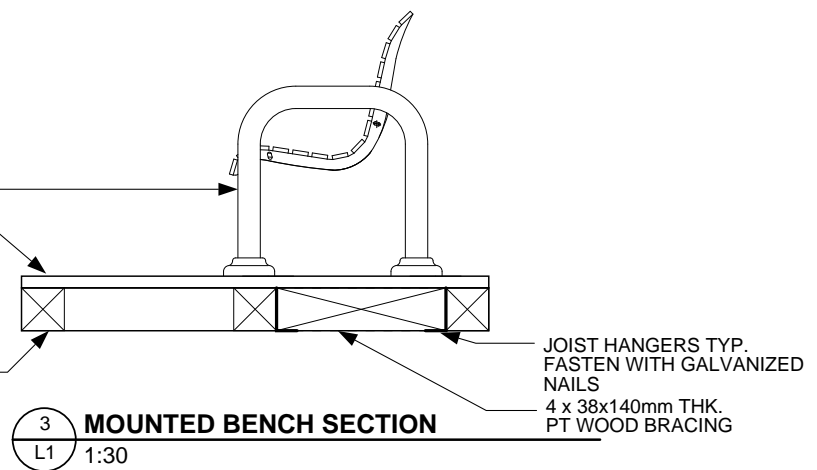


1 MOUNTED BENCH PLAN
L1 1:30



NOTE: LEVEL WOOD PLATFORM WITH FILL AS NEEDED

2 MOUNTED BENCH ELEVATION
L1 1:30



3 MOUNTED BENCH SECTION
L1 1:30

NOTES:
PT.: PRESSURE TREATED
THK.: THICKNESS

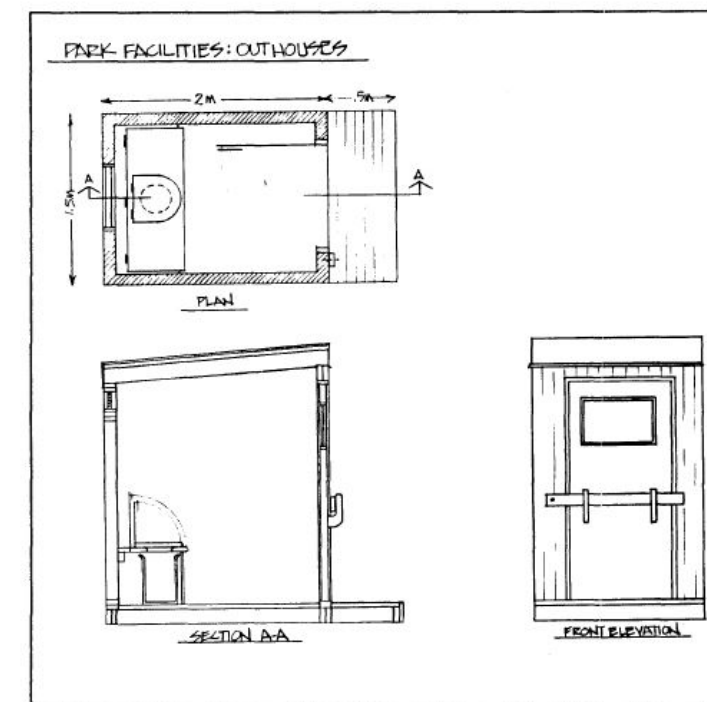
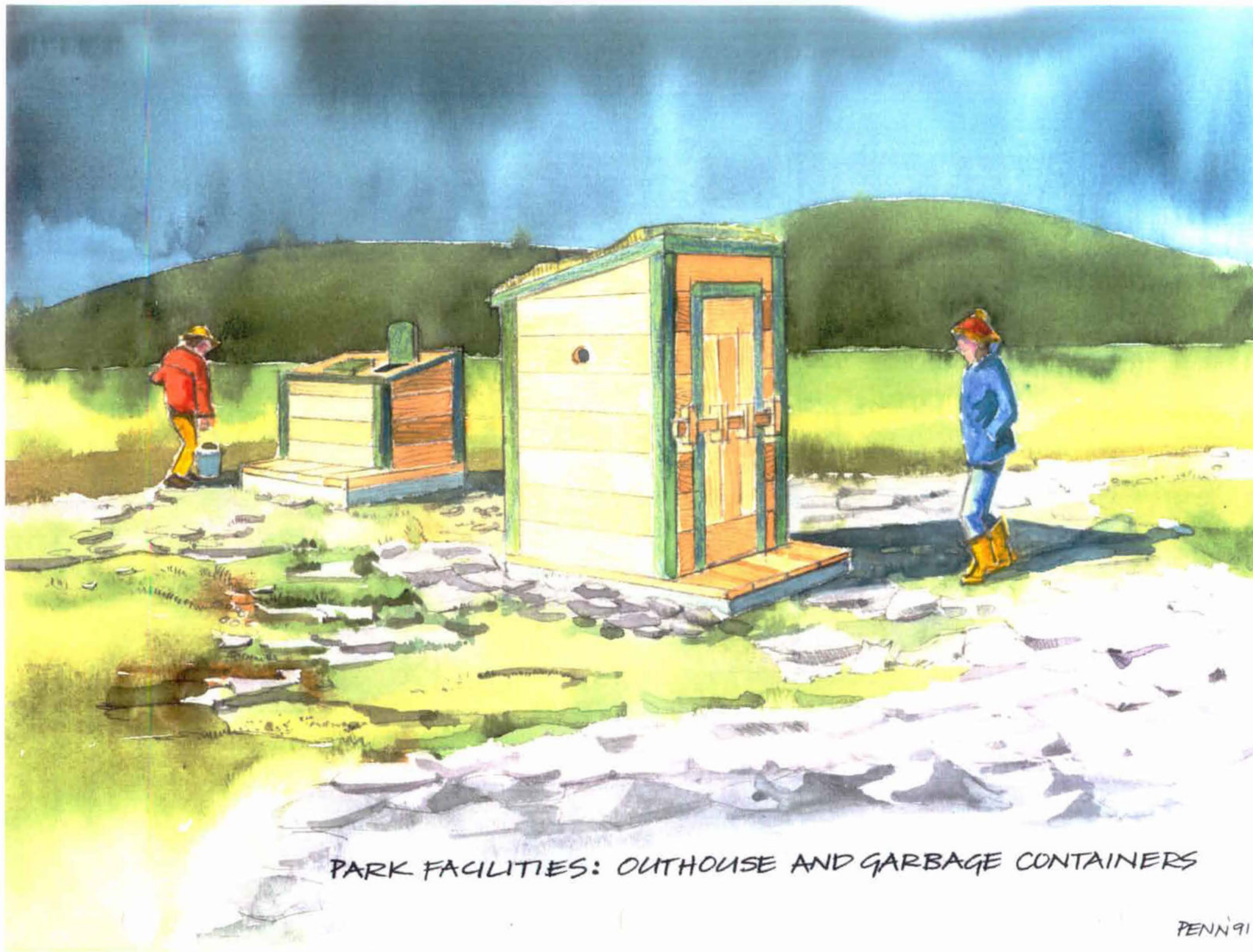


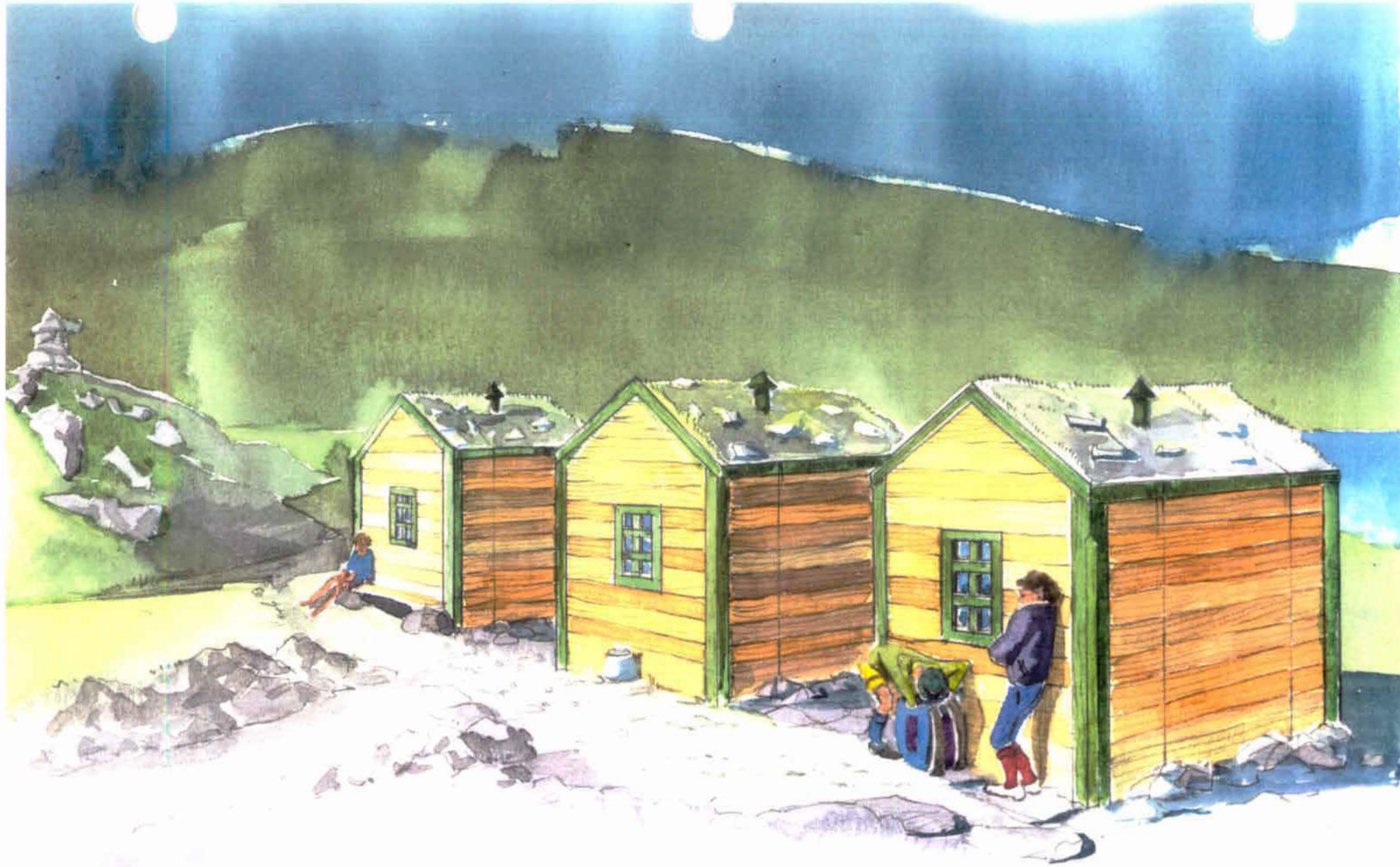
MOUNTED BENCH 3D MODEL
(not to scale)



DRAWING TITLE
TYPICAL MOUNTED BENCH -
NUNAVUT PARKS

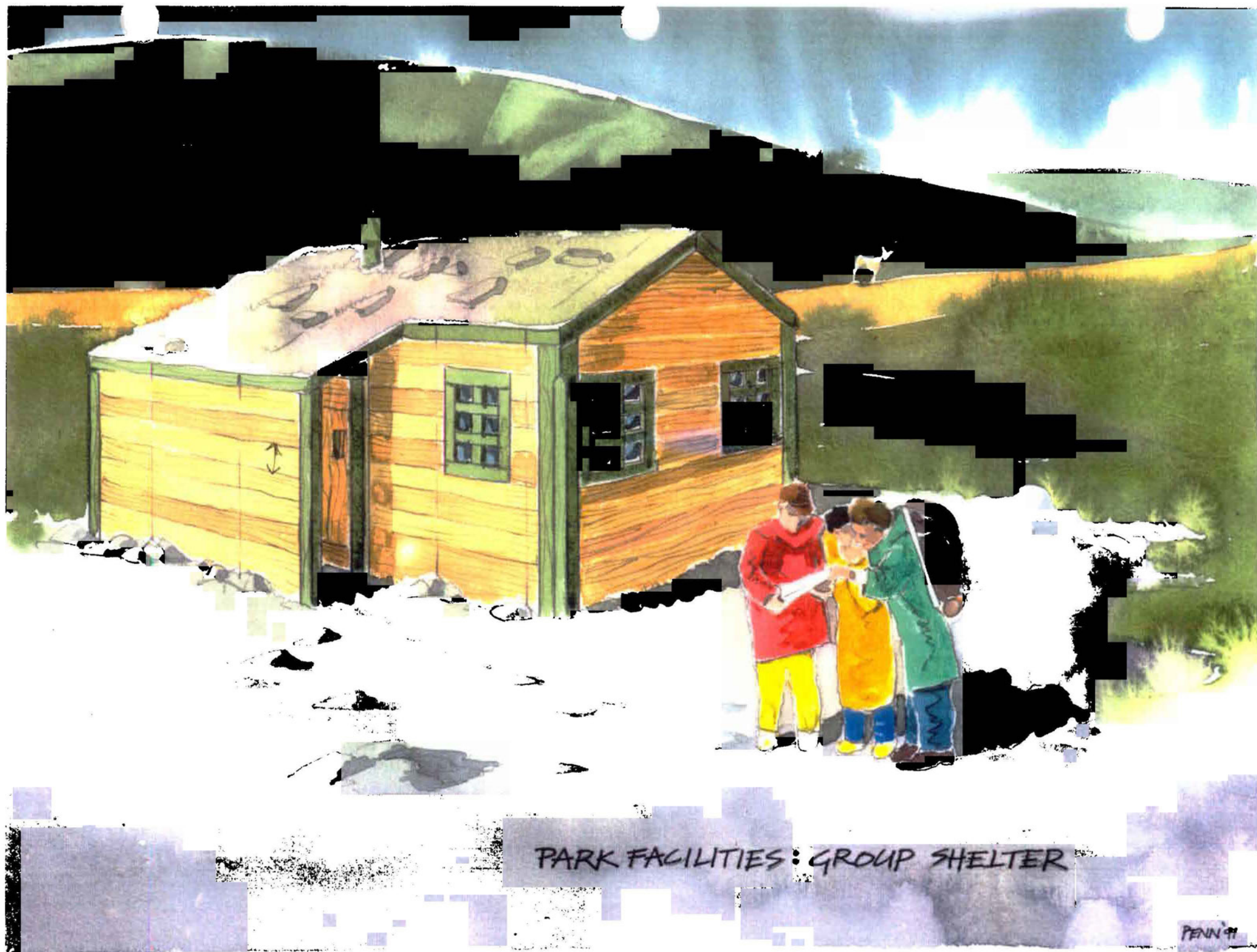
ISSUED WITH:	PCN## / ADD##
REFERENCE DRAWING:	
ISSUED BY:	INITIAL
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	1:30
DRAWING NO.	L1





PARK FACILITIES: ACCOMMODATION CABINS AND EMERGENCY SHELTERS

PENN'91



PARK FACILITIES: GROUP SHELTER

PENN 91

