





Approved by the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park: Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair), Lucassie Arragutainaq, Steven Amagoalik, Eljassie Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, and Davidee Qavvik.

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## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

“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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“Hamlet” refers to the municipal administration.

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

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

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

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

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

“IOL” 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 (formerly 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.

“Park Advisory Committee” or “PAC” means a community committee to provide direction in the park establishment process prior to the nomination of a CJPMC.

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

“Park User” or “Park User Group” means any person that visits a park.

“Proposed Park” means a park proposed by the GN to be established as per the IIBA.

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association

“Relevant RIA” means the RIA 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.

“Visitor” mean any non-Inuit park visitor.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Back row (left to right): Eljassie Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, Lucassie Arragutainaq  
 Front Row (left to right): Steven Amagoalik, Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair)  
 Absent: Davidee Qavvik, Jonah Qittusuk

The Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee and Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division wish to acknowledge the support of the following individuals and organizations that contributed to the preparation of the master plan:

- Sanikiluaq Community CJPMC members are: Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair), Lucassie Arragutainaq, Steven Amagoalik, Eljassie Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, Jonah Qittusuk (CJPMC member 2016), and Davidee Qavvik (CJPMC member 2017).
- The Sanikiluaq Park Advisory Committee that led the 2013 *Background Study and Park Concept Report*: Mary Inuktaluk (Co-Chair); Lucassie Arragutainaq (Co-Chair and representative of the Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association); Joe Arragutainaq (Mayor of Sanikiluaq until December 2011); Charlie Takatak (Search and Rescue); Lisi Kavik (Teacher and Language Committee); Louisa Ippak (Elder's Committee); Hannah Uppik (Youth Committee and CLARC); Harry Sala (Hamlet Councillor); and Johnny Appaqaq (Qikiqtani Inuit Association CLO).
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- The Hamlet of Sanikiluaq Council and staff.
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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE SANIKILUAQ

## COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Kinggaaluk Territorial Park is a very special place that has always provided the food that Inuit and our ancestors have needed for survival. Old campsites, fox traps and hunting blinds show us that this area has been used for hundreds of years. Our park is unique because it will represent our long history of harvesting the resources of the land and the sea, and allow these harvesting practices to continue and be honoured as part of our heritage. It is our hope that Kinggaaluk Territorial Park will always be used for harvesting and a place that the people of Sanikiluaq will visit to stay connected with their culture. The goal of our Master Plan is for the sustainable harvesting practices of Inuit to be protected and celebrated in our territorial park. Our park will be a place where our elders share stories about the past and where our youth can learn about their culture and how to harvest resources. Our park will also welcome visitors to our community and teach them about our heritage.

We have a responsibility to take care of the land, resources and history in our park. This is a fragile place that can be damaged by both natural and manmade actions. Our Master Plan describes how to develop, protect, and share the park for the future. With careful management the people of Sanikiluaq will continue to visit the park to fish and gather seafood at Kataapik; hunt for geese and ducks along the coastline; or pick berries and picnic with their families at Kinggaaluk or Sitiapiit.

On behalf of the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Territorial Park Master Plan. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for our Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Sanikiluaq proud.

We look forward to welcoming you as our guests.

LAZARUS EPOO KATTUQ

*Chair of the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.*

*On behalf of: Lucassie Arragutainaq, Steven Amagoalik, Eljassie Kavik, Davidee Qavvik, and Johnny Appaqaq.*



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE  
**NUNAVUT JOINT PLANNING  
AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**



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

In Nunavut the planning and management of a territorial park requires the support and collaboration of the public, especially Inuit in the community associated with the park. The Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area require 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 the process to ensure planning includes the cultural values and traditional knowledge of Inuit.

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

This Territorial Park honours the importance of harvesting in Inuit culture. This park is unique in Canada because it has been purposefully planned for sustainable harvesting. This is a place that has been important to the harvesting activities of our ancestors, and it will continue to be a place where harvesting is protected and celebrated.

This Master Plan reflects the vision and goals of Sanikiluaq and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, and the Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association to implement the master plan and operate the park.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ

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

*On behalf of: Remi Krikort, Clara Wingnerk, Paula Hughson, Deborah Webster, Burt Rose, David Monteith (GN), and Pacome Lloyd (NTI).*





# FORWARD FROM THE MINISTER

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We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife and important wildlife habitats; nesting and feeding areas for migrating birds and raptors; and waters teeming with fish, whales and seafoods. 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 is growing and is placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to ensure this growth does not adversely impact Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or our ability to protect places that are important to us.

These principles form the foundation of this Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair), Lucassie Arragutainaq, Steven Amagoalik, Elijah Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, Jonah Qittusuk, and Davidee Qavvik. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Sanikiluaq who've supported the preparation of this master plan. I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation in the development of this master plan. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that harvesting continues and that the park is enjoyed by the residents of Sanikiluaq and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Territorial Park Master Plan.

My department, through the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division will continue to work with the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee, Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee, Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavummiut 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 all Territorial Parks are an important part of Nunavut's future, and we look forward to building a system of parks and special places with you.

HONOURABLE JOE SAVIKATAAQ  
*Minister, Department of Environment*







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مجموعه گزارشات  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY









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*“The theme of our park is to teach people about “Inuit sustainable harvesting practices”. This means that our park will be a place where people from Sanikiluaq can hunt, and where we can teach the importance of harvesting.”*

LAZARUS EPOOL KATTUQ (CHAIR)



# A TERRITORIAL PARK FOR SANIKILUAQ – A PLACE TO CELEBRATE INUIT SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING PRACTICES



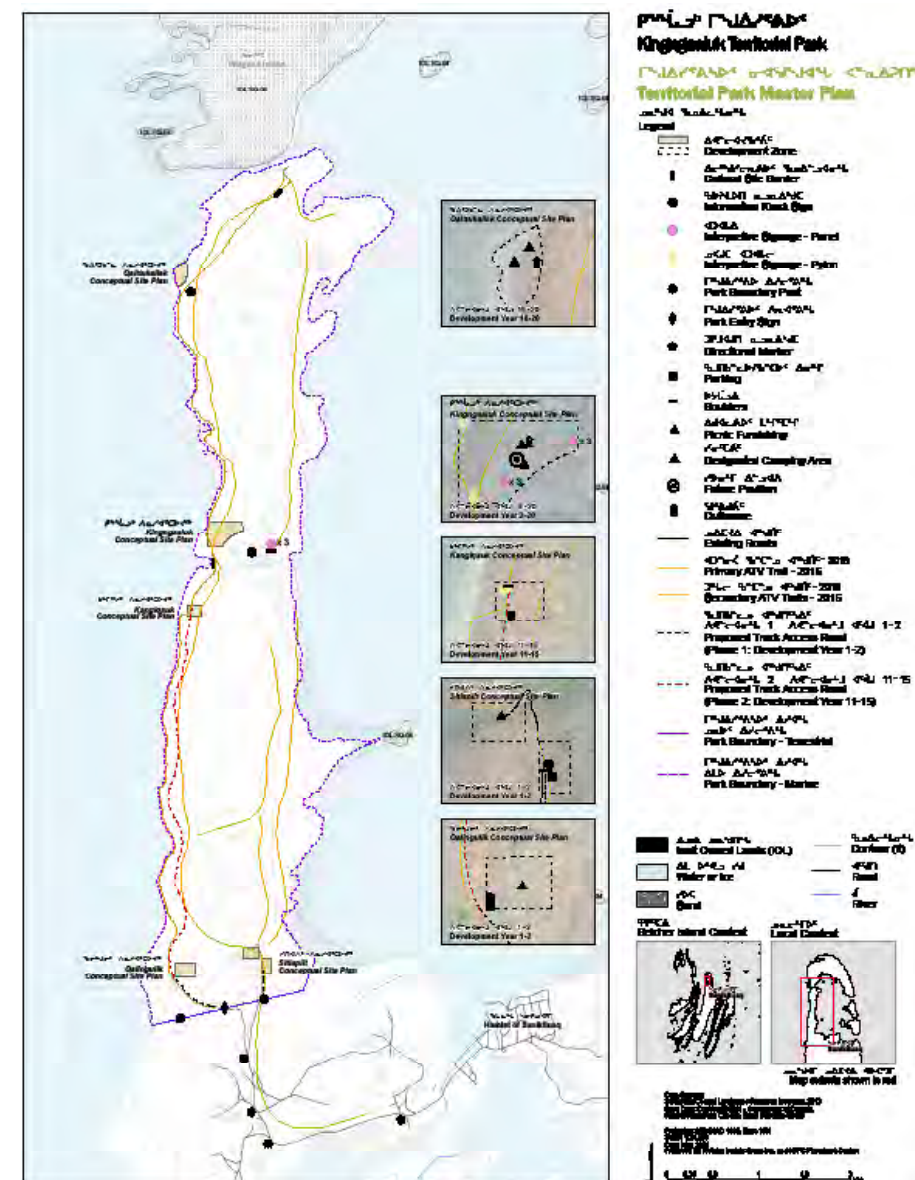
Kinggaaluk Territorial Park is proposed to protect and share the land between Sitiapiit, Kinggaaluk and Kataapik on Flaherty Island in the Belcher Archipelago. The park boundary for Kinggaaluk Territorial Park includes the northern tip of Flaherty Island to the east of the community that has always been an important area for hunting, trapping, and harvesting of seafoods. The waters in this area are rich in fish, seafood and whales. Flocks of geese and ducks pass along the shore or feed on the land, and fox make their dens among the rocks.

“There are a lot of old tent rings and sod houses in this area, because people have come here for a long time to get food” says Lazarus Epoo Kattuq, the Chair of the Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) who prepared the master plan for the proposed territorial park.

Kinggaaluk Territorial Park, to be established for the benefit and use of the community of Sanikiluaq, will protect these important harvesting areas. In the past, people would gather at Kataapik or Kinggaaluk to harvest during every season of the year. Fox trapping would take place in the hills around Sitiapiit. People made their camps at several places in this area in sod houses, or using rocks to hold down their tents, and the remains of their camps, fox traps and hunting blinds can still be seen today by the people of Sanikiluaq that use the area for seasonal hunting or recreation.

“Kinggaaluk Territorial Park will celebrate our tradition of harvesting and help us teach people about the connection we have to the land” says Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) member Lucassie Arragutainaq.

The proposed territorial park would protect the rights of Inuit to hunt and fish in the area, and it would develop picnic facilities, outhouses, trails and interpretive signage telling story of the area. By establishing a territorial park, the community can protect and manage the natural and cultural resources in the area, develop facilities for the community to use, create educational programs, and also develop a place where local guides can bring tourists.





*“The idea of having a park is to make a place that is close to the community where our people can go and spend time on the land, enjoy themselves, and feel happy.”*

JOHNNY APPAQAQ





## ABOUT TERRITORIAL PARKS

Territorial parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Nunavut Agreement, which 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 Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA), signed in 2002, outlines the basis for park planning and management in Nunavut. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of all territorial parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit. At the community level, this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC).

Appointed by the GN and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) in January 2016, the Sanikiluaq CJPMC members are: Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair), Lucassie Arragutainaq, Steven Amagoalik, Elijassie Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, Jonah Qittusuk (CJPMC member until December 2016), and Davidee Qavvik (CJPMC member beginning in 2017).

## ESTABLISHING A TERRITORIAL PARK

Establishing a territorial park in Nunavut must follow the process described by the IIBA and guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division. The first stages in establishing a park are to identify areas that have potential. From 2010 to 2013 the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division worked in partnership with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq and a Park Advisory Committee (PAC) to identify areas for a potential park in the Belcher Islands. Through community consultations conducted in 2012, the preferred area around Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik was selected for the proposed park. This area was supported in 2013 by the Sanikiluaq Hamlet Council and the PAC.

The Sanikiluaq CJPMC was established in 2016 and began gathering information on the proposed park area in a report called the *Inventory of Park Resources*. The inventory records the extent of human use of the area, and its natural and cultural resources of significance. Once the inventory stage was complete, the CJPMC began to work on the park master plan.

## PARK NAME

The CJPMC proposed the name of the park to be Kingngaaluk. This is a traditional placename for the large Bluff within the park. Through the consultation process, the CJPMC received support from the Hamlet Council, HTO Board, and community members for the name Kingngaaluk Territorial Park.

## TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

A master plan is a long term strategic plan for the design and development of a park. The master plan includes a vision for the area as a sustainable harvesting site that will both protect and allow the use of its resources for the benefit of the people of Sanikiluaq.

## PARK VISION

*For thousands of years our park has been a place to live from the land and harvest the resources of the sea. Our territorial park continues to be an important harvesting area. Our park offers diverse wildlife, beautiful landscapes, and sites of heritage value that will continue to be used for harvesting, recreation, education and tourism. Through careful planning and management our park will protect the rights of Inuit to use the land and harvest resources, and share our history and our culture. Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will connect people to the land, celebrate our heritage, promote the sustainable harvesting of resources, and provide for community economic development.*





There are three goals for the future development and use of our park:

**GOAL 1 - SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING:** The Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, including the sustainable harvesting of wildlife, seafood, and berries.

**GOAL 2 - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:** The resources and environment of the Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.

**GOAL 3 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION:** The importance of Inuit sustainable harvesting practices will be shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about the Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups. These programs and materials will be used to create economic and educational opportunities for the community. The park will be planned and managed as a place for harvesting, relaxation, and sharing information about the natural and cultural resources of the area.

The master plan proposes:

**Infrastructure:** Development of access trails, picnics and camping facilities, outhouses, and a pavilion building. Infrastructure to protect culturally significant sites is recommended for several areas in the park. Through an ongoing partnership with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, the access road to the park will be maintained and marked with directional signage.

**Heritage Appreciation:** A program will be prepared to provide interpretation on the history of the park and the theme “Inuit Sustainable Harvesting” to provide information for park users on how to protect the environment and its resources, and educate youth and park visitors about sustainable harvesting. This program includes signage, educational materials, and marketing.

**Special Projects:** To document traditional knowledge about the park, an oral history project will document elders’ stories. To protect and understand the parks

archaeological resources, archaeological surveys will be undertaken prior to park infrastructure development.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 20-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the **capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$969,500.00 over 20 years.**

The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$794,500.00 over 20 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$175,000.00 over 15 years

## KINGNGAALUK TERRITORIAL PARK – CELEBRATING INUIT SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING PRACTICES

The Master Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park.** Travel routes, camping areas, and areas used for hunting, fishing and berry picking have been identified to allow and protect these activities. The Territorial Park for Sanikiluaq is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. The park will attract visitors that want to experience and understand Inuit harvesting in a place with beautiful scenery and a long history. Providing outfitting, guided tours, accommodation and other needs will support the local tourism economy and provide direct economic benefits for Sanikiluaq.

The Territorial Park for Sanikiluaq is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. The park will attract visitors that want to experience and understand Inuit harvesting in a place with beautiful scenery and a long history. Providing outfitting, guided tours, accommodation and other needs will support the local tourism economy and provide direct economic benefits for Sanikiluaq.



*“There are archaeological sites at Kataapik and Kingngaaluk. There are also graves in that area. We need to make sure these things are not damaged. The park will be carefully managed and our cultural places will be protected.”*

LUCASSIE ARRAGUTAINAQ

## ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MASTER PLANS

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### NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

The Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment’s Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP), manages territorial parks and special places for the protection and presentation of Nunavut’s natural and cultural heritage. The NP&SP Program is directed by the Nunavut 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

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## PARK PURPOSE







## SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE

*This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic development approach for the Territorial Park that is described through the master plan, and the legislative requirements that have guided the master plan phase of the park establishment process.*

### 1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

The area between Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik, located on the northern tip of Flaherty Island in the Belcher Islands Archipelago, has always been an important area for hunting, trapping, and harvesting of seafood. In the past people would gather at Kataapik (meaning “little entrance”), a channel that marks the northern boundary of the proposed park, and at Kingngaaluk (meaning “the bluff”) to harvest many species during every season of the year. The coastal waters in these areas are rich in fish, seafood and whales. Flocks of geese and duck pass along the shore or feed on the land, and fox make there dens among the rocks. The place name Sitiapiit refers to this area having many fox traps.

Registered archaeological sites are located throughout the area, and many of these features have previously been studied and documented as Dorset, Thule and Inuit cultural sites. The archaeological features include subterranean houses, tent rings, fire hearths, burial sites, workshop areas, and hunting blinds. The remains of camps, fox traps and hunting blinds can still be seen today by the people of Sanikiluaq that continue to use the area to hunt and fish.

This proposed park is a significant cultural landscape. An *Inventory of Park Resources*, completed in 2016, documented important wildlife areas, harvesting areas, and sites of importance to Inuit culture. The park area is easily accessible by ATV, boat or on foot. This ease of access makes the park a local destination for the community to enjoy activities such as picnics, school trips, and community events.

The proposal to establish a park in this area is for the protection of a culturally significant harvesting area, the retention of traditional knowledge, the development of a tourism sector for economic development, and the protection of cultural landscape

resources. This territorial park will represent the strong connection between Inuit and the resources of the land. As a park that encourages Inuit sustainable harvesting practices it will be unique within Nunavut and Canada.

#### PARK NAME

The CJPMC proposed the name of the park to be Kingngaaluk. This is a traditional placename for the large Bluff within the park. Through the consultation process, the CJPMC received support from the Hamlet Council, HTO Board, and community members for the name Kingngaaluk Territorial Park.

#### 1.1.1 PARK BOUNDARY AND LAND STATUS

The park area is located on the northern peninsula of Flaherty Island, between locations called Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik. To the east of the peninsula is Eskimo Harbour, a sheltered body of water where the community of Sanikiluaq is located. To the west of the peninsula is Coats Bay.

The land status for the park boundary area in 2016 is Municipal land.

The park boundary will follow the ordinary high water mark along the coastal portions of the park from Eskimo Harbour, through the channel at Kataapik, and along Coats Bay. The southern boundary crosses from Eskimo Harbour to Coats Bay. This boundary was selected by the CJPMC to avoid a municipal waste site and granular resources to the south and east of the park; and to avoid a community outpost camp area on the coast of Coats Bay to the south west of the boundary.

There are several parcels of Inuit Owned Land adjacent to the park boundary: Wiegand Island, to the north of the peninsula, and several small islands in Eskimo Harbour are identified as IOL parcels SQ-04.









Table 1: Park Description Summary

PARK NAME: KINGNGAALUK TERRITORIAL PARK	
PARK CLASSIFICATION	Nunalingnut (Natural Environment Recreation Park)
PARK SIZE (HA)	3300 acres / 1335.5 hectares / 13.4 sq.km.
LEGAL PARK BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	To be completed
LAND OWNERSHIP	Municipal Land
INUIT OWNED LAND PARCELS IN THE PARK	N/A
INUIT OWNED LAND PARCELS ADJACENT TO THE PARK	IOL parcels adjacent to Kingngaaluk are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQ-04</li> </ul>
MINERAL PERMITS OR LEASES (ACTIVE AND NON-ACTIVE) IN THE PARK OR ADJACENT TO THE PARK	Exploration permit issued on Flaherty and Wiegand Islands to Canadian Ore-bodies Inc. Claims parcels include K05276, K14661, K14662 (non-active as of 2016)
OTHER LAND USE DESIGNATIONS	N/A
PARK/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PARTNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanikiluaq Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC)</li> <li>• Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)</li> <li>• Qikiqtani Inuit Association</li> <li>• Hamlet of Sanikiluaq</li> <li>• Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association</li> <li>• Sanikiluaq Search and Rescue</li> <li>• Canadian Rangers</li> <li>• Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology); Department of Education; and Department of Environment (Wildlife Management; Fisheries and Sealing; and Education and Outreach)</li> <li>• Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans)</li> <li>• Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust)</li> <li>• Nunavut Tourism</li> <li>• Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.</li> </ul>

1.1.2 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The proposed park classification is **Nunalingnut (Natural Environment Recreation Park)** under the Territorial Parks Act, established to “preserve the natural environment for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of the public”.

The Territorial Parks Act legislation was adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory but was originally written by the Government of the Northwest Territories. A future review of the Territorial Parks Act by the GN may result in the change of the park classifications. Based on the park classifications proposed in the *Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program (Final Draft August 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012)*, the most appropriate new classification for this park would be **Nunalingnut (Natural Environment Recreation 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.*

The purpose for the park is to:

- Protect and promote the park as a place for sustainable harvesting.
- Protect and manage the natural environment and important wildlife habitat.
- Protect, preserve and share the cultural history of the park.
- Share the important story of sustainable harvesting practices through park information and education programs.
- Develop, promote and manage the park as a destination for residents and visitors.
- Provide a safe and accessible park experience.
- Increase opportunities for outfitting and guided tours to support the local tourism economy.



### THE PURPOSE STATEMENTS FOR THIS TERRITORIAL PARK ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE NP&SP PROGRAM MANDATE 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
3. Provide opportunities for unique, high quality visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.

### 1.3 PARK VISION

The vision is a statement of the long term ambitions for the park and the enduring value that provides for the people of Sanikiluaq and Nunavut. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in a master plan and management plan.

#### *Vision Statement*

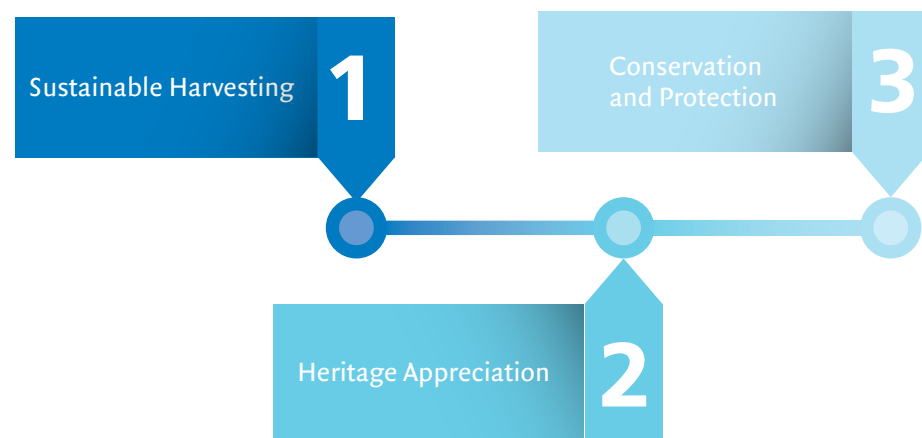
For thousands of years our park has been a place to live from the land and harvest the resources of the sea. Our territorial park continues to be an important harvesting area. Our park offers diverse wildlife, beautiful landscapes, and sites of heritage value that will continue to be used for harvesting, recreation, education and tourism. Through careful planning and management our park will protect the rights of Inuit to use the land and harvest resources, and share our history and our culture. Kingngaaluk Territorial Park will connect people to the land, celebrate our heritage, promote the sustainable harvesting of resources, and provide for community economic development.

### 1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

These three goals will be achieved by planning and management actions that fulfil the park purpose statements and vision.



#### **GOAL 1 - SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING: the Territorial Park will continue to be used for traditional activities, including the sustainable harvesting of wildlife, seafood, and berries.**

The objective of this goal is to protect and promote Inuit rights to harvest, access, and enjoy the park for traditional activities through planning and management. This goal will be achieved to ensure:

- Wildlife, seafood and vegetation resources are sustained for future generations.
- Access to resources is provided through infrastructure and regulations.
- Inuit harvesting activities are not disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.

#### **GOAL 2 - CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The resources and environment of the Territorial Park are conserved and protected through planning, management, and operational actions.**

The objective is to protect and conserve the park's natural resources, cultural resources, and Inuit heritage for the use and enjoyment of all future generations through sustainable planning and management actions. This goal will be achieved by:

- **Zoning Regulation** – To maintain harvesting activities in the park, planning and management will use zoning guidelines throughout the park to permit activities that support the park purpose, or regulate or restrict activities that may interfere with harvesting and guide access within the park by non-Inuit.
- **Minimal Development** - To keep the wilderness character of the park and protect important wildlife habitats, park development will be limited to areas zoned “Development”.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** – There are multiple areas with cultural resources in the park. To minimize disturbance of cultural resources infrastructure development will be located in areas zoned for “Development”, and park trails, signage and programs will be limited in areas of known cultural sites where possible. Park facilities will be designed to rest on the surface of the ground to leave the sub-surface undisturbed in areas of known cultural resources. Where required, infrastructure will be designed and developed to protect cultural resources from damage or disturbance.
- **Safety** - Residents and non-residents will enjoy a safe park that is easy to access. The park will be planned and managed to provide visitor safety and the protection of both natural and cultural resources.
- **Monitoring** - The natural and cultural resources of the park will be conserved and protected by ongoing monitoring and documentation of the resources and changing conditions of the park. Development and management actions will adapt to changes in the park as required.

#### **GOAL 3 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION: The importance of Inuit sustainable harvesting practices will be shared through heritage appreciation programs and materials about the Territorial Park for the benefit of resident and non-resident park user groups. These programs and materials will be used to create economic and educational opportunities for the community. The park will be planned and managed as a place for harvesting, relaxation, and sharing information about the natural and cultural resources of the area.**

The following objectives are related to this goal:

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** - Share the unique story of Inuit sustainable harvesting practices through interpretive programs and materials for resident and non-resident park user groups.
- **Education** - Prepare and deliver education materials for schools and youth out of school in Sanikiluaq. Increase awareness about Inuit sustainable harvesting, Territorial Parks, and the management of natural and cultural resources.
- **Safety** – Plan and manage the park to protect the safety of all park users.
- **Tourism** – planning and management will encourage park-related tourism. The park will offer opportunities for visitors to learn about the special features of the park (natural and cultural resources, and park heritage. Planning and management will:
  - Promote Sanikiluaq as a tourism destination.
  - Provide infrastructure that supports access to the park.
  - Provide heritage appreciation programs and promote events in the park and community that will be of interest to visitors.
  - Provide information for visitors about the park's natural and cultural resources and heritage.
  - Share information on Inuit sustainable harvesting practices.

- **Business Opportunities** – planning and management will allow for Sanikiluaq businesses to develop park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits. Planning and management will:
  - Provide businesses with opportunities to access park contracting.
  - Direct park users to information on tourism businesses in Sanikiluaq.

#### THESE GOALS ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE MANDATE OF NP&SP TO:

- *Protect Nunavut's natural and cultural landscapes for future generations.*
- *Engage communities and visitors in conservation and heritage appreciation.*
- *Enhance visitor experiences and encourage associated economic benefits.*

### 1.5 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The NA and IIBA identify the organizational partners in park planning and management, and the importance of ongoing collaboration to ensure that Inuit organizations and Inuit beneficiaries are active partners in the territorial park, and that they benefit from territorial parks.

The CJPMC and NP&SP will work closely with partners in the planning and management of the park, including but not limited to the following:

- Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Hamlet of Sanikiluaq
- Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association
- Sanikiluaq Search and Rescue
- Canadian Rangers
- Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology); Department of Education; and Department of Environment (Wildlife Management; Fisheries and Sealing; and Education and Outreach)
- Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans)
- Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust)
- Nunavut Tourism
- Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.

### SANIKILUAQ COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit; at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) in 2016, the Sanikiluaq CJPMC guided the master plan. The CJPMC members are: Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair), Lucassie Arragutainaq, Steven Amagoalik, Elijassie Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, Jonah Qittusuk (CJPMC member 2016), and Davidee Qavvik (CJPMC member 2017).



Back row (left to right): Elijassie Kavik, Johnny Appaqaq, Lucassie Arragutainaq. Front Row (left to right): Steven Amagoalik, Lazarus Epoo Kattuq (Chair). Absent: Davidee Qavvik, Jonah Qittusuk

## 1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The master plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA, IIBA and the *Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans*.

As required by the IIBA the CJPMC completed an *Inventory of Park Resources* to document the park's physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision for the future of the park. The CJPMC referenced the Inventory during the planning and consultations for the proposed park's draft master plan.

This methodology was followed to prepare the master plan:

- January 2016 –CJPMC appointments completed.
- April and September 2016 - CJPMC Training workshops 1 & 2 completed. During the workshops the CJPMC were introduced the previously completed reports listed below.
- July 2016 – community interviews to gather information about the proposed park.
- September 2016 – call in radio show hosted by the CJPMC Chair.
- November to December 2016 – draft master plan prepared.
- February 2017– the CJPMC presented the draft master plan to the community for input.
- March 2017 – the CJPMC completed revisions to the draft master plan and begin the approval process as required by the IIBA (Article 14.7 and 14.8).

The CJPMC consultation log is included in appendix 6.1.

The following previously completed reports informed the master plan:

- *Protected Area Background Study for the Belcher Islands, Sanikiluaq, Nunavut* (comprised of a Background Report, Preliminary Cultural Landscape Resource Inventory, and Park Concept Study) – 2013.
- Sanikiluaq Preliminary Coastal Resource Inventory, 2012 prepared for the Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division.
- Fieldwork and interview data completed in 2015 and 2016 as part of the drafting of the proposed park's master plan.
- Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed Territorial Park in Sanikiluaq (Nunavut Archaeology Permit 2015-06A Class 1), February 28, 2016.
- *Inventory of Park Resources*, approved by the CJPMC in February 2017.



# Section 2

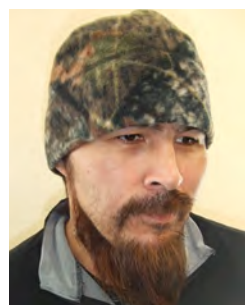
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## PARK BACKGROUND









*“Hunting is very important. Our park will be a place where harvesting takes place. Inuit will be able to hunt and fish and pick berries in our park because our rights are protected.”*

STEVEN AMAGOALIK

## SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND

*This section presents the history of the activities that preceded establishment of the park, and describes the significant natural and cultural resources of the park, and the usage of the park.*

### 2.1 PARK HISTORY

In 1982 the *Summary Report for the Baffin Region Tourism Development*, prepared by Marshall Macklin Monohan, identified opportunities across Nunavut for future economic development in the tourism sector. The report said that the Belcher Islands archipelago possessed outstanding scenic, cultural and wildlife features worthy of protection and tourism development. The report included a recommendation to study the feasibility of establishing a territorial park in the archipelago. Following the creation of Nunavut, the new government initiated a process to identify areas for future parks that would offer protection of resources and culture, and stimulate economic benefits in non-decentralized communities, including Sanikiluaq.

From 2010 to 2013 the NP&SP Division worked in partnership with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq and a Park Advisory Committee (PAC) to identify areas for a potential park in the Belcher Islands. Through community consultations conducted in 2012, the preferred area around Sitiapiit, Kingngaaluk and Kataapik was selected for the proposed park. This area was supported by the Sanikiluaq Hamlet Council and the PAC, and the Park Concept report was completed in 2013.

In 2015 an archaeological survey of the proposed park area was conducted to summarize the previous archaeological studies that had been completed in the area, and to gather new information on sites that had not been previously reported.

In 2016 the Sanikiluaq CJPMC was established and work began on the master plan phase of establishing a park, including the *Inventory of Park Resources* and this master plan.







## 2.2 SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OF THE PARK

The *Inventory of Park Resources* documents the natural and cultural resources of the park area, and the strong association for the residents of Sanikiluaq with the area for seasonal harvesting area and place of cultural significance.

The *Inventory of Park Resources* included a *Statement of Significance*, which is a summary of the resources of the area that will inform future planning. The *Statement of Significance* for the park is:

The northern peninsula of Flaherty Island, proposed as a territorial park, is an important harvesting area that has been used for thousands of years and continues to support Inuit of Sanikiluaq. The area offers diverse landscape types, access to terrestrial and marine wildlife habitat, and sites of cultural significance related to the past and current residents of the Belcher Islands. Several sites of archaeological significance have been studied and are representative of the coastal cultural landscape resources identified in the archipelago. A significant location, Kingngaaluk (or the Bluff) is a scenic location offering archaeological sites and a legend that will link visitors to the strong culture of the islands. Establishing a territorial park in this area will protect and celebrate the harvesting culture of the Inuit of the Belcher Islands. The area is an active resource harvesting area that will continue to be used by the residents of Sanikiluaq after the establishment of a park. The coastal and cultural heritage of the area offers potential for continued community use for harvesting, picnics, boating, educational and recreational activities. As a potential tourism destination, guided tours by ATV or hikes can showcase one or more sites of significance through interpretation.

Table 2: Key Park Features

FEATURES	SITIAPIIT, KINGNGAALUK AND KATAAPIK
Cultural or Historic Significance	The area has been used by several cultural groups for more than 2,000 years. Evidence has been found of three cultural groups, including the Dorset, Thule, and Inuit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological and historical sites are known to exist in the area. A park helps to protect these sites and provide education about cultural heritage</li> </ul>
Cultural Features	An inventory of cultural resources has documented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological and historic sites</li> <li>Stories, legends and family history in the area</li> <li>Traditional Inuit placenames</li> <li>Historic and current harvesting areas and travel routes</li> <li>Tourism and recreational activity areas</li> </ul>
Natural Features	An inventory of natural resources has documented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant marine and terrestrial mammal, fish, seafood, and bird habitats</li> <li>Areas of significant vegetation</li> <li>Land forms created by ancient sea beds and isostatic rebound</li> <li>Scenic landscapes and beautiful views</li> </ul>
Mineral Resources	The economic potential of minerals in the park area is not significant
Accessibility from the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park entrance is located approximately 3 km from the community</li> <li>Seasonal access to the area is by ATV, truck, boat, snowmobile, walking, or biking</li> <li>An access road to the park is located on municipal land</li> </ul>
Tourism Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for guided tourism development in summer and fall</li> <li>Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the park</li> </ul>
Community Benefit Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities to share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world</li> <li>Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities and heritage</li> </ul>
Management Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human safety and emergency response</li> <li>Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities</li> <li>Protection of archaeological sites and resources</li> <li>Vandalism</li> </ul>

Traditional knowledge collected through the inventory process indicate the Inuit cultural activities that occurred in the area include fishing, seafood collection, whale and seal hunting, migratory bird hunting, berry picking, and camping. Archaeological research and traditional knowledge have documented a number of sites where artefacts and historic habitation exist. There are both registered archaeological sites (Borden numbered) and non-registered sites that require future survey work and documentation in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage (C&H) and Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT). Archaeologist’s reports for the area provide details of the archaeological sites in the area. These reports are retained by C&H, and are not available for public review without a valid permit. Park infrastructure is to be located adjacent to areas of archaeological sites, therefore planning and management will require protection of sites and artefacts while continuing to allow access and use of the park.

This section of the master plan summarizes the resources and features that are identified in the *Inventory of Park Resources* in two parts:

- Landscape Unit Descriptions
- Mineral Inventory and Assessment



### 2.3 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

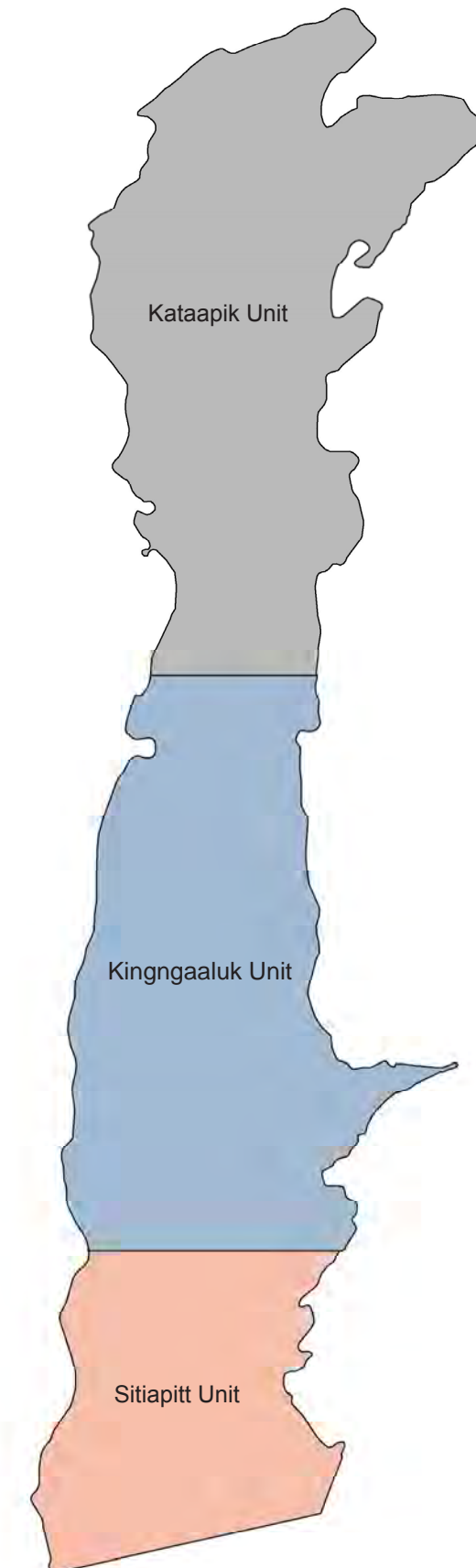
This section describes the three landscape units of the park and surrounding area. The descriptions summarize the natural, cultural and historic features. This includes both typical and unique physical features, plant life, animal, and the accumulated IQ of the people of Sanikiluaq that is included in the Inventory of Park Resources. These features are to be protected or developed sustainably through the master plan and future management plan, and emphasized in the park Heritage Appreciation Program.

The three landscape units of the park are:

- Sitiapiit
- Kingngaaluk
- Kataapik



Map 2: Landscape units



### 2.3.1 SITIAPIIT

The Sitiapiit landscape unit covers the southern portion of the park, from the boundary north beyond the valley called *Sitiapiit*; and from the coast along Coats Bay in the west and Eskimo Harbour in the east.

The place name Sitiapiit refers to the area “having many fox traps”, made of stone, which can still be viewed throughout the proposed park area. Sitiapiit, also known in some research papers as “Sanikiluaq West,” can be found north of the Sanikiluaq community’s main gravel source, approximately 3 km from the community along an access road and 3 km south of Kingngaaluk.

When travelling from the community to enter the park, the trail rises up onto a high ridge. From this point there are views to the east and west. The trail passes through a broad plateau, with high rock outcrops to the north and south. The surface material of the plateau is mainly gravel and small boulders (cobble) covered in sparse vegetation. This plateau area is a primary snowmobile travel route in winter. The Sanikiluaq CJPMC identified the travel route as one of the factors for selecting the park boundary, indicating that the travel route should be within the park boundary.

The access trail heads west, downhill towards Coats Bay and a grassy site called Qalingulik (meaning “sounds like dogs barking”). Qalingulik is associated with a legend of a family:

“There is a story about a family that was travelling through the area and lost their dogs. The men were kayaking and the woman and children were walking along the shore. When the group got to this area they lost their dogs. People say that you can still hear the dogs barking in the area, and that is why the place is called Qalingulik” as told by Luccassie Takatak and Joe Kavik

From Qalingulik the access trail reaches the shoreline and then moves north. A valley appears behind a large rock outcrop and the trail splits, with the main trail continuing north and an eastern arm of the trail moving back up the plateau and into the valley called Sitiapiit.

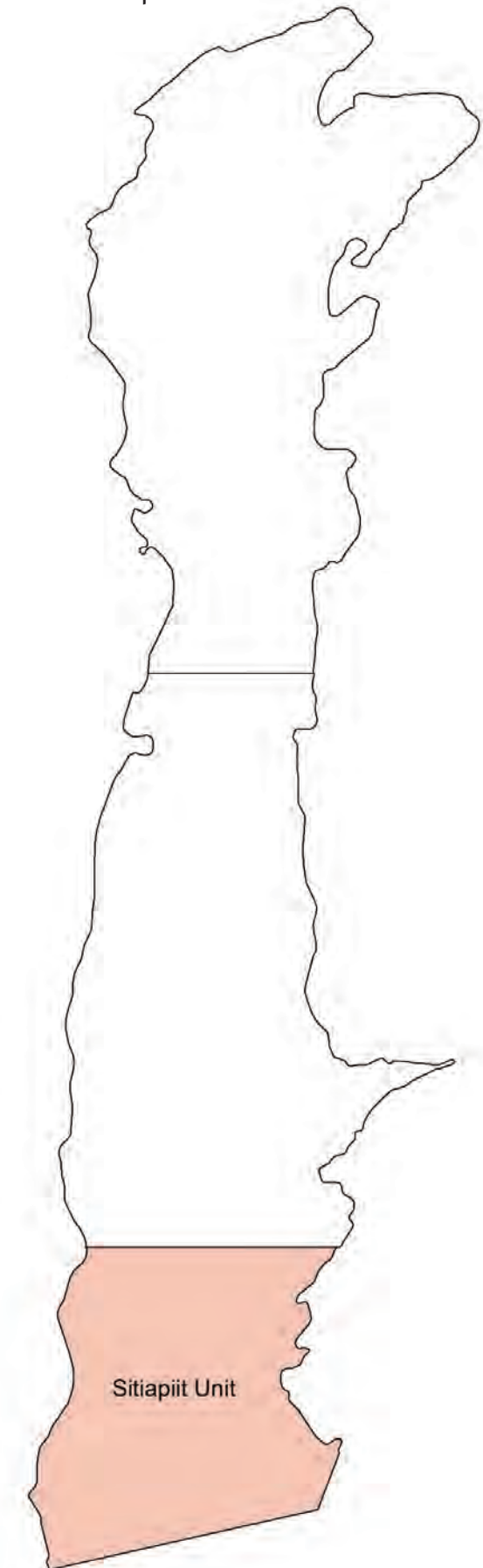


The valley at Sitiapiit has rock outcroppings to the north and south, with most of the valley plateau sloping towards Coats Bay. The ground of Sitiapiit is composed of gravel with a thin layer of vegetation. Pockets of sedge grass, heath and berry producing plants area found in wet zones and along the southern edges of the valley. Sitiapiit was identified during interviews as a good place to berry pick and stop to make tea during day trips. The edge of the plateau that is closest to Eskimo Harbour has a steep drop down to the shoreline. An ATV trail cuts down this drop and joins with a truck accessible road that follows the shoreline of Eskimo Harbour. At the bottom of this ATV trail there is evidence of past excavation for gravel. Members of the CJPMC believe that a sod house used to be located in this area but that it has been lost due to the excavation.

The following archaeological features and culturally significant sites have been recorded in the landscape unit called Sitiapiit:<sup>1</sup>

- Thule winter sod house pits, and un-attributed sod houses and middens (that have been heavily disturbed)
- Dorset summer tent rings and other numerous well-made tent rings
- Caches
- Tumbled fox traps
- A small rock shelter said to have “been used by a lost Kabluna,” presumably some time ago in the mid-20th century. The CJPMC members recall the story that in the 1950’s an employee of the Belcher Mining Corporation went for a walk away from camp and became lost. He found the cave at Sitiapiit and took shelter, building a makeshift wall from rocks for protection. He was found and rescued much later (weeks?) near death by a family of Inuit from Kataapik.
- A grass covered grave
- Salvaged artefacts and faunal remains included beluga, bear and seal bones.
- Hunting blinds (of various periods)

Map 3: Landscape units – Sitiapiit



<sup>1</sup> “Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed Territorial Park in Sanikiluaq,” Ken Swayze, February 28, 2016

### 2.3.2 KINGNGAALUK

The Kingngaaluk landscape unit covers the central portion of the park, from north of Sitiapiit until the ridge to the north of the bluff that is called Kingngaaluk. This area covers all land between the coast of Coats Bay in the west and Eskimo Harbour in the east. There are several named places within this landscape unit.

Kingngaaluk, also known as “the Bluff” or *Kingaloo*, is a high point of land near the midway point between Sitiapiit and Kataapik. The bluff is located at the northern most portion of the Kingngaaluk landscape unit and is the place of highest cultural significance within this landscape unit.

Kingngaaluk holds a great deal of importance to the community of Sanikiluaq, and during community consultations was indicated as one of the places to visit because it includes multiple sites of cultural significance (remnants of Thule winter houses, Dorset summer tent rings, caches, a cairn, and gravesites). The top of Kingngaaluk offers a very scenic 360-degree view, and in the valley below the bluff is a good picnic and berry picking location.

Kingngaaluk is associated with a local Inuit legend, recounted in the master plan on page 15, which offers potential for interpretation in the proposed park.

The bluff is approximately 3 km north of the proposed park boundary, a 2.5-hour hike or 45 minute ATV drive from Sanikiluaq. The valley at Kingngaaluk is only accessible by ATV from the Coats Bay access trail because the rock outcrop blocks the eastern access trail on the Eskimo Harbour side. The Kingngaaluk outcrop is solid rock with very little vegetation.

The highest point in the proposed park is located at the top of Kingngaaluk. On a clear day the community can even be seen from the top of the bluff, which rises several hundred feet from a small pond at the cliff base. The climb to the top of Kingngaaluk could be considered strenuous for some people. Access to the top can be gained only on foot from the sides (towards both coastlines). There is also sheer cliff on the southern side of the Kingngaaluk outcrop that drops into a deep, narrow gully.

Rock ledges on the north facing slope are nesting areas for raptors (Roughed-legged Hawk and possibly Peregrine Falcon) and ravens. There are two stone cairns visible on the top of the bluff, one located near the north slope face and the second is set back to the south east side of the outcrop. During consultations community members said that these cairns were rebuilt within the past decade to replace three cairns that had previously been on the top of the bluff.

The valley of Kingngaaluk is a former tidal passage that runs between Eskimo Harbour and Coats Bay. In the valley there is a grassy slope on the northeast side with at least seven subterranean sod houses that were documented in the archaeological records in 1954, 1974, 1978, 1988 and 2015. These houses are described as being “highly disturbed” and it is believed that past excavations have resulted in the removal of many artefacts. The east and west sides of the valley have small bays, named Kangiqsuk (meaning “inlet of Kingngaaluk”).

The valley is a spring travel route for snowmobile access between Eskimo Harbour and Coats Bay. This route is used when the snow has melted from the Sitiapiit travel route. The CJPMC indicate that the snowmobile route travels directly over the sod houses.

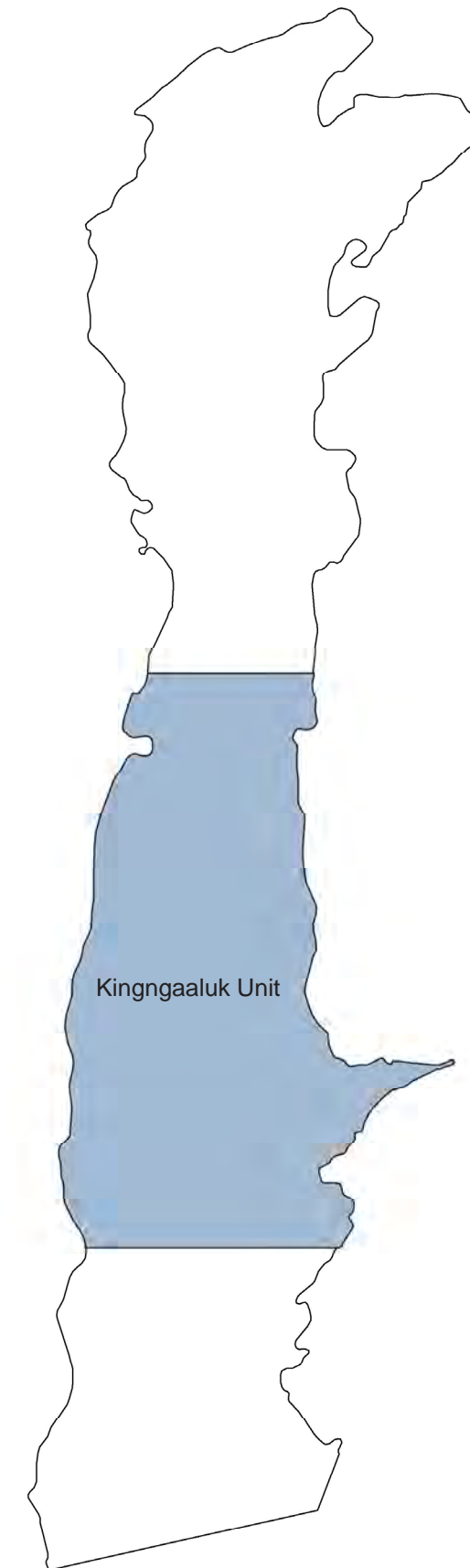
The valley is dominated by sedge grasses with some herbaceous plants and small willow and birch shrubs in protected areas. The lake (or pond) below Kingngaaluk is said to have been bigger in the past by the community members interviewed for the inventory.

The Kingngaaluk landscape unit includes all of the land south of the bluff up to Sitiapiit. The landscape between Kingaagutsik and Kingngaaluk is dominated by a high continuous ridge that is generally flat gravel with small rock outcrops or large boulder fields. There are several small ponds surrounded by vegetation (sedge and herbaceous plants), with the rest of the ridge sparsely vegetated. The eastern ridge facing Eskimo Harbour drops off as a steep slope towards a broad, wet coastline. This coastline has an access trail that is used by duck and goose hunters. The west facing slope gently recedes toward Coats Bay, with many raised beach layers of gravel and sand as the primary surface material.

This rock ridge is interrupted by a valley that is called Kingaagutsik (meaning “little brother to Kingngaaluk”). The name Kingaagutsik refers to the similar landscape features between this valley and Kingaluk. Both valleys have a high slope bluff on the south side and a lower rock outcrop on the north side. There is no pond at Kingaagutsik, and the elevation of the bluff at Kingaagutsik is lower than Kingngaaluk.



Map 4: Landscape units – Kingngaaluk





## THE LEGEND OF KINGNGAALUK



There was once a family of three living at Kingngaaluk. The man, named “Ti-ah-ti-ah” was a hunter that had a very bad temper. He had a wife and a baby. The wife had two brothers that used to ask the hunter why he would be angry one day, but then not angry the next day. He said that if he came back from an unsuccessful hunt, he’d be very mad and he would take his anger out on his wife. He would make his wife walk up to the top of the bluff in front of him, and as they walked up the hill he’d threaten to push her off the top. It made him feel good to frighten her in this way

One day the couple had been arguing. When the husband went out the wife stuffed her parka full of grasses to make a decoy. She put the decoy on the top of Kingngaaluk. The husband saw it when he was returning from hunting and he was mad that she was up on top of the bluff. He climbed up the hill and stabbed the decoy. He realized it was a decoy.

The man came down to their camp and got his wife. She had the baby in the back of her parka. He made them climb up to the top of Kingngaaluk.

*(At this point in the telling of the story there are two versions of the events that follow):*

**1** At the top of the cliff he attempted to throw her off. She grabbed his parka and all three of them went down the cliff. She had her baby in the front of her parka and tried to protect it. As his body fell he was decapitated on the rocks. All three of them died. The bodies fell into the lake below Kingngaaluk. The water of the lake was deep and salty. The woman and baby turned into belugas. The lice on the man’s head became sculpins. But these sculpins were different because they didn’t have points on the gills like other sculpins.

**2** When they reached to top of Kingngaaluk she made a decision that she couldn’t stand for his treatment anymore. When they reached the edge of Kingngaaluk she quickly turned around to face her husband, and before he could react she pushed him. He fell back and rolled down the bluff, and on the way down he lost his head on the rocks. His body fell into a lake at the bottom of the bluff. The woman said that when he fell into the water, lice left his body and became sculpins in the lake. Since that time the lake at the bottom of the bluff is never used by people for swimming, even to this day.

### 2.3.3 KATAAPIK

Kataapik is a culturally significant area for the people of Sanikiluaq. The Kataapik landscape unit covers the northern portion of the park. The landscape unit extends north of Kingngaaluk from Ivaluit (“area of grass”) to the channel that is called Kataapik. This area covers all land between the coast of Coats Bay in the west and Eskimo Harbour in the east. This is a continuously used harvesting area with multiple named places.

Kataapik (meaning “little entrance”) is at the extreme north end of Flaherty Island, along the shore of a narrow tidal channel that connects Coats Bay to Eskimo Harbour.

Kataapik is an important location accessed by the community to harvest marine mammals (beluga and seal) and seafood resources (kelp, mussels, clams, urchins, sea cucumber, sea lungwort, and spiny sour weed). Sanikiluaq community members say this area is used almost year-round for harvesting seafood and for fishing. The current in the channel moves quickly and the water is shallow in some areas. In the late fall/winter there are portions of the channel that form ice very late (or not at all), and these same locations melt early in the spring. Two place names along the channel speak to use of the area: Angilluta (meaning “where things end up by the current”) is a place where driftwood and other floating objects are collected, and Talualak (meaning “big blind”) is a hunting area for migrating birds.

The shoreline area at Kataapik on the south side of the channel is very rich in culturally significant sites, with numerous place names and documented archaeological sites. The following archaeological items have been recorded at Kataapik:<sup>2</sup>

- Approximately 30 winter house rings (most recorded as “plundered/severely disturbed”)
- A series of heavy stone summer Thule tent rings (recorded as “extensively disturbed”)
- Additional camp features including kayak stands, caches, and cairns
- Graves (with white crosses and without crosses)
- Fox traps are found along the rock outcrops on the peninsula

Kataapik is a scenic location with highpoints looking north to Wiegand Island and the channel, east to Eskimo Harbour and west to Coats Bay. The landscape includes rock outcrops, raised gravel beaches, and broad plateaus of thin vegetation (sedges and herbaceous plants). Low areas on the east side of Kataapik and along the Eskimo Harbour coast are wet ground with thick mats of vegetation and small ponds. These areas attract feeding geese and ducks, and are used seasonally by hunters. Place names in this area include Talutuu (meaning “small blind”), Kangigsualuk (meaning “inlet”), Siukkaaluk (meaning “big sand”), Tasiagualik (meaning “big pond”), and Tasiaguapik (meaning “small pond”).

The landscape south of Kataapik has a continuous ridge that runs up the east side of the peninsula. The top of the ridge is generally flat gravel and small rock outcrops or large boulder fields. There are several small ponds surrounded by vegetation (sedge and herbaceous plants), with the rest of the ridge sparsely vegetated. The ridge facing Eskimo Harbour drops off as a steep slope which becomes a broad, wet coastline. This coastline has an access trail that is used by duck and goose hunters.

The west facing slope gently recedes toward Coats Bay, and is wider in this section of the peninsula than in areas further south. Raised beach layers of gravel and sand are the primary surface material. The main ATV trail runs along this western shoreline from Kingngaaluk to Kataapik. From the community it is over a 1 hour drive to the tip of the peninsula when travelling at a slow speed. The same distance can be walked in approximately 4.5 hours.

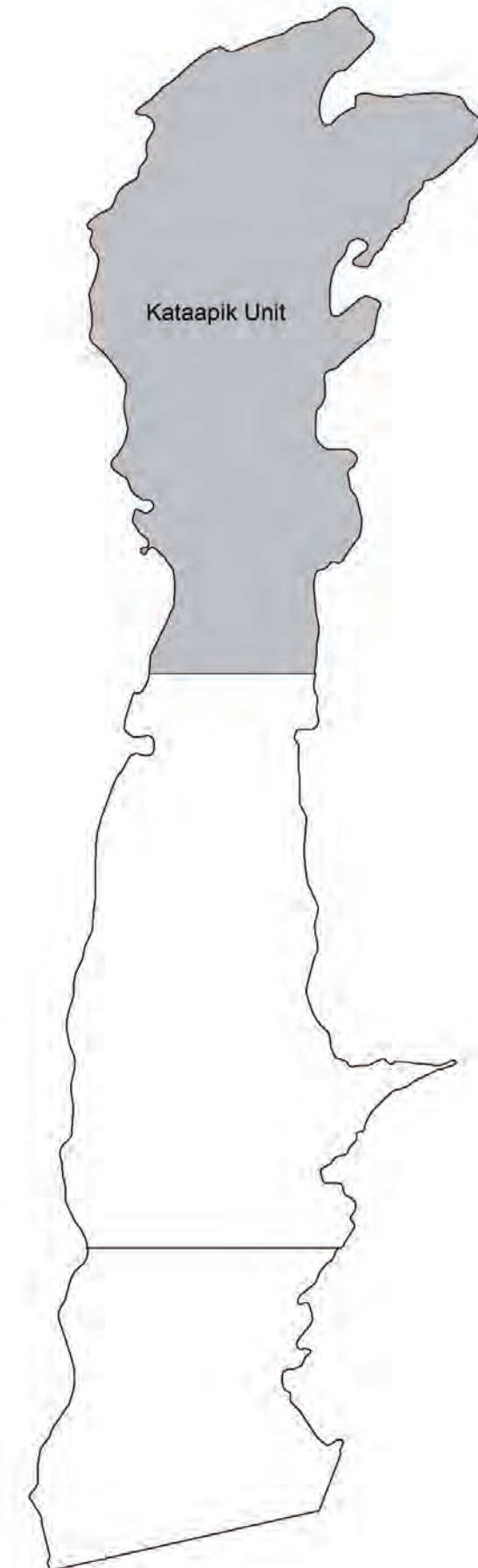
Heading north from Kingngaaluk the trail passes through Ivaluit, a wide plateau that is heavily vegetated in tall sedge grasses. The area is a feeding area for migrating ducks and geese, and hunting blinds are found on the plateau from seasonal harvesting.

As the ATV trail approaches Qaittukallak (meaning “small hill used for seagull hunting”) more rock outcrops are found in the landscape. There is a point of land near Qaittukallak that has been used as a camping area for cultural programs. This point and others along the Coats Bay coast are used seasonally to hunt migrating eider duck.

Archaeological sites and graves become more common between Qaittukallak and Kataapik. These sites are considered sacred and require protection from disturbance. All park users will be discouraged from disturbing graves and archaeological sites with their ATVs, and the community requests that no overnight camping be permitted in the Kataapik area other than at Qaittukallak.



Map 5: Landscape units – Kataapik



<sup>2</sup> “Archaeological Inventory of a Proposed Territorial Park in Sanikiluaq,” Ken Swayze, February 28, 2016



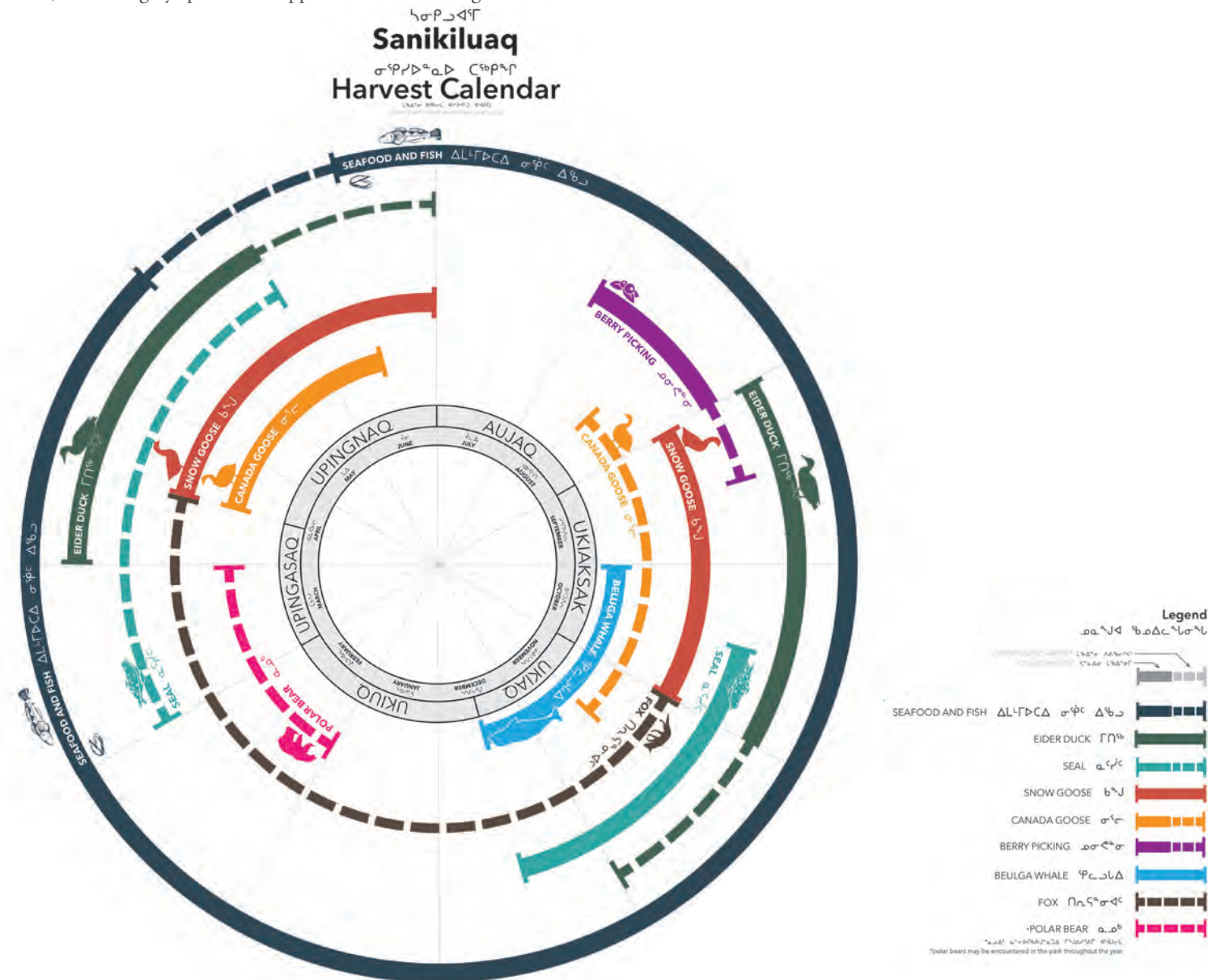
## 2.4 PARK USER GROUPS

The area is a destination for residents of Sanikiluaq, and may also attract tourists and researchers as the park is developed and promoted.

All visitors must be made aware that polar bears may occur in the park at any time of the year.

### 2.4.1 SANIKILUAQ RESIDENTS

The largest park user group is the community of Sanikiluaq, with the majority of this park user group being Inuit and the remainder being non-Inuit residents of the community. Community members use the park for harvesting and relaxation. Based on consultations, the area is used throughout the year however community use periods are highest in the spring through early fall to coincide with the periods of accessibility to various species for harvesting. The following seasonal harvesting calendar identifies the time of year and species harvested by Sanikiluaq residents, showing focussed (or purposeful) harvesting by species and opportunistic harvesting.



ATV travel to and from the park is the main mode of travel in summer and trail development has resulted from increasing access. Snowmobile travel to the park, and across the park, are also common when snow conditions permit access. Boat travel is primarily to the Kataapik area.

Overnight camping in the park by residents will be encouraged at the day use area near Kingngaaluk, or at a designated site on Coats Bay south of Kataapik. Regulations concerning outpost camps and cabins will be identified in the park’s management plan.

### 2.4.2 TOURISM

The IIBA (Article 1) defines “Visitors” as “any person who enters or uses a Park, but does not include: (a) an Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk; (b) an individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the NA; (c) an employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or (d) a Researcher.”

Although there has been very little tourism in Sanikiluaq up to 2016, it has been identified as an economic opportunity in several past reports. Tourism opportunities include business travellers, adventure travellers, eco-tourists, and cultural tourists. It is anticipated that small groups of visitors would come from the community either by ATV, boat, or on foot and stay for part of a day before returning to the community. Activities that could provide tourism opportunities included guided interpretive tours on cultural sites and sustainable harvesting practices, or general guided tours to enjoy sightseeing, relaxation, picnics, cultural education, or bird watching.

Guided tourism is the approach preferred by the CJPMC. Regulations concerning guide requirements for visitors will be identified in the park’s management plan.

Camping in the park by visitors will be encouraged only the day-use area near Kingngaaluk. Regulations concerning visitor camping will be identified in the park’s management plan.

### 2.4.3 RESEARCH

Kataapik and Kingngaaluk have been previously used as a research locations for several archaeological projects, resulting in small groups using the park for periods of several days up to several weeks. Research projects offer opportunities for local school programs to be offered in the park. Ongoing research and special projects with a research component will be encouraged and regulations will be identified in the park’s management plan.



## 2.5 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 minerals 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.*

The *Inventory of Park Resources* indicates that previous studies have found no significant economic mineralization in the park boundary; however a Mineral Inventory and Assessment report by the Department of Economic Development and Transportation (GN) had not been completed for the area as of 2016.

A review of the current status of mineral claims in the immediate vicinity of the area as of August 2016 indicates that there is an active mineral claim held by Canadian Ore Bodies Inc. on the northern portion of Flaherty Island that excludes the park boundary areas. At that time there was no exploration activity taking place. The small size of the park boundary, and location, do not present a barrier to accessibility to lands beyond the park that may be required currently or in the future for mineral development. The park boundary would not be a barrier to accessing the existing claim on Wiegand Island because this area is accessible from Eskimo Harbour.

As previously identified, the CJPMC selected the southern park boundary to avoid an area of granular resources used by the municipality. Future granular extraction inside the park would not be compatible with the purpose of the park. Regulations concerning granular resources within the park will be identified in the park's management plan.

There are no known carving stone deposits in the park boundary. If relevant, removal of carving stone by Inuit will be identified in the park's management plan.

## 2.6 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.*

The master plan recommends that heritage appreciation should celebrate the story of the park through the theme "Inuit sustainable harvesting practices".

Heritage appreciation will bring greater awareness of historic and contemporary harvesting. Interpretation and education can highlight the park's significant resources that are harvested, and stories and IQ can highlight the ways in which Inuit harvest each resource.

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

### 2.6.1 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PURPOSE

Heritage Appreciation Program implementation will require both short term (1-10 years) actions and long term (beyond 10 years) actions and delivery. Through heritage appreciation the park will:

- Celebrate Inuit heritage through the interpretive theme "Inuit sustainable harvesting practices". The unique story of the park will be shared with the community and visitors to demonstrate the value of the species that are harvested in every season of the year. Heritage appreciation shares traditional and scientific knowledge about the park for the purpose of developing awareness of the cultural significance of sustainable harvesting to ensure this knowledge is carried forward for future generations.
- Support the protection and stewardship of the park's natural and cultural heritage. Heritage appreciation can inform all park users how to use the park sustainably; have minimal impact when travelling in the park; protect cultural artifacts from disturbance; and understand the park's environment and history.
- Engage the community and visitors with the park through information, educational experiences, and communications about the park. An aim of heritage appreciation is to engage residents and visitors with the park and foster pride and respect of the park's natural and cultural heritage.

### HERITAGE APPRECIATION: INUIT SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING PRACTICES

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

- Significant wildlife and harvesting practices and seasons
- Cultural heritage, archaeology, history and places of significance to Inuit
- Oral histories and traditional knowledge

Heritage appreciation will be delivered through:

- Interpretive signage
- Communication and marketing materials
- Inuit business and tourism providers
- Programs and events in the community and in the park

Projects to be completed in association with the program include:

- Oral history documentation
- Archaeological sites research

### 2.6.2 INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

Signage will be developed for the park and at a designated site in the community (to be determined) to provide interpretive, regulatory, and informational messages about the park. Interpretive stories should be told through first person oral histories from Sanikiluaq residents, and use the park's theme. Oral histories can explore the theme through a variety of topics, including but not limited to: the seasonal harvesting calendar, species, harvesting methods, uses of each species, historic occupation of the areas within the park, construction methods for sod houses and tents, vegetation uses, legends and stories, and accounts of the quality of daily life when people lived near Kataapik or Kingngaaluk.

### 2.6.3 HERITAGE APPRECIATION COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

Communication and marketing materials will be developed to increase awareness of the traditional and contemporary use of the site, its archaeological values, and sustainable harvesting practices.

The Heritage Appreciation Program should include materials for communication with residents and visitors that share key messages about territorial parks, communicate the park theme, and provide people with an interest in learning more about the park. Communications materials are to include contact information (and links to online information), public news releases, presentation materials (digital and printed) for use by park staff in the park and the community, promotional/marketing materials (print and digital), and park-specific website content.

As Inuit tourism providers are established in Sanikiluaq, these businesses should be encouraged to offer guided interpretive visits to the park. The Heritage Appreciation Program can be delivered by local outfitters by developing an interpretive script, a list of suggested sites of cultural significance to visit (including the regulations to follow during site visits, and identification of those sites that are regulated or prohibited from visits based on the park zoning plan), and suggested interpretive activities related to the park theme. Partnerships with other organizations, such as Inuit Heritage Trust, will be identified for Inuit tourism providers that are seeking training related to park tourism opportunities.

Marketing materials are required in print and digital form to celebrate the unique qualities of the park, encourage visitation to the park and community, and promote Inuit tourism providers. Marketing materials will be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Sanikiluaq Inuit Tourism Strategy (see section 2.7 on Economic Activity).

#### 2.6.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION EDUCATION MODULES

A framework and guidelines for education modules and curriculum is presented in the *Framework for Heritage Appreciation/Interpretative Programs*. Following the establishment of the park, a Nunavut Territorial Park teacher's resource kit will be designed for use in Sanikiluaq schools in grades 7 and 10 as part of the general curriculum, and a special curriculum in archaeology will be developed for grade 11. Students will learn an appreciation of both the cultural and natural heritage of the park by examining its rich history and understanding how this history has shaped their community and them as individuals. Students will learn about park management and the skills required to protect, preserve and present park resources (natural and cultural).

A longer 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. Development of this curriculum will likely take 10 to 20 years.

#### 2.6.5 IN-PARK EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

In-park educational programming will be developed through the NP&SP "Learn to" program which teaches park users about IQ and scientific knowledge through interactive activities taking place in territorial parks. The following "Learn to" programs can be considered:

- "Learn to" program topic kits with interpretive learning materials and tools on the topics of harvesting, such as fishing tool making (e.g. kakivak), smoking a fish, hunting birds, berry picking, medicinal uses of vegetation, edible plants, wildlife management, and cultural sites/archaeological management.
- Develop an "Elder story telling program" to have an elder share oral histories and traditional knowledge about harvesting, places of significance within the park, or some of the legends associated with the park.

#### 2.6.6 COMMUNITY EVENTS

NP&SP staff will identify and participate in community events on an annual basis that increase awareness of Territorial Parks and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events will encourage engagement with the park's heritage and be promoted as tourism opportunities. Community events will include "Parks Day" picnics and activities. Other community events may be developed in coordination with the objectives of the Sanikiluaq Inuit Tourism Strategy (see section 2.7 on Economic Activity).

#### 2.6.7 SPECIAL PROJECTS

To continue to gather information and IQ about the park, the Heritage Appreciation Program identifies two special projects.

- Oral History Project work should continue to record information from elders and others with knowledge. As per the IIBA oral histories shall include local elders and, where possible, visits to the park. Oral history should be included in all Archaeological Sites Special Projects (see below). Oral histories should be videotaped and transcribed.
- As per the IIBA, Archaeological Sites Special Projects will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local elders, and opportunities for local participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park. This project would include identification of burial sites within the park.

### 2.7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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

As required by the IIBA, an Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed in the implementation phase of park establishment to detail tourism associated opportunities (IIBA 4.2 and 4.3). 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.

Training and development of Inuit Tourism Providers in Sanikiluaq will be required. Inuit Outfitter services should include guided transport to the park by truck, on foot, boat, and ATV. Guided interpretive visits to the park are encouraged, and training will be required for local outfitters on interpretive guiding. Tools must be developed through the Heritage Appreciation Program for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script, suggested sites of cultural significance to visit, and suggested interpretive activities.

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

Special Projects for Archaeological Sites and Oral Histories will seek opportunities to hire local youth, elders, and other knowledgeable persons.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Priorities for business opportunities include:

- Inuit Tourism Strategy development, including the marketing information, materials, and training needs for local tourism operations
- Establishment of a licensed outfitter with trained guides and equipment
- Local contracting incentives during infrastructure development projects
- Tourism related service delivery and training requirements



## 2.8 VISITOR SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Visitor safety in Territorial Parks is of utmost concern. The park's management plan will identify the requirements for a detailed Emergency Response Plan to address:

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

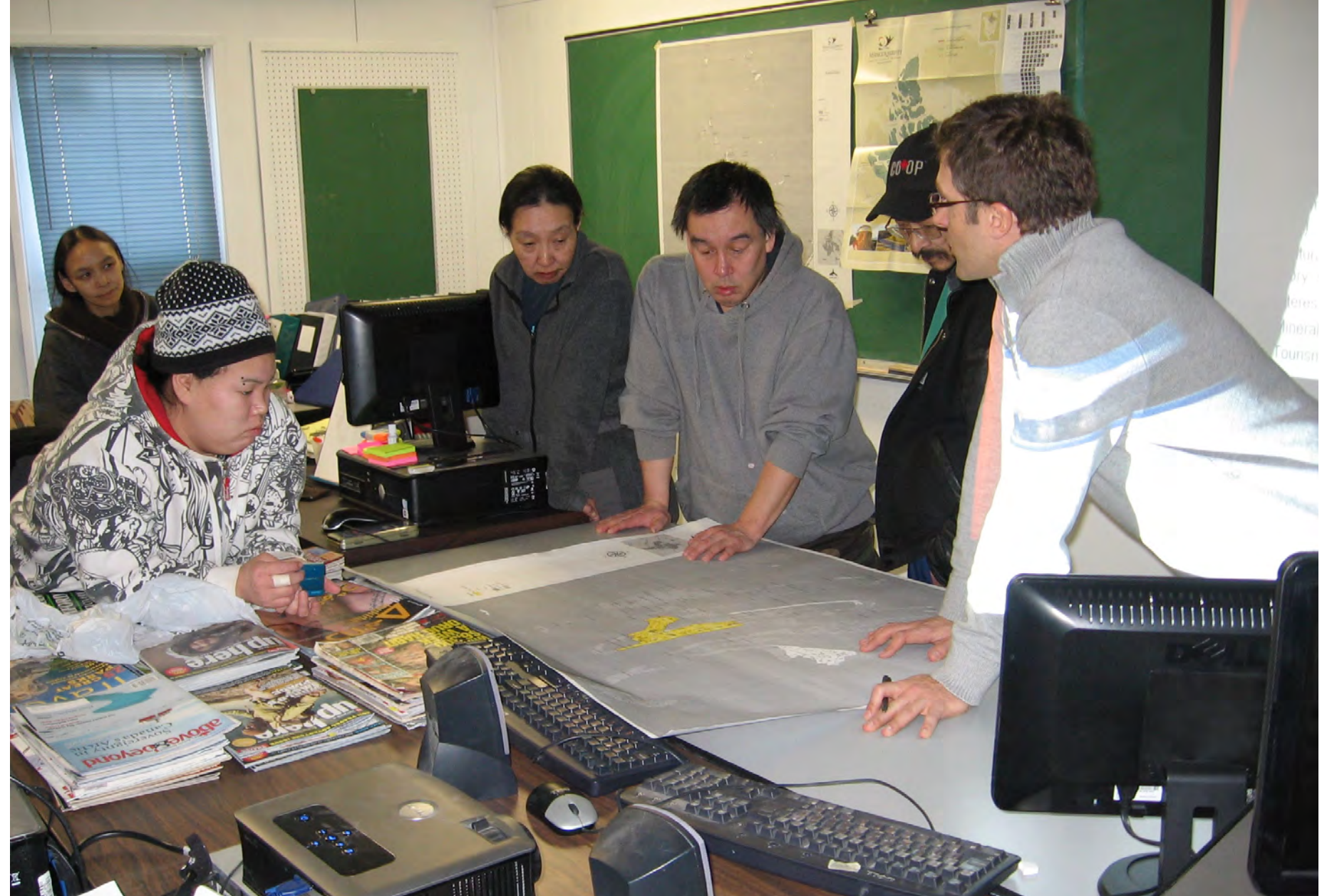
Mitigating public safety hazards and issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The master plan recommends the following actions:

- As required, the use of temporary snow fencing or permanent fencing, to close areas of the park where a safety hazard exists.
- Installation of signage (informational and regulatory) for emergency procedures and contact, ATV safety, minimal impact travel, and for closures (should these occur in the park).

## 2.9 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for NP&SP staff, Inuit tourism providers and business operators in Sanikiluaq 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 park's management plan and Sanikiluaq Inuit Tourism Strategy.



As per the IIBA Article 4, territorial parks will plan an Inuit Tourism Training Program (IIBA 4.4) specific to the affected community's Inuit Tourism Strategy (IIBA 4.2) related to Inuit business and career development benefits, or other training program (IIBA 4.5) identified during negotiation of the PSA.



# Section 3

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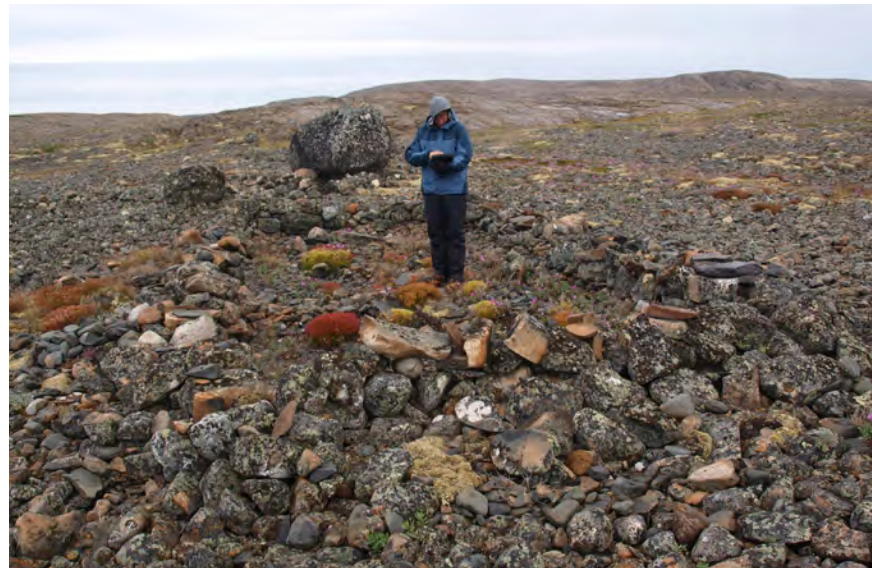
## PARK PLANNING APPROACH







## SECTION 3: PARK PLANNING APPROACH



*To meet the park vision and goals the strategic approach to planning the Territorial Park for Sanikiluaq considered park-specific opportunities, challenges, issues, requirements for the park's important resources. The strategic approach considers Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and data collected through research. Planning actions and decisions will be made with the Sanikiluaq CJPMC.*

### 3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH TO THE MASTER PLAN

Following the *Framework for Master Plans* required in the IIBA, the strategic approach for the future design and development of this Territorial Park are to be based on IQ and Adaptive Conservation<sup>3</sup> to consider:

- Accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park as required.
- Continuation of Inuit harvesting activities inside the park boundary.
- Protection and conservation of cultural resources of significance.
- Balanced development and protection of natural resources.
- Maintenance of the natural habitat and, where possible, mitigation to address environmental conditions.
- Economic development localized inside the park boundary, where possible, to the day use area and trails, and supported outside the park in the community.
- Use of zoning regulations and/or prohibitions as required.

#### 3.1.1 INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH

NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, consultants, and community 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 IQ and Adaptive Conservation Approach.

The IQ and Adaptive Conservation Approach for strategic planning will achieve a balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources by:

1. Observing Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conforming 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.
3. 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 co-management decision making and park operations.
4. Zoning and regulations recommended in the master plan are based on the priorities identified in the park purpose statement. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate the negative impacts to Inuit or to park resources.
5. *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 conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process.
6. Where a cultural site or cultural resource requires protection, the CJPMC will consult with IHT and the NJPMC to determine the design approach and actions to be taken. Local elders may be consulted by the CJPMC.

<sup>3</sup> *Definition of the Adaptive Conservation Approach: Management actions will be based on the best available traditional knowledge and scientific data, even though the planners know the data may be incomplete, because it is recognized that action must still be taken in order to manage the park and its resources. New knowledge will be collected over time to inform the conservation process, improve actions being taken, and maximize the effectiveness of management. This approach allows for change in management approaches.*

### 3.2 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

This section includes the planning and development challenges or issues in the park that could influence design, heritage appreciation, and management planning. 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 when a management plan is prepared.

The challenge or issue is identified, along with how to address the item in keeping with the park’s vision and goals. The approach to planning and development actions is identified in the final column.



Table 3: Planning and Development Challenges and Issues

CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/GOALS	IQ AND ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH
<p>Harvesting Areas and Important Wildlife Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The wilderness areas of the park are important harvesting areas for Inuit. Park development and activities shall not negatively impact on Inuit harvesting.</li> <li>Important Wildlife Areas include migratory bird and raptor feeding and nesting habitat, fox denning habitat, and seafood harvesting areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park will protect the natural environment</li> <li>The park will protect and present cultural heritage and Inuit Rights</li> <li>Development will be localized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Permanent park facilities will be limited to Development zones. Temporary structures or structures required for human safety, Inuit harvesting, or protection of cultural resources will be permitted in other zones.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, promote sustainable harvesting, and inform the public on safe and sustainable travel, and minimal impact travel.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Include <i>Migratory Bird and Raptor Habitat Management, Fox Habitat Management, and Harvesting Management</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Sites and Artifacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage, disturbance and/or loss of archaeological resources.</li> <li>Location, extent and type of archaeological/cultural resources are undetermined for some sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park will protect and present cultural heritage</li> <li>Mitigate impact of increasing visitor use of the park</li> <li>Implement Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – As required, restrict ATV access or design elevated boardwalk barriers to limit ATV access at sites of cultural significance/archaeological sites.</li> <li><b>Design</b> - No park facilities shall be dug into the ground. All development must allow for facilities to be placed on top of the ground.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance under threat from damage or loss by natural or human causes will have designed protection. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage sites.</li> <li><b>Development</b> – No day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on the regulations to report/secure any found artifacts.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Archaeological Sites Special Projects could continue to research and collect data.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Include <i>Cultural Site Management, and ATV and Access Trail Management</i> sections.</li> </ul>
<p>Park Infrastructure Wear and Tear/ Vandalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues associated with the maintenance of park infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism</li> <li>Park user safety is a priority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Include <i>Park Infrastructure Maintenance</i> guidelines section.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Train NP&amp;SP staff in maintenance and enforcement.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement an education and communication plan to inform local residents, specifically youth, about vandalism reduction.</li> </ul>
<p>Park Trail and Park Access Trail on Municipal Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ATV trails within the park boundary include sections along the shoreline that washout annually</li> <li>Some ATV trails within the park boundary are located near cultural resources</li> <li>The access trail from the community to the park boundary is located on municipal land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enjoyment of the park for recreation and tourism</li> <li>Park user safety is a priority</li> <li>The park will protect the natural environment and cultural heritage</li> <li>Development will be localized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Development</b> – Develop an ATV access trail elevated boardwalk in areas of cultural significance.</li> <li><b>Development</b> – Develop a portion of the access road for trucks away from the shoreline. Limit vehicle size and mitigate traffic impacts with an ATV trail design only for areas north of Kingngaaluk.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Install park boundary signage for all access points.</li> <li><b>Design</b> – Develop designated parking areas.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Include <i>Access Trail Management</i> sections. NP&amp;SP may consult with the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq on the options and implications of maintenance of the access trail on municipal land.</li> </ul>



### 3.3 KILLILIURNIQ (PARK ZONES)

*“Killiliurniq” is an Inuktitut term meaning an area used for specific purposes.*

*A zoning plan for Kingngaaluk Territorial Park identifies the characteristics of Killiliurniq in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern all development presented in the Master Plan, and all management regulations.*

#### 3.3.1 KILLILIURNIQ DEFINITIONS

There are three killiliurniq (zone) classifications in the park, plus the use of special protection sub-zoning. The following definitions describe each zone.

**Development:** This killiliurniq allows for the development of park facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences. This includes, but is not limited to: campgrounds, pavilions, picnic areas, access roads, parking lots, trails and walkways, and interpretive signage. Activities relating to visitor access, safety, education and enjoyment of the park will be permitted.

**Cultural:** The objective of the killiliurniq is to promote culture and heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Significant cultural sites and landscapes in the zone will be managed for protection of the resource, interpretation, education and enjoyment. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park.

- Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated.
- Interpretive or regulatory signage or materials will be permitted to enhance cultural interpretation and education opportunities, promote sustainable use, or are necessary for public safety.
- The CJPMC recommends that overnight camping in this zone be managed for the protection of cultural resources and sites, and the use of designated camping areas within the park (Development Zones) be encouraged.

**Wilderness:** The objective of the killiliurniq is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide a high quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged.

- Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.
- Trails and access roads will be permitted.

Seasonal sub-zones have been included for the following management considerations:

**Harvesting:** Harvesting activities occur throughout the park. Harvesting killiliurniq are buffers to indicate areas commonly used during seasonal duck and goose hunting. The Harvesting killiliurniq are included as a public safety awareness measure so that Park staff and Heritage Appreciation materials can notify all park users of the use of firearms in the park during harvesting seasons. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety.

**Raptor Habitat:** Research indicates that raptors are sensitive to human disturbance during the nesting cycle. Researchers found that extended periods of human disturbance within 400 meters of nesting sites could increase mortality rates for fledglings. There are two reported nesting sites within the park, at Kingngaaluk and at Sitiapiit (indicated on the Management Zones map). The 400 meter buffer zone limits development of park infrastructure - facilities within the buffer zone will not encourage long term human occupation (e.g. camping). Short term use of park facilities (e.g. interpretive sites) are permitted but may be subject to regulations on the interpretation and observation activities for raptors.



*“A park could be an interesting place to take tourists. This would be good for our economy. We can train guides to take tourists out there to show them how we harvest seafood and hunt birds.”*

ELIJASSIE KAVIK







# Section 4

PARK DESIGN







## SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN



### *This section details the design of the Territorial Park.*

There are no existing facilities within the proposed park boundary as of 2016. There is ATV access along a series of travel routes within the proposed park boundary. The ATV trail near the southern boundary of the park follows a trail that had been created by a bull dozer at some time in the past; however this route ends near Qalingulik. Beyond this point the trails are “informal” (meaning they have been created by ATV tracks due to continuous use), following the shoreline, old raised beaches, or the natural topography of the area. ATV trails are used for park access and by hunters travelling through the park.

Outside of the park boundary, on municipal land, the access road to the proposed park is well developed between the community and the municipal gravel source. From the community gravel source until the park entry point the trail is truck accessible but not regularly maintained.

### 4.1 DESIGN APPROACH

In keeping with the park purpose statement and park goals, development within the park will be limited to maintain the wilderness nature of the area. Where development occurs the approach to design is to protect and promote the park as a place for harvesting and recreational use; to protect, preserve and share the cultural and natural resources and history of the park; to promote the park for tourism; and to provide a safe and accessible park experience for all park user groups.

The park has many documented sites of significance to Inuit, registered archaeological sites, and areas of importance to wildlife. The IIBA requires the following consultations occur as part of design and development actions:

- 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 Sanikiluaq 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 the Territorial Park (including, without limitation), any capital improvements constructed by the GN, such as roads, trails, picnic areas, or other facilities, an inventory and assessment of the archaeological resources located in the proposed development area shall be conducted in accordance with the IIBA under the direction of the CJPMC (As per IIBA 14.5.8).
- Prior to any development activity in the Territorial Park (including, without limitation), any capital improvements constructed by the GN, such as roads, trails, picnic areas, or other facilities, NP&SP staff will determine if an Environmental Assessment is required as per the Nunavut Parks Environmental Assessment User Guide (February 2010). 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 the park or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).

### 4.2 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

*The following section describes existing and planned facilities and infrastructure. For each type of facility or infrastructure, a brief description is provided, and where relevant a reference is provided to the detailed specifications in NP&SP's standards manuals. Specifications from standards manuals are provided in appendix 6.2. Following the description, the recommended location of the facility is described along with the rationale for selecting this location.*

The capital and operational estimates and implementation plan for facilities and infrastructure are summarized in Section 5 of the Master Plan. Territorial Park facilities and infrastructure plans include both short term (1 to 10 years), and longer term (beyond 10 years) development that will respond to the implementation of a new park, and the changing conditions of the park as use increases.

Territorial Park infrastructure follows the standards in the *Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual*<sup>4</sup> (or other facility design alternatives identified at the time of implementation and approved by the NJPMC), unless otherwise stated in this document; all park interpretive or regulatory signage will follow the standards of the *Nunavut Parks Signage Manual*<sup>5</sup>; and park furnishings or specialty infrastructure not addressed in a standards manual will be selected from preferred contractor catalogues by the *Manager Park: Planning and Operations*.

Facilities and infrastructure throughout the park are illustrated on the *Infrastructure* map and detailed in the following categories:

- Access Road, ATV Trails, and Parking Lots
- Kingngaaluk Day Use Areas
- Designated Camping Areas
- Archaeological/Culturally Significant Sites Pedestrian Platforms and Barriers
- Signage

<sup>4</sup>NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual, such as modular facilities that can be cost effectively transported to remoted locations. Where alternatives are recommended, the size of the alternative facility for each location will comply with the purpose of the facility identified from the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual.

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

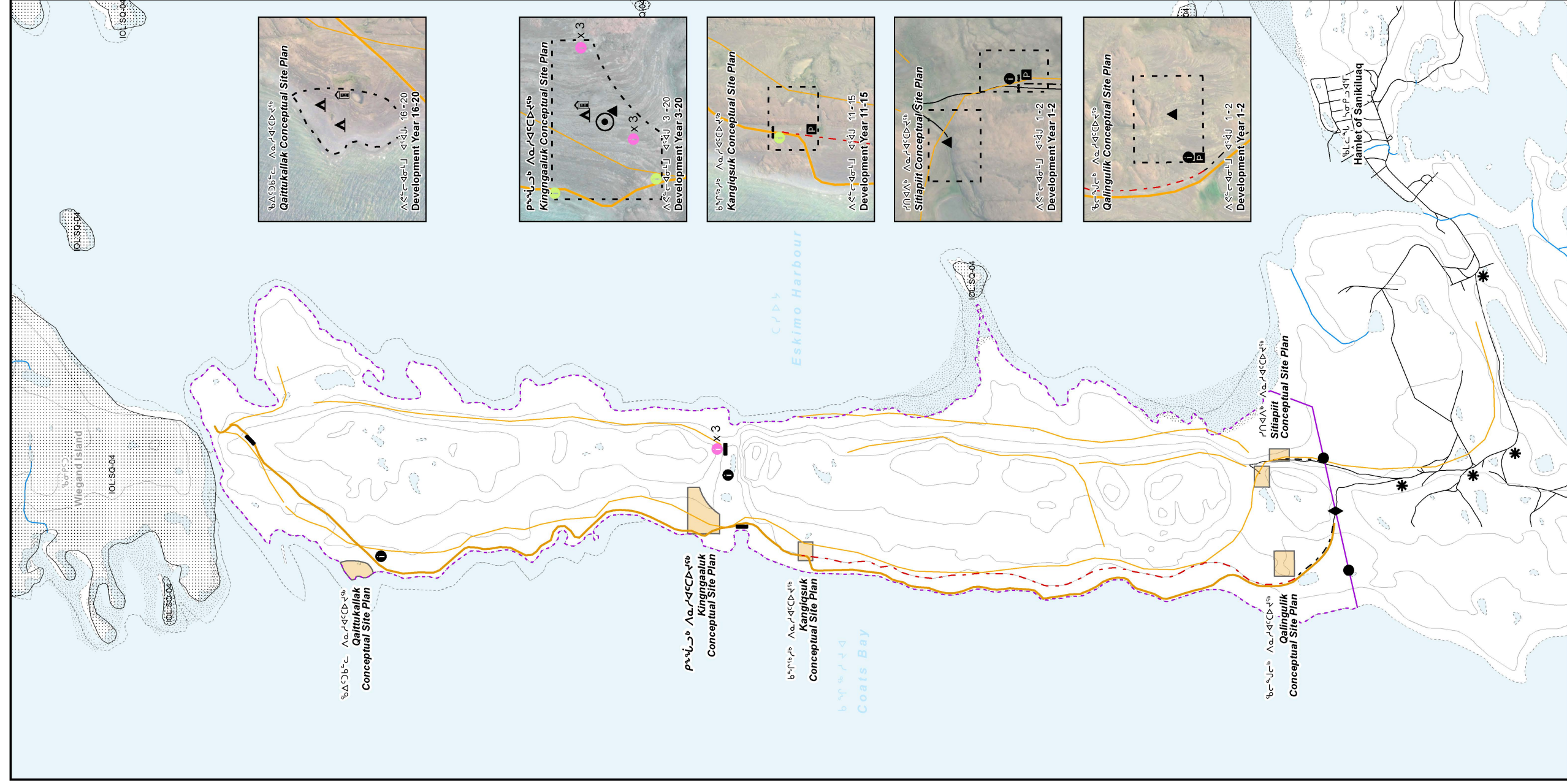


# Kinggaalik Territorial Park

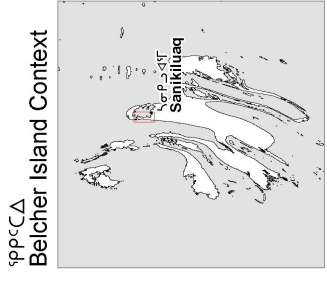
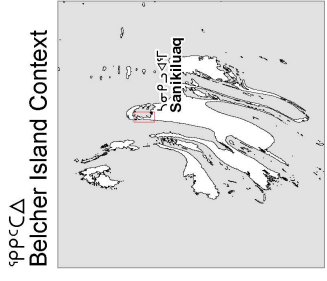
## Territorial Park Master Plan

Legend

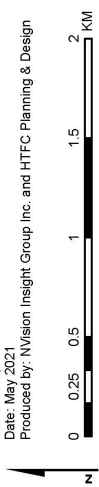
- Development Zone
- Cultural Site Barrier
- Information Kiosk Sign
- Interpretive Signage - Panel
- Interpretive Signage - Pylon
- Park Boundary Post
- Park Entry Sign
- Directional Marker
- Parking
- Boulders
- Picnic Furnishing
- Designated Camping Area
- Future Pavilion
- Outhouse
- Existing Roads
- Primary ATV Trail - 2016
- Secondary ATV Trails - 2016
- Proposed Truck Access Road (Phase 1: Development Year 1-2)
- Proposed Truck Access Road (Phase 2: Development Year 11-15)
- Park Boundary - Terrestrial
- Park Boundary - Marine



- Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- Water or Ice
- Sand
- Contour (ft)
- Road
- River



Data Sources:  
 Coastal Landscapes Resource Inventory, 2012  
 Sanikiluaq, Co. (Inc. 03401), Government of Nunavut,  
 Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector  
 Projection: UTM NAD 1983, Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:24,000  
 Date: May 2021  
 Produced by: N:Vision Inaight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design









#### 4.2.1 ACCESS ROAD, ATV TRAILS, AND PARKING LOTS

##### Access Road and Qalingulik Parking Lot – Phase One

A single land truck accessible road will be developed between the main park entrance and Qalingulik in the first two years of the park. This access road will be graded, following the existing route. Before Qalingulik, on the north side of the road, a parking lot (parking lot 1) will be developed. The parking lot will include an area for a signage kiosk. A rock barrier will define the edge of the parking lot. The lot will be sized to accommodate up to five pick-up trucks, parking perpendicular to the road. The Qalingulik Site Plan (see map 7) provides the conceptual plan for parking lot 1 and an associated day use area (see 4.2.3 *Qalingulik Day Use Area* below).

##### Sitiapiit Parking Lot – Phase One

In the first two years of the park the Sitisapiit parking lot (parking lot 2) and signage will be developed on the lower plateau, with an associated day use area developed at the top of the slope. A rock barrier will define the edge of the parking lot at the ATV trail (see *ATV Trail – Surface*). The lot will be sized to accommodate up to five pick-up trucks, parking perpendicular to the road. The Sitiapiit Site Plan (See map 8) provides the conceptual plan for the parking lot and an associated day use area (see 4.2.4 *Sitiapiit Day Use Area* below).

##### Access Road and Kangiqsuk Parking Lot – Phase Two

A single land truck accessible road may be developed between Qalingulik and Kangiqsuk between years 11 to 15 of the park (see Infrastructure map). Planning for this access road will require a survey to identify a route along a raised beach above the tide line on the Coats Bay side of the peninsula. The survey will require an archaeological assessment to ensure no sites of cultural significance are disturbed or destroyed.

At Kangiqsuk on the east side of the road, a parking lot (parking lot 3) will be developed. The parking lot will include an area for a signage kiosk. A rock barrier will define the edge of the parking lot and restrict truck access to the north beyond this point. The lot will be sized to accommodate up to four pick-up trucks, parking perpendicular to the road. The Kangiqsuk site plan (see map 9) provides the conceptual plan for the parking lot. This parking lot will serve the Kingngaaluk day use area (see 4.2.2 Kingngaaluk Day Use area and map 10.)

##### ATV Trail – Surface

ATV access throughout the park will be encouraged to stay within the existing informal trail network. These existing trails are located on the surface of the ground in areas of gravel, sand, or bedrock. Signage and park information will encourage park users to stay on the existing trails for travel between the park entrance and points of interest such as Kingngaaluk and Kataapik. The existing trail may be re-located in areas of known cultural sites, or development of ATV boardwalks may be permitted to reduce the negative impact on resources (see below).

The ATV trail along the Eskimo Harbour coast consists of gravel and soil. The trail is suitable for ATV use but truck access would cause damage to the trail surface and nearby cultural resources. The existing trail will continue to be accessible by ATV after the park is established, however a boulder barrier will be installed at the Sitiapiit parking lot to prevent access by truck beyond this point.

Harvesters accessing the interior areas of the park will be permitted to use ATVs away from the trail. Signage will instruct harvesters to avoid driving near/through cultural sites.

##### ATV Trail - Boardwalks

Within the park boundary, trail relocation and development of raised wood ATV boardwalks may be required to prevent/mitigate the disturbance or destruction of sites of cultural significance. Boardwalks will only be considered as the design and development approach in areas where it is not possible to relocate the ATV trail away from these sites. The trail boardwalk design and development will be based on the existing design (see *conceptual sketch*). Within the park boundary the ATV boardwalk will be built at 2.5 meter (8 foot) width to accommodate side-by-side ATVs. If a section of boardwalk is to run 500 meters or longer, than the design will include placement of wider pull-off platforms at intervals to allow ATVs to pass in both directions.

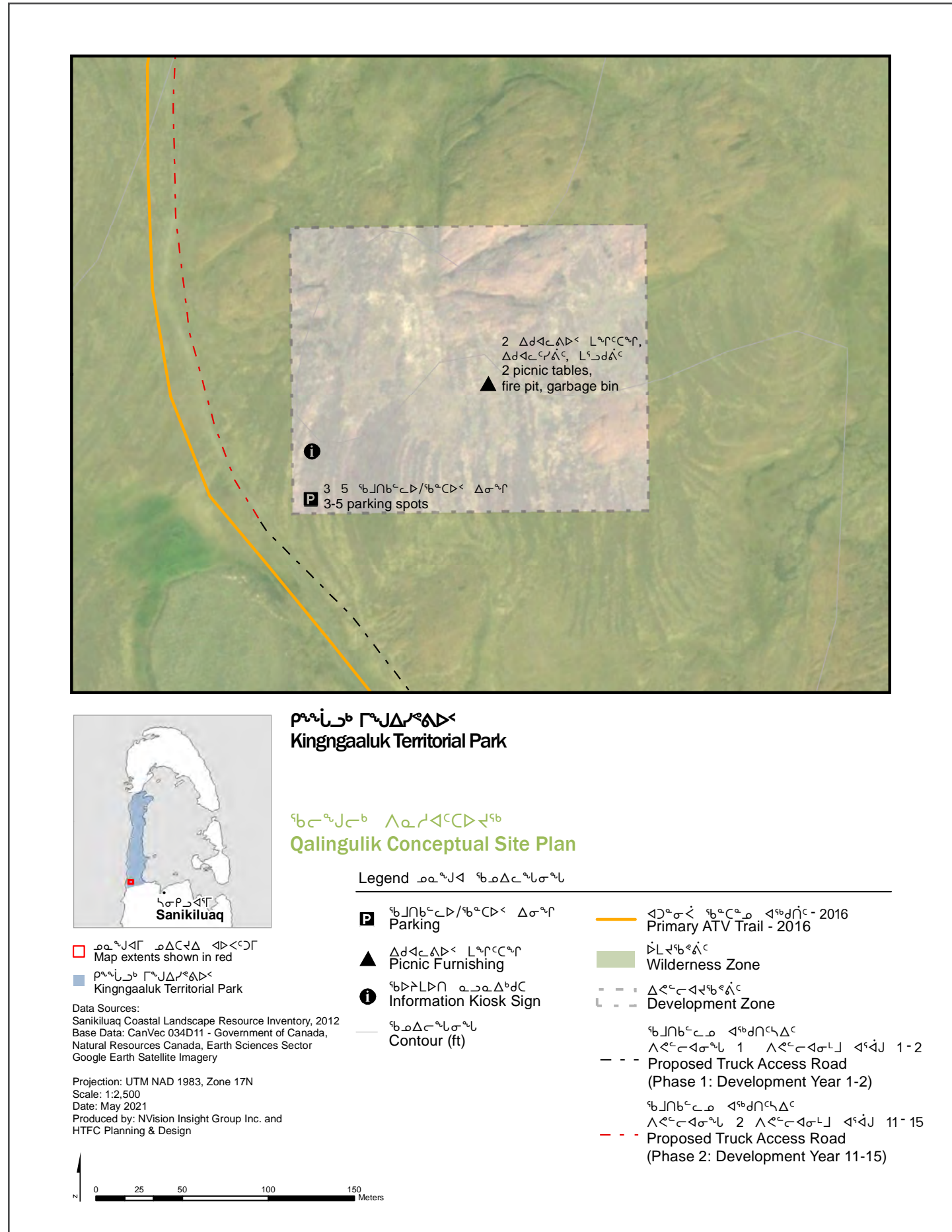
Development of the boardwalks will be completed between years 6-10 over several budget years due to the length of boardwalk required and the available financial and labour resources. Priority areas for boardwalk development will be surveyed.



ATV Platform 3D Model  
(not to scale)



Map 7: Qalingulik Conceptual Site Plan for parking lot 1 and day use area





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To Sitiapiit Kinngaaluk and Kataapik

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ATV Trail

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Future Park Road Development (Year 11-15)

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Garbage Bin

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Fire Pit

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Kiosk Sign

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Boulders

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Barriers

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To Qalingulik Cultural Area

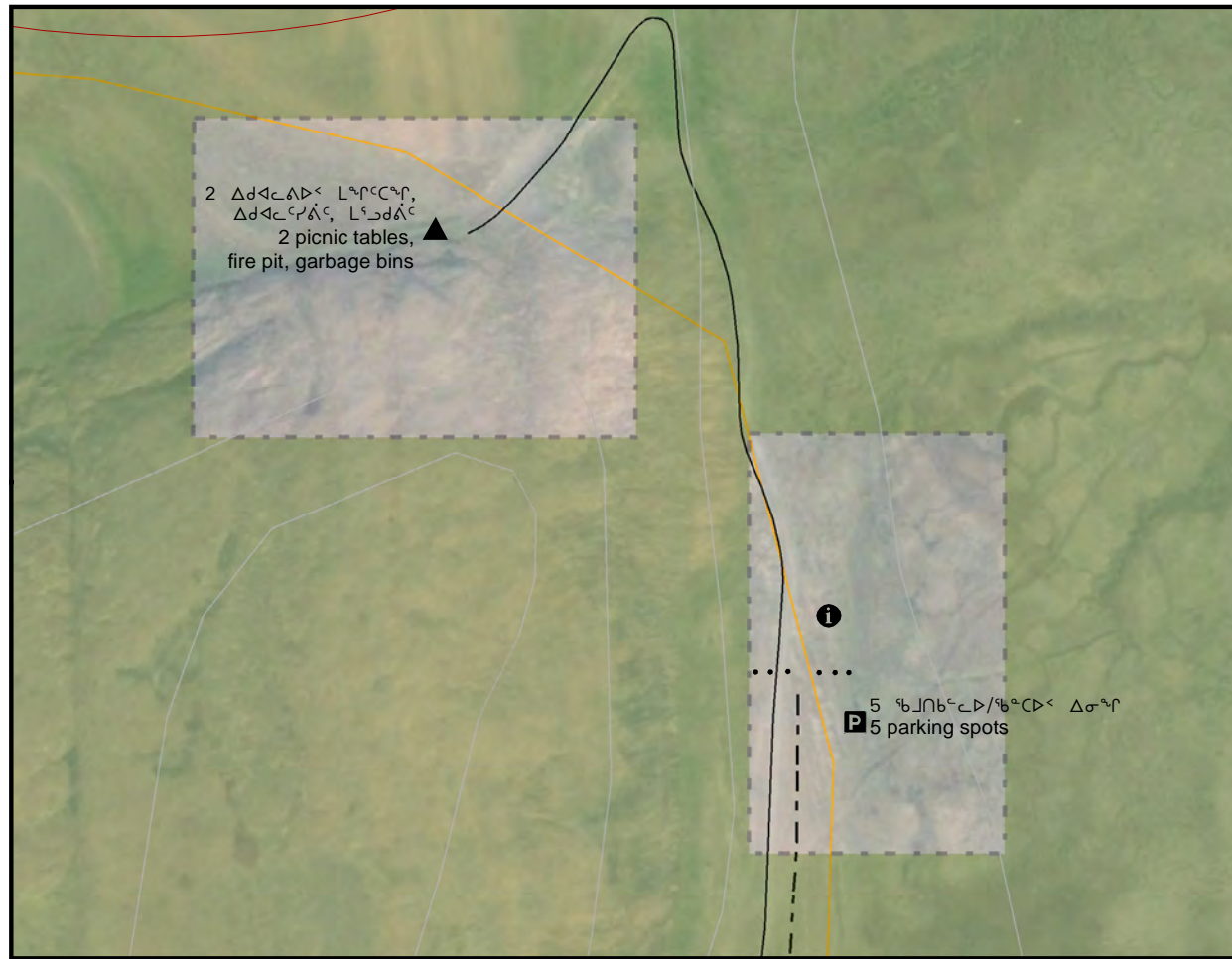
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To Sanikiluaq / Park Entrance



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QALINGULIK CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN



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 Kingngaaluk Territorial Park

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 Sitiaapiit Conceptual Site Plan

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 Development Years: 1 - 2

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Parking
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Hawk and Peregrine Falcon  
400m Buffer Zone
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Secondary ATV Trails - 2016
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Proposed Truck Access Road  
(Phase 1: Development Year 1-2)
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Proposed Truck Access Road  
(Phase 2: Development Year 11-15)

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 Map extents shown in red

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 Kingngaaluk Territorial Park

Data Sources:  
 Sanikiluaq Coastal Landscape Resource Inventory, 2012  
 Base Data: CanVec 034D11 - Government of Canada,  
 Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector  
 Google Earth Satellite Imagery

Projection: UTM NAD 1983, Zone 17N  
 Scale: 1:2,500  
 Date: May 2021  
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and  
 HTFC Planning & Design





To Kingaaluk Area

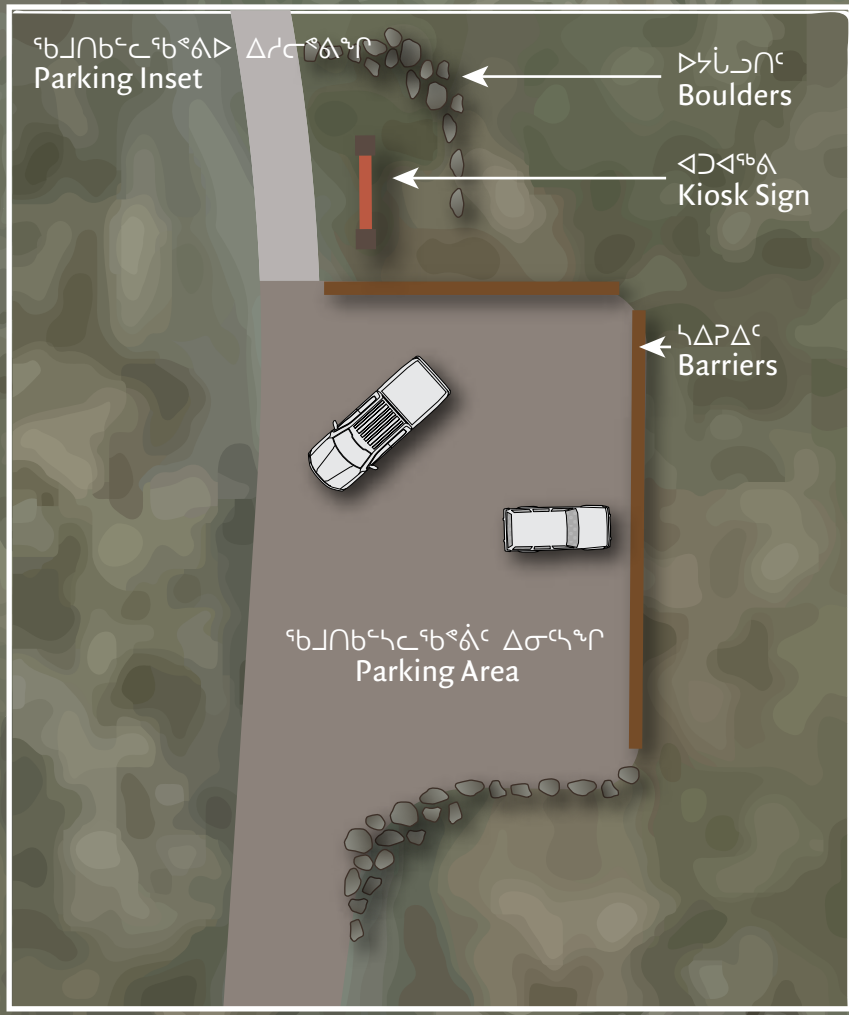
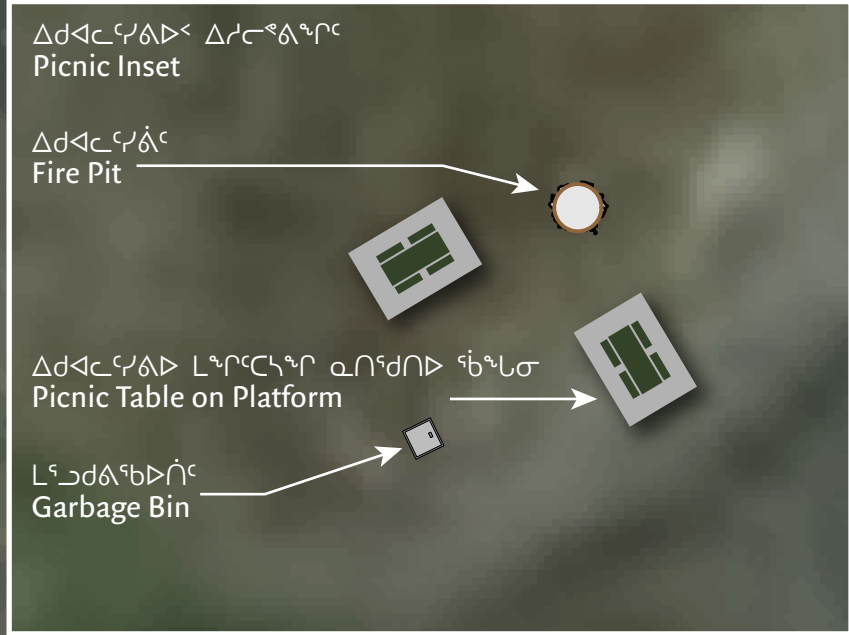
See 'Picnic Inset'

ATV Trail

See 'Parking Inset'

Park Road

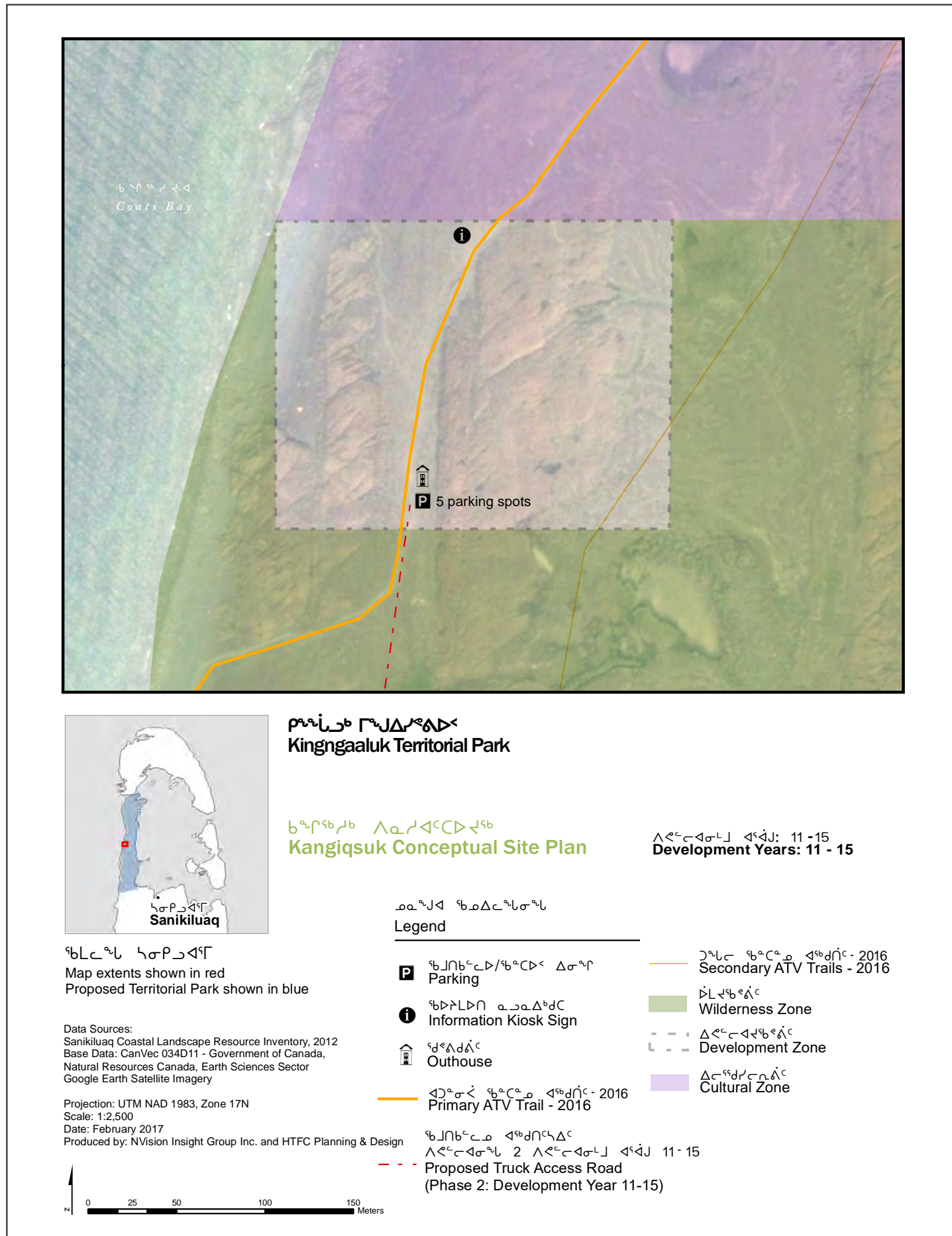
To Sanikiluaq



SITIAPIIT CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

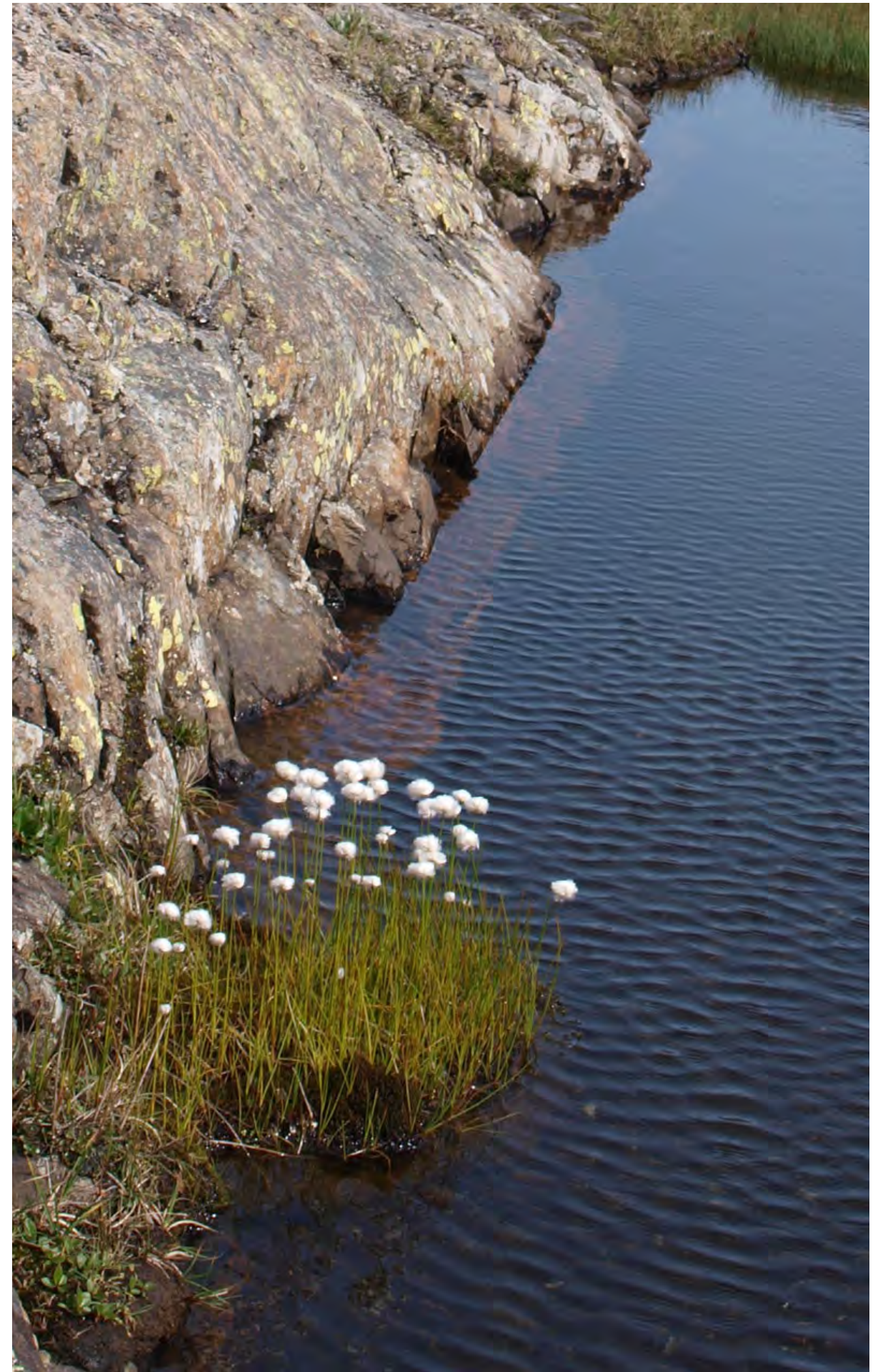
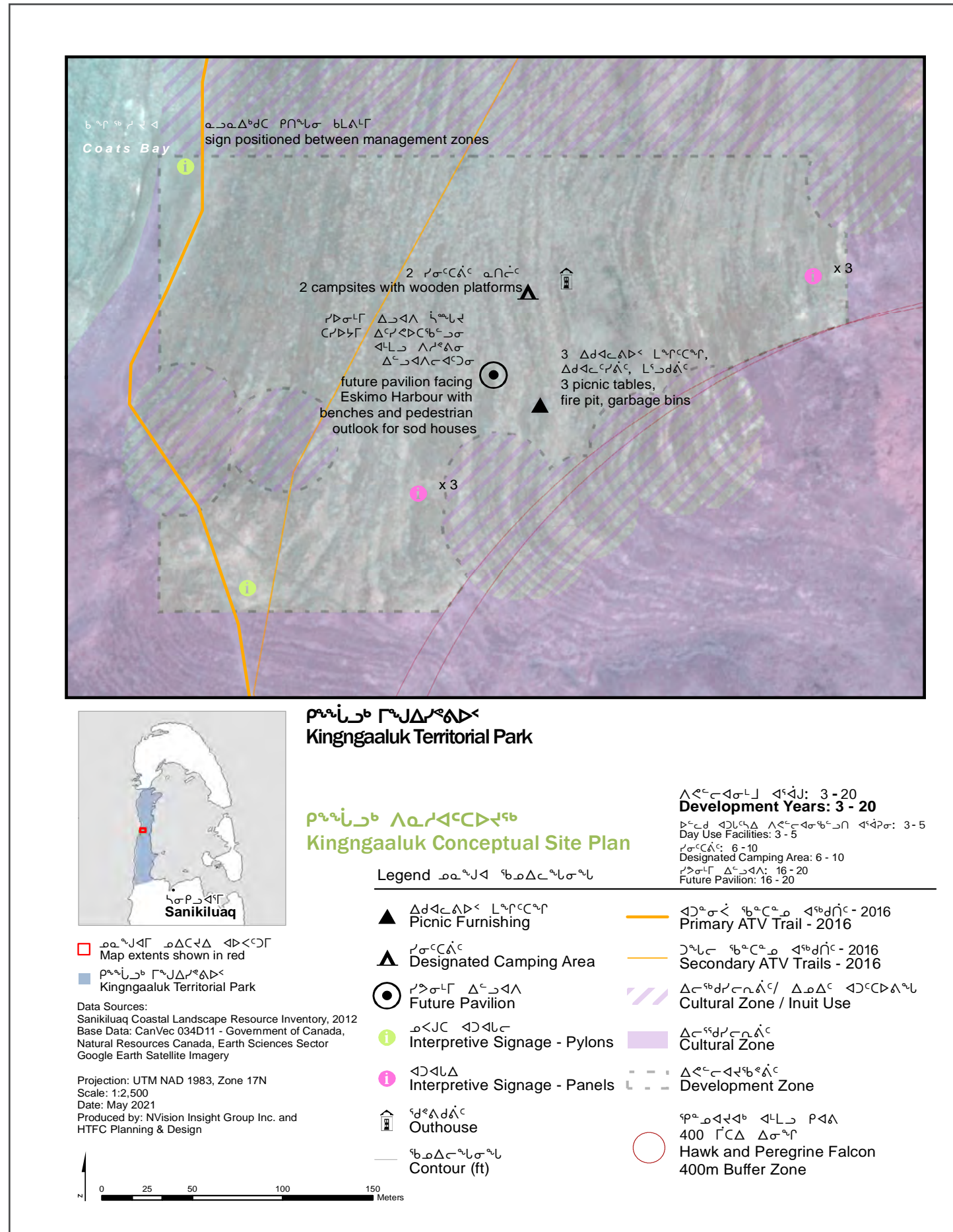


Map 9: Kingngaaluk Conceptual Site Plan for parking lot 2 and day use area











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KINGNGAALUK DAY USE CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

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COATS BAY

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To Kataapik

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To Kataapik

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ATV Trail

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Garbage Bin

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Picnic Table

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Barbeque Stand

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Fire Pit

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Designated Campi

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Outhouse

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Park Pavilion

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Interpretive Panels on Inuit Harvesting Knowledge

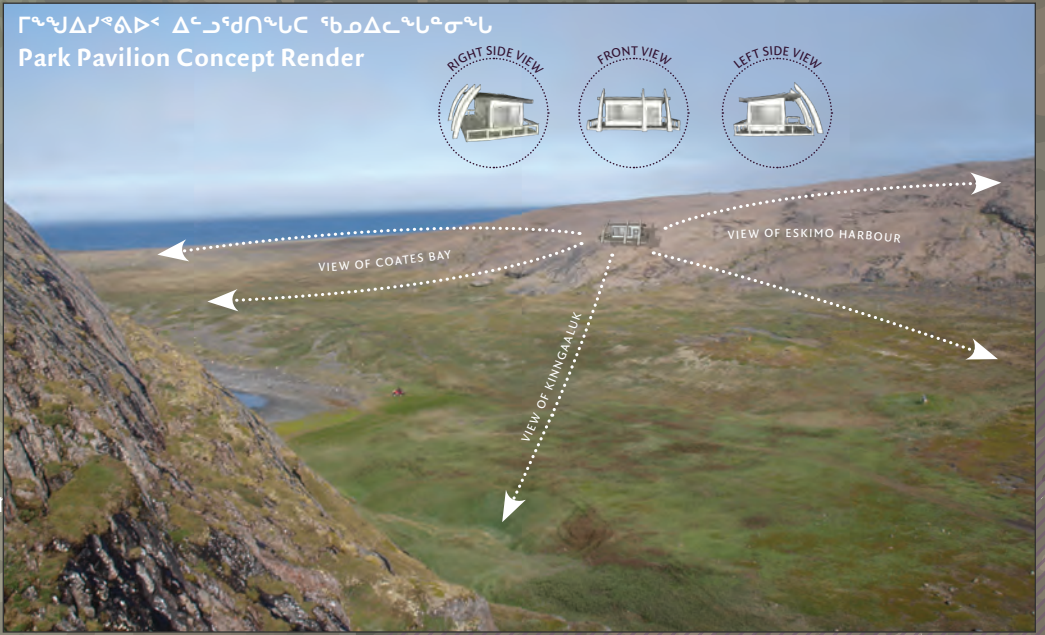
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Interpretive Panels on Sustainable Harvesting (2) and Raptors Habitat (1)

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Information Regulation - on "Kingngaaluk Cultural Area"

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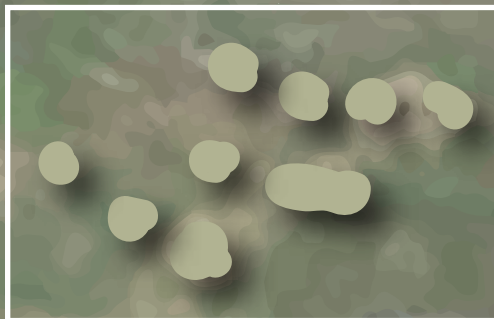
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To Kingngaaluk Cultural Area



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See Inset  
Sod Houses Requiring Protection



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ATV Trail

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KINGNGAALUK CULTURAL AREA CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN







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Kingngaaluk Territorial Park

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Qaittukallak Conceptual Site Plan

ᐱᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓄᓐᓂᓐ: 16 - 20  
Development Years: 16 - 20

Legend ᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓄᓐᓂᓐ

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Designated Camping Area
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Primary ATV Trail - 2016
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Map extents shown in red

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Kingngaaluk Territorial Park

Data Sources:  
Sanikiluaq Coastal Landscape Resource Inventory, 2012  
Base Data: CanVec 034D11 - Government of Canada,  
Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector  
Google Earth Satellite Imagery

Projection: UTM NAD 1983, Zone 17N  
Scale: 1:2,500  
Date: May 2021  
Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and  
HTFC Planning & Design





Table 4: Road, ATV Trails, Parking Lots, and Boardwalks

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
<b>Access Road and Qalingulik Parking Lot 1 – Phase One</b> See Conceptual Site Plan – Qalingulik Refer to Road Works Section G (Facilities Manual)	Single track road between park entrance and Qalingulik. Parking lot 1 will be developed near Qalingulik. Minimum 3-5 parking spaces perpendicular to road with rock barrier.	<b>Years 1-2</b> Parking lot 1 location will require survey to avoid cultural sites.
<b>Sitiapiit Parking Lot 2 – Phase One</b> See Conceptual Site Plan – Sitiapiit Refer to Road Works Section G (Facilities Manual)	ATV trail between park entrance and Sitiapiit parking lot 2 will be maintained. Minimum 3-5 parking spaces perpendicular to road with rock barrier.	<b>Years 1-2</b> Parking lot 2 location will require survey to avoid cultural sites.
<b>Access Road and Kangiqsuk Parking Lot 3 - Phase Two</b> See Conceptual Site Plan – Kangiqsuk Refer to Conceptual Site Plan – Kangiqsuk	Single track road between Qalingulik and south of Kangiqsuk. Parking lot will have minimum 5 parking spaces perpendicular to road with rock barrier.	<b>Years 11-15</b> Access road route and parking lot 3 location will require survey to avoid cultural sites.
<b>ATV Trail Surface</b> Refer to Trails Section F1.1 F1.2 (Facilities Manual)	Surface ATV trails will follow the existing travel routes (as of 2016).	No development is required. Annual maintenance may be required. Where ATV trails are near cultural sites, trails will be rerouted (if possible), or boardwalks will be developed (see below).
<b>ATV Boardwalk</b> Refer to ATV Boardwalk concept sketch	Boardwalks may be developed in areas of cultural significance. Boardwalks will be a continuous platform and permanent installation.	<b>Years 6-10</b> The ATV boardwalk locations will be surveyed, and consultation will be completed on the proposed development.



#### 4.2.2 KINGNGAALUK DAY USE AREA

A day use area west of Kingngaaluk, to be located in the Development zone, will be the primary location in the park for visitation, programs and events.

##### Picnic Area and Outhouse

The Master Plan addresses the general placement of park furnishing and structures through a site plan. The conceptual site plan proposes a grouping of furnishings for a picnic area and an outhouse; a proposed pavilion location; and a designated camping area. The exact location of furnishings and structures will require a survey and archaeological assessment to ensure that development does not disturb cultural sites.

Interpretive and regulatory signage will also be installed in this area see 4.2.7 Signage. Development will be completed in the years 3 to 5 of the park.

##### Pavilion

In the future the CJPMC may consider development of a park pavilion building to provide shelter for groups using the park. The site plan proposes the pavilion location on high ground north east of the day use picnic area. The pavilion should be designed specifically for the site and placed in a location that maximizes views to Kingngaaluk, Coats Bay, and Eskimo Harbour. Planning and development of a pavilion may be considered in years 16 to 20 of the park.

Table 5: Kingngaaluk Day Use Area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
<b>Furnishing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Picnic tables</li> <li>• 1 double garbage bin</li> <li>• 2 Benches</li> <li>• 2 Fire pits</li> <li>• 1 BBQ stand</li> </ul>	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP. The approximate location is identified on the site plan.	<b>Years 3-5</b> All park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method. Locations will be determined by a site survey.
<b>Outhouse</b> Refer to Buildings Section H1.1-H1.5 (Facilities Manual)	A double occupant outhouse. The approximate location is identified on the site plan.	<b>Years 3-5</b> The structure will be placed away from day use facilities. The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology.
<b>Pavilion<sup>6</sup></b>	A unique pavilion design is required to take advantage of the panoramic views at Kingngaaluk. An approximate location is identified on the site plan.	<b>Years 16-20</b> A pavilion will require an archaeological survey, engineering, and an environmental assessment of the location.

<sup>6</sup> The Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual does not include a pavilion design with panoramic windows and a deck (180 degree panoramic viewing platform) that is suitable for a small site or placement on a rocky outcrop.



The site plan identifies a designated camping area for Kingngaaluk (see 4.2.5 *Designated Camping Area*), shown in the site plan. The site plan identifies the location of parking lot 2 and an ATV boardwalk (see 4.2.1 *Access Road, ATV Trails, and Parking Lots*)

To protect archaeological resources near Kingngaaluk, specifically the sod house foundations, raised pedestrian platforms are shown in the site plan and may be designed and constructed to provide controlled viewing and interpretation of the site, while also acting as a barrier to protect the foundations (see 4.2.6 *Archaeological/Culturally Significant Sites Pedestrian Platforms and Barriers*).

### 4.2.3 QALINGULIK DAY USE AREA

A day use area adjacent to parking lot 1 at Qalingulik will provide picnic facilities that are easily accessed by day trip visitors. The Qalingulik site plan addresses the general placement of a grouping of furnishings for a picnic area. The exact location of furnishings will require a survey and archaeological assessment to ensure that development does not disturb cultural sites. Development will be completed between years 1 to 2.

Table 6: Qalingulik Day Use Area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
Furnishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Picnic tables</li> <li>• 1 single garbage bin</li> <li>• 1 Fire pit</li> </ul>	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP. The approximate location is identified on the site plan.	<b>Years 1-2</b> All park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method. Locations will be determined by a site survey.



4.2.4 SITIAPIIT DAY USE AREA

A day use area will be developed at the top of the plateau at Sitiapiit, overlooking Eskimo Harbour. This day use area will provide picnic facilities that are easily accessed by day trip visitors. The Sitiapiit site plan (see map 8) addresses the general placement of a grouping of furnishings for a picnic area. The exact location of furnishings will require a survey and archaeological assessment to ensure that development does not disturb cultural sites. Development will be completed between years 1 to 2.

Table 7: Sitiapiit Day Use Area

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
Furnishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Picnic tables</li> <li>• 1 single garbage bin</li> <li>• 1 Fire pit</li> </ul>	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP. The approximate location is identified on the site plan.	<b>Years 1-2</b>  All park furnishing will be mounted on the surface of the ground using a crib method.  Locations will be determined by a site survey.

4.2.5 DESIGNATED CAMPING AREAS

Two locations in the park are proposed for future development as designated camping areas, zoned Development.

**Kingngaaluk**

The first area, to be developed between years 6 to 10, would be located near the Kingngaaluk day use area (see map 10). Development of a camping area near Kingngaaluk would meet the needs of park users and provide basic services. The master plan addresses the design and development of two raised tent platforms for this location, to be sited away from the day use picnic facilities and proposed pavilion.

**Qaittukallak**

A second designated camping area is located on the shore of Coats Bay near Qaittukallak, south and west of the Kataapik area (see map 11). This site is occasionally used for community camps and for duck harvesting. This is the only designated camping area within the Kataapik landscape unit. Camping would be restricted to short term stays associated with harvesting activities, or community and cultural programs. There is no infrastructure planned for this site in the first fifteen years of park establishment. In the future the CJPMC may consider development of four gravel tent pads and an outhouse at this location. Planning and development of may be considered in years 16 to 20 of the park.

The exact location of camping infrastructure will require a survey and archaeological assessment to ensure that development does not disturb cultural sites.

Table 8: Camping Areas

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
<b>Kingngaaluk Area</b>  Refer to Campsites Section C (Facilities Manual) for Tent Platforms C3.1-C3.2  Alternative dimensions required	Two walled tent platforms (raised, wood platform) will be developed near a location identified on the site map.	<b>Years 6-10</b>  Tent platform dimensions should be reduced to 3,048mm x 6,096mm (10ft x 20ft) or less.  Locations will be determined by a site survey.
<b>Kingngaaluk Area</b>  Lock Box as per NP&SP approved supplier	In an area away from the tent platforms, a bear proof “lock box” for camper’s food and equipment storage will be installed.	<b>Years 6-10</b>
<b>Qaittukallak</b>  Gravel Tent Pads  Refer to Campsites Section C (Facilities Manual) for Tent pads C2.1	Four gravel tent pads will be developed near the point above the high tide line.	<b>Years 16-20</b>  Locations will be determined by a site survey.
<b>Qaittukallak</b>  Outhouse  Refer to Buildings Section H1.1-H1.5 (Facilities Manual)	A double occupant outhouse. The approximate location is identified on the site plan.	<b>Years 16-20</b>  Locations will be determined by a site survey.  The CJPMC will consider the use of solar composting outhouse technology.



4.2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES PEDESTRIAN PLATFORMS AND BARRIERS

The Territorial Park includes numerous known archaeological sites, areas of cultural significance, and graves. Should archaeological, culturally significant sites or graves be exposed by erosion or threatened/damaged as a result of human use, the CJPMC may consider installing pedestrian platforms or barriers to protect and limit access to these sites. Where feasible, the platform/barrier could integrate interpretive and regulatory signage.

As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage archaeological/cultural sites. A conceptual design is presented in the master plan to illustrate this approach to protection.

The plan identifies a pedestrian platform with interpretive signs for the Kingngaaluk day use area in the area of the sod house foundations (see map 12). The exact location and configuration of the infrastructure will require a survey and archaeological assessment to ensure that development does not disturb the cultural sites. Signage for this location is identified in the 4.2.7 Signage. Development will be completed in years 3 to 5 of the park.

No other sites requiring protection measures are identified in the master plan, however, at any time in the future the CJPMC may identify additional locations within the park that require this approach to protect archaeological or cultural sites, or to mitigate damage caused by ATV traffic or pedestrians. The CJPMC will address these sites and a budget through the park's management plan on an "as required" basis.



*“This is a nice area. It’s close to the community but you feel like a part of the land out there. I think having a park that’s easy for people to access is good for our community.”*

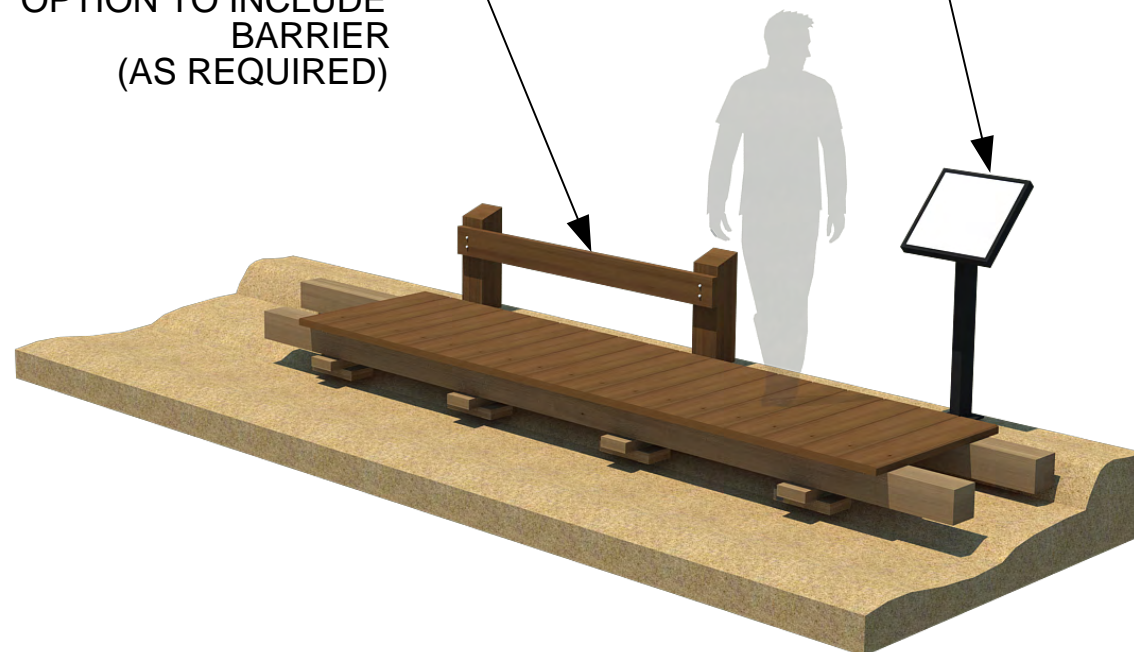
DAVIDEE QAVVIK (CJPMC MEMBER 2017)

Table 9: Kingngaaluk Sod House Platform

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
Kingngaaluk Sod House Platform	The approximate location is identified on the site plan. A survey will determine the location, design and configuration.	Years 3-5  The CJPMC will consult with IHT and the NJPMC.
Refer to conceptual sketch for pedestrian platform and barrier		

OPTION TO INTEGRATE INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

OPTION TO INCLUDE BARRIER (AS REQUIRED)



#### 4.2.7 SIGNAGE

Signage is to be located in the Territorial Park and the community to provide information, regulation and interpretation. The master plan addresses the ongoing design and development of park signage at specific locations. All park signage will follow the standards in the *Nunavut Parks Signage Manual* and/or the best available design and technical specifications as identified by NP&SP.

##### **Park Entry**

A park entrance sign will be installed at the boundary to the park on the main access road. Park boundary posts will be required along the park boundary at all access trail entry points. This will be completed in the first five years of the park.

The CJPMC does not want park entry flag poles installed in Kingngaaluk because there is a concern the flags or poles will disturb migratory birds travelling through the area.

##### **Interpretation and Regulation**

Design and development of interpretive and regulatory signage for the park will be undertaken as part of the completion of the park's Heritage Appreciation program. This will be completed within five years of the park establishment.

A signage kiosk will be installed adjacent to parking lot 1 at Qalingulik (see Qalingulik site plan), and parking lot 2 south of Kingngaaluk (see Kingngaaluk site plan), to interpret the area, provide park regulations, and provide a park map. The kiosk at parking lot 1 will also provide a "welcome" message for park visitors with general information about the park. Park regulations will include information on the legislation for archaeological resources in Nunavut, and the regulations for non-Inuit entering the park when Inuit harvesting is occurring. The kiosk for the parking lot 2 location will be installed prior to the development of the access road and parking lot. This kiosk will be placed near the ATV trail in the general location of the proposed parking lot, and moved (if required) when parking lot 2 is constructed.

Interpretive signage will be placed near sites of cultural importance to provide the key themes from the park's Heritage Appreciation program. Interpretive signage will be located near Qalingulik, Kingngaaluk, and along the ATV access trail to the east of Qaittukallak.

Regulatory sign posts will be placed on the ATV access trail north of Kingngaaluk to inform non-Inuit park visitors of regulations for entering an Inuit cultural use zone and active harvesting area. It is recommended that a "No Trucks" icon post be installed at the beginning of the ATV trail at parking lot 3 - Kangiqsuk.

A regulatory sign post will be placed on the ATV access trail to the east of Qaittukallak to inform all park users of regulations for the Kataapik area, an Inuit cultural use zone and active harvesting area, including "no camping".

Outside of the park boundary, directional signage is required on the municipal access road leading to the park. A park sign should be developed and located in the community with information on the park, and general information for visitors that supports the Heritage Appreciation program and supports park related tourism opportunities. The CJPMC will need to negotiate with the Hamlet to identify the location of this sign.



Table 10: Signage

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES (IF APPLICABLE)
Park Entry Sign (1) Refer to Medium entry sign E3 (Signage Manual)	The location is identified on the map along the access road.	Year 1-2 Placement of the sign will be near the boundary in a location to allow a scenic backdrop to the sign.
Park Boundary Posts (4) Refer to Walk Around Pylon signs (Signage Manual)	The boundary of the park requires markers at four access points. These locations are marked on the map.	Year 3-5
Qalingulik Parking Lot 1 Kiosk Refer to Kiosk 1 applications (Signage Manual)	General information and interpretation for the park and Qalingulik.	Years 1-2
Sitiapiit Parking Lot 2 Kiosk Refer to Kiosk 1 applications (Signage Manual)	General information and interpretation for the park and Sitiapiit.	Years 1-2
Kingngaaluk Archaeological Site Area Kiosk (1) Interpretive panels (3) Refer to Kiosks and Pedestal Panels (Signage Manual)	Kiosk – the legend of Kingngaaluk Panels – Regulations for archaeological sites and interpretation of sod houses as per the Heritage Appreciation program	Years 3 - 5 Kingngaaluk Pedestrian Platform – integrate interpretive panels into the platform design for the interpretation of the sod houses.
Kingngaaluk Day Use Area Information Pylons (2) Interpretive panels (6) Refer to Pylons and Pedestal Panels (Signage Manual)	Pylons – general information, maps and messages about park zones Panels - Interpretive themes as per the Heritage Appreciation program	Years 3-5 Kingngaaluk day use area – interpretation of legend, cultural activities, typical archaeological structures. Kingngaaluk ATV trail pylons – regulations for non-Inuit “entering an Inuit cultural use zone and active harvesting area”.
Qaittukallak Designated Camping Area Kiosk (1) Refer to Kiosk signs (Signage Manual)	Kiosk sign on the ATV trail south of the Qaittukallak designated camping area turn off point. Directional information (map), camping regulations, and key interpretive messages about the Kataapik area	Years 3-5 East of Qaittukallak – interpretation of the resources in the Kataapik area Qaittukallak – identify as a community camping area, and provide visitors with the “no camping” and “no interfering with harvesting” regulations for the Kataapik area
Directional Markers on the Park access road (4) “T” bars with small directional arrow icon panel (Signage Manual)	Directional signs	Years 3-5 Located along the road to the park: In the community At the airport road junction At the two junctions before the park boundary
Park Kiosk in the Community (1) Refer to Kiosk 1 applications (Signage Manual)	Park information panel located in Sanikiluaq to promote park visitation and provide basic information	Years 1-2 Location to be determined by CJPMC
Kangihsuk Parking Lot 3 Interpretive Pylon Sign Refer to Pylon applications (Signage Manual)	General information and interpretation for the central and northern portion of the park.	Years 11-15 Pylon - “ATV only” signage to mark beginning of ATV trail and end of truck access trail





# Section 5

ACTION PLAN







## SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The master plan will be implemented in phases over a 20 year development timeframe. It is anticipated that **the capital cost for park infrastructure, heritage appreciation and special projects will be \$969,500.00 over 20 years.**

The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$794,500.00 over 20 years
- Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$175,000.00 over 15 years

The following table summarizes the capital costs in two year increments. NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, and the NJPMC will determine the final annual work plan and annual budgets for implementation of capital projects.

Table 11: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

YEAR(S)	DESCRIPTION	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$128,000.00
Year 1 - 2	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$100,000.00
Year 3 - 5	Park Infrastructure	\$132,000.00
Year 3 - 5	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$45,000.00
Year 6 - 10	Park Infrastructure	\$60,000.00
Year 11 - 15	Park Infrastructure	\$226,500.00
Year 11 - 15	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$30,000.00
Year 16 - 20	Park Infrastructure	\$248,000.00
Total Estimated Capital Costs (Class C/D)		<b>\$969,500.00</b>

An *Operational Budget* will be included in the Management Plan.

### 5.1 MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation of the master plan is presented in the *Master Plan Action Table* (section 5.6). The table identifies the capital required and the timeframe for implementation.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

- It is expected that infrastructure development priorities will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plan. The implementation plan for infrastructure prioritizes development of access trails, day use and designated camping near Kingngaaluk, protection infrastructure for culturally significant sites, and signage.
- Future years will address development of road access, design and development of a park pavilion, and the development of additional designated camping infrastructure.

#### HERITAGE APPRECIATION

It is expected that materials and programs under the Heritage Appreciation Program will be phased over time based on the available capital budget, operational budget, and approved CJPMC annual work plans. Priorities for the first five years include Heritage Appreciation information for the interpretive signage program in the park.

#### INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY

The Inuit Tourism Strategy for Sanikiluaq will be prepared in the future by the CJPMC, Hamlet, and Department of Economic Development and Transportation (EDT). Once completed, the Sanikiluaq Inuit Tourism Strategy related to the park 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.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS

It is expected that special projects will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plans. The implementation plan prioritizes oral history projects to document the knowledge of elders on the history and their traditional knowledge about harvesting activities. The goal is the development of the park's interpretation program using these oral histories.

Archaeological projects will be required in the park, with the priority areas being all of the sites under threat from ATV/truck use, sites in areas proposed for development as truck access routes and parking areas, and all sites in Development zones. Archaeological surveys will be required prior to all park infrastructure projects. The special projects will include a survey of the proposed development area or access trail route to identify any archaeological resources or sites of cultural significance. These projects will add data to the Inventory of Park Resources that can be used in the park's Heritage Appreciation programs. These projects may require artefacts to be removed from the park for safe keeping. Efforts will be made to obtain replicas of artefacts for use in the Heritage Appreciation Program.

## 5.2 TIMEFRAME

The implementation plan uses a 20 year timeframe, identifying each of the actions in the recommended order of priority within phased segments. It is assumed that all actions will require multiple years to complete. The CJPMC will prioritize work plans and budgets for each action within the phased timeframe, identifying the number of years and budget required from start through to completion for each project.

The phased 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, based on available resources. Additional initiatives or unforeseen development requirements can be added to the implementation plan by the CJPMC.

## 5.3 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

All actions in the master plan will be led by NP&SP staff with the advice of the CJPMC, with the exception of Inuit Tourism Strategies (to be led by the Department of EDT).

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, IHT, Department of C&H, and contracted to qualified contractors. In some cases NP&SP may seek partnerships for a project.

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

## 5.4 INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

## 5.5 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.



## 5.6 MASTER PLAN ACTION TABLE

The following table presents the detailed action plan.

Table 12: Master Plan Action Table

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>						
Park Entry Sign – medium size (E3)	Park Entry Sign near boundary on main park access road	Year 1-2	Design, materials and construction = \$8,000 Shipping and installation = \$2,000	\$10,000	Class C	
Access Road and Qalingulik Parking Lot 1	From Park Entry to Qalingulik area (approx.. 1 km)	Year 1-2	Design, materials and construction = \$45,000	\$45,000	Class D	Assumes grading using some existing materials
Sitiapiit Parking Lot 2	Parking lot development and trail maintenance	Year 1-2	Design, materials and construction = \$20,000	\$20,000	Class D	Assumes grading using some existing materials
Kiosk sg Lot 1, parking lot 2, and in community	General interpretive and regulatory	Year 1-2	Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$7,000 (x3) Shipping and installation = \$2,000	\$23,000	Class C	
Qalingulik Day Use Area Furnishings	2 Picnic tables 1 Garbage bin 1 Fire pit	Year 1-2	Price per unit Picnic Table = \$3,500 (x2) Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 Fire pit = \$500 Materials, construction and installation = \$4,000 Shipping = \$2,500	\$15,000	Class C	Includes wood crib platform mount
Sitiapiit Day Use Area Furnishings	2 Picnic tables 1 Garbage bin 1 Fire pit	Year 1-2	Price per unit Picnic Table = \$3,500 (x2) Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 Fire pit = \$500 Materials, construction and installation = \$4,000 Shipping = \$2,500	\$15,000	Class C	Includes wood crib platform mount
Kingngaaluk Day Use Area Furnishings	4 Picnic tables 2 Benches 1 Garbage bin 2 Fire pits 1 BBQ stand	Year 3-5	Price per unit Picnic Table = \$3,500 (x4) Bench = \$1,500 (x2) Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 Fire pit = \$500 (x2) BBQ = \$1,000 Materials, construction and installation = \$8,500 Shipping = \$5,000	\$33,500	Class C	Includes wood crib platform mount

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Outhouse at Kingngaaluk Day Use Area	Outhouse H1.1-1.5	Year 3-5	Materials and construction = \$20,000 Shipping and installation = \$5,000	\$25,000	Class C	Solar compositing (if possible)
Kingngaaluk Day Use Area interpretive panels (6) and walk around pylon signs (2)	Kingngaaluk day use area pedestal panels near picnic area (x3) and pavilion (x3); alk around pylon signs on ATV trail (x2)	Year 3-5	Interpretive panels per unit design, materials and construction = \$3,500 (x6) Pylon per unit design, materials and construction = \$1,500 (x2) Shipping and installation = \$2,000	\$26,000	Class D	
Kingngaaluk Sod House Area pedestrian platform, kiosk, and interpretive panels (3)	Boardwalk platform and barrier, kiosk sign (1), pedestal panels (3)	Year 3-5	Platform design, materials and construction = \$8,000 Kiosk signage per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$7,000 (x1) Panel signage per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$3,500 (x3) Shipping and installation = \$4,000	\$29,500	Class D	Following site survey
Qaittukallak Designated Camping Area Kiosk (1)	General interpretive and regulatory	Year 3-5	Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$7,000 (x1) Shipping and installation = \$2,000	\$9,000	Class C	
Boundary walk around pylon sign posts (4)	Boundary posts at trail locations entering park	Year 3-5	Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$1,500 Shipping and installation = \$1,500	\$7,500	Class D	Four posts total – various locations along southern boundary
Directional Markers (4)	“T” bar with small signs	Year 3-5	Per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$250 Shipping and installation = \$500	\$1,500	Class D	Four markers total
ATV Trail Boardwalks	Various locations to protect archaeological and/or burial sites	Year 6-10	Materials and construction = \$40,000 Shipping = \$10,000	\$50,000	Class D	Following site surveys
Kingngaaluk Designated Camping Area	Tent platforms C3.1-C3.2 and Lock Box	Year 6-10	Tent platform price per unit Materials and construction = \$3,000 (x2) Lock Box = \$500 Shipping and installation = \$3,500	\$10,000	Class C	Modified dimensions
Access Road and Kangiqsik Parking Lot 3, with walk around pylon sign posts (2)	From Qalingulik to south Kingngaaluk area (approx. 3.5 km) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 pylon “No ATV”</li><li>1 pylon “Zone Regulations”</li></ul>	Year 11-15	Access road and parking lot design, materials and construction = \$222,500 Pylon sign per unit design, materials and fabrication = \$1,500 (x2) Shipping and installation = \$1,000	\$228,500	Class D	Assumes grading requires imported materials
Pavilion	Kingngaaluk Day Use Area	Year 16-20	Pavilion Engineering and design = \$35,000 Pavilion Materials and construction = \$161,000 Shipping and installation = \$25,000	\$221,000	Class D	Site to be determined. May require EA.

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Qaittukallak Designated Camping Area and Outhouse	Gravel Tent Pads (x4)  Outhouse H1.1-1.5	Year 16-20	Gravel Tent Pads price per unit Materials and construction = \$500 (x4) Outhouse materials and construction = \$20,000 Shipping and installation = \$5,000	\$27,000	Class D	Modified dimensions for tent pads  Solar compositing (if possible)
Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects						
Archeological Sites Survey – Priority 1 prior to Infrastructure Development	Various locations for day use facilities, camping, ATV trail boardwalks, sod house platforms, park entry access road and parking lot 1	Year 1-2	Multi-year Project Year 1 = \$50,000 Year 2 = \$30,000	\$80,000	Class C	Project to be supervised by NP&SP with qualified archaeologist
Oral History Project	Elder interviews and mapping	Year 1-2	Multi-year Project \$50,000	\$50,000	Class C	Oral History projects could be undertaken in partnership with the Heritage Centre and schools
Interpretation, education and marketing materials	Heritage Appreciation program materials and interpretive script	Year 3-5	Materials = \$5,000 Research and Labour = \$10,000	\$15,000		Project may be in partnership with the schools
Archeological Sites Project– Priority 2 prior to Infrastructure Development	Access road and ATV boardwalk from Qalingulik to south Kingngaaluk area (approx. 3.5 km) and parking lot 2; and Pavilion development site	Year 11-15	Year 5 = \$30,000	\$30,000	Class C	Project to be supervised by NP&SP with qualified archaeologist

## 5.7 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

A management plan will be prepared following approval of the master plan. A management plan provides full details for the operations and maintenance of the park.

### Staffing

The Territorial Park will require one full time position, and once operational, the park may require two summer student positions. The Regional Coordinator: Park Planning Qikiqtaaluk, and Manager of Park Planning and Operations, also provide oversight of park operations.

Staff budgeting, training and future staff requirements will be identified in the park's management plan.

### Marketing

Once the park has been established and infrastructure development is underway, marketing will be required to raise awareness of the park. Materials to be used in marketing will be prepared during development of the Heritage Appreciation Program. Marketing 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.

## 5.8 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use and specific actions recommended in the 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 the Territorial Park.



Ken Swayze

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, and 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/truck 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.

## 5.9 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.



Ken Swayze









# Section 6

APPENDICES



## 6.1 CONSULTATION RECORD FOR TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN FOR SANIKILUAQ

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
April 19, 20, 21, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
July 18, 19, 20, 2016	Elder and stakeholder interviews in Sanikiluaq	Individual and group interviews
September 19, 20, 21, 2016	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
September 20, 2016	Public Open House (Community Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Inventory of Park Resources and Master Plan
February 21, 22, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
February 21, 2017	Public Open House (High School)	Information session on the drafting of the Master Plan
February 22, 2017	Special meeting of the CJPMC, HTO, and Hamlet	Information session on the drafting of the Master Plan
February 24, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan
February to March 2017	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and Management Plan	
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut Planning Commission confirms land use conformity	
	Nunavut Impact Review Board completes a Strategic Environmental Assessment	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Master Plan	
	Minister of Environment directs Nunavut Parks and Special Places to proceed with a Park Management Plan and complete negotiations to add the park to the IIBA.	

## CONSULTATION LOG

**2016 Interviews**

- Lucassie Takatak, Peter Kattuk, Alex Ippak, Louisa Ippak, Moses Appaqaq, Joe Kavik, Jimmy Iqaluk, Sarah Kudluaruk Sr., Annie Qavviq, Annie Tookalook, Mina Eyaituq, Mina Inuktaluk, Lucassie Inuktaluk, Johnny Tookalook, Lucassie Ippak, Annie Amitook, Elijah Oqaituk Sr., Lucassie Ippak and Joannassie Ippak

**September 20, 2016 Open House Attendance**

- Daniel Novalinga, Angie Audla, Naru Iqaluk, Annie Tookalook, Caroline Tookalook, Daniel Appaqaq, Peter Alariaq, Ernie Oqartuk, Anna Kittosuk, Ida Qavvik, Annie Qavvik, Elijah Qavvik, Jimmy Miakiyuk, Annie Iqaluk Jr., Minnie Tookalook, Annie Emikutailak, Hannah Uppik, Lottie Arragutainaq, Isaac Appaqaq, Annie Amitook, Lottie Takatak, Roxanne Qavvik, Tim Hoyt, Lucy Uppik, Martha Kittosuk, Mary Ann Iqaluq, Winnie Arragutainaq, Desjel Kowcharlie, Silas Mannak, Annie Iqaluk Sr., CJPMC members

**February 21, 2017 Open House Attendance**

- Silas Manuk, Annesie Appaqaq, Daniel Qavvik, Margret Inuktaluk, Martha Qitusuk, Annie Qavvik, Ida Qavvik, Annie Tookalook, Wanda Kavik, James Kowcharlie, Robert Uppik, Mainnah Uppik, Luke Appaqaq, Tim Hoyt, Salomonie Kowcharlie, Mary Iqaluk, Mary Kavik Jr., Lucy Tookatook, CJPMC members

**February 22, 2017 Attendance for the Special Meeting of the CJPMC, Hamlet Council and HTO Board of Directors**

- Hamlet Council: Peter Novalinga, Johnny Kavik, Myna Inuktaaluk, Caroline Tookalak, Dinah Kittosuk, Ali Ippak, Johnny Manning, Eljassie Kavik (CJPMC)
- HTO Board: Peter Kattuk, Danny Kavik, Lazarus Kattuk (CJPMC), Jobie Meeko, Charlie Takatak, Davidee Qavvik (CJPMC), Johnny Kavik
- Daniel Qavvik, Department of Environment (GN) Conservation Officer II
- Johnnie Cookie (interpreter)

**February 22, 2017 Attendance for Nunavut Arctic College Presentation**

- Anthony Audla, Johnnassie Amitak, Mary Kowcharlie, Joadamie Aqiatuusik, Charlie Tooktoo, Joset Kamarluk, James Kowcharlie, Caroline Tookalook, Deborah Thomas (Instructor), CJPMC members



6.2 NUNAVUT PARKS AND FACILITY AND SIGNAGE SPECIFICATIONS

**GENERAL NOTES**

1. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWINGS.
  2. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.
  3. ALL WORK SHALL COMPLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST NATIONAL BUILDING CODE EDITION AND ALL AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION. QUALIFIED TRADES PERSONS SHALL PERFORM ALL WORK.
  4. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR. OWNER TO BE NOTIFIED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
  5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL PERMITS, INSPECTIONS AND REVIEW REQUIRED FROM ALL AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION.
  6. WORK SITES TO BE CLEAR OF WASTE DEBRIS & SURPLUS MATERIALS THAT MAY CAUSE HAZARDS TO WORKERS.
  7. ALL MATERIALS TO BE NEW.
  8. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM OWNER BEFORE SUBSTITUTING ANY MATERIALS.
  9. ALL MATERIALS TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE WEATHER WHILE ON WORK SITE.
  10. ANY BROKEN, BENT, SCRATCHED OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED MATERIALS TO BE REPLACED BY THE CONTRACTOR UPON REQUEST BY OWNER.
  11. ALL EQUIPMENT/HARDWARE TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.
  12. PROVIDE FLASHING OVER ALL EXTERIOR WALL OPENINGS.
  13. ALL DOORS, WINDOWS, OUTSIDE & INSIDE CORNERS TO BE THOROUGHLY CAULKED.
  14. CAULK VAPOUR BARRIER AT CHANGES TOP & BOTTOM PLATES & AT ALL JOINTS (min. 150mm LAP) WITH ACOUSTICAL SEALANT. VAPOUR BARRIER IS TO BE CONTINUOUS AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF INTERIOR PARTITIONS & EXTERIOR WALLS & OVER ALL TOP PLATES. SEAL ALL HOLES IN VAPOUR BARRIER WITH ADDITIONAL VAPOUR BARRIER, OVERLAPPING HOLE min. 150mm ON EACH SIDE, & SEAL WITH ACOUSTICAL SEALANT ALL AROUND HOLE BETWEEN BOTH VAPOUR BARRIERS.
  15. ALL WOOD MEMBERS IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH BEDROCK AND/OR EARTH SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED.
  16. SPIKE ALL WOOD MEMBERS THOROUGHLY TOGETHER.
  17. PROVIDE FULL BEARING FOR BEAMS TO TRANSFER LOADS TO COLUMNS.
  18. ALL WOOD FASTENERS TO BE 12.7mmØ COUNTERSUNK STAINLESS STEEL LAG BOLTS AND/OR SCREWS c/w WASHERS AND LOCK NUTS. ALL CONNECTOR PLATE FASTENERS AS PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS. GLULAM CONNECTOR PLATES AND BOLTS AS PER MANUFACTURER.
- MATERIALS:**
- WOOD SIDING: CAPE COD SIDING (OR APPROVED EQUAL) SHIPLAP V-JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL APPLICATION.
- GLULAM STRUCTURE: GOODFELLOW INC., DELSON, QUEBEC AND/OR WESTERN ARCHRIB, EDMONTON ALBERTA
- WINDOW GLAZING: LEXAN 'XL 10', UV SURFACE TREATMENT ON EXTERIOR FACE. FINISH TO BE CLEAR.
- BUTT HINGES: STANLEY (SIZE AS REQ'D), c/w NON-REMOVABLE PIN. TYP 2 PER VENT.
- PADLOCK: MASTER MODEL #6127 LOCK OR AS APPROVED BY ENGINEER.
- VENT ADJUSTER: CRL STORM WINDOW ADJUSTER, CATALOG NUMBER - 'SK20'
- DOOR HINGES: STANLEY BARN STYLE HINGES
- COAT HOOKS: GALLERY SPECIALTY HARDWARE LTD, SERIES 307 'DOUBLE HOOK'
- HEATER: OIL BURNING STOVE BY "NORDICSTOVE - 13000 BTU MODEL" BY RURAL ENERGY ENTERPRISES Inc.
- TOILET TISSUE DISPENSER: BOBRICK MODEL 'B-2892'
- TOILET SEAT: 'OLSONITE' MODEL 40 SSTL w/ TOILET LID
- STAINLESS STEEL SINK: KINDRED INDUSTRIES LTD. MODEL #QS1820/10
- ACCESS HATCH: NYSTROM FTA 610mmx610mmx6mm MILL FINISHED SHEET ALUMINUM DOOR
- METAL ROOFING: IDEAL ROOFING, 'DIAMOND' RIB PROFILE
- RIGID INSULATION: STYROFOAM 'SM' INSULATION, RSI 1.3
- BATT INSULATION: OWENS CORNING 'FIBREGLASS PINK', SIZE TO FILL VOIDS AS INDICATED
- WEATHER BARRIER: TYVEK BUILDING PAPER
- VAPOUR BARRIER: 6 MIL POLY

**CONNECTOR PLATES**

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

**PAINT COLORS**

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

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

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

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

**INTERIOR FINISHING:**

- METAL, PRIMED PAINTED:  
SPOT PRIME w/ ALKYD METAL PRIMER TO 1-GP-40M  
2 COATS ALKYD METAL ENAMEL TO 1-GP-57M
- WOODWORK PAINTED:  
1 COAT ALKYD ENAMEL UNDERCOAT TO 1-GP-38M  
2 COATS ALKYD ENAMEL TO 1-GP-57M
- WOODWORK, CLEAR FINISH:  
1 COAT SEALER 2 COATS SYNTHETIC VARNISH
- PLYWOOD FLOORS:  
LIGHT SANDING OF PLYWOOD. EPOXY COAT TO 1-GP184M APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS DIRECTIONS.

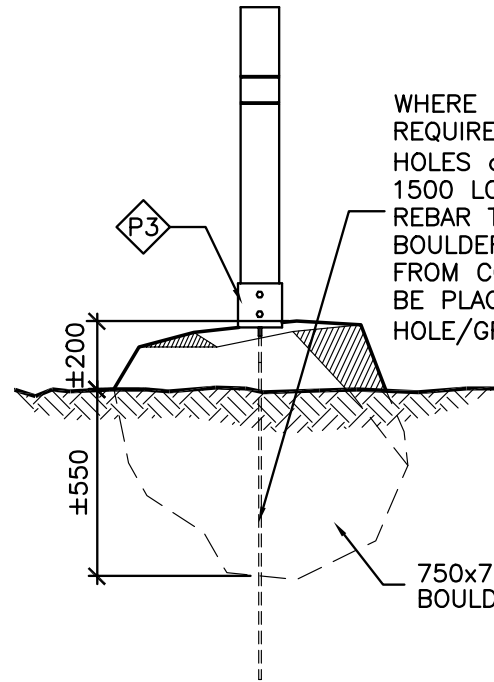
**EXTERIOR FINISHING:**

- METAL, PRIME PAINTED:  
SPOT PRIME WITH ALKYD METAL PRIMER TO 1-GP-40M,  
SEMI-GLOSS 2 COATS ALKYD ENAMEL TO 1-GP-59M
- WOOD (PRESTAINED):  
1 COAT STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1
- WOOD (UNTREATED):  
2 COATS STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1



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

**BOULDER TYPES**

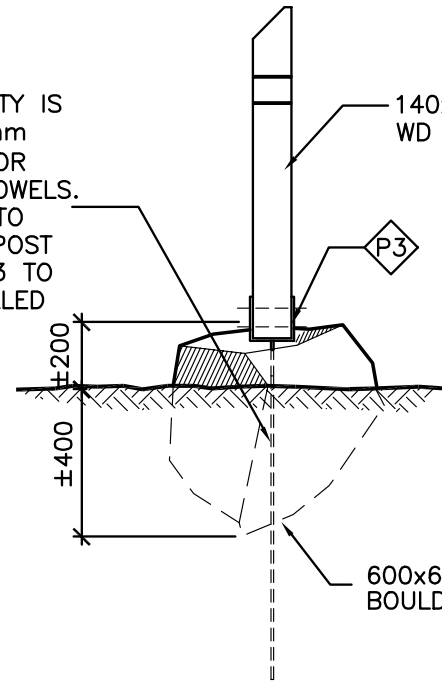


WHERE EXTRA STABILITY IS REQUIRED, DRILL 20mm HOLES c/w GROUT FOR 1500 LONG REBAR DOWELS. REBAR TO BE SET INTO BOULDER TO ALLOW POST FROM CONNECTION P3 TO BE PLACED INTO DRILLED HOLE/GROUT

750x750x750mm BOULDER

**B1 - SECTION**

750 DIA.

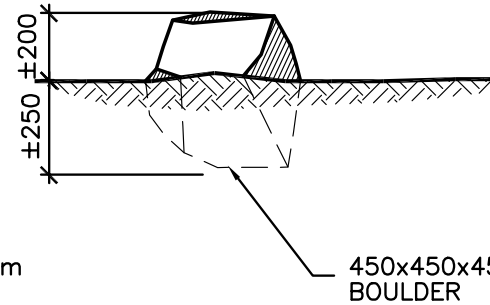


140x140 WD POST

600x600x600mm BOULDER

**B2 - SECTION**

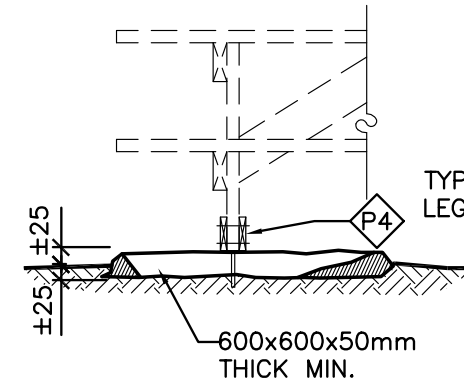
600 DIA.



450x450x450mm BOULDER

**B3 - SECTION**

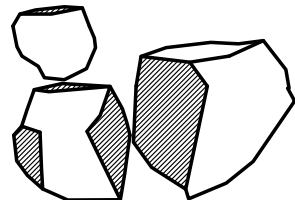
450 DIA.



TYP FOR FIXED TABLE LEGS

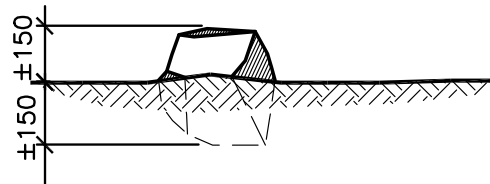
600x600x50mm THICK MIN.

**B4 - SECTION**



**B5 - ELEVATION**

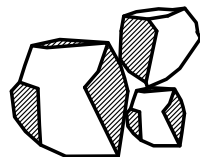
VARIOUS 250mm TO 500mm DIA.



300x300x300mm BOULDER

**B7 - SECTION**

300 DIA.



**B6 - ELEVATION**

VARIOUS 100mm TO 300mm DIA.



COMMENTS:

DATE: MAY 2002

PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS

PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

**BOULDER TYPES**

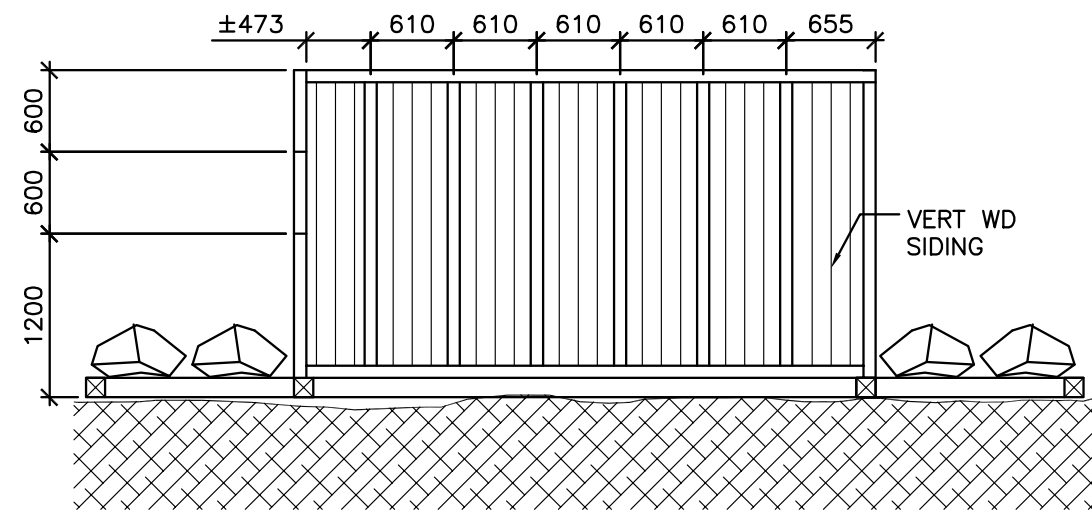
SCALE: 1:25  
DETAIL NO:

**GEN. 2**

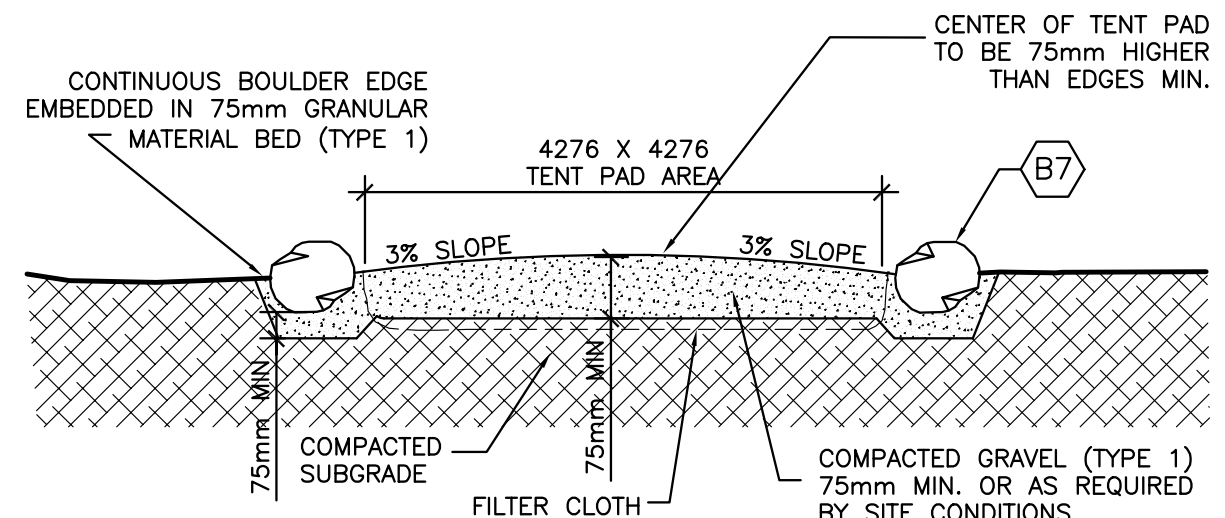




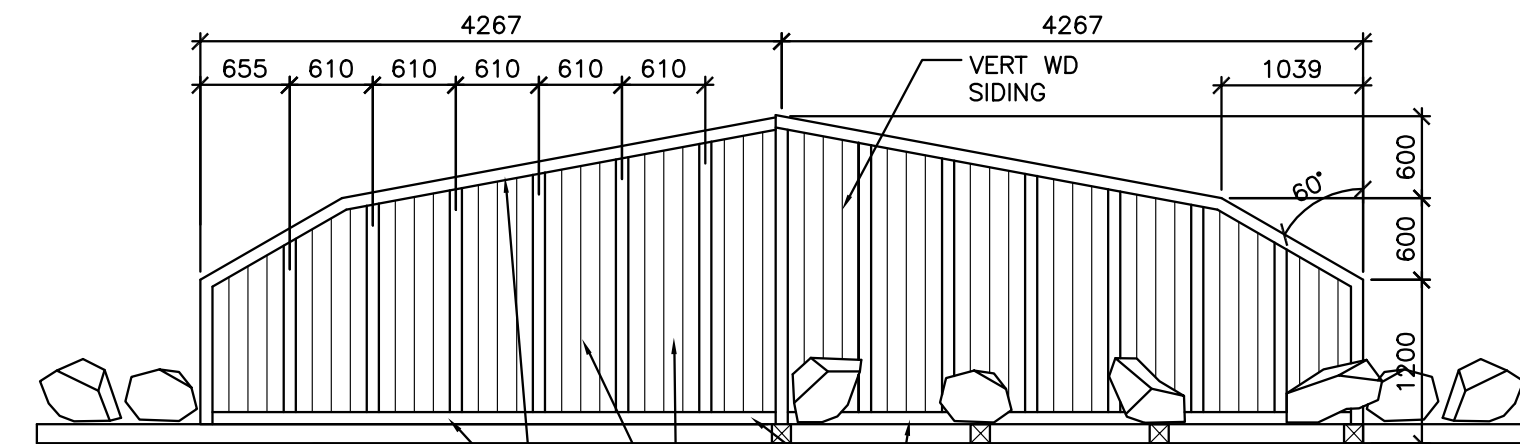




1 ELEVATION  
C4.6 SCALE 1:50



3 BOULDER EDGE/ GRANULAR PAD - SECTION  
C4.6



2 ELEVATION  
C4.6 SCALE 1:50



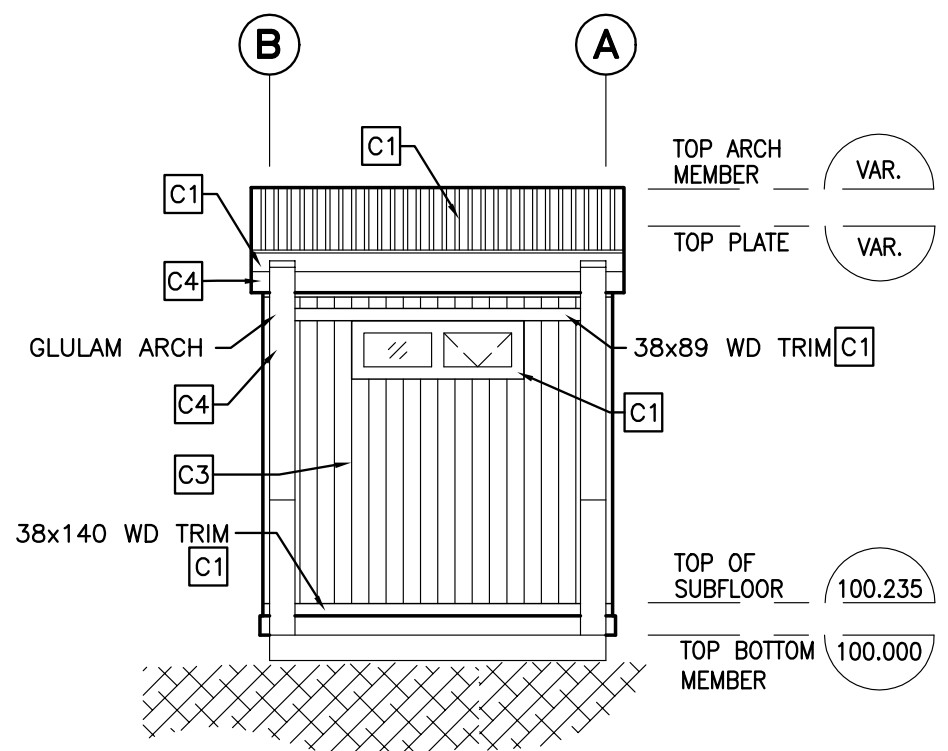
**GROUP C**  
 COMMENTS:  
 GRANULAR PAD -  
 BOULDER EDGE  
 DATE:  
 OCTOBER 2002

**TENT SHELTER - ELEVATIONS**  
 PROJECT:  
 FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL  
 NUNAVUT PARKS  
 PREPARED BY:  
 FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK  
 SCALE:  
 AS NOTED  
 DETAIL NO:  
**C4.6**

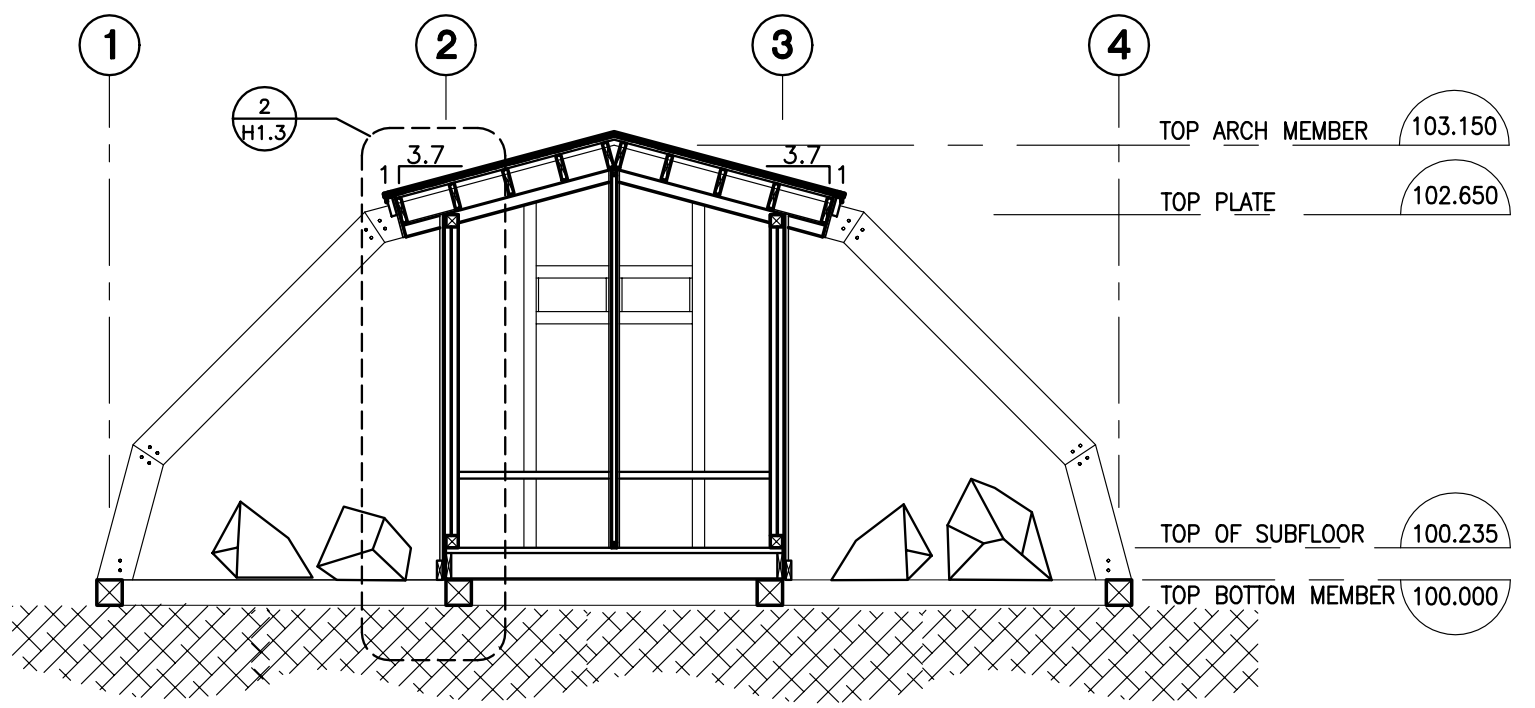




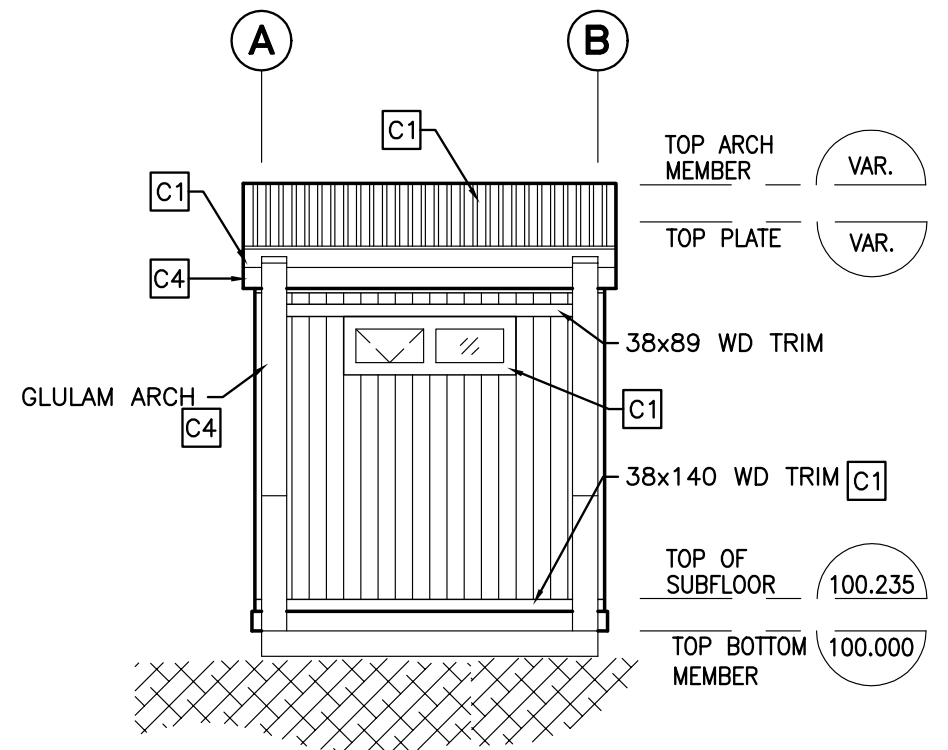





1  
H1.2  
**TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION**

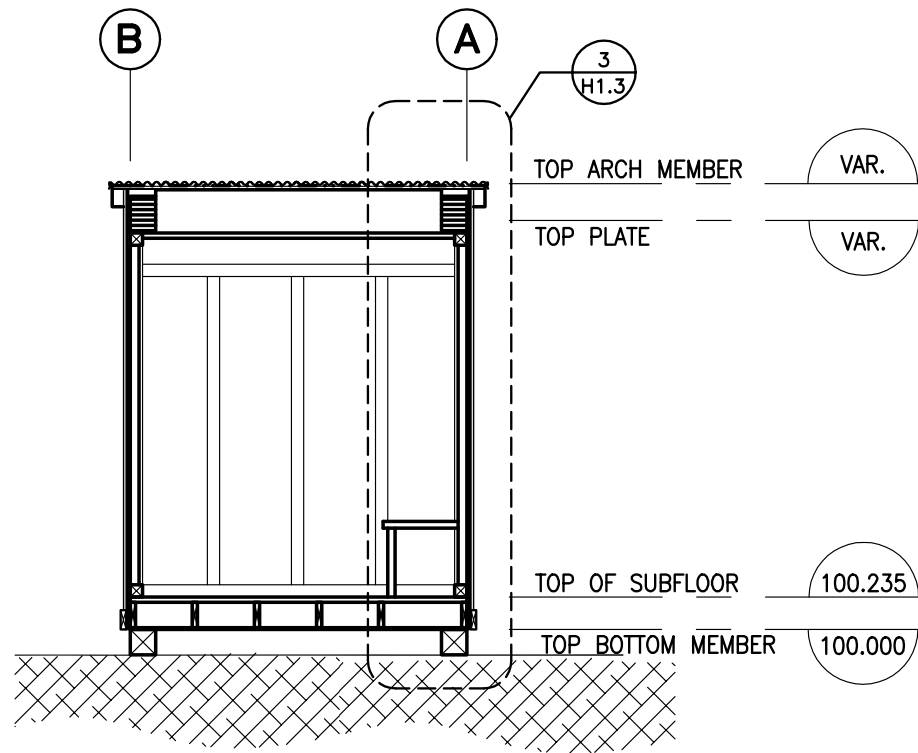


2  
H1.2  
**BUILDING SECTION**

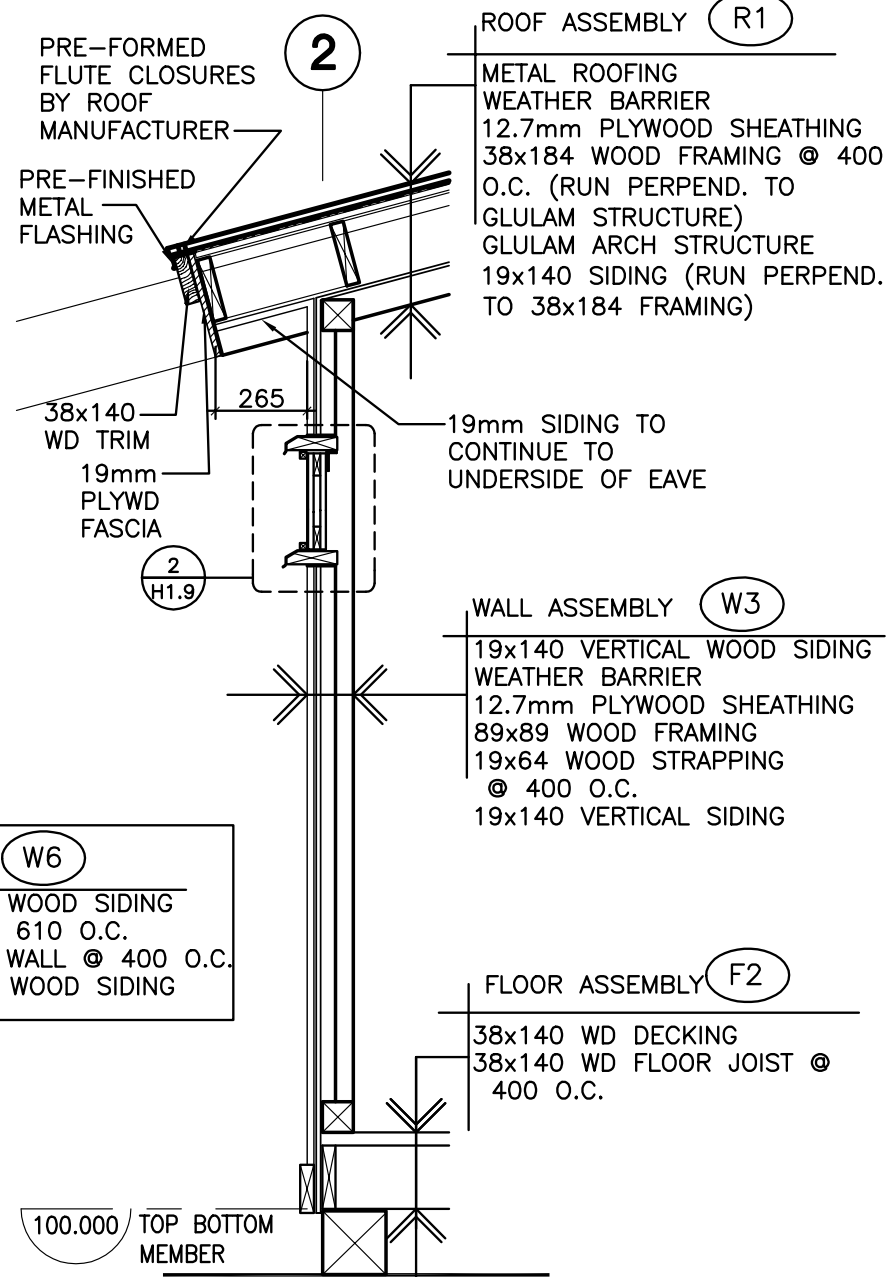


3  
H1.2  
**TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION**

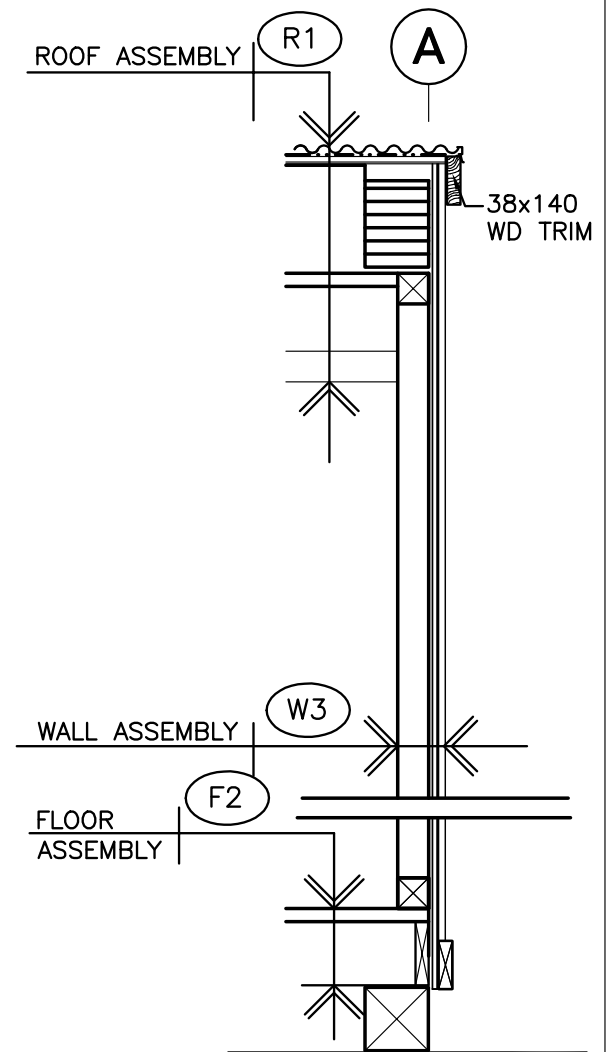
 <p><b>MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT</b> NUNAVUT PARKS ᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</p>	<p><b>H OUTHOUSE - ELEVATIONS AND BUILDING SECTION</b></p>	
	<p>COMMENTS:</p>	<p>PROJECT: <b>FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS</b></p>
<p>DATE: <b>OCTOBER 2002</b></p>	<p>PREPARED BY: <b>FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK</b></p>	



**1 BUILDING SECTION**  
H1.3 SCALE 1:50



**2 WALL SECTION**  
H1.3 SCALE 1:20



**3 WALL SECTION**  
H1.3 SCALE 1:20

**WALL ASSEMBLY (W6)**  
19x140 VERTICAL WOOD SIDING  
89x89 WD STUDS 610 O.C.  
38x38 WD INFILL WALL @ 400 O.C.  
19x140 VERTICAL WOOD SIDING



**H OUTHOUSE - WALL SECTIONS AND BUILDING SECTION**

COMMENTS:  
  
DATE:  
**OCTOBER 2002**

PROJECT:  
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL  
NUNAVUT PARKS**  
  
PREPARED BY:  
**FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK**

SCALE:  
**AS NOTED**  
DETAIL NO:  
**H1.3**







**1 MOUNTED BENCH PLAN**  
L1 1:30

**NOTES:**  
PT: PRESSURE TREATED  
THK.: THICKNESS

**MOUNTED BENCH 3D MODEL**  
(not to scale)

**2 MOUNTED BENCH ELEVATION**  
L1 1:30

NOTE: LEVEL WOOD PLATFORM WITH FILL AS NEEDED

**3 MOUNTED BENCH SECTION**  
L1 1:30

NVision  
Group Inc.

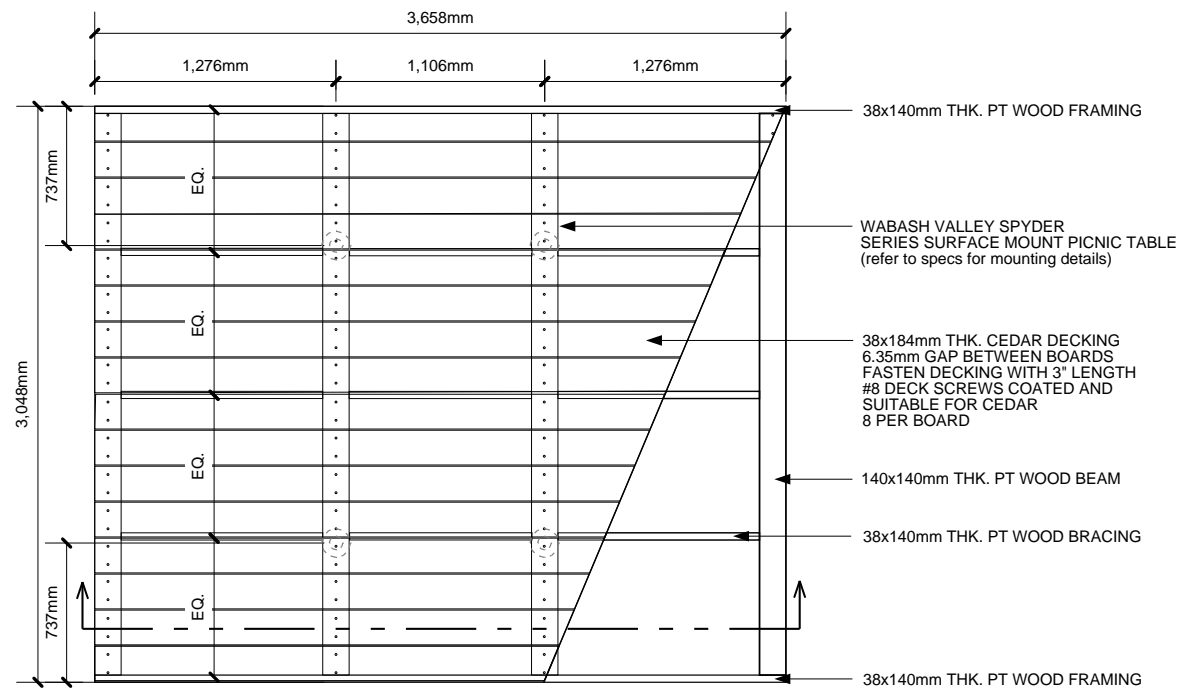
HTFC  
PLANNING & DESIGN

500-115 Bannatyne Avenue East Winnipeg, MB R3B 0R3  
PHONE 204-914-9907 WEB htfc.mb.ca

DRAWING TITLE

**TYPICAL MOUNTED BENCH -  
NUNAVUT PARKS**

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

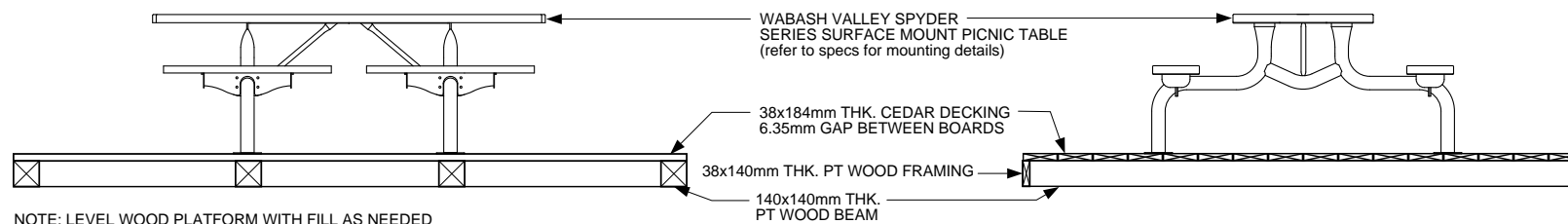


NOTES:  
PT: PRESSURE TREATED  
THK.: THICKNESS



**MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE 3D MODEL**  
(not to scale)

**1 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE PLAN**  
L1 1:40



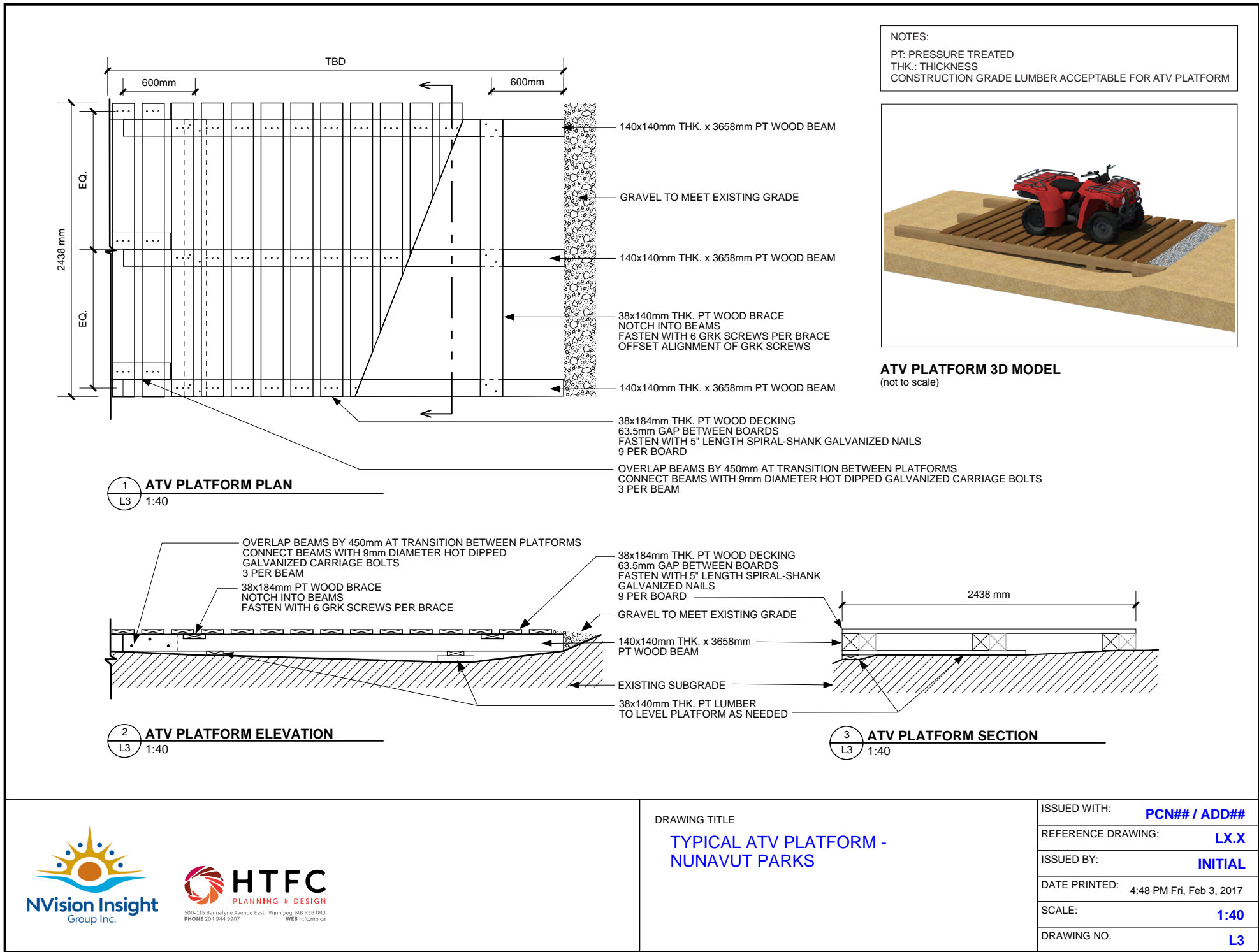
**2 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE SECTION**  
L1 1:40

**3 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE ELEVATION**  
L1 1:40



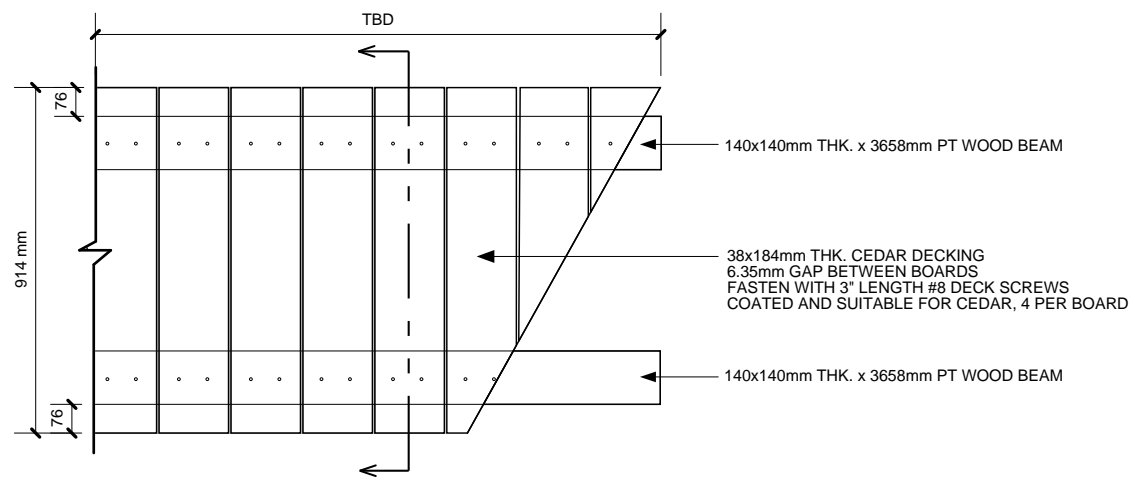
DRAWING TITLE  
**TYPICAL MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE -  
NUNAVUT PARKS**

ISSUED WITH:	<b>PCN## / ADD##</b>
REFERENCE DRAWING:	<b>LX.X</b>
ISSUED BY:	<b>INITIAL</b>
DATE PRINTED:	4:48 PM Fri, Feb 3, 2017
SCALE:	<b>1:40</b>
DRAWING NO.	<b>L2</b>



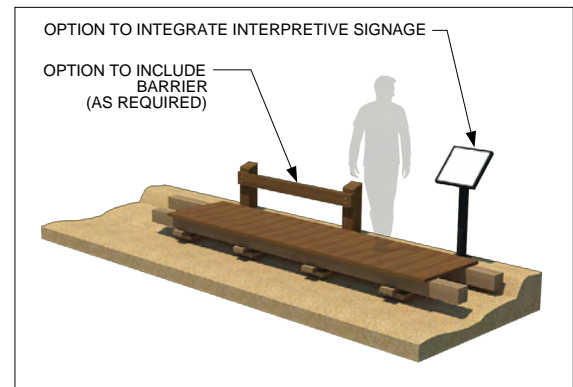
DRAWING TITLE  
**TYPICAL ATV PLATFORM -  
 NUNAVUT PARKS**

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

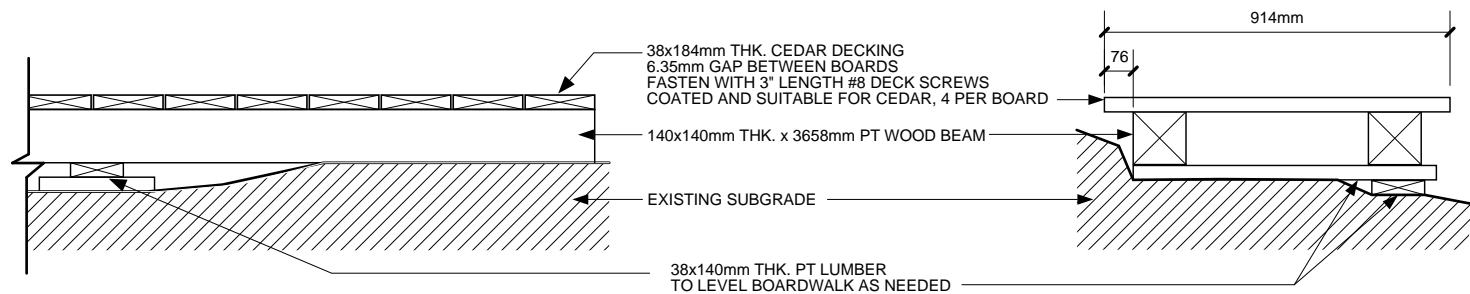


1 BOARDWALK PLAN  
L4 1:20

NOTES:  
PT: PRESSURE TREATED  
THK.: THICKNESS



BOARDWALK 3D MODEL  
(not to scale)



2 BOARDWALK ELEVATION  
L4 1:20

3 BOARDWALK SECTION  
L4 1:20



DRAWING TITLE  
**TYPICAL BOARDWALK -  
NUNAVUT PARKS**

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

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

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

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

HAUL-ALL EQUIPMENT LTD. reserves proprietary rights on this drawing or any part of the information contained thereon. This drawing shall be considered confidential material and is not to be used for competitive bidding nor for use in any procurements other than from Haul-All Equipment Ltd.

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

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

ALL SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

TRAILER SIZE	QTY	HAUL-ALL EQUIPMENT LTD. reserves proprietary rights on this drawing or any part of the information contained thereon. This drawing shall be considered confidential material and is not to be used for competitive bidding nor for use in any procurements other than from Haul-All Equipment Ltd.	NAME <b>HBIM CONTAINER (STANDARD)</b>
8-1/2ft x 45ft	72		PART NUMBER <b>HBIM-N</b>
8-1/2ft x 53ft	84		DRAWN BY <b>PS</b>
B-Train 8-1/2ft x 28ft & 32ft	92		DATE <b>JUNE 26, 2012</b>
Double Decker Van 8-1/2ft x 48ft	152		REVISION <b>1</b>

## 6.3 DRAFT MANAGEMENT ZONES – MAP AND REGULATIONS

## DRAFT MANAGEMENT ZONES REGULATIONS

(Reference zoning map in the pocket of the report)

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Development Zone	<p><b>Day Use Area</b></p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to provide day use facilities for all park visitors. This zone allows for facilities that enhance use and enjoyment of the park. Development zones near culturally significant resources require careful and controlled development.</p>	D	<p>Day use facilities which encourage public use of the park, or are necessary for public safety, will be permitted, including (where planned) outhouse, pavilion, camping platforms/pads, picnic tables, benches, fire pits, bbq stands, waste receptacles, signage, walking trails, ATV trails or access roads, and parking.</p> <p>Park interpretive program activities and infrastructure are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage.</p> <p>Temporary shelters for overnight camping, park interpretive program activities, or research will be permitted in designated camping area.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted in the park, but regulations may be considered for discharge of firearms near day use facilities as a public safety consideration.</p> <p>Temporary shelters required for research may be permitted outside of designated camping areas but should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring into the ground is permitted near archaeological sites.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p>	<p>No day use facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location.</p> <p>To protect archaeological sites facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted in areas with known archaeological sites. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone.</p> <p>Interpretive signage will promote sustainable use of the park, public safety, and park regulations. Park signage and interpretative programs will not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of the area in general terms. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.</p> <p>ATV or truck access within the development zone may be regulated.</p>
Cultural Zone	<p><b>Culturally Significant Area</b></p> <p>This area is associated with cultural resources and continuous use by Inuit.</p> <p>The purpose of this zone is protection and education. Park visitors will be educated about the significant cultural resources, history, and traditional use of the area, and why it is important to protect these resources. The primary objective of the zone is to prevent damage/loss of cultural resources, and to promote heritage appreciation and education within the park.</p>	C	<p>Protection of cultural resources is the priority management approach for this zone.</p> <p>Activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Development of park facilities, interpretive program activities and infrastructure will be kept to a minimum in this zone.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be permitted for small groups, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities will be permitted.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this area, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Camping is discouraged in this zone. Temporary shelters for research will be permitted. Temporary shelters should be placed at least 5m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits). No anchoring is permitted.</p>	<p>To protect archaeological sites facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground. Digging into the ground, or disruption of organic surface materials, is not permitted in areas with known archaeological sites. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development, or public use activities in the zone.</p> <p>Interpretive signage will promote sustainable use of the park, public safety, and park regulations. Park signage and interpretative programs will not identify the exact location of archaeological resources, but may reference the cultural and historic significance or activities of the area in general terms. Interpretive signage must include regulations on the protection of archaeological resources.</p> <p>Rocks may not be moved, extracted from the ground, or brought into this zone for any purpose, including anchoring permanent or temporary facilities, or signage/barrier structures.</p> <p>ATV access to this zone may be regulated to protect cultural resources. ATV access in this zone may be contained to existing trails. Raised ATV trails/boardwalks may be required to control access to the zone and minimize damage.</p>

ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Cultural Zone	<p><b>Inuit Use Special Protection Sub-Zone</b></p> <p>The Sub-Zone designates an area that is continuously used for Inuit harvesting.</p>	C-IU	<p>Inuit harvesting activities will be permitted.</p> <p>Protection of cultural resources and cultural activity is the priority management approach for this zone.</p> <p>Park interpretive program activities are permitted, including informational, educational, and regulatory signage.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>New facilities deemed necessary to protect cultural resources will be permitted in this area, subject to an archaeological survey and design input as per IIBA Article 8.2.</p> <p>Visitor (non-Inuit) access to this zone may be restricted or regulated, including a requirement for use of an Inuit guide, to protect Inuit harvesting activities and ensure public safety.</p>	<p>All Protection Measures permitted for C apply to this zone, with the following additions:</p> <p>Overnight camping is not permitted in this zone.</p> <p>Where required to protect cultural resources and graves, ATV use may be controlled to existing trails. Raised ATV trails/boardwalks may be required to control access to the zone and minimize damage.</p>
Wilderness Zone	<p><b>Wilderness</b></p> <p>The purpose of this zone is to protect the land and resources of the park; preserve the natural conditions of the park; and provide wilderness recreation for the enjoyment and health of all park visitors.</p>	W	<p>Protection of natural and cultural resources in this zone is the priority management approach.</p> <p>Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, are permitted.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Development of park infrastructure will be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Passive observation activities related to interpretation and heritage appreciation will be encouraged, where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	<p>Permanent or temporary emergency facilities that provide protection for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park.</p> <p>Temporary facilities used in harvesting or research will be permitted.</p> <p>If signage is required, only low impact/low profile regulatory or educational signage structures will be permitted. Signage will promote sustainable use of the park and to promote visitor safety.</p> <p>Non-beneficiary sport fishing is permitted for holders of a valid Nunavut Fishing license. All regulations of that license apply in this zone.</p> <p>Implementation of access trail improvements to mitigate damage to tundra and erosion, or required to protect cultural resources and graves, may be permitted along or near the existing ATV trail or proposed Truck access route, subject to an archaeological survey, and an environmental assessment of the proposed route, construction methods, and construction impact.</p>	<p>ATV access to this zone will be encouraged to stay within exiting trails. Creation of new trails in the wilderness zone will be discouraged, with the exception of the proposed park access trail route.</p>



ZONE OR SUB-ZONE	ZONE KEY CHARACTERISTICS	ZONE CODE	PERMITTED USES AND REGULATIONS	CONDITIONAL USES	PROTECTION MEASURES
Wilderness Zone - Special Protection Zone – Important Wildlife Area	<p><b>Nesting</b></p> <p>This area is a buffer zone for hawk and Peregrine falcon nesting sites on cliffs.</p>	W-SP	<p>Research indicates that raptors are sensitive to continuous human disturbance during the nesting cycle between mid-May and mid-September. The recommended buffer zone is 400m from the nesting area. Day use infrastructure is discouraged within the buffer zone.</p> <p>From mid-May to mid-September camping is not permitted in the buffer zone.</p> <p>If required, temporary park regulatory signage may be placed in the zone to provide information on the rules governing the nesting area between mid-May and mid-September, including visitor safety warning signs placed near the top edge of the cliff face.</p> <p>Inuit harvesting activities are permitted.</p> <p>Research (with valid permits) may occur.</p>	Passive observation of raptors will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact.	Park interpretation and education will not identify the exact location of the hawk and Peregrine falcon nests, but may reference the existence of a nesting area in general terms.



NUNAVUT PARKS