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IQALUIT KUUNGA

*Nunalingnut and*

QAUMMAARVIIT

*Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni*



Approved by the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee.

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## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle.

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

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

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

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

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

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

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

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

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

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

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

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

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, a federal department renamed as CIRNAC.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

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

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

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College.

“NHS” refers to the National Historic Sites Registry.

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

“QAC” refers to the Qammaq Advisory Committee who will be the management advisors for the Illurjuaq in Qaummaarviit.

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association.

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

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

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

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

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

“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System.

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



*Iqaluit CJPMC members 2019 (left to right) names: Peesee Pitsiulak-Stephens, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Okalik Egesiak, Meeka Mike, Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the CJPMC), Frank Pearce (inset) and Solomon Awa (inset).*

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

The Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit members are:

- Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the CJPMC)
- Meeka Mike
- Mary Ekho-Wilman
- Frank Pearce
- Solomon Awa

The CJPMC would like to acknowledge Inookie Adamie for his blessing of the committee and his guidance during the planning.

The CJPMC acknowledges the 1991 Sylvia Grinnell Master and Management Plan, which was developed under the guidance of community members and the HTO. The CJPMC also acknowledge the contribution of former CJPMC members Sammy Josephee, Peesee Pitsiulak-Stephens, Okalik Egesiak and Caroline Ipeelie-Qiatsuk.

The CJPMC acknowledges the traditional knowledge and oral history contributed by:

- Inookie Adamie
- Sammy Josephee
- Adamie Naulaq Inookie
- Jacobie Adamie
- Martha Tikivik
- Enuapik Sagiatook

The CJPMC acknowledges the guidance provided by the residents that own and care for cabins within the park boundary.

The following organizations are thanks for their contribution to the development of the plan:

- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Amarak Hunters and Trappers Association
- City of Iqaluit
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada
- Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division
- Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Wildlife Management Division
- Government of Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage
- Iqaluit Ski Club

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Thank you to translators and interpreters::

- Innirvik Support Services: Abraham Tagalik, Jerry Ell, Monica Ell, and Lisa Ipeelie.
- Jacopoosie Peter

The CJPMC would also like to thank members of the community in Iqaluit that attended public open houses and shared their thoughts about the future of the parks.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE

## IQALUIT COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni are our traditional lands and places where visitors are welcomed to experience Inuit culture and the arctic landscape. We acknowledge Inookie Adamie as a traditional steward of this land and thank him and his family for sharing their knowledge and stories during the planning for the park. Our ancestors have lived here for generations and managed our resources sustainably to ensure that future generations can live from the land and sea. Our planning for these parks will continue to practice stewardship and celebrate the cultural importance of this land, the beauty of the landscape, and the abundance of wildlife and plants.

Today the residents of Iqaluit use the park for gatherings, recreational activities, camping and harvesting. Our Master Plan for the park describes how Nunavut Parks and Special Places will provide the infrastructure, maintenance and programs to continue the enjoyment of the park and protect the resources that we value. Our Master Plan describes our long-term vision and goals to develop, protect, and share the park for the future.

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome many visitors to Nunavut. Our parks are the most visited protected areas in the territory. These are often the first place where visitors experience the arctic and have the opportunity to share our knowledge, appreciate Inuit culture, and understand the Arctic environment.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the City of Iqaluit, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut makes it possible for Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni to be planned and managed in a way that will make the people of Iqaluit proud.

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

ADAMIE NAULAQ INOOKIE

Chair of the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee

*On behalf of: Meeka Mike, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Frank Pearce, and Solomon Awa*



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

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

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

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

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Iqaluit CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Iqaluit that have prepared this Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Master Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of the park. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, City of Iqaluit, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this plan.

**QAVAVAUQ ISSUGANGITUQ**

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee

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





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

These principles form the foundation of the Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Iqaluit Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the Iqaluit CJPMC), Meeka Mike, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Frank Pearce, and Solomon Awa. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Iqaluit who've supported Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and City of Iqaluit for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Iqaluit and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Master Plan.

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

MINISTER, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT







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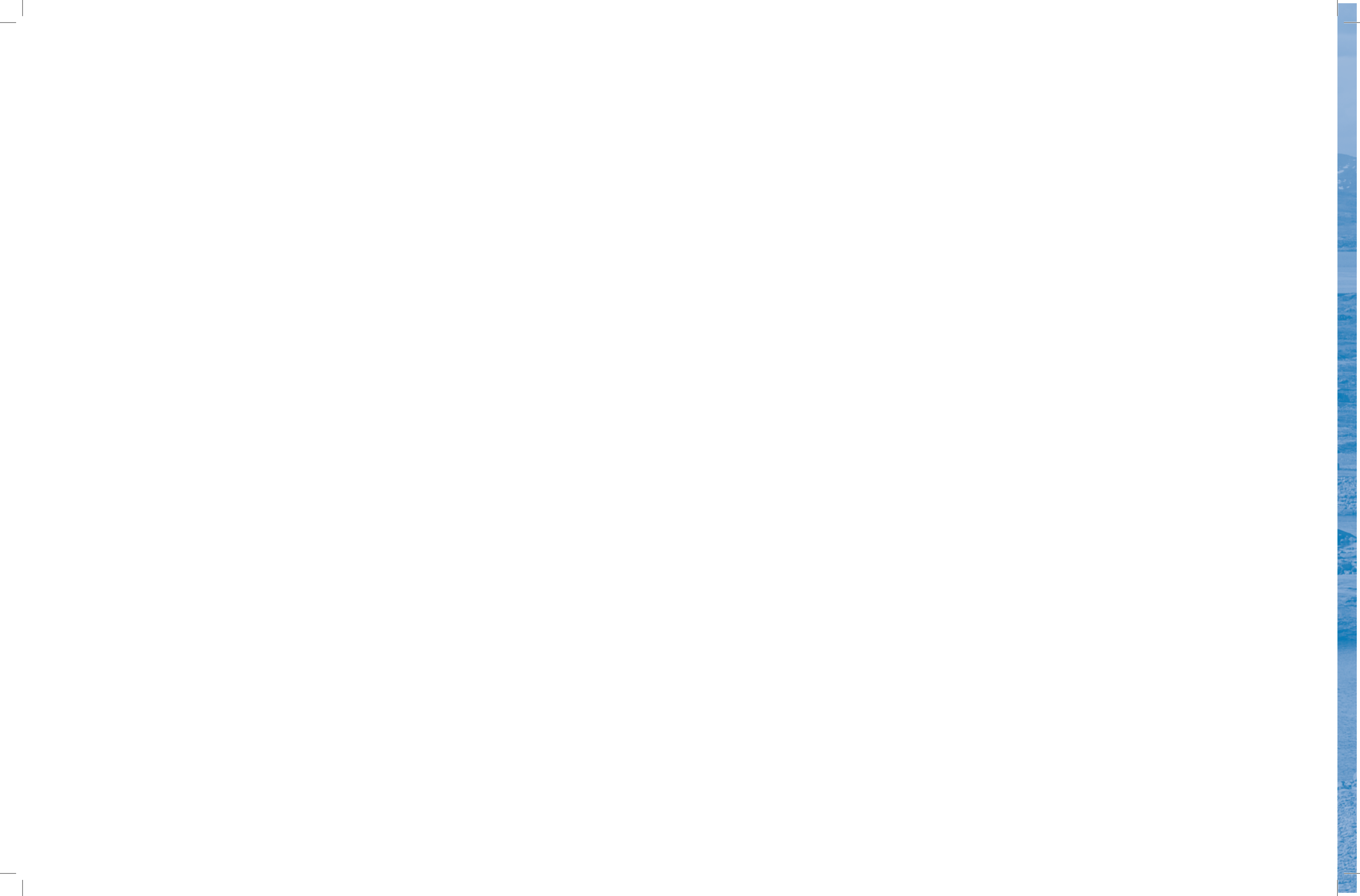
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Executive Summary

















## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI

Located in the territorial capital city of Iqaluit, Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginnis welcome all people to connect to the land, wildlife, and experience Inuit culture. Together, Iqaluit Kuunga (formerly known as Sylvia Grinnell) and Qaummaarviit are the most visited parks in Nunavut, welcoming tens of thousands of visitors a year. For residents of Iqaluit, the parks represent a place to relax, enjoy recreational activities and community events, and continue to take part in traditional harvesting and skills. Visitors to Iqaluit from across Canada and around the world have their first experience of the arctic and Inuit culture in these parks.

The abundance of wildlife, fish and plants have sustained Inuit for generations. Iqaluit Kuunga, the river that runs through the park, provides important fishing habitat, fresh water, and beautiful scenery. Qaummaarviit is a sacred and respected landscape with numerous built features from historic occupation by Inuit, Thule and Dorset cultures. Both parks have benefited from traditional stewardship of the land; the practice of careful use and management of the land and resources learned through Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Master Plan and Management Plan will guide the sustainable development, use and operations of the park.

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are an opportunity to share Inuit knowledge and stories through programs to inform future generations, ensuring that all people enjoy their park experience and learn to practice sustainable use of the land, water, air and resources.

### TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

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

The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA), signed in 2002, ensures benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. Together, the NA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of Territorial Parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit: a Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) guides the planning and management of parks territorially, and at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the GN and the QIA in 2018, the Iqaluit CJPMC members are: Adamie Naulaq Inookie (Chair of the Iqaluit CJPMC), Meeka Mike, Mary Ekho-Wilman, Frank Pearce, and Solomon Awa.

### IQALUIT KUUNGA NUNALINGNUT AND QAUMMAARVIIT INUIT NUNAGIQATTAQSIMAJATUQANGINNI MASTER PLAN

Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell) and Qaummaarviit are listed in the Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement (IIBA) Schedule 2-1 as “Parks established before ratification of the NLCA”. The IIBA includes a process that requires the CJPMC to review and update any existing Master Plans. A Master Plan is a long-term strategic plan for the design and development of a park. Iqaluit Kuunga’s original Master Plan was completed in 1991 however, there was no existing Master Plan for Qaummaarviit. To bring master planning for both parks into conformity with the IIBA and address the changing conditions of the park, the CJPMC passed a Record of Decision<sup>1</sup> to complete a combined master plan for both parks.

The purpose of the parks are to:

- Enhance the appreciation and understanding of the cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.
- Protect and manage the natural and cultural resources within the parks for sustainability and respecting Inuit land stewardship practices.
- Provide high quality experience for all park users through operations, services and programs.
- Manage the park for the benefit of current and future generations

<sup>1</sup> Record of Decision 2018-04





At approximately 4,310 hectares, the park boundary for Iqaluit Kuunga incorporates land on both sides of the river. The park was established in 1995 as a community park under the Territorial Parks Act (TPA) “to provide outdoor recreational activities for the benefit” of Iqaluit. Development and operations over the last three decades provided facilities and programs to contribute to the outdoor recreational enjoyment by residents and visitors to Iqaluit. A main feature of the park is the waterfalls on the river. This is a popular place to go fishing for arctic char and a beautiful scenic view from the main park pavilion that offers picnic facilities for families and large groups. Also, designated camping sites along the river attract both long term and overnight visitors. Since the 1990’s, the park boundary has been expanded to incorporate airport lands, former City of Iqaluit lands, and extends to the west of the river around Illuluarjuut (Peterhead Inlet) and along Peale Point peninsula. The expansion of the park has increased the opportunities to protect important wildlife habitat and culturally significant sites, as well as increasing the opportunities for recreation and programs.

Qaummaarviit was established in 1984 as a Heritage Park under the TPA “to provide for the designation and commemoration of historic and archaeological sites and their lands for the education and enjoyment of the public”. The park protects a 15 hectare island that has been occupied for over 750 years by Inuit and their ancestors from the Thule and Dorset cultures. Careful development has occurred in the park since its establishment in order to respect the cultural significance of the place. The site protects a range of archaeological features including a group of Inuit and Thule houses, caches, graves and other features associated with occupants that lived at the site until approximately the end of the 19th century, when it was abandoned as a permanent site. Family connections to Qaummaarviit have been maintained among residents of Iqaluit. The traditional stewardship of the land has been provided by Inookie Adamie. Design has focused on boardwalks to protect cultural features and the landscape when visitors are guided through the site. Interpretive signage and an outhouse are also provided on the island. Overnight camping is not permitted at Qaummaarviit. Beginning in 2015, the Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT) and a group of Iqaluit Elders initiated a project to reconstruct an Illurjuaq at Qaummaarviit. The project will contribute to heritage appreciation programs in the park.

The Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Master Plan proposes renovations and upgrades to existing buildings and facilities, a bridge across Iqaluit Kuunga, trail development to the west of the river, development of emergency shelters, a group shelter and designated camping areas, and additions to the park interpretive plan through a Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP).

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

*Our parks welcome people to connect to our land, wildlife, and culture. The stewardship of our natural and cultural heritage brings enjoyment, respect and serenity to our surroundings.*

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

1. INUIT KNOWLEDGE: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is recognized and will be used in planning, development, management and stewardship of the park.
2. CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be protected for future generations.
3. HERITAGE APPRECIATION: Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.
4. ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK: Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit 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 **\$2,318,125.00 over 20 years**. The capital cost breakdown is:

- **Park infrastructure total: \$1,998,125.00 over 20 years**
- **Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$320,000.00 over 10 years**

Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni are unique and marketable tourist attractions that visitors to Iqaluit will want to experience. The Master Plan recommends the development of an Inuit Tourism Strategy to plan and support access to the park through outfitting, guided tours, and other programs. The Master Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes and areas used for hunting, fishing and berry picking have been identified to protect these activities. The implementation of the recommendations in this Master Plan will result in direct natural, cultural and economic benefits for the community.







# 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

## PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY







# SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY



## 1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

*This section identifies the long-term vision and strategic management approach for Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni, and the legislative requirements that guide the Master Plan phase of the park.*

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

The Master Plan provides the vision and goals for use and development of the parks that will ensure these places are protected and that all people are welcomed to experience and appreciate the park's natural and cultural heritage.

Iqaluit Kuunga (previously known as Sylvia Grinnell) Territorial Park is located just outside the centre of Iqaluit. At approximately 4,310 hectares, the park boundary incorporates land on both sides of the river, Iqaluit Kuunga, an important arctic char fishing location from the past through to the present day. The river's falls make for a beautiful scenic view from the main park pavilion, located on the east side of the river. This side of the river is often referred to as the "day-use" area. This portion of the park is accessible by road from Iqaluit. The day-use portion of the park offers picnic facilities, designated camping sites, trails, parking facilities, comfort stations (outhouses), an educational centre, and signage with information and interpretive content. Interpretive programs are offered in the park through in-person delivery of heritage appreciation programs, such as the popular "Learn-to" educational sessions, community events and school visits.

To the west of the river, the park protects a large area of natural landscape that stretches inland from the coastline of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) and the Peale Point peninsula. This portion of the park is less developed, providing harvesting opportunities and recreational use for Iqaluit residents. A limited number of private cabins are along the coast. Within this portion of the park, there are documented archaeological sites that will require protection and monitoring as part of planning for trails and interpretation in the area.

Qaummaarviit is located in the bay south of Iqaluit on an island of approximately 15 hectares. The park protects a range of archaeological features, including a group of Thule houses and caches with evidence of well over 750 years of intermittent occupancy; caches, graves and other features associated with Inuit occupants that

lived at the site until approximately the end of the 19th century. Park infrastructure includes designated boardwalk trails, picnic and outhouse facilities, and interpretive signage to share the heritage of this culturally significant place.

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

### 1.1.1 PARK ESTABLISHMENT AND BOUNDARY

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies the parks to which it applies and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are considered "established" in the IIBA.

#### Iqaluit Kuunga

The original boundary area for what was called Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park was identified in the Territorial Parks Act in 1995 as a 'Community Park' by Order R-103-95. The metes and bounds description were completed in June 2007. The administration and control of the park's 4,310 hectares has occurred in stages over time, bringing together various portions of land to add to the 1995 boundary area. The administration and control of municipal lands was transferred from the Commissioner to Department of Environment (DoE), for management by Nunavut Parks and Special Places (NP&SP) for parcels of land in stages in 2011, 2016 and 2017. Discussions have been held with the Department of Economic Development and Transportation regarding use and maintenance of the airport lands adjacent to the park boundary. These discussions will continue in the future and may result in an agreement.

#### Qaummaarviit

On April 19, 1984, the Government of the Northwest Territories established Qaummaarviit as a historical park, under its former name of Peale Point, and later amended it in 1995 to Qaummaarviit Historic Park through Order R 054-95<sup>2</sup>. Qaummaarviit is Crown Land separate from Iqaluit Kuunga, with the request to transfer administrative control to Commissioners Land pending as of March 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Government of the Northwest Territories. Letter from J.P.W. Dunlop to D.J. Linkert, April 19, 1984. (Filename: DOC005C)

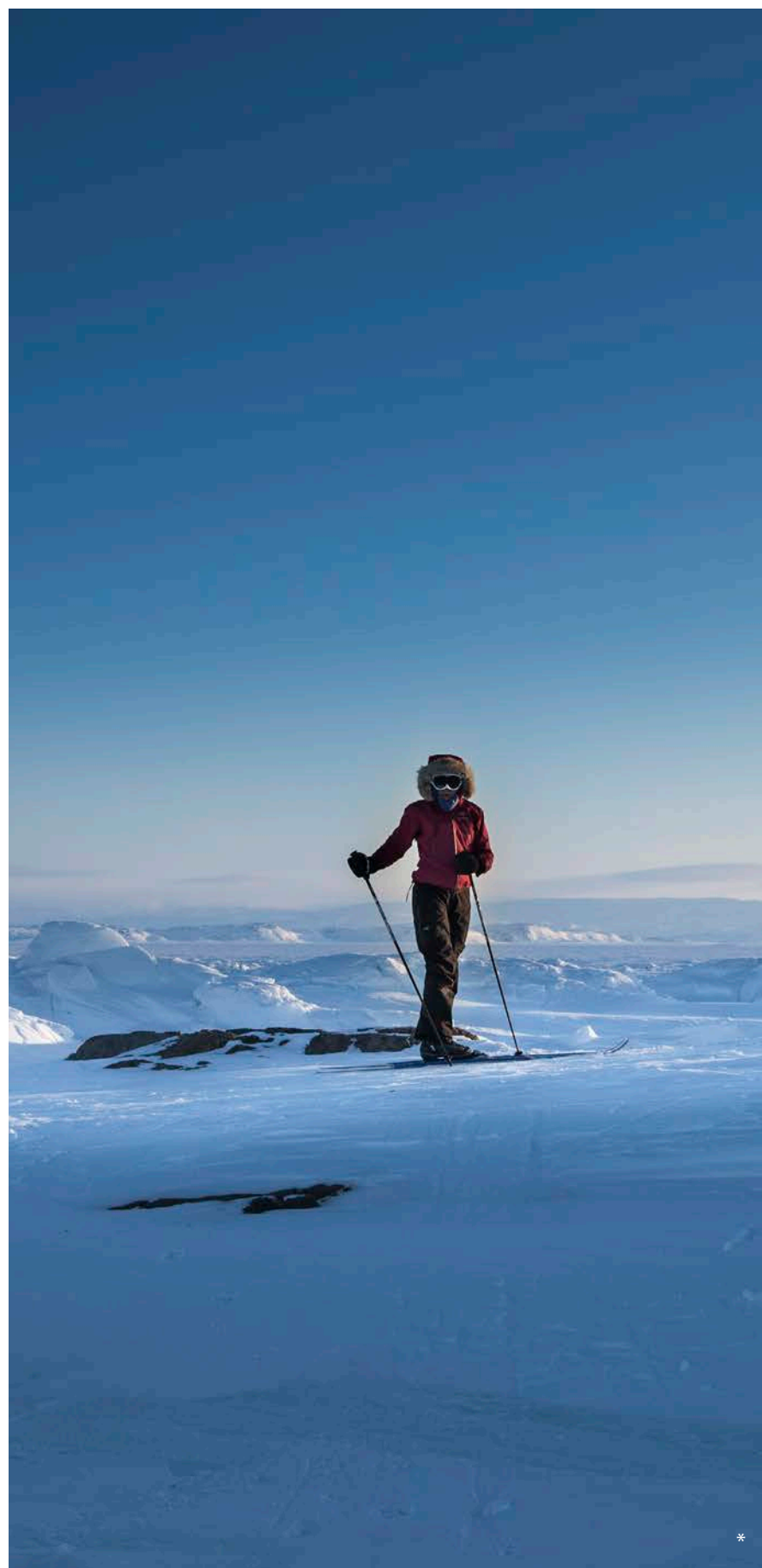


Table 1: Territorial Park Key Information

Features	Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni
<b>Type of Park</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iqaluit Kuunga current TPA park classification: Community Park               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New classification: Nunalingnut (Outdoor Recreation) Park</li> </ul> </li> <li>Qaummaarviit current TPA park classification: Historic Park               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New classification: Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Park Boundary Area</b>	<p>Iqaluit Kuunga entire park: 4,310 hectares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 193 hectares of land is located on the east side of the river</li> <li>Airport lands under the management of Department of Economic Development and Transportation cover approximately 78 hectares</li> <li>The Municipal boundary overlaps the eastern portion of the park boundary.</li> <li>Approximately 4,039 hectares of land to the west of the river</li> </ul> <p>Qaummaarviit entire park: 15 hectares</p>
<b>Land Ownership within the Proposed Boundary</b>	<p>Iqaluit Kuunga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commissioners Land to be administered by the Department of Environment as of June 20, 2017</li> <li>Territorial Park Easement – Airport Lands agreement to be administered by the Department of Environment as of May 2016</li> </ul> <p>Qaummaarviit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request for Order in Council to transfer Crown Land to Commissioners Land, administered by the Department of Environment (pending as of 2020)</li> </ul>
<b>Inuit Owned Land (IOL)</b>	Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcel adjacent to the boundary of Iqaluit Kuunga: IQ-32
<b>Current Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park areas are used for fishing, hunting, seafood collection, berry picking, recreational activities, camping, cabins, community events, school programs, and tourism</li> <li><b>Inuit rights are protected by the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed in the park</b></li> </ul>
<b>Park Infrastructure (existing as of 2020)</b>	<p>Iqaluit Kuunga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pavilion, education building, comfort stations, and the park office and garage</li> <li>Picnic, camping and day-use facilities</li> <li>Informational, interpretive, and directional signage</li> <li>Roads, parking lots and trails</li> </ul> <p>Qaummaarviit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comfort station</li> <li>Picnic facilities and boardwalk trail</li> <li>Interpretive signage</li> </ul>
<b>Special Projects</b>	<p>Qaummaarviit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Heritage Trust and Iqaluit Elder's Illurjuaq project</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural or historic significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological sites document more than 750 years of use of the area by Inuit, Thule and Dorset cultures</li> <li>Park lands used both historically and by current residents as a primary fishing site, camping area, hunting grounds, and to access clam digging in the tidal flats</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural features</b>	<p>An inventory of both parks has documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological and historic sites</li> <li>Oral history and family history in the area</li> <li>Traditional Inuit place names</li> <li>Historic and current harvesting areas and travel routes</li> </ul>

Features	Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni
<b>Natural features</b>	An inventory of both parks has documented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrestrial mammal, fish, and bird species and habitats</li> <li>• Vegetation, ecology, climate, land forms, hydrology, and glaciation history</li> <li>• Scenic landscapes</li> </ul>
<b>Mineral Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The economic analysis of the potential of minerals in the park area is documented as “low”</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility from the community</b>	The park provides recreational opportunities for residents of Iqaluit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iqaluit Kuunga park entrance is located directly adjacent to the community and can be accessed by vehicle or by foot year round</li> <li>• Qaummaarviit is accessible by boat or snowmobile</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism Potential</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism is a significant activity</li> <li>• The parks are a destination on local guided tours. Potential for additional guided tourism development in summer and winter can be expanded</li> <li>• Potential to provide local tourism training, employment and services to support the parks</li> </ul>
<b>Community Benefit Potential</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase knowledge of Inuit culture, history, technology and traditions</li> <li>• Increase recreational and interpretive opportunities through development and additional programming</li> <li>• Opportunities to share the stories and resources of the park with the community, Nunavut and the world</li> <li>• Increase economic benefits associated with tourism</li> <li>• Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, Inuit use and enjoyment of the land, land activities and heritage</li> </ul>
<b>What are the management challenges?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human safety and emergency response</li> <li>• Protection of archaeological sites and resources</li> <li>• Conflicts between user groups in areas for camping, cabins, and recreational facilities</li> <li>• Managing human disturbance such as noise, uncontrolled pets, garbage, vandalism, and partying</li> <li>• Managing development for sustainability: increase in visitor services and infrastructure must be balanced with maintaining natural and cultural resources and the qualities of both parks</li> <li>• Ensuring that harvesting is not disturbed by other park activities</li> <li>• Establishing a mutually beneficial working relationship with existing cabin owners in the park, and managing future cabin establishment</li> <li>• Managing human waste and garbage in the remote areas of the park</li> <li>• Managing community expectations of the park as a public space: as the community grows, the pressures on the park will continue to increase and change</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Record of Decision 2019-002

<sup>4</sup> Record of Decision 2019-005

### 1.1.2 INUIT OWNED LAND

There are no Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcels within the park boundaries however, IOL Parcel IQ-32 is adjacent to the boundary of Iqaluit Kuunga. Access to IOL is to be managed in accordance with Article 21 of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA.

### 1.1.3 PARK NAME

The IIBA for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area identifies the name of the park as Sylvia Grinnell and Qaummaarviit Territorial Parks (Schedule 2-1).

To respect the traditional name of the park, the CJPMC is recommending that Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park be officially changed to Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut<sup>3</sup> as per IIBA 14.4.12 and 14.4.13. Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni has been confirmed by the CJPMC as the traditional name<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.1.4 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The Territorial Parks Act (TPA) legislation was adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory but was originally written by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). Under this act, Iqaluit Kuunga is currently classified as a “Community Park” [Community Parks Order, R 1-3-95, Schedule “A”] and Qaummaarviit is currently classified as a “Historic Park” [Historic Parks Order, R 054-95].

A review of the Territorial Parks Act is currently being conducted by the GN. Changes proposed under this review are described in the 2020 Park Program. This identifies Iqaluit Kuunga’s classification as Nunalingnut (Outdoor Recreation) Park and Qaummaarviit’s classification as Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni (Heritage) 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 of the parks are to:

- Enhance the appreciation and understanding of the cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.
- Protect and manage the natural and cultural resources within the parks for sustainability and respecting Inuit land stewardship practices.
- Provide high quality experience for all park users through operations, services and programs.
- Manage the park for the benefit of current and future generations

The purpose statements for Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni are directly linked to the NP&SP Program mandate, which is to:

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





### INUIT KNOWLEDGE

Inuit Qaujimatjuqangit (IQ) is recognized and will be used in planning, development, management and stewardship of the park.



### CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be protected for future generations.



### HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.



### ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education, and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.



## INUIT KNOWLEDGE

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is recognized and will be used in planning, development, management and stewardship of the park.

GOAL  
1

<sup>5</sup>The IIBA states that Inuit of Nunavut have a unique relationship with the ecosystems of the Nunavut that is ecological, spiritual and social in nature, and have accumulated a related body of traditional knowledge, or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, which is necessary for responsible decision-making regarding lands, waters and resources of the Nunavut Settlement Area.

<sup>6</sup>The Iqaluit CJPMC describes “Our land” as all encompassing of land, its resources, and its processes.

GOAL 1–

### INUIT KNOWLEDGE:

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)<sup>5</sup> is recognized and will be used in the planning, development, management and stewardship of the park. As described in the Nunavut Agreement and IIBA, the principles of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit will be implemented; Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about our land<sup>6</sup> is recognized, respected, and promoted by all partners; Inuit are involved in stewardship of the park and its adjacent lands; Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is integrated in the Heritage Appreciation Plan; and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit about both parks is continually collected and shared.

- **Collection of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit** - Develop a program through the Heritage Appreciation Plan for the continuing collection and sharing of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.
- **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Traditional Land and Ecological Stewardship** – The principles and lessons of Inuit knowledge will be respected and inform decision-making by the CJPMC, Nunavut Parks staff, and others involved in the management and operations of the parks.
- **Integrate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit** - Inuit knowledge will be integrated into the following key planning and management documents for the park:
  - The Master and Management Plan.
  - The Heritage Appreciation Plan
  - Inuit Tourism Strategy
  - All policies and regulations that are developed in the future for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.



Photo: Steven Lowe

GOAL 2 –

**CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:**

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be protected for future generations.

- **Partnerships** – Local and territorial organizations, all levels of government, local knowledge holders and subject-matter experts will be engaged in the implementation of the Master and Management Plan actions on conservation and protection:
  - Develop a schedule for annual meetings on wildlife issues with the HTO, NWMB, DOE, DFO and other organizations.
  - Develop a schedule for annual meetings on water quality issues with the City of Iqaluit, HTO, CIRNAC and DFO.
- **Staffing and Management** – The Department of Environment will ensure staffing levels (full-time, seasonal and contract) required in the parks for operations, enforcement, and programs.
- **Sustainable Development** - Development will be carefully managed in the park by the CJPMC and Nunavut Parks staff to retain its natural beauty and to respect the cultural significance and use of the land. Development of park facilities will be restricted to designated development Killiliurniq (Zones) and designed to be in harmony with the significant features of the park.
- **Sustainable Use** – All park user groups will be encouraged to use the park respectfully and minimize their impact on the natural and cultural resources. Heritage Appreciation and regulation will be used to promote sustainability principles. Development and services in the park will be monitored over time to consider population growth in Iqaluit and increased use of the park, but development will continue to prioritize sustainability.
- **Mitigation** - Where required, actions will be taken to reduce the impact and reverse damage caused by human use of the parks.
- **Cultural Resource Protection** - Infrastructure development and operation activities will include assessment and protection measures for cultural resources following regulations set in the Management Plan.
- **Documentation** - Inventories of Park Resources will be continually updated as new information is available on the resources in the parks.

**CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION**

The natural and cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park and Qaummaarviit Historic Park will be protected for future generations.

GOAL  
2

## HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Iqaluit Kuunga Territorial Park and Qaummaarviit Historic Park will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.

GOAL

3

GOAL 3 –

### HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will connect us to our past and educate all park users about the cultural significance of the land, resources and our heritage through programs and materials.

- **Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** – Develop and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan to share the unique story of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs share Inuit and Elder knowledge of how we use, protect and manage our land, wildlife and culture. The Heritage Appreciation Plan will address:
  - **Partnerships** – Local and territorial organizations, all levels of government, local knowledge holders and subject-matter experts will be engaged in the implementation of the Master and Management Plan actions on culture:
    - Elders in Iqaluit and the Inuit Heritage Trust will be engaged as partners for cultural education, activities and interpretation at the Illurjuaq in Qaummaarviit.
    - Elders, local knowledge holders, and organizations (such as the HTO, NWMB, IHT, City of Iqaluit, federal and territorial departments) will be engaged in developing interpretive messages and educational programs for the theme and sub-themes of the parks.
  - **Various audiences** - Programs and interpretation will meet the needs of all park user groups and the needs of the school and youth in Iqaluit.
  - **Promote Inuit Culture** – Programs and interpretation will be developed to share Inuit stewardship practices, histories and stories associated with the park.
  - **Promote sustainability** – Programs and interpretation will focus on protection of the natural and cultural resources in the park and minimizing the human impacts on the park. The materials prepared from the Heritage Appreciation Plan will include messaging and education about sustainable and minimal impact use of the park; and the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting the park.
  - **Infrastructure** - Interpretive signage and informational materials will be updated and enhanced to support Heritage Appreciation messages and programs.
  - **Education** - The education building in Iqaluit Kuunga will be developed as a hub for heritage appreciation programming. NP&SP staff will increase awareness about Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit among teachers and school staff, youth in school, and reach youth that are out of school.
  - **Community Events** - NP&SP staff will continue to host or provide support to community events in the park.



## GOAL 4 –

**ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:**

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.

- **Respect Inuit Rights** – Inuit rights will be respected through planning, management and operational actions. Protect of the rights of Inuit ensure that:
  - Resources are sustained for future generations through protection, conservation, and mitigation of negative impacts.
  - Access to resources is provided through infrastructure, zoning and regulations.
  - Inuit business opportunities in the parks will be prioritized in or related to the park in keeping with IIBA Article 5 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities.
  - Park staff will assist Inuit with access and services in the parks as required.
  - Inuit harvesting activities are not to be disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
- **Partnerships** – Local and territorial organizations, all levels of government, local knowledge holders and subject-matter experts will be engaged in the implementation of the Master and Management Plan actions on operations and programs:
  - Develop a schedule for annual meetings on safety and enforcement issues with the HTO, City of Iqaluit, RCMP, DOE, DFO and other organizations.
- **Information and Regulations** – Park information and regulations will be communicated to ensure safety, sustainable use, compliance, and minimal impact messages reach all park users.
  - Communications planning will include signage, printed materials, online materials, and announcements.
  - Communications will conform to the Nunavut Official Languages Act.
- **Relaxation and Recreation** - Park development, operations and programs will support traditional practices, recreational use, and to provide a safe and positive park experience for all park user groups.
  - Implementation of the Master Plan will provide infrastructure to support park use.
  - Implementation of the Management Plan will ensure operation of the parks is guided by regulations, management actions, and monitoring.
- **Inuit Tourism Strategy** – A strategy will promote park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits for Inuit Tourism providers and business in Iqaluit. The Strategy will:
  - Promote Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit as a tourism destination.
  - Promote events that will be of interest to visitors.
  - Promote the use of Inuit tourism operators.
  - Provide information to encourage visitors to buy local arts and crafts.

**ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK**

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit welcome residents and visitors to experience the land as a place for traditional activities, relaxation, education, and recreation. Infrastructure, operations and management will support the safe and sustainable use of parks.

GOAL

4

## 1.5 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

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

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

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

- Nunavut Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Elders in Iqaluit
- City of Iqaluit
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)
- Amarok Hunters and Trappers Association
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Qammaq Advisory Committee (QAC)
- Public Safety Organizations: Iqaluit Search and Rescue, RCMP, and other community organizations responsible for safety and health services
- Government of Nunavut
  - Department of Environment
    - Wildlife Management Division
    - Fisheries and Sealing Division; and
    - Education and Outreach Division
    - Climate Change Secretariat
  - Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology)
  - Department of Economic Development and Transportation
    - Tourism and Cultural Industries Division
      - Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre (Iqaluit)
    - Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division
    - Transportation: Nunavut Airports
  - Department of Education; and
  - Department of Community and Government Services
- Institutions of Public Government
  - Nunavut Water Board,
  - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
  - Nunavut Planning Commission
  - Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Research Centres (e.g. Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park
- Trans Canada Trail (“The Great Trail”)
- Government of Canada: The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC).

## 1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

*This Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA and IIBA and follows the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans.*

The 1991 Sylvia Grinnell Master Plan was completed by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) to provide the initial plans for a territorial park on the east side of the river (Iqaluit Kuunga). At that time the proposed park did not include the airport lands or other areas that are part of the boundary today. The 1991 Master Plan established the park boundary and land uses through community engagement, and proposed expansion of the park to the west of the river, around Illluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) and along Peale Peninsula, with infrastructure development on both sides of the river. Qaummaarviit was identified in the 1991 Master Plan but the document did not include any planning recommendations for the island, and no separate Master Plan was prepared for it.

As required by the IIBA, where there is an existing park Master Plan (Article 14.8), the CJPMC determined that a new Master Plan was required for conformity with the IIBA and to meet the guidelines of the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans .

To complete the new Master Plan, as per IIBA 14.7, the CJPMC referenced the existing plans and other reports identified in Table 2.

This Master Plan has been prepared to address legislative requirements and the changes that have occurred between 1991 and 2019 in the park's physical environment, state of park resources, park usage, and community vision.

The CJPMC completed workshops between December 2017 and March 2020 that contributed to the development of the park Master Plan and Management Plan. The work of the CJPMC included:

- Research and interviews to inform an Inventory of Parks Resources for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit.
- CJPMC training on the park establishment process and the requirements of the IIBA for park planning and management.
- Community engagement sessions through public open houses in Iqaluit and a community survey. Community information shared through two project newsletters.
- Meetings with cabin owners.
- Meetings with staff of QIA, City of Iqaluit, Amarok HTA, and the GN to discuss opportunities and issues related to the park and to receive input and support.

The CJPMC consultation log is included in Appendix 6.1.

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

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1985	Qilliqtuk Historical Park: Peale Point NWT.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Parks)	Detailed information on the planning, development, and management of Qilliqtuk Historical Park; outlines the historical and archaeological background of the region.
1986	An Interpretive Assessment of Kekerten and Qaummaarviit Historical Parks, Baffin Region, Northwest Territories.	Government of the Northwest Territories	Summary of the interpretive opportunities and development requirements for the archaeological resources and history of both parks.
1987	Recent Archaeological Investigations in Frobisher Bay.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Stenton, Douglas R.)	Overview of the archaeological significance of the Frobisher Bay area, as well as descriptions of the artifacts found and their relevance to the culture and history of the region.
1990	An Assessment of Archaeological Resources in the Sylvia Grinnell River – Peterhead Inlet District, Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Stenton, Douglas R. for Avens Associates Limited).	Inventory of history and past archaeological research in the Sylvia Grinnell river and surrounding regions (Illluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) , Peale Point and Iqaluit Nuvua (Davidson Point); includes an evaluation of cultural resources and interpretive opportunities in the region.
1991	Sylvia Grinnell Park Master Plan, January 1991.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Avens Associates Ltd, Daniel Brunton Consulting Services, and Dr. D. Stenton).	Detailed information on the planning, development, and management of the Sylvia Grinnell Park in the early stages of its development.
1991	Reconnaissance Natural Environment assessment of the Sylvia Grinnell Park Study Area, Iqaluit, Baffin Region, NWT.	Government of the Northwest Territories (Avens Associates Ltd, Daniel Brunton Consulting Services, and Dr. D. Stenton).	Summary of the bio-physical resources in the proposed park boundary area.
2006	Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park Interpretive Signage Program	Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division)	Examination of the Interpretive Signage program and the goals and priorities of the program.









# Section 2

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## PARK BACKGROUND







## SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND



Photo: Dr. Alexander Forbes, Commander in United States Naval Reserve. Quest for a Northern Air Route/HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS (1953).

*This section presents the history of Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni's establishment, describes the significant natural and cultural resources of the park, as well as usage of the park.*

### 2.1 PARK HISTORY

Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park was originally established through a Land Reserve in 1974 to stimulate tourism in Iqaluit and to protect and share areas of scenic beauty and rich cultural heritage. The Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Economic Development and Tourism Department and the municipal government in Iqaluit formed a tourism committee to complete a feasibility study of a proposed park along the Sylvia Grinnell River. An initial park boundary was established on the east side of the river that included approximately 148 hectares. In the mid-1980's, further feasibility studies looked at opportunities to expand Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park into lands that had been part of the airport reserve. Operations of the park began in 1974 under the GNWT. The first Master Plan was completed in 1991 with recommendations to increase the park boundary to the west of the river around Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) and Peale Peninsula; these lands were reserved for the park in 2011. The Master Plan recommended infrastructure development in what has developed into the park's day use area. Continuous development of park infrastructure surpassed the 1991 Master Plan as the park boundary and user demand increased through the 2000s. Later changes to the park boundary occurred in 2010 with the addition of City of Iqaluit lands in 2016.

During the 1980's, archaeological surveys were being conducted at Qaummaarviit to increase understanding of the cultural significance of the island. Under the guidance of the GNWT, City of Iqaluit and local Elders, the recommendation to protect and present the cultural sites as a Heritage Park was formalized on April 19, 1984 when the park was established. Archaeological excavations in the 1980's-1990's included a partial exposure of several subterranean houses. Minimal development of the island has occurred to retain the integrity of its resources. Between 2017-2019 archaeological work was undertaken on one house to contribute additional knowledge for the Illurjuaq project, a cultural documentation and reconstruction project completed by Iqaluit elders and Inuit Heritage Trust.



Photo: National Archive of Canada / PA164470



MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT  
NUNAVUT PARKS TERRITORIAL PARCS NUNAVUT



### Δἰῆλῶν ἰσῶν SYLVIA GRINNELL TERRITORIAL PARK | AVIKTUQHIMAYUHI PULAAQTARVIG

**Δἰῆλῶν ἰσῶν ἰσῶν**  
SYLVIA GRINNELL  
TERRITORIAL PARK | AVIKTUQHIMAYUHI PULAAQTARVIG

**Δἰῆλῶν ἰσῶν ἰσῶν**  
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**Δἰῆλῶν ἰσῶν ἰσῶν**  
SYLVIA GRINNELL  
TERRITORIAL PARK | AVIKTUQHIMAYUHI PULAAQTARVIG

- 1. Park Office (Park Office)
- 2. Park Campsite (Park Campsite)
- 3. Park Shelter (Park Shelter)
- 4. Park Toilet (Park Toilet)
- 5. Park Water Point (Park Water Point)
- 6. Park Fire Pit (Park Fire Pit)
- 7. Park Picnic Table (Park Picnic Table)
- 8. Park Information Board (Park Information Board)
- 9. Park Interpretive Sign (Park Interpretive Sign)
- 10. Park Trail (Park Trail)
- 11. Park Road (Park Road)
- 12. Park Parking Area (Park Parking Area)
- 13. Park Accessible Path (Park Accessible Path)
- 14. Park Wildlife Viewing Area (Park Wildlife Viewing Area)
- 15. Park Cultural Site (Park Cultural Site)
- 16. Park Historical Site (Park Historical Site)
- 17. Park Natural Site (Park Natural Site)



### 2.3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE UNITS OF THE PARK

#### 2.3.1.1 Iqaluit Kuunga Day Use Area

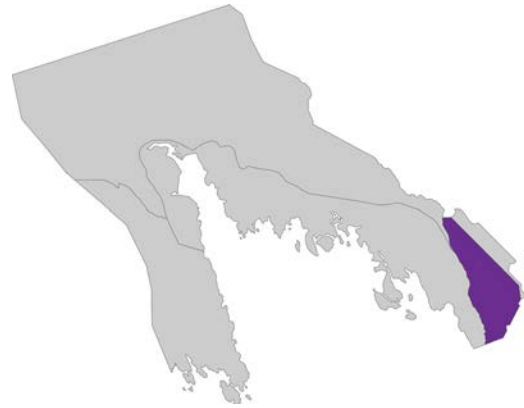
The Day Use Area portion of Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell) is located to the east of the river (Iqaluit Kuunga), adjacent to the Iqaluit airport and industrial lots. The Day Use Area is the main location of visitor services, infrastructure, and programs. It is easily accessible year-round from Iqaluit by vehicle, ATV, snowmobile, bike, dog sled, ski, and/or by foot. NP&SP records vehicles entering the park during the summer months (June through August), providing an indication that the number of annual park visits is much greater. The traffic counts over three seasons were approximately: 13,000 [2016]; 11,600 [2019]; and 15,900 [2020]. Traffic counts do not record the number of people entering the park but are an indication that the number of annual park visits is much greater than the vehicles counted.

There are several areas of infrastructure located throughout the Day Use Area of the park. These areas include the Pavilion and river outlook area accessible from the main park road; the park office and workshop; designated parking lots, picnic areas and outhouse facilities in various locations; designated camping areas to the north end of the park along the river bank; and support infrastructure throughout including interpretive signs, directional signs, garbage bins, firewood bins and more.

There are no known archaeological sites in the day use portion of the park however, the river at the falls has been an important char fishing location for generations. This activity continues to draw residents of Iqaluit to the park. Other activities that are concentrated in the Day Use Area include picnics; family and community gatherings; hiking; dog walking; scenic viewing; bird and nature observation; school groups; dog sledding; cross country skiing; biking; and kayaking.

The landscape of the Day Use Area varies. Low lying tundra wetland dominates the eastern side of this area between the park road and the Territorial Park Easement (airport lands), stretching from the park entry up to the river at the north end of the park. A spine of rolling bedrock outcrops is a central feature from the Pavilion through to parking lot number (3), which includes the park's highest point at approximately 70m above sea level. In the north end of the park where designated camping occurs the landscape is a mix of tundra meadow, sand and rock outcrops, and ponds. This area was previously disturbed land associated with the former military operations around the airport. It has been reclaimed over time. Along the river valley the landscape is riparian<sup>8</sup>: dominated by gravel and sand bars, boulder fields, and wet tundra. This area is flooded annually during the breakup of the river.

There are three dominant landscape views from the Pavilion: in the distance is the view to the west of the rocky area of Qaummaarviit and the Peale Point Peninsula, and views northwest of the tundra and coastline along Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet); in the foreground the view of the river valley, falls and rapids of Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell River); and in the opposite direction, the view to the City of Iqaluit.



#### 2.3.1.2 Airport Lands



The airport lands between the day use area and airport runway fence are under administrative management of EDT. This land is accessed for the purpose of the territorial park by NP&SP. Currently the land has been developed for recreational and educational use, a group fire pit area, and walking trails. Infrastructure on these lands include the Education Centre, park road, parking lots, outhouses, signage, and moveable park furnishings.

The landscape within the airport lands is dominated by wetland, ponds and rock outcrops to the southeast of the park road. To the north of the area the landscape is a mix of tundra meadow, sand and rock outcrops.

Similar to the Day Use landscape, this area was previously disturbed during the former military operations around the airport but has been reclaimed. Remnant foundations of concrete and metal are observed in the area, with one large foundation now serving as the base for the Education Centre.

The airport lands between the day use area and airport runway fence are under administrative management of EDT. This land is accessed for the purpose of the territorial park by NP&SP. Currently the land has been developed for recreational and educational use, a group fire pit area, and walking trails. Infrastructure on these



#### 2.3.1.3 Coastal area of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet)



From the west bank of Iqaluit Kuunga, the park extends around the shoreline of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) to the river that feeds into the inlet at the northern end of Peale Point. Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) is the northern extreme of Frobisher Bay in an area with the traditional names *Aupalajat* and *Aupalukisaak*.

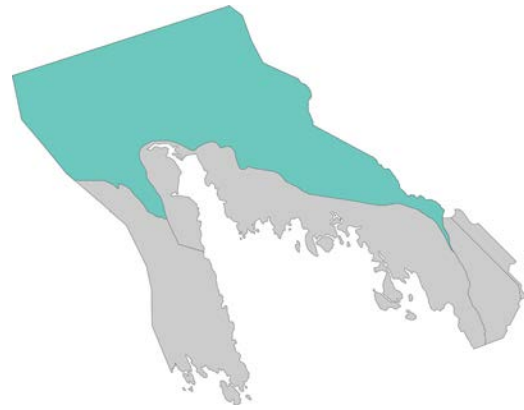
When the tide recedes, the inlet becomes a large mud flat that is an important clam digging area. The parks coastal area begins at the high-water line for Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) and includes all the land area approximately 1 km inland. This band of land is where the highest concentration of historic and contemporary human use has occurred from west of the river up to Qaummaarviit. Within this area there are numerous archaeological features, found individually and in groups, including tent rings and caches.

Summer use of the area is primarily for personal use cabins, traditional family camps, and informal foot travel inland from Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) for fishing and hunting by local residents. The timing of such activity is significantly constrained by the 10 m high tides experienced in upper Frobisher Bay that expose vast tidal flats and severely limit boat travel near the shoreline except at high tide periods. At the head of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) is a wide sand beach area that is used as a springtime camping and training area for the Nunavut Arctic College (NAC) Environmental Technology Program. To the west of this area a river feeds into the inlet. The river is an important fishing area.

The landscape along the coastline includes bedrock outcrops, sand benches, and tundra meadow.

<sup>8</sup> Riparian is defined as “relating to or situated on the banks of a river”.

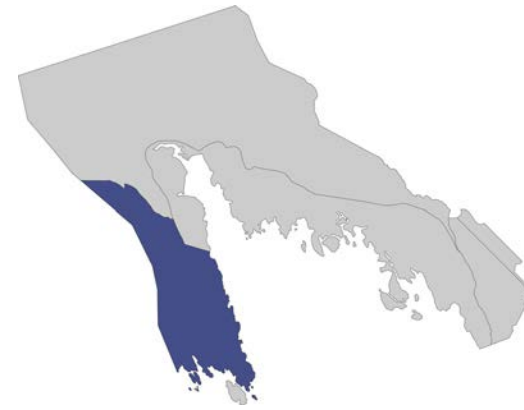
2.3.1.4 Inland area



This landscape unit includes all land and resources 1km inland from the coast up to the northern boundary of the park. This area is used by harvesters or as a travel route to hunting areas to the north and west of the park boundary. It's also used for recreational travellers on snowmobile, dog team, or cross-country skis.

The landscape is characterized by rolling tundra, ponds and lakes, stream gullies and small river valleys. In the eastern portion of the area are several lakes that are accessed for spring fishing and are located on the travel routes heading north. In the western portion of the area there is a river following a narrow valley that feeds into Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) (into the previously mentioned fishing camp location), and several large lakes that are used for spring fishing and as travel routes to the west.

2.3.1.5 Peale Peninsula



The western portion of the park, called Peale Peninsula in English, stretches along Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) from the river in the north towards Qaummaarviit to the south. The peninsula is characterized by high rocky cliffs along the coastline. The interior of the point includes high rocky hills, cliffs, and narrow valleys with small lakes or ponds.

A valley running up the centre of the peninsula in a north-south direction provides walking access from the rest of the park to Qaummaarviit, and this route has been identified as an opportunity for future development as a hiking trail. The terrain along the route varies from bedrock to steeply sloped tundra and wetland in the bottom of valleys.

There are numerous recorded and undocumented archaeological resources on Peale Point that include graves, caches, tent rings and other stone-built features. One traditional family camp is located near the point on the shoreline of Peale Point (Qaummaarvik), opposite Qaummaarviit. The islands along the coastline have been used for generations as camping and harvesting sites.

2.3.1.6 Qaummaarviit



Qaummaarviit is an island characterized by a high rock outcrop on the western side of the island, smaller rock outcrops on the eastern side, and a narrow flat area running in a north-south direction through the centre. This flat area includes grass and tundra vegetation, and seasonal ponds. The coastline of the island is primarily rocky,

and it is only possible to land a boat during high tide at the few sites with low boulder beaches and low rock outcrops. At high tide it is possible to see seals in the bay to the south of the island. At low tide the channel between the island and Peale Point becomes empty, allowing hikers to walk across. The island has had a long history of occupation and includes numerous archaeological features. The island is very scenic with views into the bay from several vantage points. The rock cliffs on the western side of the island are used as nesting cliffs by various species including Peregrine Falcons.





### 2.3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

This section describes the natural resources to be protected and monitored in the Master and Management Plans and emphasized in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit's HAP. Detailed descriptions of the park's natural resources are included in the *Inventory of Park Resources*. The following summary addresses:

- Fish and Shellfish
- Terrestrial wildlife
- Marine wildlife
- Birds and raptors
- Hydrology
- Environment
- Vegetation
- Geology, Minerals and Physiography

#### 2.3.2.1 Fish and Shellfish

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) is the most commonly harvested fish species in the area of the park. Sea run char spawn and hatch in fresh water but return to the sea each summer to feed. The migration to the sea happens in June and they return in September. Iqaluit Kuunga is the largest river for Arctic char runs however, the smaller rivers that feed into Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) also contain char populations. Arctic char stocks were severely reduced by overfishing between 1947-1965 when commercial fishing on the river was closed. Stocks are managed in partnership with DFO. Land locked char are present in some of the larger lakes of the park.

Along the coast the other fish species that may be harvested include Arctic cod (*Boreogadus saida*) and Greenland cod (*Gadus ogac*). The extensive mudflats of Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) are popular clam digging areas, with three species of clams (*Mya truncate*) found in this habitat.

#### 2.3.2.2 Terrestrial Wildlife

Terrestrial mammals identified in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit include: Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), Arctic hares (*Lepus arcticus andersoni*), Brown lemming (*Lemmus sibiricus phaeocephalus*), Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), Collared lemming (*Dicrostonyx torquatus*), Ermine (*Mustela erminea arctica*), and Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

Historically the region of the park was important grazing lands for South Baffin's migrating caribou herds. In recent decades the presence of larger herds has declined. The fluctuation in population numbers and migration patterns are influenced by availability of food sources, climate, human disturbance, and overall health of the herd.

#### 2.3.2.3 Marine Wildlife

Marine mammals in the region of the parks include Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), Ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*), Harp seal (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*), Bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), and Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

Polar bears may be encountered anywhere near the Frobisher Bay coastline. Historically walrus and bowhead whale could be harvested in the upper portion of Frobisher Bay however, these species are no longer common in the area.

#### 2.3.2.4 Birds and Raptors

More than 40 species of birds and raptors are associated with Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. Park habitats of importance to the birds and raptors include wetlands, heath and sedge tundra, and rock outcrops and cliffs. The majority of species are migratory, coming to Baffin to nest when food sources from land and sea are abundant, and returning south before winter. Birds that winter over in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are Ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*), Snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*) and Raven (*Corvus corax*).

Several raptors are found in the park. Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) are listed by COSEWIC as a species of "Special Concern" and subject to a species management plan in Canada. Peregrine falcons prefer inland sites for nesting and will situate the nests normally on cliff edges in a shallow hollow in the loose soil, sand, gravel, or dead vegetation in which to lay eggs. Peregrine falcons are sensitive to disturbance and require special attention to manage human intrusion during the sensitive nesting and chick rearing cycle.

#### 2.3.2.5 Hydrology

All lands in the park boundary are part of the same watershed and drainage flow from the north, draining into Frobisher Bay. Iqaluit Kuunga (Sylvia Grinnell) is the largest river to cross between Iqaluit and Qaummaarviit. It cannot reasonably be forded in the summer.

Water flow in the park is affected by seasonal precipitation levels. Typical annual precipitation levels are generally low, therefore high run-off is not a regular occurrence but seasonal melt waters in the spring and early summer (May and June) combined with higher rain fall levels in July and August contribute run-off into the streams, creeks and rivers of the park. Record low water levels for the Sylvia Grinnell River were recorded in 2018 and 2019.

The difference between the river's highest water level and lowest is 3.307 metres from June to October. Levels do not drop constantly; they drop after spring flood but may rise again after summer rains. The river may freeze to the bottom in the winter.

The boulder field near the falls is without vegetation due to the scouring effect of the river ice jamming and flooding during break up in springtime. When river thaw begins, water flows on the river before the ice in the bay breaks up. Infrastructure development in this boulder field should be avoided or planned to consider flood related impacts.

The smaller creeks and streams elsewhere in the park can be forded at non-flood times. The water quality of the park's rivers, streams, lakes and ponds are not monitored and consumption of untreated water should not be encouraged.

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



### 2.3.2.6 Environment

Both Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are located in the *Northern Arctic Ecozone, Meta Incognita Peninsula Ecoregion*. The marine environment influences the climate, moderating temperatures particularly in the spring and fall. Wind is a continual presence, prevailing from the northwest.

During the following months the average daily temperatures are:

- March: -23.2 degrees Celsius
- April: -14.2 degrees Celsius
- July: 8.2 degrees Celsius
- August: 7.1 degrees Celsius

The annual average precipitation is 197.2 mm of rainfall and 229.3 cm of snowfall.

### 2.3.2.7 Vegetation

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit contain vegetation that is considered generally representative of the Eastern Arctic region. Research documents identify five distinct plant habitats in the park:

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

The park landscape is dotted with tundra vegetation over shallow soils amongst exposed bedrock outcrops. The vegetation of the park is characterized as continuous dwarf, meaning its growth is generally less than 30 cm tall. The soil in the park is predominantly poorly developed with a low nutrient content. South facing protected terraces and slopes of the river valley generally support more abundant vegetation than the hilltops and north-facing slopes. This is due to greater solar exposure and protection from prevailing winds.

Plants were traditionally an important nutrient source or fuel for Inuit, and plant species of significance that can be found in the park include qunguliit (mountain sorrel), paurngait (crowberry), kigutangirnit (blueberry), kimminait (mountain cranberry), suputiit (arctic willow), kanguujat (arctic cotton), and qijuktaaqpait (Labrador tea).

In the summer of 2018, the Canadian Museum of Nature conducted a vegetation survey that collected 452 vascular plants samples in Iqaluit Kuunga and 28 samples in Qaummaarviit. This survey documented 9 plant species not previously recorded in this region, and approximately 20 species that are considered rare in this region.

### 2.3.2.8 Geology and Physiography

The geology of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit is dominated by Precambrian igneous bedrock that is described as presenting “intense metamorphism and complex folding”, and metamorphic rock intrusions that are visible as fault lines in the area of the Peale Point peninsula.

About 550 million years ago the igneous bedrock of the southern areas of Baffin Island was submerged under a shallow sea. Deposits of mud and organic sediments collected on the sea bed and were compressed by pressure into sedimentary rock. When the island re-emerged from the sea approximately 250 million years ago, the layer of sedimentary rock was exposed to erosion. This erosion left trace deposits of sedimentary materials, such as the sand and gravel found throughout the park.

### 2.3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the cultural resources and activities to be protected and monitored in the Master and Management Plans. Detailed descriptions of the cultural significance of the area and its cultural resources are included in the Inventory of Park Resources. The following summary addresses:

- Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas
- Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites
- Travel Routes

#### 2.3.3.1 Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas

The land and sea around Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit have been used for all types of harvesting activity historically through to the present. Marine mammal harvesting in the region of the park today is primarily focussed on seals, although historically other species including beluga, walrus and the occasional bowhead whale were harvested.

Fishing at the falls of Iqaluit Kuunga is popular among Iqaluit residents during the Arctic char run. Some residents fish through the ice on the lakes in the western portion of the park, and the river at the head of Illuluarjuut (Peterhead Inlet) is a spring fish camp location.

Caribou were previously harvested in the park, however the decline in population and migration patterns has reduced this activity. Egg picking and ptarmigan hunting may occur along the cliffs of Peale Peninsula or coastal area of Illuluarjuut (Peterhead Inlet).

Fox trapping in the park is practiced by some Iqaluit residents however, at the current time, the trade in fox pelts has been greatly reduced from the historic levels.

Berry picking is an extremely popular activity in the late summer. Berry pickers can easily access sites near the day use area of the park.

#### 2.3.3.2 Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites

Surveying and registration of archaeological sites has occurred in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit parks. Interviews and research have recorded extensive historic use of the area for hundreds of years by various cultural groups including Dorset, Thule and Inuit. The historic occupation of the area occurred at Qaummaarviit and along the coast of Frobisher Bay. The oral history documentation includes legends, land stewardship, family stories, and the resources of the area.

Extensive archaeological surveying was completed for one subterranean house at Qaummaarviit between 2017-2018 through a partnership with Inuit Heritage Trust and a group of Iqaluit Elders. The QAC is the committee that will provide advise on the Illurjuaq project and programs.

In order to protect cultural resources which are vulnerable to disturbance by visitors or development it is recommended that infrastructure development (e.g. boardwalks or trails) be planned to manage visitor access around culturally significant sites throughout the park that will be used in heritage appreciation programs.

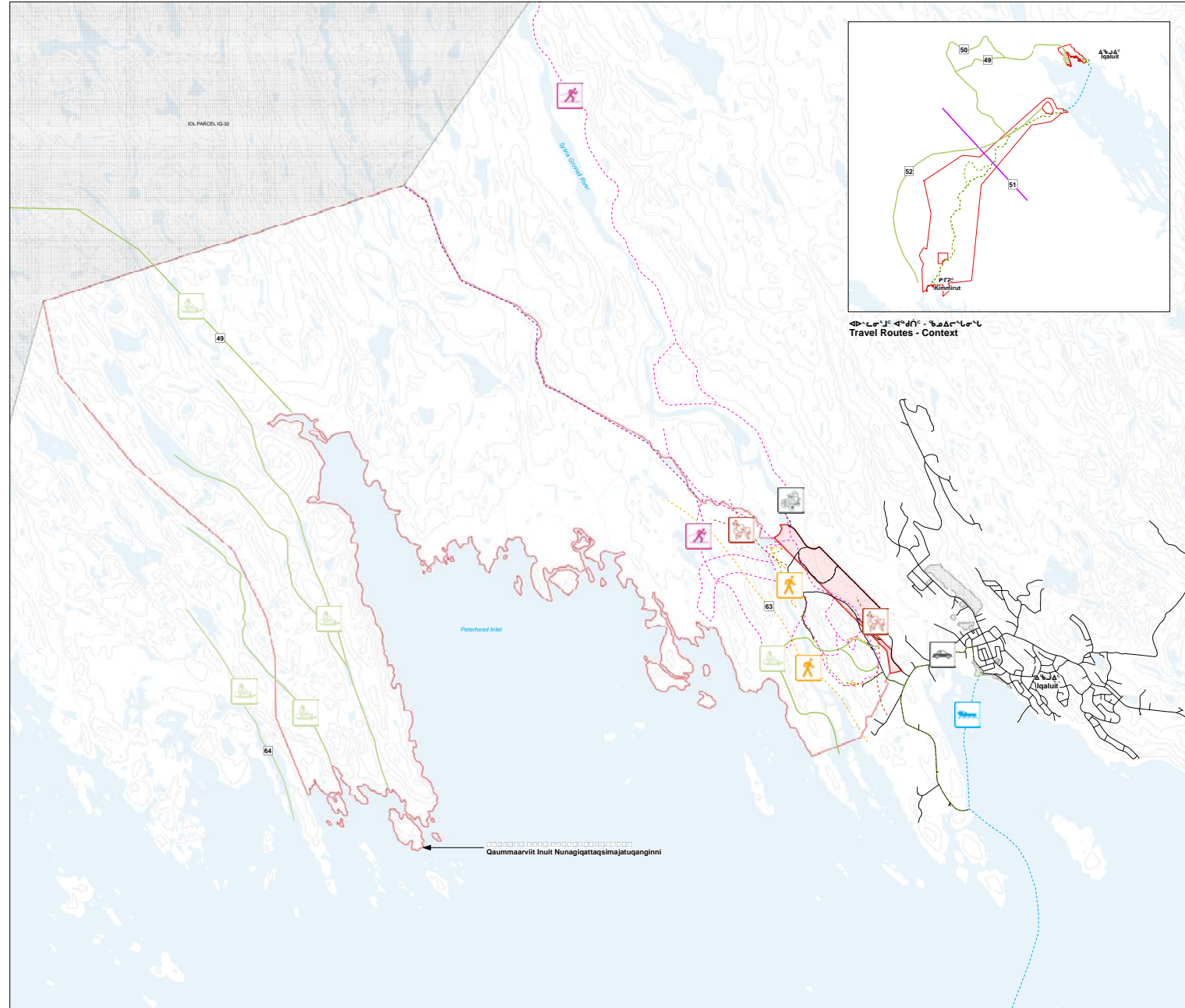


2.3.3.3 Travel Routes

Travel through the park between Iqaluit and harvesting areas to the north and northwest continues to be an important link for residents and offers opportunities for recreation and tourism. Travel is done by snowmobile, dog team, skiing, and ATV. Harvesters' winter and spring travel routes that begin in the city cross through the park to follow the Iqaluit Kuunga river valley north, or cross over the Iqaluit Kuunga river in the north end of the day use area. On the west side of the river the travel routes pass inland in either a northerly direction or heading west before following the small valleys inland to the northwest.

Vehicle access to the Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) area and Qaummaarviit in winter and spring is possible over ice by snowmobile; summer access requires a boat.

Summer hiking in the day use of the park typically follows the designated trails, valley and roads, and includes travel up the high points in the park. To the west of the river a new designated hiking route will provide access around Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet), along Peale Peninsula to Qaummaarviit.



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 Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and  
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**Travel Routes**  
 Legend

- ᐸᖃᓂᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Road
- ᖃᓱᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Skidoo route
- ᖃᓱᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Dog sled route
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ATV Trail
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Walking Trail
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Traditional Trail
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Hijagag Trail (TCT)
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Water/Ice Trail (TCT)
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Cross-Country Ski Route
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Land use boundary (approximate location)

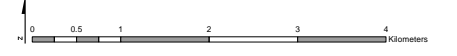
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- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Airport Lands
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Water or ice
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Contour
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Road
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ATV Trail
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ Water/Ice Trail (TCT)
- ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ ᐸᖃᐱᓃᑦ River

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 Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut  
 Qaummaarviit Inuit  
 Nunagiqattasimajutuqangiinni  
 Peale Peninsula  
 Peterhead Inlet

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 Park boundaries shown in red

Data sources:  
 Natural Resources Canada,  
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut),  
 Anivapak Ski and Adventure Club Cross-Country Nusatut Division,  
 Site inventory collected by Nunavut Parks, Wison Insight Group and HTFC Planning & Design.

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 18N  
 Scale: 1:25,000  
 Date: August 2021  
 Produced by: Wison Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design



### 2.3.4 PARK USER GROUPS

#### 2.3.4.1 Residents

Residents of Iqaluit are the main user group visiting the park. Residents use the park in every month of the year. Attendance increases in the summer months when popular activities are camping, fishing, community events, picnics, and hiking.

The day use area is the most visited park in Nunavut with tens of thousands of people accessing the park. The majority of visits last only a few hours, with Iqaluit residents most commonly driving private vehicles into the park. Access to the area of the park west of the river is restricted in summer months to residents with access to a boat. Private cabins are located along the shoreline of Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet) between Iqaluit Kuunga and Peale Peninsula. In the winter residents can snowmobile, dog team or ski across the river and access the western portion of the park.

Camping primarily occurs on the east side of the river in designated sites. Inuit with long-standing occupancy of sites can reserve their locations through the park staff. Other residents may reserve a camping site in keeping with the regulations identified in the Management Plan. Other activities in the park may be subject to regulations identified in the Management Plan.

Qaummaarviit hosts cultural visits by various local organizations and Government departments. The cultural visits will be enhanced in the future by the Illurjuaq project and should include instruction by Elders and other knowledge holders from Iqaluit.

#### 2.3.4.2 Tourist

Tourists to Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit typically visit in the summer months to experience the scenery of the park. Visitors to Iqaluit Kuunga may access the park with outfitters, as guests of local residents or organizations, or on their own. Tourists typically visit the park pavilion and outlook area and may stay in the park to experience a hike. Some visitors choose to camp overnight.

Tourists travelling to Qaummaarviit are guided by local outfitters.

#### 2.3.4.3 Research

Research activities have occurred in the park and are likely to continue in the future. Future research priorities should be identified by NP&SP and the CJPMC. Research project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the goals of the Master Plan and regulations identified in the Management Plan.

#### 2.3.4.4 Film Crews

Filming has occurred in the park. Future filming project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the CJPMC in keeping with the goals of the Master Plan and regulations identified in the Management Plan.

## 2.4 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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

There are currently no active claims or permits for mineral exploration within the park boundary or the adjacent lands. In 2009, the District Geologist for Mineral Resources (CIRNAC, formerly INAC) concluded that there was “low to limited mineral potential” in the park boundary.

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

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

The Killiliurniq (Zones) in the Management Plan do not prevent access to mineral resources outside the boundary of the park. Any mineral development, or access through the park for mineral development (in or adjacent to the Territorial Parks) should be permitted only if the planned activity is in keeping with the purpose for which the park was established. Projects requiring an environmental assessment should be reviewed and commented on by the CJPMC and NJPMC.



## 2.5 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.*

### Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Heritage Appreciation Plan

Priorities for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit's HAP include protecting, celebrating and sharing of the park's significant resources through interpretation of:

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

The HAP will be delivered through:

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

Special Projects associated with the plan include:

- Illurjuaq Project
- Archaeological sites research

Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to inform and educate park visitors and community residents on the stories and facts that contribute to Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni being a culturally significant place to Inuit.

The Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP) for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be developed as a strategy for the implementation of all elements and materials. The approach to heritage appreciation will include interpretive infrastructure, promotional materials, communications, education programs, and cultural activities in the park and in the community. The HAP will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and provide opportunities to share traditional knowledge with Nunavummiut and visitors alike.

Heritage appreciation will be delivered in both parks and shared through community outreach opportunities. In Iqaluit Kuunga the HAP will focus on programs that can be delivered by staff at the Learning Centre, pavilion, and offered during community events. In Qaummaarviit the HAP will expand on the interpretation that is already provided for the history of the islands and the significant sites found throughout the park; and in partnership with IHT and Iqaluit Elders, the Illurjuaq will be the focus of education and activities related to Inuit culture and heritage.

Existing interpretive materials (signage, brochures, scripts) will be enhanced over time to bring additional information and stories into the HAP. When existing

signage or brochures require replacement, the CJPMC will review the content and make recommendations for changes and additions to the interpretive messages. The capital estimates and implementation plan for the Heritage Appreciation Plan are summarized in section 5.

### 2.5.1 IQALUIT KUUNGA AND QAUMMAARVIIT HERITAGE

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit play an important role in the capital of Nunavut to connect all people to the environment, Inuit knowledge, and history. The abundant cultural and natural resources of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit are showcased in the park for all residents of Iqaluit and the thousands of visitors to the territory. The cultural heritage of Inuit that have traditional occupied this area can be shared as an introduction to all park users to enhance awareness of traditional land stewardship principles and cultural practices. During the preparation of the Heritage Appreciation Plan the CJPMC will decide if the story of the parks will have an overall theme or a specific theme for each park. The CJPMC has recommended the Heritage Appreciation Plan will include information, programs and information under four sub-themes: Our history; Stewardship; Land, Animals, Plants, Water and Air; and the Illurjuaq.

#### 2.5.1.1 Our History

Through the sub-theme "Our History" stories and oral history will share and celebrate the history of Inuit use of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, including but not limited to:

- **Oral history** - making the oral history collection related to the park accessible to all people
- **Camping and family life along the coasts** – explaining the patterns of family camps and the cycle of land use throughout the year
- **Travel** – demonstrating the traditional and contemporary travel routes that connect the park to the region
- **Establishing a park** – honour the people and process that led to the establishment of the parks, and explain the process and exploring the impact that park establishment has had for the community



### 2.5.1.2 Stewardship

Inuit use the resources of the land sustainably and have traditionally practiced stewardship principles that respect the land, animals, water, and air.

Over the past few generations there has been constant change and growth of Iqaluit and the surrounding landscape. Teaching all people about traditional land stewardship will play an important role in maintaining the land and its resources, and it will ask the public to take responsibility for practicing stewardship. This sub-theme will include:

- **The Ways of our Ancestors** – sharing lessons on the traditional stewardship of the land and resources to teach future generations and visitors about IQ and sustainability
- **Constant Change** – sharing stories of the changes that Inuit have experienced; how they have addressed these changes; and how change has impacted their culture and their relationship to the land
- **What we Value** – using oral histories and new stories to explain the significance of the environment and cultural practices
- **Sustainable Use** – teaching all people to respect the park and its resources by taking personal responsibility for practicing stewardship, low impact park visitation, and sustainability.

### 2.5.1.3 Land, Animals, Plants, Water and Air

Through this sub-theme the natural resources and systems of the park will be explained. Sub-theme topics will explore:

- **Important Wildlife Areas** – explaining the various land and sea-based habitats in the park area, and how the ecosystem of the park provides important habitat for land and sea mammals, fish, and birds
- **Water and Air** – explaining the various processes that contribute to the park environment, including the fresh water and tidal influences; snow patterns; prevailing winds and other climate factors
- **Plants** – explaining the vegetation variety, cycles, and traditional uses of plants
- **Harvesting** – explaining the traditionally harvested species and the techniques used to preserve, butcher, and consume traditional foods
- **Iqaluit Kuunga** – explaining the name of the park refers to both the traditional name of the river, and the land around the river. Information on other rivers, creeks and waterbodies in the park can also be shared.

### 2.5.1.4 Illurjuaq

At Qaummaarviit the reconstructed Illurjuaq will be interpreted in partnership with the Qammaq Advisory Committee (QAC) and Inuit Heritage Trust. The interpretive topics of the Illurjuaq are identified and budgeted as a Special Project (Section 2.5.5.5) to be developed and implemented.

### 2.5.2 PURPOSE

The unique story of Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni will be shared through the HAP interpretive programs and materials to:

- **Reach various audiences**, including but not limited to Iqaluit's Inuit and non-Inuit residents; tourists and distinguished visitors to the Capital; schools; community organizations; families; and individuals of all ages. The specific needs of each audience will be recognized in the Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive programs and materials.
- **Prepare and deliver education** through tool kits prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Iqaluit to increase awareness about Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit among teachers and staff and encourage the use of the park as a classroom and learning opportunity.
- **Promote enjoyment of the park**, including highlighting the traditional activities of Inuit in the past through to the present, outdoor recreational activities, and tourism opportunities.
- **Increase awareness** of the park, and specifically encourage all park users to appreciate and respect the significance of traditional stewardship practices, natural diversity, and the rich cultural heritage of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. Heritage Appreciation will promote the principles of sustainability when informing people about the natural and cultural resources, environmental challenges, and human impacts in the park.
- **Provide information** in the community for all residents on the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni. All park users will be educated on the safety precautions necessary to travel in the arctic environment. Informational materials will also be linked to the Inuit Tourism Strategy for Iqaluit.
- **Strengthen the parks association with the “Great Trail”** under the Trans Canada Trail program and consider extending the designated sections of hiking trails as overland routes are established on the west side of the river to Qaummaarviit.

The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit HAP can address the principles and objectives of IIBA 7.1 for park information, materials and facilities. This includes:

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* in all programs and materials.
- Educational resources will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth about tourism and parks related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).
- Cultural programs (e.g. “Learn to” activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g. newsletters or radio shows) that share messages about minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, and behaviours that the CJPMC would like to change to protect resources from human use impacts.

### 2.5.3 INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE AND DISPLAYS

The Master Plan recommends interpretive signage upgrades in the park, as well as upgraded displays about the parks at the Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre and future displays in the Iqaluit airport. The preparation of the HAP should include an assessment of the existing interpretive panels in the parks and the visitor centre displays, and opportunities to develop an airport display. These elements should reflect new information about the park.

All interpretive signage and displays should share the themes for the park and provide key messages on park regulations, emergency procedures and contacts, minimal impact travel, and sustainable use of the park, and travel in bear country.

### 2.5.4 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

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

**Marketing materials** (brochures, poster maps, online information) will be re-developed in coordination with the objectives of the Heritage Appreciation Plan and the Iqaluit Inuit Tourism Strategy (see section 2.5 on *Economic Activity*).

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

**Park Camping Registration and Welcome Package** to provide information to all campers on park services and rules.

**Personal Use Cabin Application, Guidelines and Welcome Package** to provide information to all cabin owners on the application process for new cabins, and the regulations and services that apply to all cabins in the park.



## 2.5.5 OTHER COMPONENTS

### 2.5.5.1 Education Modules

A long-term goal of the HAP will be to work with the Department of Education (GN) to prepare curriculum about territorial parks for delivery in all Nunavut schools.

### 2.5.5.2 In-park Educational Programming

In-park educational programming will be developed by NP&SP as programming for the learning centre. “Learn to” programs will continue to be offered and developed as the main in-park educational programming delivery method. In-park programs will be developed as interactive activities that incorporate both IQ and scientific knowledge.

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

### 2.5.5.3 Community Events

NP&SP staff will continue to participate on an annual basis in community events that increase awareness of Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni and the Nunavut Parks Program. Community events, such as Parks Day, encourage engagement with the park’s heritage and can be promoted as tourism opportunities.

### 2.5.5.4 Engaging Youth

To increase awareness of parks and park career opportunities, a brochure will be developed for youth in Iqaluit about “Careers in Parks” with information about Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni and the local educational and employment opportunities associated with the park (for example, career fairs for youth).

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

### 2.5.5.5 Special Projects

To support the HAP and advance understanding of Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni, the following Special Projects are supported:

- **Illurjuaq Interpretation Project**, in partnership with the Iqaluit Elders Society and Inuit Heritage Trust, the Illurjuaq will become a focus of interpretation, cultural activities and educational programs in Qaummaarviit. Nunavut Parks and the CJPMC will work in partnership with the QAC and IHT to plan and implement Illurjuaq interpretation, including the development of interpretive messages (for signage, print materials, and guide notes), special events to be held on the island, and curriculum to share the stories of developing the Illurjuaq (on the island and in classrooms).

- **Archaeological Sites Surveys**, in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust, are required in all areas of the park prior to any proposed development activity for the documentation and understanding of archaeological resources of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. The surveys will be conducted in two phases:
  - Phase 1 is the completion of archaeological site surveys to the west of the river around Illuluarjuut (Peterhead Inlet)’s coast and the coast opposite Qaummaarviit
  - Phase 2 is the complete survey of in-land lakes, valleys and areas associated with harvesting and travel activity.
  - Surveys will be undertaken with input from the CJPMC and local Elders to document oral history, and opportunities for participation of local Inuit field students for all research projects in the park. Once completed, the archaeological findings can be included in the park’s HAP.



### Business Opportunities related to Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit

Priorities for business opportunities include:

- Inuit Tourism Strategy development, including the marketing information, materials, and training needs for Inuit tourism operations
- Local retail and contracting incentives during the development and maintenance of infrastructure
- Tourism-related operations/facilities, service delivery and training requirements
- Commercial business license opportunities in the day use area of the park during special events

The HAP will address:

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

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

- Maintenance, logistics and construction
- Park outfitting and guide services
- In-park business opportunities
- Training and delivery tools for guided interpretive visits
- Archaeological surveys
- Research

## 2.6 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

*Business opportunities associated with Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni include guided tourism activities in the park, community-based tourism services, opportunity for in-park business operation, contracting for park development, and contracting for park programs and special projects.*

The Master Plan identifies sites for commercial business operators in the parking lot near the pavilion as an appropriate location for temporary/special event businesses such as food service and/or sale of Inuit crafts. Inuit owned businesses will be prioritized for access to these sites. Operators seeking to use these business sites will require a business license permit from Nunavut Parks and must adhere to the regulations set out in the Management Plan.

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

Inuit owned outfitter services in Iqaluit will be encouraged to continue guided interpretive visits to the park. The Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP) will provide information resources for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script, suggested sites of cultural significance to visit, and suggested interpretive activities.

As per IIBA 5.1 and 5.10, business opportunities in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit should be promoted for Inuit. **There will be incentives for Inuit and local businesses for park related contracts, as per the policy for Government of Nunavut and park-specific contracting.** This could include, but is not limited to, facility and infrastructure development, business operations, logistics and maintenance.

## 2.7 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit is of principal concern.

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

- Development of four emergency shelters in the western portion of Iqaluit Kuunga.
- Additional informational and regulatory messages on signage and materials for: emergency procedures and contact information; minimal impact travel and sustainable use of the park; and, travel in bear country.
- Education and awareness through heritage appreciation programs to encourage residents and visitors to understand and avoid the risks of travelling in the park.

The **Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan** includes information for a detailed Emergency Response Plan to address:

- Maintenance of all park infrastructure that supports public safety.
- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit staff, communication materials, and interpretive signage.
- Emergency contacts for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit, including management partners in Iqaluit.
- 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 there is no park visitor registration or required camping permitting process at Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. The Emergency Response Plan may recommend options for a voluntary park visitor registration and permitting process to address safety issues.

## 2.8 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

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

Training program requirements will be identified in the **Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan** and **Inuit Tourism Strategy** for Iqaluit.









# Section 3

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## PLANNING APPROACH







## SECTION 3: PLANNING APPROACH



*This section describes the approach to planning Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni that has informed the Master Plan and Management Plan.*

### 3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH: STEWARDSHIP

The Master and Management Plans will be implemented under the principles of land stewardship to respect traditional practices and achieve the park goals and objectives.

This approach is based on land stewardship practised by Inuit for generations:

- To respect the close relationship between people and the resources of the park in decision making.
- Achieve sustainability through management decisions that consider traditional land use practices.
- Seek to mitigate negative impacts and unavoidable changes in the park through management decisions.

As a strategic approach to contemporary planning and management issues, land stewardship will seek input from Elders and local knowledge holders to advise the CJPMC and park staff during the decision-making process to attain the preferred option that will balance protection and use.

The strategic approach will:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Provide guidance for the protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources. The Management Plan includes the management process, actions, regulations and guidelines.
3. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
4. Inform decision-making for all planning, design, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in joint management decision-making and park operations.

5. Maintain and monitor the natural habitat and cultural resources for impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
6. Limit development inside the park boundary to designated Development Killiliurniq (Zones) or infrastructure required for public safety and protection of park resources.
7. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the CJPMC to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate any negative impacts to Inuit rights or to park resources.
8. *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015)* provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

### 3.2 PARK PLANNING OPPORTUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

*This section details the planning and development challenges or issues in the park that could influence master planning and design, management planning, or heritage appreciation. The issues identified will be monitored through both the development actions of the Master Plan and the ongoing operations of the park through the Management Plan.*

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





Table 3: Planning and Development Opportunities, Challenges and Issues

OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p><b>Culturally Significant Sites and Archaeological Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage, disturbance and/or loss of culturally significant sites and archaeological resources.</li> <li>• Monitoring of archaeological or cultural resources is required to measure the impact of visitation.</li> <li>• Accessibility to Qaummaarviit is impacted by tides, ice and weather conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Cultural area guidelines.</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 facilities are to be developed or installed without an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location, as per the IIBA. Where possible, park development should not be located within a minimum 150 m buffer of known archaeological and paleontological resources.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Cultural Resource Management (all parts), and the Human Use Management (all parts) sections.</li> <li>• <b>Operations</b> – plan maintenance and operations at Qaummaarviit based on the tide schedule and conditions.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on the regulations to report/secure any found artefacts.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Archaeological Survey Special Projects could continue to research, collect data and monitor change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Illurjuaq Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage appreciation program opportunities</li> <li>• Partnership model for management of the structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Design of boardwalk and interpretive areas to protect and present the qammuq. As per the IIBA, the NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage the site.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – the QAC and IHT will be the lead advisors and managers of the Illurjuaq. NP&amp;SP will consult with these groups on all related management actions.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Cultural Resource Management section for information on the management plan for the Illurjuaq.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop a partnership for interpretive and education programs about the project.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Important Wildlife Areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arctic char monitoring</li> <li>• Raptor nesting habitats monitoring; specifically, COSEWIC listed species - Peregrine Falcon.</li> <li>• Caribou habitat monitoring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines for important wildlife areas.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the resources, and inform the public on minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Wildlife Management and Fish Management section.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inuit Harvesting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit harvesting activities should not be disturbed or negatively impacted as a result of park development or visitor use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Protection and Conservation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify guidelines to minimize impacts on Inuit use and enjoyment of the park.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect Inuit rights, and inform the public on minimal impact travel.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Human Use Management section.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental Impacts and Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation of the park caused by human activity and climate change.</li> <li>• Water level changes.</li> <li>• Water quality changes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Environmental Management sections.</li> <li>• <b>Operations</b> – Develop partnerships for water level and quality monitoring.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to protect the environment and resources.</li> </ul>

OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<p><b>Park Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New and renovated infrastructure to support use, activities, accessibility, and address increased visitation.</li> <li>• Infrastructure required to protect cultural sites</li> <li>• Introduce green energy options.</li> <li>• Accessibility to infrastructure for Elders and people with mobility challenges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> <li>• Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Plan for additional facilities at appropriate locations in the park and prepare recommendations for converting infrastructure to green energy options.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Replacement and new park furnishing, signage and structures will be selected based on resilience in arctic conditions and against vandalism.</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – new infrastructure designed to protect cultural resources will be informed by Elders and IHT</li> <li>• <b>Design</b> – Plan accessibility into new infrastructure and retrofitting existing infrastructure.</li> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zones), and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management sections.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Assess, develop and implement an interpretive plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Balancing Development and Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park day use areas must be managed sustainably as Iqaluit’s demographics change</li> <li>• Retaining natural areas of the park must be managed</li> <li>• Park carrying capacity limits need to be determined in areas under high park user demand</li> <li>• Monitoring of development impacts is required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Identify and apply carrying capacity for day use areas, designated camping areas, and cabins through research and CJPMC consultation.</li> <li>• <b>Design and Management</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zones), and guidelines for park infrastructure in all zones.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Apply the monitoring recommendations. Where growth/use exceeds capacity, consult with the CJPMC and NJPMC to determine actions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Camping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish regulations and a reservation process for designated campsite and non-designated campsite areas</li> <li>• Inform the public of camping regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Design and Management Plan</b> –Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zones) for designated camping areas, and guidelines for camping in all zones.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management sections.</li> <li>• <b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement a communication plan to inform the public on key messages for camping.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cabins</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue partnership and communication between existing cabin owners, NP&amp;SP and the CJPMC</li> <li>• Establish terms and conditions for existing cabins and guidelines for future cabin requests</li> <li>• Manage future cabin development in the park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>• Conservation and Protection</li> <li>• Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Zoning Plan and Regulations will identify Development Killiliurniq (Zones) for cabins, and guidelines for cabins in all zones.</li> <li>• <b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management</i> sections.</li> </ul>





OPPORTUNITY, CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<b>Regulations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain staffing levels required to maintain, monitor and enforce regulations in the park</li> <li>Develop partnerships on management and regulatory issues</li> <li>Communicate regulations to the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the staffing and park specific training plans.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Reference the <i>Cultural Resource Management, Wildlife Management, Park Facilities, Public Safety and Emergency Response, Cabin, Outpost Camp and Camping Management, Heritage Appreciation, and Tourism Activity Management</i> sections.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Develop and implement a communication plan to inform the public on key messages for park regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>Safety and Emergency Response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety of the public is a primary concern.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – New emergency infrastructure to be developed.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Develop the Public Safety and Emergency Response plan.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – Continue to train all park-based NP&amp;SP staff in safety skills and procedures. Reference the <i>Park Specific Training</i> section.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> - Take a protection, education, awareness and enforcement approach to inform the public on safe and sustainable travel.</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage Appreciation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share the unique story of the park.</li> <li>Implement the IIBA obligations related to interpretation, education, events, tourism, and economic benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Develop new and updated interpretive displays and materials for the park.</li> <li><b>Heritage Appreciation</b> – Complete and implement a Heritage Appreciation Plan for the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Benefits: In-park business operations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit business opportunities to provide services or sell products in the park under special event permits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Design</b> – Develop designated Inuit business sites near the pavilion parking lot for Inuit owned commercial business opportunities.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses.</li> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP and CJPMC will issue special event permit licences and terms and conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Benefits: Tourism</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote park related tourism and Inuit tourism business opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP will develop, manage and operate the park in accordance with IIBA Articles 4 and 5 to provide opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses.</li> <li><b>Inuit Tourism Strategy</b> – Develop and implement a strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Staffing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased use of the park brings operational and enforcement challenges, and increased service level needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inuit Knowledge</li> <li>Protection and Conservation</li> <li>Heritage Appreciation</li> <li>Enjoyment of the Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Management Plan</b> – NP&amp;SP will monitor staffing levels. As required, recommendations will be made to the CJPMC to adjust staffing levels through updates to the Management Plan.</li> </ul>



### 3.3 PARK KILLILIURNIQ (ZONES)

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

The **Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Management Plan** presents the actions for all zones.

#### 3.3.1 DEFINITIONS FOR THE KILLILIURNIQ (ZONES)

There are three zones classifications for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. The following definitions describe each zone:

- **Cultural** - The purpose of this zone is to highlight significant cultural sites and landscapes for the education and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The objective of the Cultural zone is to protect cultural resources and significant places and promote heritage appreciation and education within the parks. Activities related to culture and heritage resources will be encouraged where these activities have no negative impact on the cultural features of the park. Facilities will be permitted that provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated, enhance interpretation and education opportunities, or are necessary for public safety. The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan recognizes the significant cultural areas requiring managed development and protection in the Iqaluit Kuunga river valley, Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) coastline, and Qaummaarviit and Peale Point.
- **Development** - The purpose of this zone is to identify areas in the park that are suitable for infrastructure. The objective of the Development zone is to allow for the development of buildings, campgrounds, roads and trails, and other facilities which enhance and facilitate visitor experiences or are needed for public safety. Activities relating to visitor access and enjoyment of the park, interpretation and heritage appreciation, and recreation will be permitted where these activities have no negative impact on the natural and cultural features of the park. The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan recommends Development zone to support public use and heritage appreciation programs.

- **Natural** - The purpose of the zone is to highlight the natural environment in areas that have not been altered by development. The objective of the zone is to manage and protect habitat and natural resources, provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users, and to increase opportunities for harvesting and healthy living among Inuit and Nunavummiut. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities, will be encouraged. Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park. The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit Management Plan identifies park landscapes that are relatively undisturbed as of 2020 as natural and recognizes the importance of maintaining these landscapes for wildlife habitat, environmental protection, and visitor experience.

**Sub-Killiliurniq (Zones) have been identified in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit to address distinct management considerations for areas of the park.** Sub-zones are intended to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and cultural features for present and future generations. The CJPMC recommended Sub-zones through the Management Plan for areas where there is a need to regulate development, access or activities (permanent or temporary) in the park.

The sub-zones are:

- Cultural: Waterfall Area
- Cultural: West of River
- Cultural: Historic Preservation
- Cultural: Designated Camp Area
- Cultural: Qaummaarviit
- Development: Day Use Designated Camp Area
- Development: Special Management Area
- Natural: Day Use Area
- Natural: Day Use Area











# Section 4

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PARK DESIGN







## SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN



*This section details the designs for Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni presented in the Master Plan.*

The objective of the Master Plan is to provide high quality park infrastructure that is in keeping with the standards and style of the Nunavut Parks Program, and acts as a showcase for territorial parks in Nunavut.

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

### 4.1 DESIGN APPROACH

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

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit have many culturally significant sites, natural areas of importance, and day use areas that support recreational activities by Inuit and non-Inuit park users. The IIBA requires the following consultations occur as design and development actions are implemented in the parks:

- 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 Iqaluit having an interest in the cultural and archaeological resources of the park in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each culturally significant site (as per IIBA 8.2.7).
- The CJPMC will be consulted on locations, terms and conditions should any requests for new cabin development, subject to the approved Management Plan (as per IIBA 3.5).
- Prior to any development activity in Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit (including, without limitation), any capital improvements constructed by the GN, a survey or assessment of the archaeological resources located in the proposed development area shall be conducted in accordance with the IIBA under the direction of the CJPMC (As per IIBA 14.5.8).
- Prior to the installation of any new facilities or infrastructure the CJPMC is to be consulted on the recommended location of facilities, displays, and exhibits to be produced for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).

<sup>9</sup>NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the existing design specifications that can be cost effectively developed. Where alternatives are the preferred approach - the size, design and colours of the facility should be selected for compatibility with existing infrastructure.

<sup>10</sup>NP&SP may recommend alternative signage designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual.

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

### 4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit infrastructure includes facilities built using design standards in the 1991 Master Plan; facilities built according to the Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual<sup>9</sup>; signage elements following the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual<sup>10</sup>; park furnishings or specialty infrastructure (e.g. picnic tables, garbage bins) selected from preferred contractor catalogues; and modular facilities built of inexpensive plastic or fibreglass materials such as the learning centre and portable toilets.

The result is a mix of design styles. The most prominent infrastructure includes the pavilion, built according to the 1991 Master Plan, and the cedar signage structures in the day use area, built according to the Signage Manual. This Master Plan recommends that any new infrastructure should be designed and fabricated in wood or metal so that all infrastructure is compatible and has a similar design. **The Master Plan recommends that the CJPMC be consulted on designs for emergency shelters and the group shelter to include Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in the design and function of these structures.**

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

#### 4.2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS PRIOR TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Development of new infrastructure may require an archaeological survey completed for the proposed development location. This regulation applies to facility replacement or development. Regulations are identified in the *Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni Management Plan*.

- Cultural Resource Management Guidelines will be applied for all projects.
- New or replacement facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground in areas of known archaeological resources.
- It is not permitted to dig into the ground, or disrupt organic surface materials, in areas of known archaeological resources until an archaeological survey has been completed to provide recommendations for development sites.



### 4.3 PARK FACILITIES EXISTING IN 2020

Iqaluit Kuunga infrastructure as of 2020 includes:

- Pavilion, and old maintenance building, outlook platform, and staircase
- Park road and parking lots (8)
- Outhouses (permanent and temporary)
- Park furnishing - picnic areas, firepits, BBQs, benches, dog waste stations, life ring stations, garbage bins, wood bins
- Signage – entrance sign, kiosks, interpretive and directional signage
- Designated camping areas
- Maintenance garage and park office
- Learning Centre

Qammaarviit infrastructure as of 2020 includes:

- Outhouse
- Park furnishing - picnic tables and garbage bins
- Wooden boardwalk
- Signage – entrance sign and interpretive signage

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

### 4.4 MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan is presented in the following sections:

- Upgrades and Renovations to Existing Infrastructure: Iqaluit Kuunga
- Upgrades and Renovations to Existing Infrastructure: Qammaarviit
- Signage and Displays
- New Infrastructure and Trails

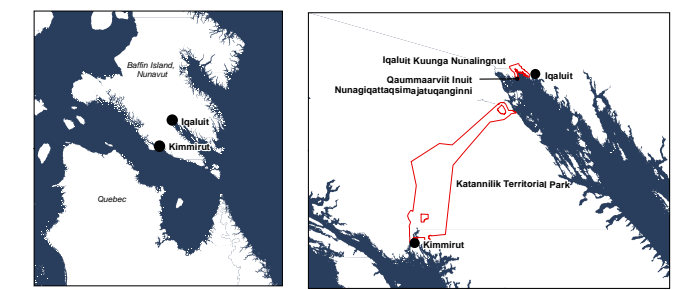
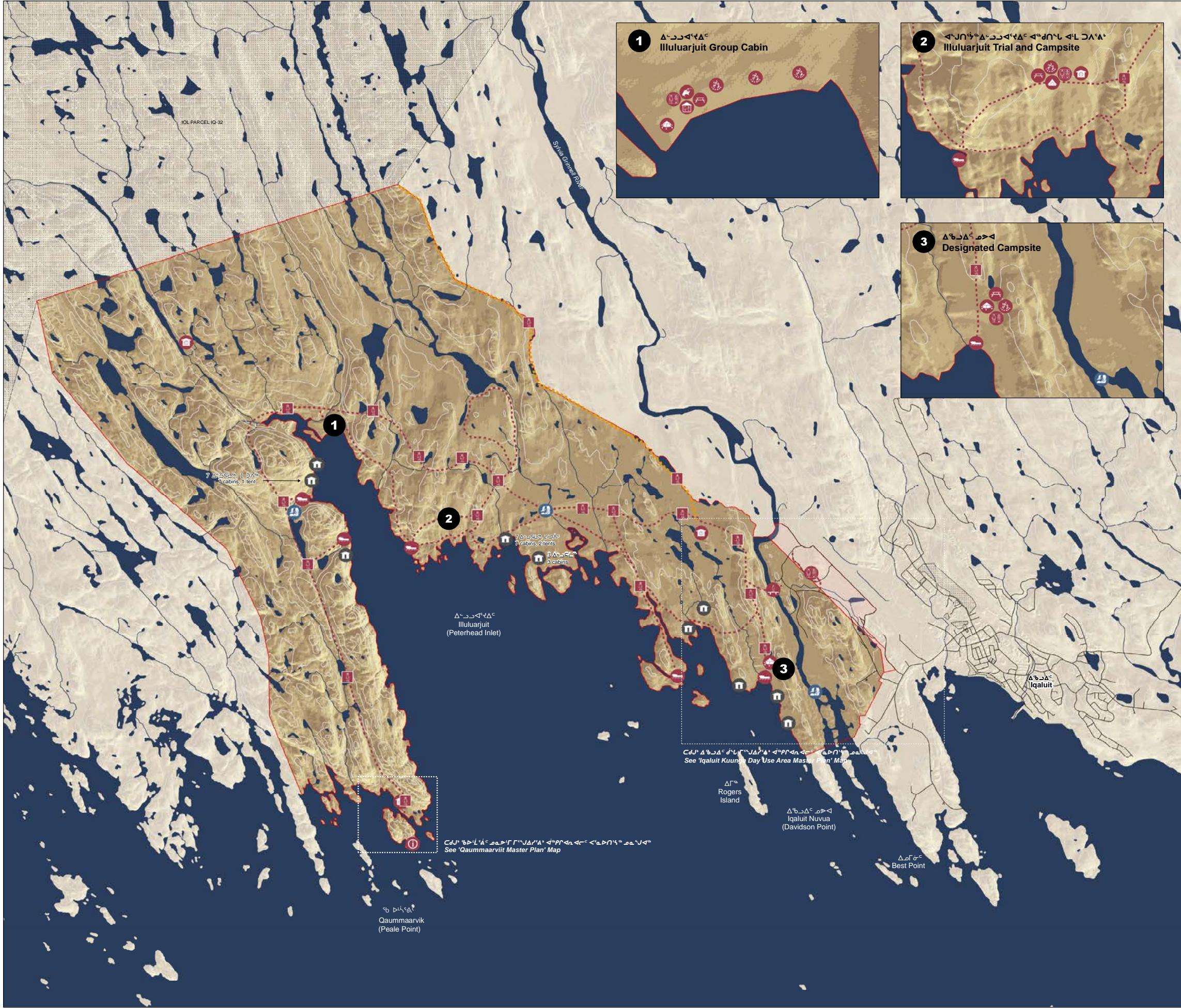
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**Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and  
 Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni**

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**Master Plan Existing & Proposed Infrastructure**

**Legend**

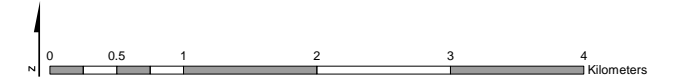
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Information Sign
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Emergency Shelter
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Campground Facilities (Served)
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Garbage Can
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Picnic Table
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Fire Ring

- Proposed Infrastructure**
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Territorial Park Boundary
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Road
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ATV Trail
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Walking Trail
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Water/Ice Trail (TCT)



Data sources:  
 Natural Resources Canada,  
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut),  
 Site inventory collected by Nunavut Parks, NVision Insight Group and HTFC Planning & Design. DEMs provided by the Polar Geospatial Center under NSF-DPP awards 1043681, 1559691, and 1542736.

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 19N  
 Scale: 1:25,000  
 Date: August 2021  
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design







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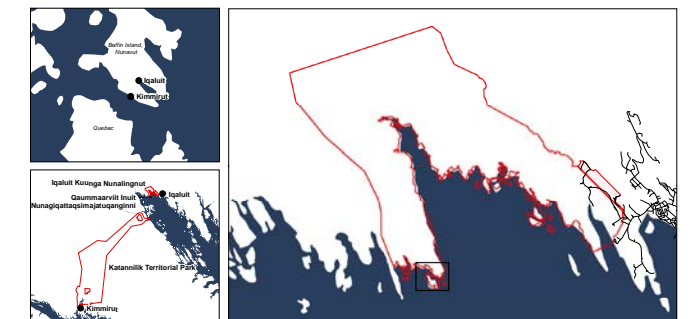
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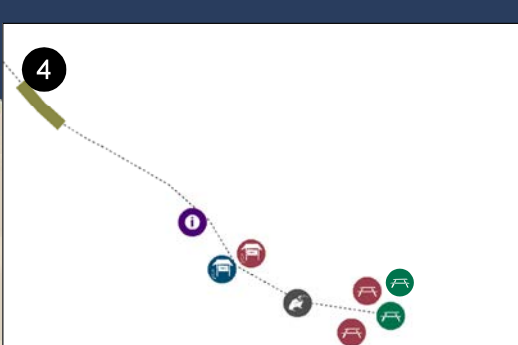
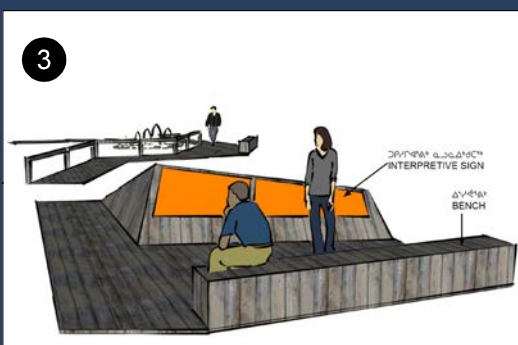
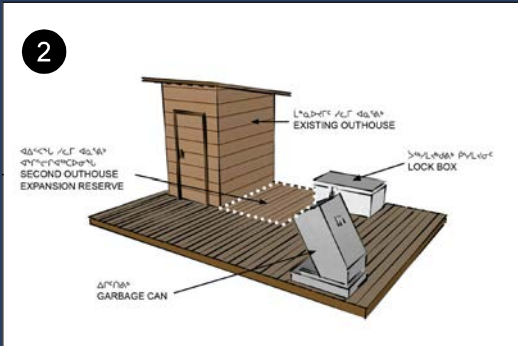
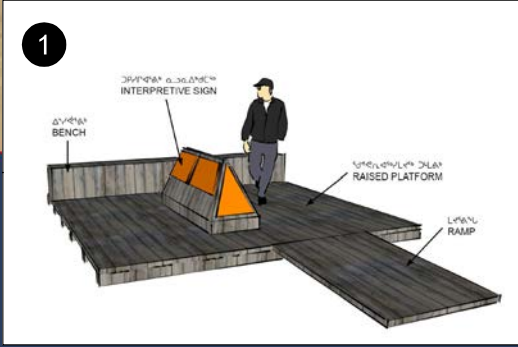
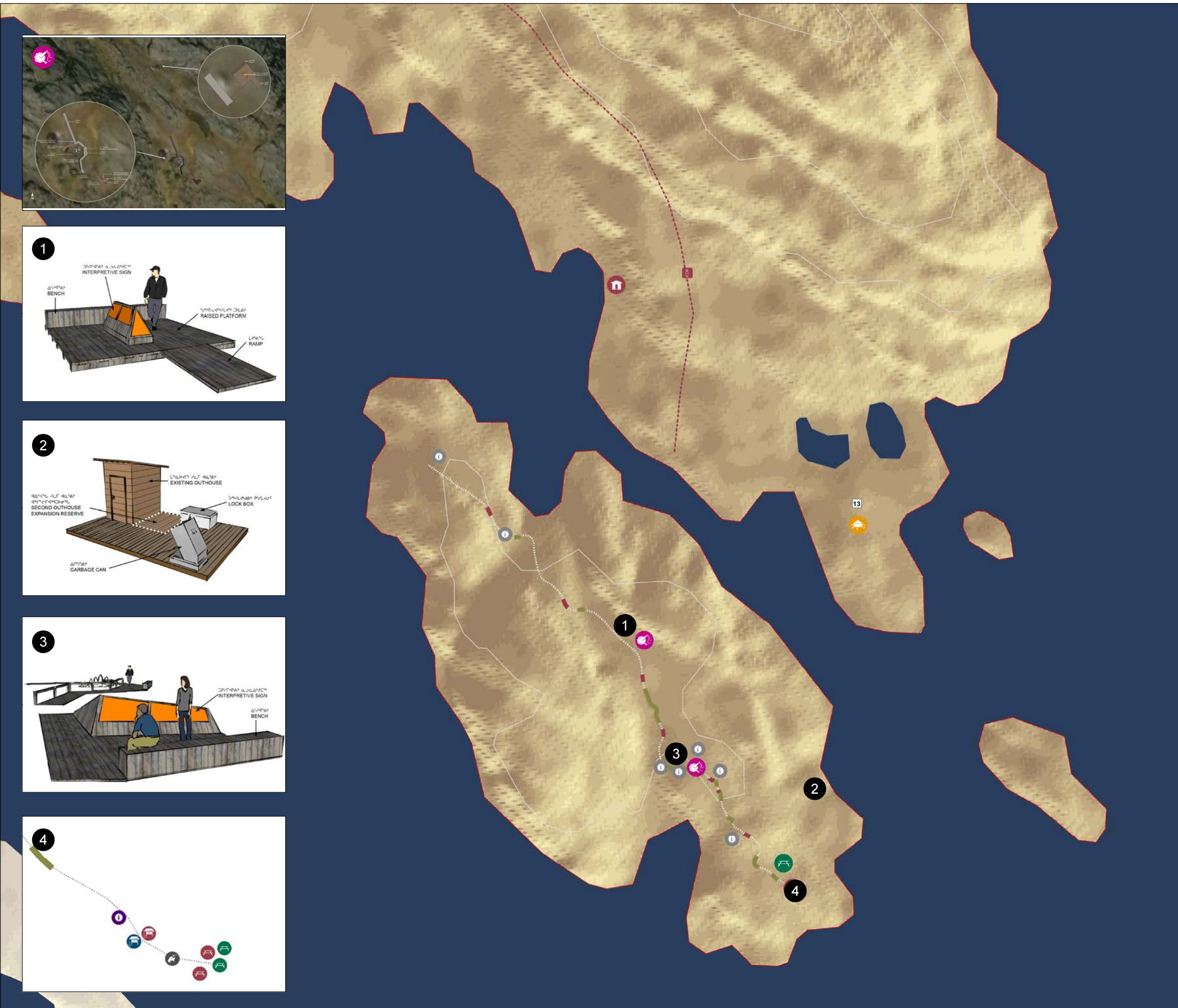
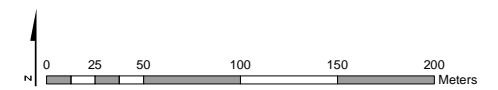
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Picnic Table

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Contour
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Water or Ice



Data sources:  
 Natural Resources Canada,  
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).  
 Site inventory collected by Nunavut Parks, NVision Insight Group and HTFC Planning & Design. DEMs provided by the Polar Geospatial Center under NSF-OPP awards 1043681, 1559691, and 1542736. Interviews February and June 2018  
 Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 19N  
 Scale: 1:1,750  
 Date: August 2021  
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design





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PAVILION AND GATHERING AREA SITE PLAN



4.4.1.2 Pavilion, Old Maintenance Building, and Outlook Platform

The highest visitor use occurs around the pavilion area in Iqaluit Kuunga. This area includes the pavilion, outlook platform, old maintenance building, picnic facilities, interpretive signage, and trails. Upgrades and renovations are recommended for the following infrastructure.

4.4.1.2.1 Pavilion

The Pavilion is currently the only facility with interior space for day use programming in the park. The current building layout has 56m<sup>2</sup> of interior space (accommodating approximately 25 people); 50m<sup>2</sup> of covered deck to the south; and a 12m<sup>2</sup> service room to the north.

Increased use and more varied activities are taking place at the Pavilion and the buildings interior and deck area do not have the capacity for large gatherings and events such as Parks Day, weddings, or business meetings. In 2012, the GN (NP&SP) commissioned the study Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park Pavilion Extension (Nunami Stantec, November 2012). The document recommended the building be extended and renovated to accommodate increased visitation and event planning. The report recommended expansion of the interior space of 136-156m<sup>2</sup> (with a washroom, water, and electricity) and an expansion of the deck. The feasibility, design and costs of this proposal were not addressed in the 2012 report.

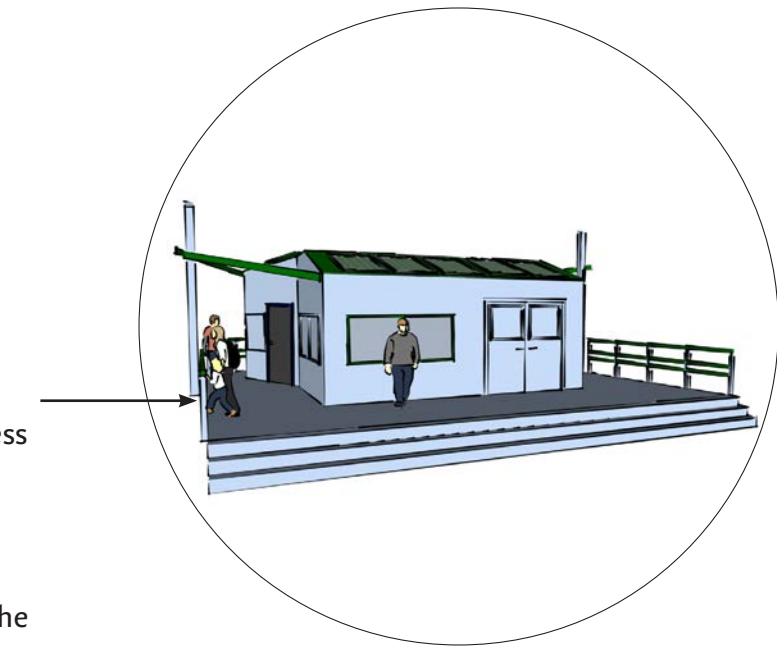
The Master Plan recommends planning and design for the expansion of the building and its deck as a seasonal use facility. The Master Plan recommends conducting a feasibility study and design to increase the building layout for to a minimum of 100m<sup>2</sup> of interior space; 50m<sup>2</sup> of deck to the south with direct access to the ground; and maintain the 12m<sup>2</sup> service room to the north. The feasibility study and design will include the environmental assessment of the site, foundation requirements, building structure (internal and external), and services. The feasibility of direct water line and electricity services should be explored, along with the alternative of servicing the buildings power needs with solar panels.

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Remove front rail on the deck and add steps to easily access the traditional hearth.

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Add solar paneling to both sides of the roof to maximize the amount of solar energy collected and stored.

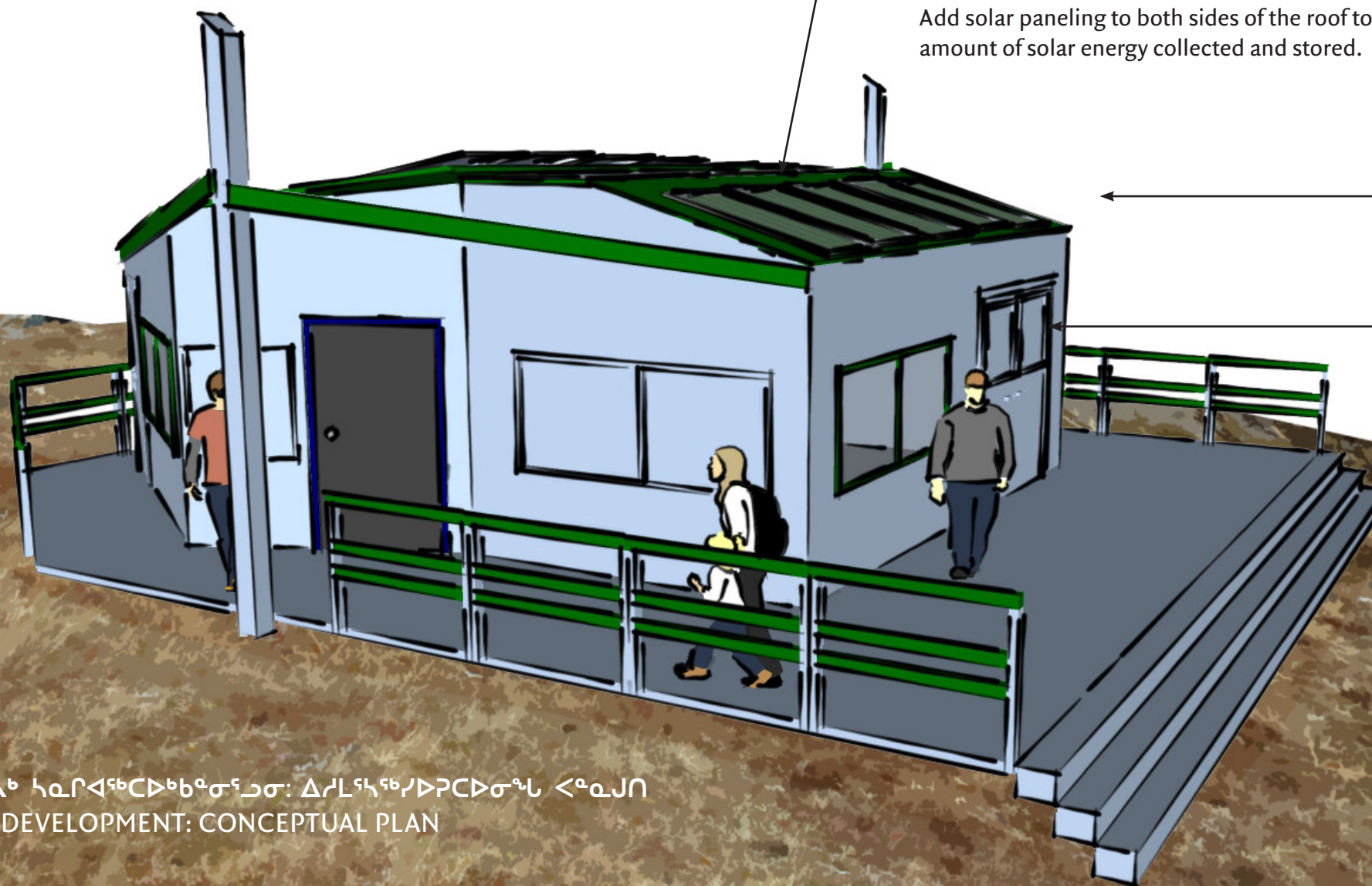


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Expand the Pavilion, approximately doubling the capacity for the potential to accommodate larger groups.

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Door for additional access to front deck and traditional hearth.



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PAVILION REDEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTUAL PLAN



PAVILION EXISTING CONDITION - JUNE 2019



4.4.1.2.3 Outlook Platform

The outlook platform in the day use area is ideally located to provide park visitors with a panoramic view of the river, falls and surrounding landscape. The current outlook is designed with a single access ramp, integrated bench, and integrated interpretive panels. The outlook attracts individuals taking in the view and large groups seeking photo opportunities. The weight capacity of the existing structure is unknown.

The Master Plan recommends planning and design for a new outlook platform with a larger, tiered viewing areas. The Master Plan recommends conducting a feasibility study and design for a platform that is engineered for maximum weight load expectations. The feasibility study and design will include the environmental assessment of the site, foundation requirements, and integration of seating and signage elements.

Table 5: Pavilion, Old Maintenance Building, and Outlook Platform Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Study for Pavilion Expansion, old Maintenance Building redevelopment, and Outlook Platform redesign	An engineering and design study to renovate and redevelop all three pieces of infrastructure	Assessment of the location for expansion and services.
Implementation of Pavilion Expansion, old Maintenance Building redevelopment, and Outlook Platform redesign	Construction for all three pieces of infrastructure	Development may be phased in over time. Development budget is estimated at this time.

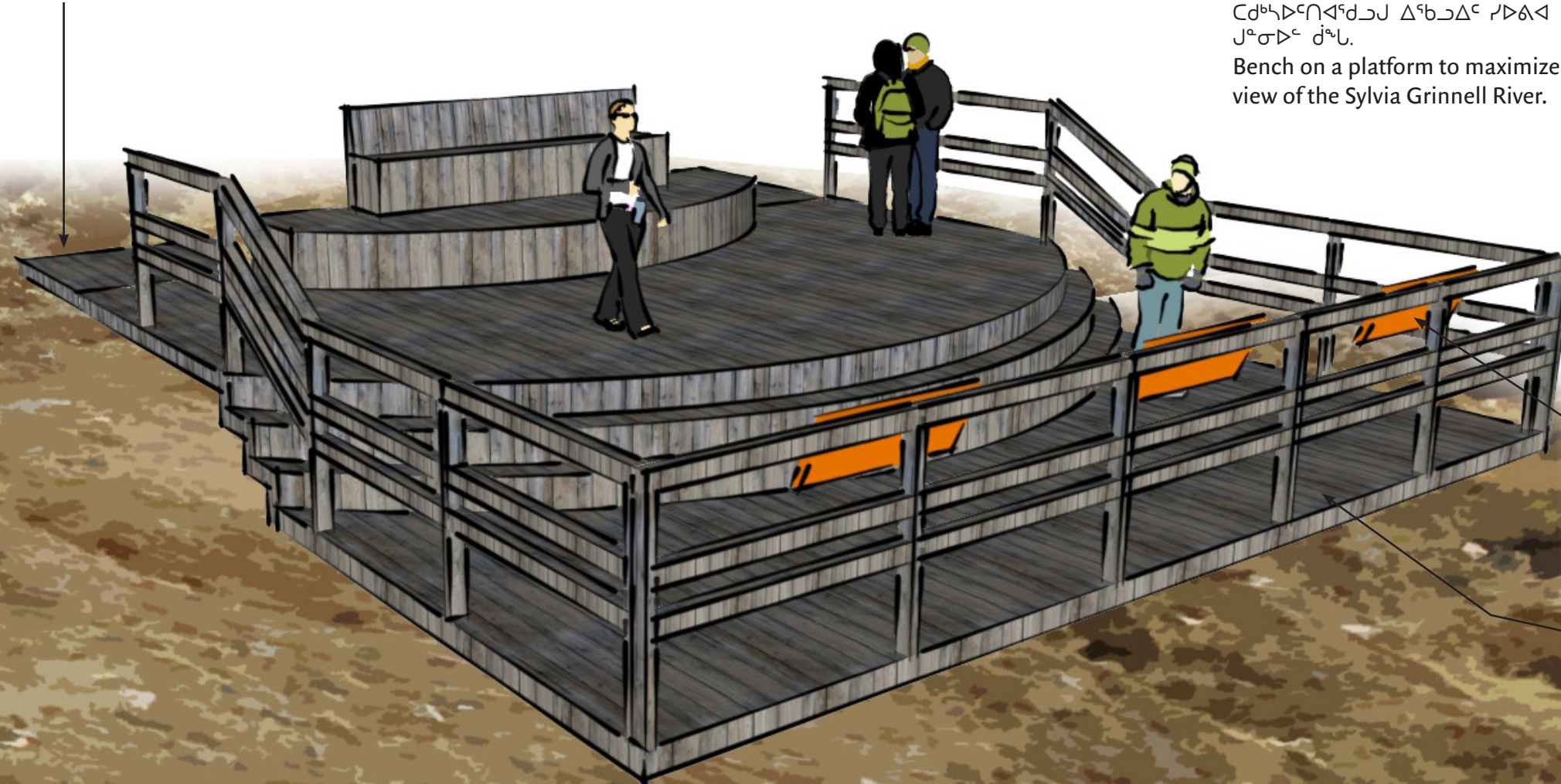
The budget to implement the recommended designs are estimated in the Master Plan but may be changed following the recommendations in the engineering and design phase. A CJPMC Record of Decision to approve the required budget will be made at a later date.



PAVILION EXISTING CONDITION - JUNE 2019

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Ramp on both ends of the platform to provide easy access up to the Pavilion and facilities between the Pavilion and Outlook.



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Bench on a platform to maximize view of the Sylvia Grinnell River.



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Integrate interpretive signage into the railing.

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Double the existing outlook by adding a lower deck. Outlook extension should sit into the landscape.

#### 4.4.1.3 Day Use Picnic Area

The day use picnic area is used by most visitors and the primary location for community events and park programming.

The Master Plan recommends design changes to the area to accommodate gathering spaces, performances, and cultural activities. The design changes include:

- Widening of the main pathway intersection to create a circular gathering place. This design includes removal of the existing tabletop sign.
- Development of a wooden platform beside the pathway to accommodate a temporary canvas tent during community events.
- Moving a garbage bin to allow access to a rock outcrop that is used during performances.
- Development of a path to access the front of the Pavilion deck.
- Development of a traditional hearth/firepit for cultural gatherings.

Table 6: Day Use Picnic Area Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Walking Paths	Gravel top dressing and base materials as required. Rock lined edging in keeping with trail design standard in the park.	See conceptual drawing.
Cultural Tent Platform	Gravel and rock lined pathway.	See conceptual drawing. Tent platform dimensions should not exceed 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft).
Traditional Hearth	Designed by the CJPMC on-site with locally sourced rock.	See conceptual drawing. Installed in consultation with the CJPMC and Elders.



4.4.1.4 Parking Lot 1 Expansion

Parking Lot 1 is a graded gravel parking pad that serves the Pavilion and day use picnic area. The parking pad is at a slightly higher elevation than the flat lands that define the park entrance area. The parking pad includes a turnaround and parking rails to provide definition; an integrated outhouse building with truck access for sewage removal; a bike parking rack; and a driveway access to the Parks Office and Maintenance Garage.

Traffic counters have documented a steady increase of vehicular traffic every year. Existing parking facilities at Parking Lot 1 are adequate during regular use periods but do not have the capacity to accommodate larger events or the proposed expansion of facilities in this area of the park.

The Master Plan recommends increased parking capacity for a further 7 vehicles in the short term, and a location in the tundra flats below the existing parking area has been reserved as viable for additional parking area development in the future when required.

The Master Plan recommends that sites for commercial business operators be made available through a permitting process for temporary/special event operations such as food service and/or sale of Inuit crafts (see Section 2.6: Business Activity).

Table 7: Parking Lot 1 Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Parking Lot 1	Expansion of the parking capacity: two phases. Identification of sites for special event business operators.	Assessment of the reserve location for future expansion when required.  <i>Development budget is estimated but may vary based on location conditions.</i>







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SEE 'EDUCATION CENTRE SITE PLAN'

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EDUCATION CENTRE

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SCREENED OUTHOUSE



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NEW PARKING LOT



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PARKING LOT #5



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PARKING LOT #4

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NATURAL - UNDEVELOPED TRAIL SECTION



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PARKING LOT #3



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TRAIL ACCESS

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SEE 'PARKING LOT #3 DEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN'



100m

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PARKING LOT #3 REDEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN

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NATURAL - UNDEVELOPED TRAIL SECTION

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BIKE RACK  
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OUTHOUSE

ԱՐԻՍՏՈՒՄ  
WALKING TRAIL

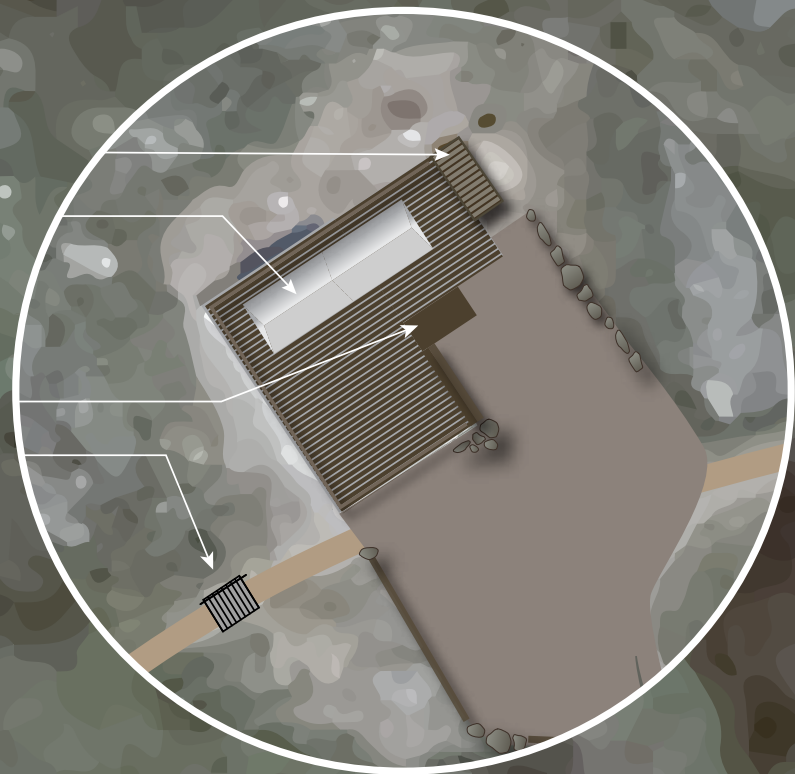
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PARKING LOT #3

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GRAVEL FILL TO CREATE SHOULDER

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TRAIL ACCESS



Δεσφινονοσφικ Λεηδλκ <φδκ  
EDUCATION CENTRE SITE PLAN



PHASE TWO DEVELOPMENT

γκκ Δφφδ  
SCREENED OUTHOUSE

Δεσφινονοσφικ  
EDUCATION CENTRE

Λφφδ  
RAMP

Λφφδ  
STAIRS

Λφφδ-φφδκ φφδφδφδ Δσφφδ  
LEVEL PARKING

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BOULDERS

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GUARD RAIL

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ACCESS ROAD



25m



4.4.1.6 Day Use Area Designated Campsites

Camping occurs at numbered sites and in locations around the park. The Management Plan recommends zoning and regulation in the park for camping areas that are “designated” (meaning a serviced camp site) and regulations for temporary camping in other locations in the park.

The Master Plan recommends planning for additional designated camping sites within the day use area of the park (on the city side of the river).

- Develop 10-15 new designated campsites within the area zoned for Designated campsites on the east side of the river. The maximum number of designated campsites in this zone will be a total of 60 sites<sup>11</sup>.
- Develop campsites with either a raised platform or gravel tent pad where site conditions require.
- Develop a site plan for all new campsites and number each site.
- Install campsite number posts.
- Install park furnishings, including garbage bins and moveable picnic tables.

Table 9: Day Use Area Designated Campsites Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Tent Gravel Pads Alternative dimensions required	Locations requiring gravel pads shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual C4.6 without wind breaks.	Tent pad dimensions should not exceed 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft).
Tent Platforms Alternative dimensions required	Locations requiring tent platforms shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual C3.1-C3.2 without wind breaks.	Tent platform dimensions should not exceed 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft).
Park Furnishings • 5 Picnic tables • 2 Garbage Bins • 2 benches	All park furnishing will be ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	Placement of furnishings as required. Not all sites require furnishings.
Number Posts	As per existing style.	

<sup>11</sup> The CJPMC will monitor campsite use and may make recommendations on increasing the density of sites in this zone to increase the maximum number of campsites.

4.4.1.7 River Access Ramp and Roadworks

Iqaluit residents access the river and the north end of the park along the park road. Changes are need to the river access ramp and the road (near parking lot 3) to improve safety and access.

The turn-around area at the river was re-developed following a flooding event and the access ramp to the riverbank was blocked. The Master Plan recommends adjustments to the turn-around to provide ramped access to the river.

To the west of parking lot 3 the roadway crosses a creek and turns to the north. At this corner the roadway is narrow and there is a potential for vehicles to get close to where the r\shoulder of the road drops away to the creek. The Master Plan recommends adding a section of culvert and widening the road and shoulder at this curve.

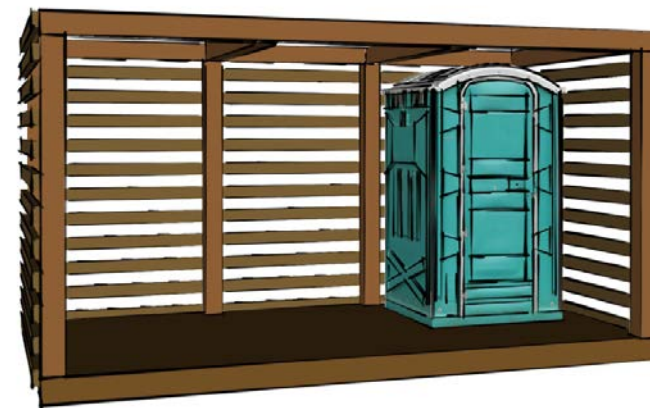
Table 10: River Access Ramp and Roadworks Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Access Ramp	Grading and gravel top dressing. Alignment of edging boulders as required.	See conceptual drawing.
Roadwork west of Parking Lot 3	Extension of the culvert and widening of the road/shoulder	See Education Centre Circulation Site Plan for location

4.4.1.8 Temporary Outhouse Screens

Temporary outhouses (also called “Port-o-potties”) are used at several locations in the park to provide seasonal service. Temporary outhouses are a low-cost solution to providing services at locations throughout the park. However, if the demand for these outhouses is sustained over a long period of time it is recommended that NP&SP consider developing permanent outhouses. Temporary outhouses are made of plastic and can tip over during high winds or as a result of vandalism, potentially creating a health and environmental hazard.

The Master Plan recommends building portable wooden screen structures in the following locations: parking lot 2; parking lot 7 and the education centre. The screens would serve several purposes: to allow up to two outhouses to be securely fastened to the structure, preventing tipping; making the temporary outhouses blend in with the environment; and blending the outhouses with other infrastructure in the park.



Screened Outhouse Example



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**PARKING LOT #7 REDEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN**

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 EXISTING BOULDERS

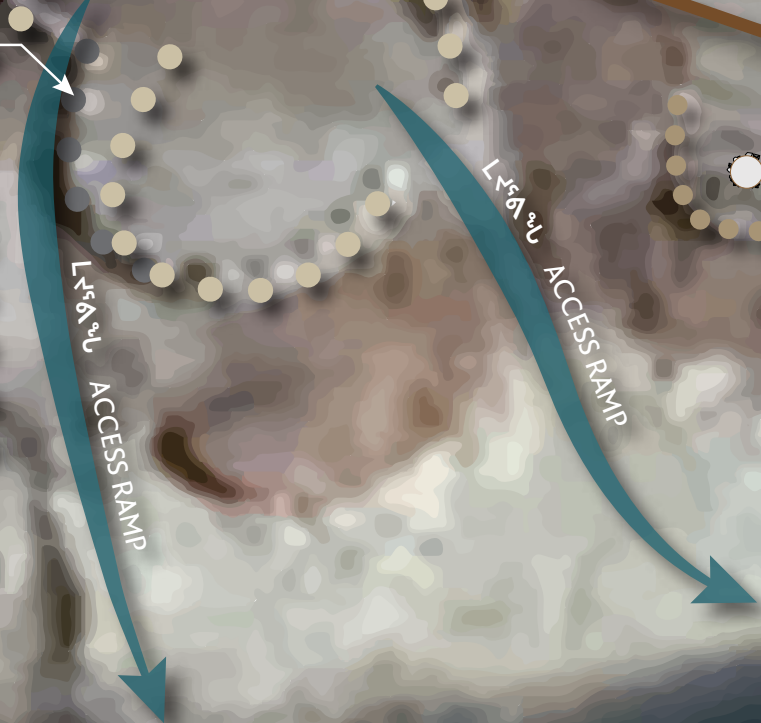
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 SCREENED OUTHOUSE



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 SYLVIA GRINNELL RIVER

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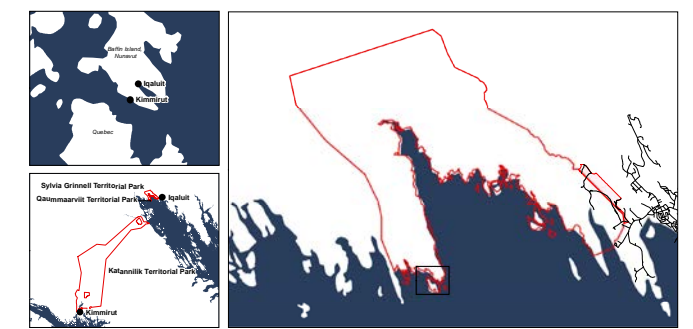
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**Master Plan Existing & Proposed Infrastructure**

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**Legend**

- Designated Camping Site (Unserviced)
- Picnic table
- Interpretive Signage
- Heritage Area
- Boardwalk
- Walking Trail

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**Proposed Infrastructure**

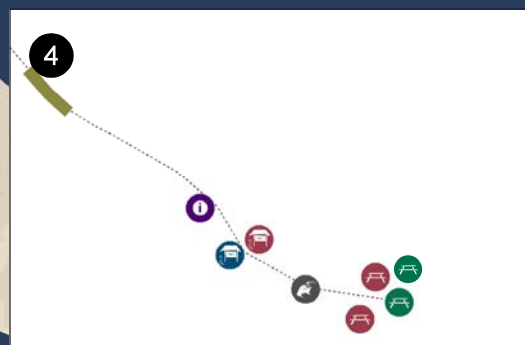
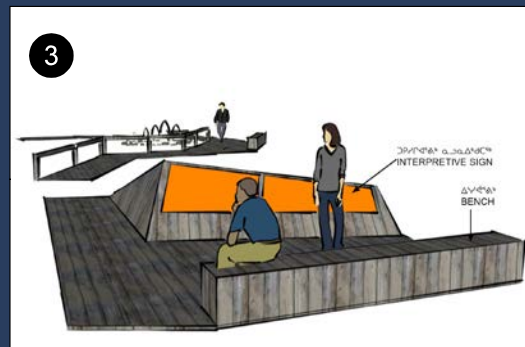
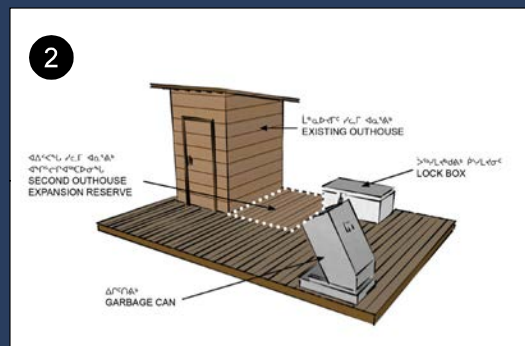
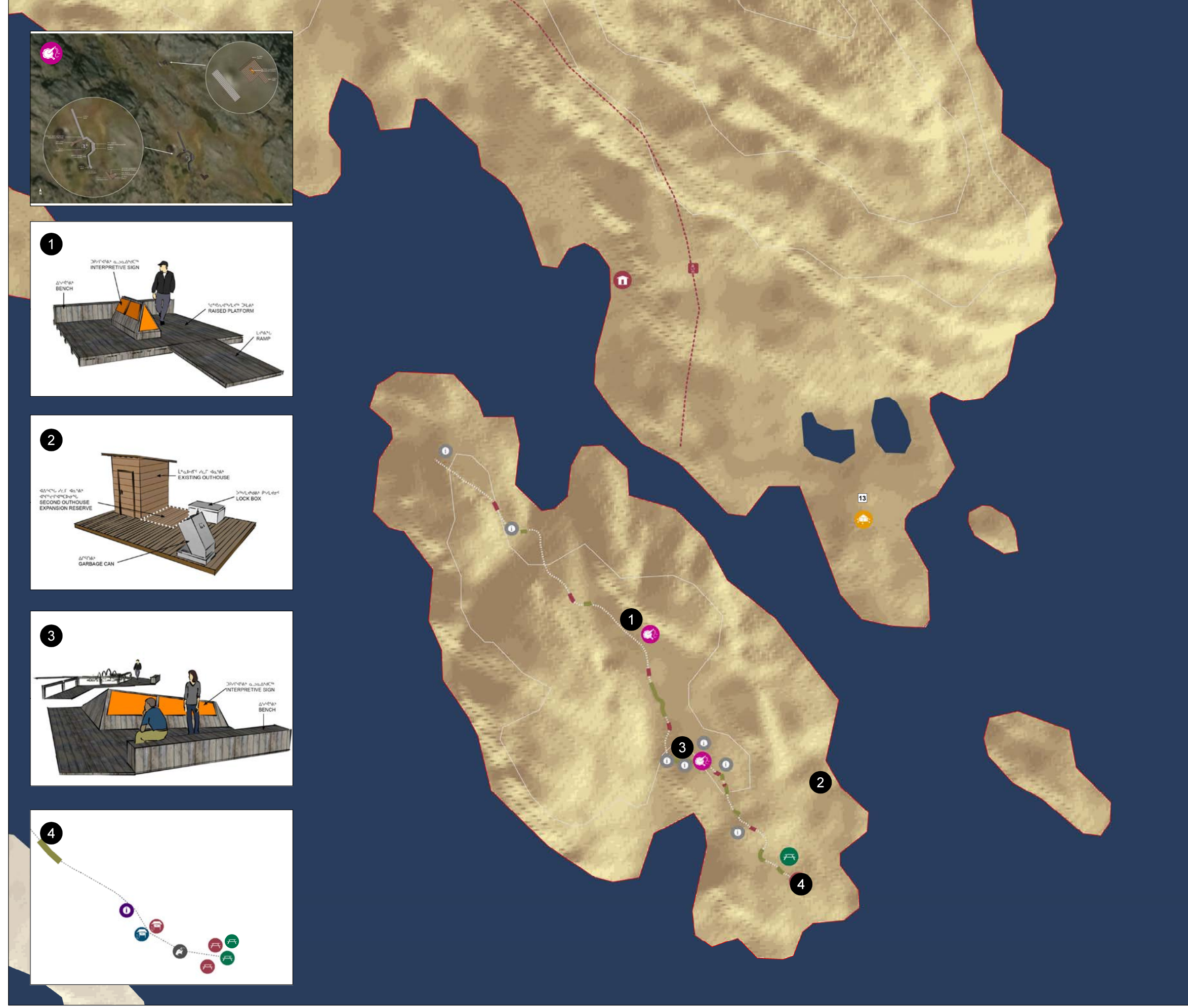
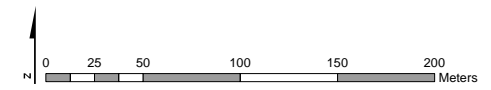
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 Park boundaries shown in red

Data sources:  
 Natural Resources Canada,  
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).  
 Site inventory collected by Nunavut Parks, NVision Insight Group and HTFC Planning & Design. DEMs provided by the Polar Geospatial Center under NSF-OPP awards 1043681, 1559691, and 1542736. Interviews February and June 2018

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 19N  
 Scale: 1:1,750  
 Date: May 2020  
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc. and HTFC Planning & Design





4.4.2 UPGRADES AND RENOVATIONS TO EXISTING PARK INFRASTRUCTURE: QAUMMAARVIIT

Development at Qaummaarviit will be kept to a minimum to protect the cultural significance of the site. The following existing park facilities will require renovation or replacement following a phased in approach identified in the Action Plan:

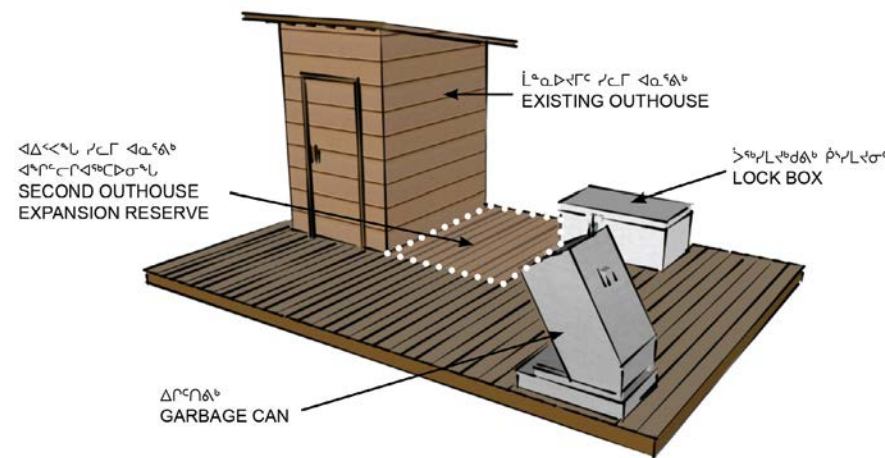
4.4.2.1 Outhouse

There is currently one “honey-bucket” outhouse at Qaummaarviit. It is anticipated that visitation levels will increase as a result of the Illurjuaq project.

The Master Plan recommends building a new double outhouse on the existing platform. It is recommended that the new outhouses be solar composting. Additional park furnishings should include a lock box for seasonal storage of supplies required for maintenance near the outhouse, and additional picnic tables near the entrance sign.

Table 11: Outhouse Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Outhouse	A double outhouse on the existing platform using solar composting outhouse technology.	See conceptual drawing.
Park Furnishing	Ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lock Box (1)</li> <li>Picnic Tables (2)</li> </ul>		



4.4.2.2 Boardwalk and Heritage Interpretation Platforms

Access trails on the island include overland trails and wooden boardwalks. The inventory of the island identified portions of the trail that have become worn and muddy as a result of foot traffic. It is anticipated that visitation levels will increase as a result of the Illurjuaq project.

The Master Plan recommends updates and additions to the boardwalk plan for the island:

- Development of additional boardwalk sections in worn and muddy trail locations.
- Widening of the boardwalk section that is adjacent to the Illurjuaq, inclusion of built-in seating, and redesign of the railing to improve the view of the Illurjuaq
- Development of two heritage interpretation platforms where the story of the Illurjuaq can be shared with visitors. The interpretive signage will be planned and written as part of the HAP (see Section 4.3 for capital budget).
  - The platform to the south of the Illurjuaq (located in a flat, rocky area south of the existing ramp) will be a gathering area for groups to learn about the excavation and construction of the Illurjuaq
  - The platform to the north of the Illurjuaq (located on a flat grassy area near a seasonal pond north of the Illurjuaq site) will illustrate and explain the artefacts that were collected during the excavation.

Table 12: Boardwalk and Heritage Interpretation Platforms Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
New boardwalk sections	As per the existing boardwalk design and dimensions.	See Qaummaarviit Master Plan – site plan.
Boardwalk widening and railing design	Enhancements to the existing boardwalk to improve viewing of the Illurjuaq.	See conceptual drawing.
Heritage Interpretation Platforms	Platforms to enhance heritage appreciation of the Illurjuaq.	See conceptual drawing.



4.4.3 SIGNAGE AND DISPLAYS

The Master Plan recommends that the Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP) include a detailed strategy for new and existing interpretive and informational signage in both parks. The strategy will address the content and design of all panels and development of park displays at the Unikkaarvik Centre and airport in Iqaluit. The HAP should consider new technology and online platforms (e.g. enhanced reality technology) to improve the interpretive potential of signage. Content for signage related to the Illurjuaq project will be developed in partnership with the Elders Society and IHT.

4.4.3.1 New Park Interpretive and Informational Signage

Interpretive and informational signage will be added to the following locations:

- Education Centre
- Trailhead at the bridge crossing to the western portion of the park
- Designated campsites on Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) (3 locations)
- Qaummaarviit:
  - Interpretation of the Illurjuaq Project at the new Heritage Interpretation Platforms (see conceptual design)
  - Additional sign with the park entrance sign to include a map and regulations
- Signage for the Park Office and Garage

Table 13: In-park New Signage Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Education Centre	1 small kiosk	
Trailhead at bridge crossing	2 small kiosks	
Group Cabin at Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet)	1 small kiosk	
Designated campsites near Davidson Point	1 small kiosk	
“Cultural Site” Trail loop at Angutiqjuaq/ Illuluarjuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 small kiosk</li> <li>• 5 low profile interpretive panels along trail</li> </ul>	
Qaummaarviit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpretive panels for two platforms</li> <li>• 1 small kiosk</li> </ul>	Heritage platforms can accommodate multiple panels: design will be determined by the amount of content
Park Office and Garage Signage	Design, fabricate and install signage to direct visitors to the park’s office/garage	Two small signs to be placed on the road and in the parking lot below the office/garage; one sign to be placed on the outside of the building



#### 4.4.3.2 Replacement Park Interpretive and Informational Signage

Existing interpretive and informational signage in the park is presented on panels that are mounted on signage infrastructure of various size and design. The content for Qaummaarviit was prepared in the 1990's and the content for Iqaluit Kuunga Day Use Area signage was prepared in 2004. Replacement of sign panels has occurred in both parks as required due to wear and tear of infrastructure.

The HAP should include a plan for a phased in update and replacement of signs in the park to communicate new messages and the changes to the park name, boundary area, services, infrastructure and regulations.

Low-profile interpretive panels integrated into the park infrastructure is recommended as the preferred approach. Stand-alone signage should also be low profile where possible, with the exception of the park entrance and kiosk locations. Directional and regulatory signage should be designed to have minimal visual impact in the surrounding landscape and should use symbols/icons rather than text whenever possible.

All new signage will identify the traditional place names associated with the areas of the park. Park maps will identify IOL and the regulations for access to IOL. Kiosks will include regulatory messages, key messages, and emergency contact information.

Table 14: In-park Signage Replacement Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Iqaluit Kuunga Kiosks	3 large double-sided kiosks	
Parking Lot 1	1 large double kiosk (single-sided)	
Parking Lot 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 medium kiosk (single-sided)</li> <li>2 pedestal panels</li> </ul>	
Day Use Picnic Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 tabletop panel</li> <li>3 panoramic panels (on outlook)</li> <li>3 pedestal panels</li> </ul>	
River Trail and high point outlook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 pedestal panels</li> <li>1 tabletop panel</li> </ul>	
Qaummaarviit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 pedestal panels</li> </ul>	
Directional Signage: Replace the sign panels directing visitors to the park (at 3 road intersections in Iqaluit)	Design, fabricate and replace 3 directional signs that lead visitors from Iqaluit to the park	Improve visibility and font size. Design new panels to fit in the existing sign support structures.

#### 4.4.3.3 Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre

The displays in the visitor centre present general information about the natural environment and history of the community, with several panels dedicated to park specific information. The assessment of the park specific interpretive displays will identify replacement needs where out-dated information is presented. Specific interpretive signage and display recommendations will consider:

- Updated mapping of the park, boundary, IOLs, facilities, and travel routes
- Contact information
- Trip planning information
- Park regulations
- Opportunities to share the park's heritage appreciation themes

#### 4.4.3.4 Airport

Develop a display about the parks for the airport. Consultations with the airport authority will determine the opportunities and design criteria for this display. Specific interpretive signage and display recommendations will consider:

- Marketing the parks as an attraction
- Contact information
- Trip planning information
- Heritage appreciation themes

### 4.5 NEW INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRAILS

The following section describes the recommended new facilities and infrastructure plan for Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit. For each recommendation a brief description is provided and, where relevant, a reference to the detailed specifications in NP&SP's standards manuals is provided. Specifications from standards manuals are provided in Appendix 6.3. Following the description, issues associated to the recommend infrastructure and location are described along with rationale.



4.5.1 IQALUIT KUUNGA

4.5.1.1 Emergency Shelters

The Master Plan recommends development of four (4) emergency shelters in the western portion of the park between the city and Qaummaarviit. Emergency cabin locations will be finalized through site visits and in consultation with the HTA.

Recommended locations include:

- Trailhead area west of the bridge access point (near the site of the former “Intra-shelter”)
- Northwestern area (former HTA emergency cabin location)
- Peale Point (Qaumaarvik area, opposite the island of Qaummaarviit)
- Illuluarjuit Historic Sites Trail and Campsite (designated campsite area number 2 on the Master Plan map).

**The CJPMC recommends that a new design for emergency shelters be commissioned for Iqaluit Kuunga. The shelters should be designed with input from the CJPMC and Elders, following IQ, to provide a shelter with appropriate ventilation, air circulation, and dimensions.**

Table 15: Emergency Shelter Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Emergency Shelter (4)	Emergency shelter built on timbers.  <i>See conceptual drawing of a simple frame structure.</i>	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for locations.

4.5.1.2 Group Shelter

The Master Plan recommends development of a group shelter in the western portion of the park at the Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) designated camping area (site number 1 on the Master Plan map). The facility would be available to rent by community groups, organizations and individuals. The facility could be used for heritage appreciation programs and educational experiences.

**The CJPMC recommends that a new design for a group shelters be commissioned for Iqaluit Kuunga. The group shelter should be designed with input from the CJPMC and Elders, following IQ, to provide a shelter with appropriate ventilation, air circulation, and dimensions.**

Table 16: Group Shelter Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Group Shelter (1)	<i>See conceptual drawing of a simple frame structure.</i>	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for location.



EXAMPLE: Simple Group Cabin Construction





4.5.1.3 New Designated Camp Sites

The Master Plan recommends development of three (3) designated camp sites in the western portion of the park between the city and Qaummaarviit. The locations are numbered on the Master Plan:

1. Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) Campsite (designated campsite area number 1 on the Master Plan map).
2. Illuluarjuit Historic Sites Trail and Campsite (designated campsite area number 2 on the Master Plan map).
3. Aupalukisaak Campsite (designated campsite area number 3 on the Master Plan map).

Signage for the campsite locations is identified in Section 4.4.3.1.

The infrastructure for each campsite is identified in the table.

Table 17: Camp Site Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) Campsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group Shelter (previously identified in Section 4.5.1.3)</li> <li>• Single outhouse using solar composting technology.</li> <li>• Furnishings ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&amp;SP: picnic tables (2); double garbage bin (1); fire rings (3); lock box (1).</li> </ul>	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for location 1  There will not be any tent pads or platforms at this location.
Illuluarjuit Historic Sites Trail and Campsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Shelter (previously identified in Section 4.5.1.2)</li> <li>• Single outhouse using solar composting technology.</li> <li>• Tent platforms (2) shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual C3.1-C3.2 without wind breaks.</li> <li>• Furnishings ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&amp;SP: picnic tables (2); single garbage bin (1); fire rings (2); lock box (1).</li> </ul>	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for location 2.  Tent platform dimensions should not exceed 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft).
Aupalukisaak Campsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single outhouse using solar composting technology.</li> <li>• Tent platforms (4) shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual C3.1-C3.2 <b>without wind breaks.</b></li> <li>• Furnishings ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&amp;SP: picnic tables (4); double garbage bin (2); fire rings (2); lock box (1).</li> </ul>	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for location 3.  Tent platform dimensions should not exceed 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft).

4.5.1.4 Hiking Trail

The Master Plan recommends a marked hiking trail between the city and Qaummaarviit. Access through the western portion of the park in summer will be used by hikers and in winter/spring by skiers. The majority of the trail will only be marked by posts to help visitors navigate areas in the park and access points of interest and campsites.

To maintain the natural environment experience on the west side of the river the trail will only be developed with a gravel base at the trail head, trail intersections, and in locations where the land is too rough for easy hiking. Boardwalk trails may be installed in areas with wet ground or in locations with cultural resources as a designed protection measure. Trail marker posts will be installed for way finding in areas that are natural (without a developed trail base) and to mark dangerous locations; river crossings; turns in the route; and other locations as required to keep the route highly visible.

- IKQ Master Plan – Proposed Marked Hiking Trails = 30+ km (30,000+m)

Table 18: Hiking Trail Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Hiking Trail - gravel	Gravel trail beds lined with small stone boulders only at key locations (identified above)  Gravel trails approximate length = 0.5 km	The location and length of gravel trails will be determined when the trail route is surveyed on the ground.  See Facilities Design Manual for typical gravel trail design
Boardwalks	Wood platform trails to cross wet land  Boardwalks approximate length = 0.5 km	The location and length of boardwalks will be determined when the trail route is surveyed on the ground.  See conceptual design for boardwalks
Hiking Trail Marker Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directional markers will be located along the trail between the bridge and Qaummaarviit.</li> <li>• Markers will be designed for low visual impact in the landscape.</li> </ul>	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for trail routes.  Quantity will be determined as required. Wood poles supported in stone built piles will mark the route.



4.5.1.5 Park Boundary-IOL Marker Posts

The location of the park boundary is not commonly known to park user groups. The boundary is marked on trails on the east side of the river but the boundary on the west side of the river will require markers. The park and IOL boundary must be marked as required by IIBA 3.6. The IOL is to be identified on all park maps and interpretive or regulatory signage will inform visitors about IOL regulations. The signage panel content and design will be determined during the preparation of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.

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



4.5.1.6 Trans Canada Trail

Once the trail through the western portion of Iqaluit Kuunga to Qaummaarviit has been marked and developed, it is recommended that a request be made to add this section of trail to the existing “Great Trail”. The Master Plan recommends that any signage requirements associated with this additional section of TCT be budgeted at the time of the request. Capital costs for this supporting infrastructure is not included in this Master Plan but the CJPMC may consider the budget request for TCT infrastructure requirements at any time.

4.5.1.7 New Parking Lot

A new parking lot is recommended on the main park road between parking lot 4 and the gated access road to the Education Centre. This new parking lot should be located on the east side of the road and designed to accommodate 4-5 vehicles. The parking lot will be located opposite the trail access for designated campsites.

Table 19: New Parking Lot Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Parking Lot	Accommodate 4-5 vehicles  Base materials, grading and gravel top dressing. Edging boulders as required.	See Iqaluit Kuunga Master Plan for location.



#### 4.5.1.8 Bridge and Related Infrastructure Development

Access across the river to the western portion of the park has been of interest to the community since the 1991 Master Plan. This Master Plan includes a recommendation to develop a pedestrian bridge at the preferred location along the river.

The Master Plan budget and action tables do not include the bridge and its related infrastructure development. The Master Plan Action Plan includes the budget for the engineering and design study for the bridge and its related infrastructure, including but not limited to the access ramps on/off the bridge, trail sections linking to the western side of the river, and signage related to the bridge and safety. The engineering and design study should be a continuation and update of the previous bridge studies. Partnerships with the federal Department of National Defense should be explored.

The budget to implement the recommended bridge and related infrastructure design is not included in the Master Plan. After the engineering study and design is completed, the GN and CJPMC will prepare a supplemental capital plan request for the funds for the project along with a proposed timeline. Funding partnerships with the federal government and local organizations should be explored.

Public consultation, environmental assessment, and associated permit requirements will be required for the project.

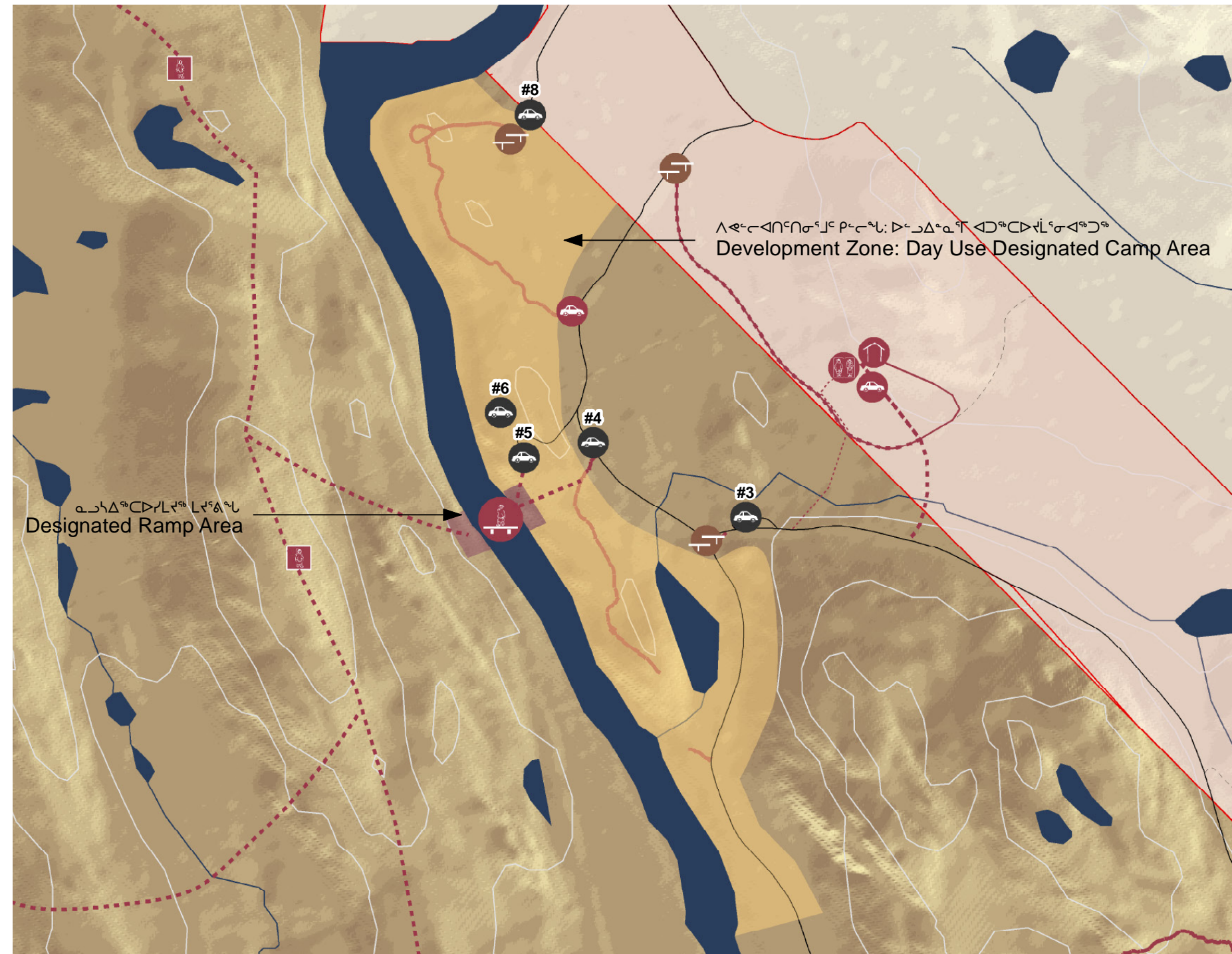
#### 4.5.1.9 Boundary Expansion Feasibility and Park Concept Study (Special Project)

Prior to 1991 the community had been interested in protecting archaeological and cultural sites known as Crystall II, located on the eastern side of the river to the north of the current boundary. This area was historically used as a seasonal camp, and since the establishment of the community has been a summer camping area for some local residents. The Crystall II site was not included in the 1991 Master Plan boundary because the area included a contaminated waste site. The federal government was responsible for the site clean up and remediation.

The CJJPMC is interested in a special project to conduct a Boundary Expansion Feasibility and Park Concept Study for the Crystall II Area now that site remediation has been undertaken. The study will consider options for the Crystall II site and potentially other areas northwest between river and snowmobile trail/park boundary for boundary expansion. The Special Project would be completed in two phases:

- Phase 1: Background and Feasibility Study
- Phase 2: Master Planning and Inventory Study

The project would be the responsibility of the Manager, Park Establishment, in consultation with the CJPMC, City of Iqaluit and other partner organizations. Recommendations from this work would determine future planning and budget requirements.









# Section 5

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## ACTION PLAN







## SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit 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 \$2,318,125.00 over 20 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

**Park infrastructure total: \$1,998,125.00 over 20 years**

**Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects total: \$320,000.00 over 10 years**

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

An *Operational Budget* is included in the *Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Management Plan*.

Table 20: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

Year(s)	Description	Capital Cost Estimate	Total per Time Periods
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$425,250.00	\$500,250.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$75,000.00	
Year 3 - 5	Park Infrastructure	\$238,125.00	\$333,125.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$95,000.00	
Year 6 - 8	Park Infrastructure	\$604,000.00	\$679,000.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$75,000.00	
Year 9 - 10	Park Infrastructure	\$522,250.00	\$597,250.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$75,000.00	
Year 11 - 15	Park Infrastructure	\$149,750.00	\$149,750.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$0	
Year 16-20	Park Infrastructure	\$58,750.00	\$58,750.00
	Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects	\$0	
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED CAPITAL COSTS (Class C/D)</b>			<b>\$2,318,125.00</b>

### 5.1 MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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

#### 5.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE STAGING

It is expected that development priorities will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plan. The implementation plan identifies stages of development for projects requiring similar infrastructure types (e.g. signage), materials or labour requirements in the same years to take advantage of contracting and procurement benefits.

**The Master Plan identifies several projects that require a design and engineering study to determine a development budget. Once the studies/reports have been completed, the CJPMC and NP&SP will approve the recommended budgets and seek additional capital funding (as required) to implement the plans.**

The Master Plan identifies existing infrastructure and provides an estimate for the replacement of furnishings based on the typical lifespan. Should vandalism, loss or wear-and-tear require replacement of furnishings ahead of the scheduled timeframe, the capital budgets will be adjusted accordingly.

#### 5.1.2 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PLAN

Once completed, the Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP) will detail the final budget requirements for materials and programs. The HAP, including the review and planning of the Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit interpretive signage, will be phased over time based on the available capital budget, operational budget, and approved CJPMC annual work plans.

#### 5.1.3 IQALUIT INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY

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

#### 5.1.4 SPECIAL PROJECTS

It is expected that Special Projects will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved CJPMC annual work plans.

Archaeological projects will be required prior to development of new infrastructure, or as required when a culturally significant site or known archaeological site is under threat from damage or loss. The Archaeological Special Project funds are allocated incrementally for the years preceding development activities. All archaeological projects will include an oral history project to document local and Inuit knowledge of the sites and resources surveyed. Oral history project budgets are included for each phase of archaeological survey.

The Illurjuaq Project will be led by IHT, in partnership with the CJPMC and NP&SP. The Master Plan includes capital project funds for the NP&SP owned/managed infrastructure changes at Qammaarviit to support the future interpretation of the Illurjuaq, and Special Project funds to support heritage appreciation programs about the Illurjuaq Project that may be delivered by NP&SP. The Illurjuaq Special Project may be developed jointly by the partners.

The Boundary Expansion Feasibility and Park Concept Study for the Crystall II Area will be conducted in partnership with the City of Iqaluit (the land is currently Municipal Land) and other partner organizations, including but not limited to the Amarok HTO, IHT, Departments of C&H and EDT (GN), and the federal government.

#### 5.1.5 TIMEFRAME

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

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

#### 5.1.6 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

#### 5.1.7 INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

#### 5.1.8 CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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





## 5.2 MASTER PLAN ACTION TABLE

The following Action Tables provide scheduling and cost estimates for infrastructure and development recommended through this Master Plan.

Table 21: Infrastructure Action

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
			Estimate	Total	Class	
<b>Qammaarviit – Phase 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New boardwalk sections</li> <li>Widening existing boardwalk</li> <li>Heritage education platforms</li> <li>Picnic tables (wood)</li> <li>Lock box</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boardwalk and platform materials and construction = \$16,000</li> <li>Picnic tables (2) = \$3,000</li> <li>Lock box = \$500</li> <li>Shipping = \$2,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$21,500</b>	C	
<b>Group Shelter – Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and construction</li> <li>Interior furnishing (picnic tables)</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design = \$25,000</li> <li>Cabin materials and labour = \$100,000</li> <li>Interior furnishing = \$15,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$5,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$145,000</b>	C	<i>Outhouse, campsite furnishing, and signage are budgeted under a separate line</i>
<b>Education Centre (Phase 1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decking (Phase 1)</li> <li>Building siding</li> <li>Parking lot and road grading</li> <li>Walking trail</li> <li>Outhouse screen and two temporary outhouses</li> <li>Picnic tables (wood), benches and garbage bins</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deck and siding materials and construction Phase 1 = \$16,500</li> <li>Parking lot and roadworks = \$10,000</li> <li>Walking trail = \$6,000</li> <li>Outhouse = \$8,500</li> <li>Picnic tables (4) = \$6,000</li> <li>Benches (2) = \$6,000</li> <li>Garbage bins (2) = \$2,500</li> <li>Shipping = \$5,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$60,500</b>	C	<i>See phase 2 in year 7-8 to expand the building and extend the deck area</i>
<b>River Access Ramp and Roadworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widening and grading of the river access ramp and the road near parking lot 3</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roadworks = \$50,000</li> <li>Culverts and barriers = \$15,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$65,000</b>	C	
<b>Entrance Area Redevelopment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New entrance sign lettering and map</li> <li>Welcome sign</li> <li>Information kiosk building</li> <li>Landscaping</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All signage lettering and logos = \$5,500</li> <li>Welcome sign structure = \$4,000</li> <li>Information kiosk building = \$20,000</li> <li>Landscape materials and labour = \$3,750</li> </ul>	<b>\$33,250</b>	C	<i>Location of information kiosk to be determined – see site plan description for options</i>
<b>Emergency Shelters (two locations)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northwest area at locaiton of former HTO cabin</li> <li>Qammaarvik (Peale Point location)</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency shelter design, materials and labour = \$84,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$6,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$90,000</b>	C	<i>Design to be informed by IQ</i>
<b>Boundary bolder markers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boulders placed at 15m intervals</li> </ul>	<b>Year 1-2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials = \$4,000</li> <li>Shipping and labour = \$6,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$10,000</b>	C	<i>Markers placed on boundary between park entrance and park office area</i>
<b>Boundary-IOL marker posts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pylon posts and sign panels (2 signs per post)</li> </ul>	<b>Year 3-5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Posts (15): materials and labour = \$15,000</li> <li>Panels (30) = \$3,750</li> </ul>	<b>\$18,750</b>	C	<i>Posts placed at travel route crossings</i>



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
			Estimate	Total	Class	
Hiking route marker posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low profile posts and sign panels (1 sign per post)</li> </ul>	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Posts (15): materials and labour = \$7,500</li> <li>Panels (15) = \$1,875</li> </ul>	\$9,375	C	
Pavilion, Old Maintenance Building and Outlook Redevelopment – Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and Engineering Study</li> </ul>	Year 1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professional Fees = \$70,000</li> </ul>	\$70,000	C	Development is budgeted under a separate line
Qammaarviit Interpretive Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement of nine panels</li> <li>New panels for Heritage Education platforms</li> <li>New kiosk panel</li> </ul>	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement interpretive panel design and fabrication = \$19,000</li> <li>New interpretive panel and kiosk design, fabrication, materials and labour = \$19,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$2,000</li> </ul>	\$40,000	D	Content will be developed in HAP
New Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education Centre</li> <li>Park Office and Garage</li> </ul>	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New interpretive panels and structure design, fabrication, materials and labour = \$9,500</li> <li>Shipping = \$500</li> </ul>	\$10,000	D	Content will be developed in HAP
Day Use Designated Campsite: development of 15 additional sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gravel tent pads</li> <li>Wood tent platforms</li> <li>Picnic tables (metal)</li> <li>Garbage bins</li> <li>Firepit rings</li> <li>Number posts</li> </ul>	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gravel pads and wood platform materials and labour = \$25,000</li> <li>Picnic tables (10) = \$15,000</li> <li>Garbage bins (3) = \$3,000</li> <li>Fire rings (10) = \$5,000</li> <li>Posts and number plates = \$2,250</li> <li>Shipping = \$7,500</li> </ul>	\$57,750	C	
New Designated Campsite: Illularjuit (Peterhead Inlet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solar composting outhouse</li> <li>Picnic tables (metal)</li> <li>Garbage bin</li> <li>Firepit rings</li> <li>Lock box</li> <li>Number posts</li> </ul>	Year 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outhouse materials and labour = \$23,000</li> <li>Picnic tables (2) = \$3,000</li> <li>Garbage bin (1) = \$1,750</li> <li>Fire rings (2) = \$1,000</li> <li>Lock box = \$500</li> <li>Shipping = \$3,000</li> </ul>	\$32,250	C	
Pavilion, Old Maintenance Building and Outlook Redevelopment – Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development</li> </ul>	Year 6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and labour = \$515,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$20,000</li> </ul>	\$535,000	D	Estimated budget

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
			Estimate	Total	Class	
<b>Pavilion Day Use Area Path Redevelopment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Path development</li> <li>Cultural tent platform</li> <li>Traditional hearth and sitting area</li> </ul>	<b>Year 6-8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and labour = \$7,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$1,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$8,000</b>	D	
<b>Parking Lot Development – Phase 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parking Lot 1 Expansion</li> <li>New Parking Lot (Designated Camping Area)</li> <li>Outhouse screens at parking lot 2 and 7</li> </ul>	<b>Year 6-8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parking lot and roadworks = \$25,000</li> <li>Guiderails and boulders = \$5,000</li> <li>Outhouse screens (2) = \$8,500</li> <li>Shipping = \$500</li> </ul>	<b>\$39,000</b>	D	
<b>Qaummaarviit - Phase 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solar composting outhouse</li> <li>Lock Box</li> </ul>	<b>Year 6-8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outhouse materials and labour = \$20,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$2,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$22,000</b>	C	
<b>Emergency Shelters (two locations)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trailhead area west of river</li> <li>Illularjuit Heritage Trail and Campsite</li> </ul>	<b>Year 9-10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency shelter materials and labour = \$70,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$5,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$75,000</b>	D	<i>Design to be informed by IQ</i>
<b>Designated campsite development at Illularjuit Heritage Trail – west of river</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solar composting outhouse</li> <li>Wood tent platforms</li> <li>Picnic tables (metal)</li> <li>Garbage bin</li> <li>Firepit rings</li> <li>Lock box</li> </ul>	<b>Year 9-10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outhouse materials and labour = \$23,000</li> <li>Wood platforms (2) materials and labour = \$5,000</li> <li>Picnic tables (2) = \$3,000</li> <li>Garbage bin (1) = \$1,750</li> <li>Fire rings (2) = \$1,000</li> <li>Lock box = \$500</li> <li>Shipping = \$3,250</li> </ul>	<b>\$37,500</b>	C	
<b>Bridge Design and Engineering Study</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and Engineering Study</li> <li>Bridge related infrastructure to be identified in this study (e.g. access ramps, additional trail development, signage)</li> </ul>	<b>Year 9-10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professional Fees = \$380,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$380,000</b>	D	<i>Development is not included in budget</i>
<b>Unikkaarvik Centre replacement display and new Airport display</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unikkaarvik – two displays</li> <li>Airport – one display</li> </ul>	<b>Year 9-10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Display design, fabrication and installation = \$27,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$3,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$30,000</b>	D	<i>Content will be developed in HAP</i>  <i>Partner with EDT – follow Inuit Tourism Strategy</i>
<b>Education Centre (Phase 2) – expansion of building and deck</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decking extension (Phase 2)</li> <li>Building extension</li> </ul>	<b>Year 11-15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deck and siding materials and construction Phase 2 = \$20,000</li> <li>Building expansion = \$25,000</li> </ul>	<b>\$45,000</b>	C	

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
			Estimate	Total	Class	
Designated campsite development at Aupalukisaak – west of river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solar composting outhouse</li> <li>Wood tent platforms</li> <li>Picnic tables (metal)</li> <li>Garbage bin</li> <li>Firepit rings</li> <li>Lock box</li> </ul>	Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outhouse materials and labour = \$26,000</li> <li>Wood platforms (4) materials and labour = \$10,000</li> <li>Picnic tables (4) = \$6,000</li> <li>Garbage bin (2) = \$3,500</li> <li>Fire rings (2) = \$1,000</li> <li>Lock box = \$500</li> <li>Shipping = \$5,000</li> </ul>	\$52,000	C	
Replacement Interpretive Signage – Iqaluit Kuunga Day Use Area and Parking Lot Kiosks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All kiosk, interpretive pedestals and tabletop signs (originally prepared in 2004)</li> </ul>	Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement interpretive panels design, fabrication, materials and labour = \$29,750</li> <li>Shipping = \$2,000</li> </ul>	\$31,750	D	Content will be reviewed and developed in HAP
Trails (gravel and wood boardwalk) west of river – Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridge to Trailhead</li> <li>Trailhead to Davidson Point Campsite</li> <li>Trailhead north along boundary</li> </ul>	Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.25 km Trail gravel and labour = \$15,500</li> <li>0.25 km Boardwalk sections = \$5,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$500</li> </ul>	\$21,000	D	Phased trail development
Trails (gravel and wood boardwalk) west of river – Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Angutiqjuaq/Illularjuit Cultural Trail</li> <li>Trailhead to Group Cabin</li> </ul>	Year 16-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.25 km Trail gravel and labour = \$17,500</li> <li>0.25 km Boardwalk sections = \$7,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$500</li> </ul>	\$25,000	D	Phased trail development
New Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trailhead west of river (small kiosk)</li> <li>Group Cabin (small kiosk)</li> <li>Angutiqjuaq/ Illularjuit Cultural Trail (small kiosk and 5 panels)</li> <li>Davidson Point Campsite (small kiosk)</li> </ul>	Year 16-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New interpretive panels and structure design, fabrication, materials and labour = \$29,000</li> <li>Shipping = \$4,750</li> </ul>	\$33,750	D	Content will be developed in HAP
			Capital Estimates Year 1-2	\$425,250.00		
			Capital Estimates Year 3-5	\$238,125.00		
			Capital Estimates Year 6-8	\$604,000.00		
			Capital Estimates Year 9-10	\$522,250.00		
			Capital Estimates Year 11-15	\$149,750.00		
			Capital Estimates Year 16-20	\$58,750.00		
			<b>TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET ESTIMATES</b>	<b>\$1,998,125.00</b>		



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

Table 22: Heritage Appreciation and Special Projects Action Plan

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST		NOTES
			ESTIMATE	CLASS	
Archaeological Survey – Phase 1	Coastal areas along Illuluarjuit (Peterhead Inlet) (associated with future development and cabins).	Year 1-2	\$50,000	C	
Oral History Project associated with Archaeology Phase 1	Collection and documentation of oral history for surveyed areas.	Year 1-2	\$25,000	C	Partnership
Illurjuaq Project: NP&SP Interpretive Program Development	Development of the NP&SP interpretive program related to the Illurjuaq project.	Year 3-5	\$20,000	C	Partnership
Archaeological Survey – Phase 2	Qammaarviit and coastline opposite Qammaarviit	Year 3-5	\$50,000	C	
Oral History Project associated with Archaeology Phase 2	Collection and documentation of oral history for surveyed areas.	Year 3-5	\$25,000	C	Partnership
Archaeological Survey – Phase 3	Inland areas west of the river	Year 6-8	\$50,000	C	
Oral History Project associated with Archaeology Phase 3	Collection and documentation of oral history for surveyed areas.	Year 6-8	\$25,000	C	Partnership
Boundary Expansion Feasibility and Park Concept Study	Phase 1: Background and Feasibility Study Phase 2: Park Concept and Inventory Study	Year 9-10	\$75,000	C	Partnership
<b>HERITAGE APPRECIATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS CAPITAL ESTIMATE</b>			<b>YEARS 1-10</b>	<b>\$320,000.00</b>	



### 5.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Iqaluit Kuunga Nunalingnut and Qaummaarviit Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni Management Plan provides full details for the operations and maintenance of the park.

#### 5.3.1 STAFFING

The Management Plan recommends that Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit staff levels (full time positions; seasonal contract positions; and casual (part time and student) positions) be increased over time to meet the increasing visitation levels and serve the expanded park boundary area, infrastructure and programs.

The Regional Coordinator: Park Planning and Operations, Qikiqtaaluk; the Manager: Park Operations; and the Manager and Coordinator: Heritage Appreciation will also provide oversight of park operations, programs and plan implementation.

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

#### 5.3.2 MARKETING

The marketing of Iqaluit Kuunga and Qaummaarviit will be detailed in the HAP, including an initial and ongoing budget for the following:

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

### 5.4 MONITORING

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

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

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

community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV and vehicle traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data is considered “effectiveness monitoring” because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the CJPMC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The CJPMC may recommend actions based on the report.

- **Progress Monitoring:** Implementation of the Master Plan will be undertaken by NP&SP staff. An annual report to the CJPMC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed.

### 5.5 MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

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



# Section 6

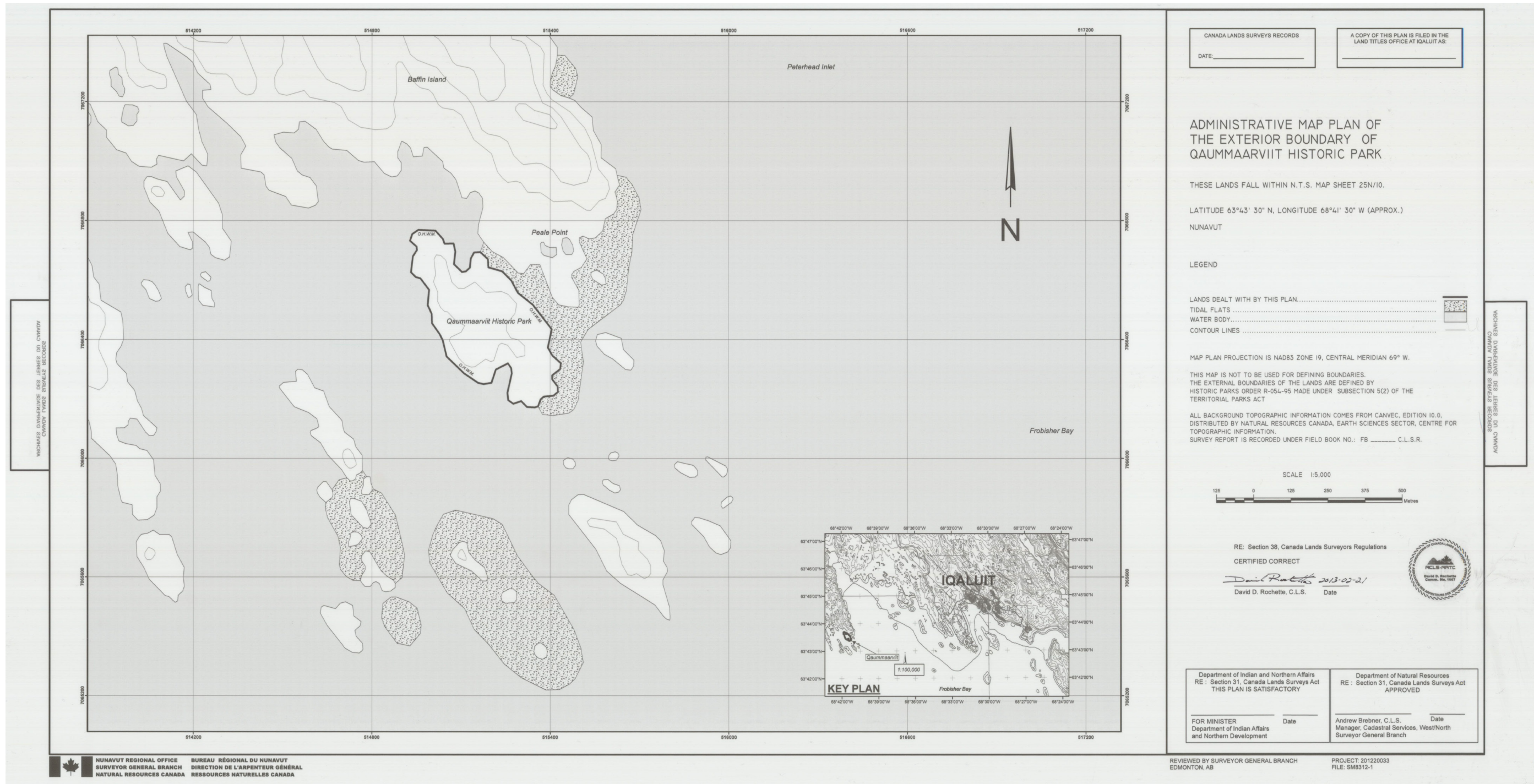
APPENDICES

## 6.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

Consultation Record for the Iqaluit Kunnga and Qaummaarviit Territorial Parks Master Plan and Management Plan

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
December 6-7, 2017	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
December 8, 2017	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders	For the Inventory of Park Resources
January 29-30, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
January 31-February 1, 2018	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders and Organizations	For the Inventory of Park Resources
March 21-22, 2018	Interviews – Local Knowledge Holders and Organizations	For the Inventory of Park Resources
March 22-24, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
June 13-15, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
June 14, 2018	Inookie Adamie meeting with CJPMC	Traditional knowledge
October 19-20, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
December 5-7, 2018	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
March 12, 2019	CJPMC Chair and NP&SP Staff presentation to City of Iqaluit Council	Presentation
March 20-22, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
March 21, 2019	Cabin Owners Meeting with CJPMC	Discussion
March 22, 2019	NJPMC meeting with CJPMC	Discussion
March 22, 2019	NJPMC and CJPMC Park Visit	Tour and review of park planning challenges and issues
June 17-19, 2019	CJPMC meeting and presentations from DFO	Planning Session. DFO representatives in attendance.
September 23-25, 2019	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
September 25, 2019	CJPMC Special Meeting with City of Iqaluit	Discussion
February 2020	Cabin Owners Meeting with CJPMC	Discussion
March 2-3, 2020	CJPMC	Committee Planning Session
August-September 2020	Public survey	Information sharing and input
December 2020 through February 2021	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	Community Open House	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
March 2021	NP&SP distribute the Iqaluit Kunnga and Qaummaarviit Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master and Management Plans
March 22 - 23, 2021	Special Meeting with Partner Organizations	Presentation of the Final Draft Master Plan and Management Plan
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master and Management Plans	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Management Plan	
	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board reviews the Management Plan	
	Government of Nunavut Schedule and Deputy Ministers review the Master and Management Plans	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Management Plan	







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

June 13, 2017

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

Mr. Akeagok,

**RE: Administration of the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park- Commissioner's Land**

On February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011 the Minister of Community and Government Services (CGS), the Honourable Lorne Kusugak informed the Minister of Environment (DOE), the Honourable Daniel Shewchuck that the City of Iqaluit and CGS agreed that Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division will administer the Sylvia Grinnell Park for the benefit of the municipality (in accordance with the NLCA 14.4.1) for the portion of land within the municipal boundary and Zone B which is shown on the attached map, "Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park – Land Tenure Status – March 2010".

Now that the Crown Lands within the Parks' Boundary and Zone D, as shown on the attached map, have been transferred to the Commissioner on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017 by Order-In-Council 2016-0873, Community and Government Services is now transferring administration and control of lands these lands to the Department of Environment.

Community and Government Services is also transferring the lands within Zone C and the Parks' boundary, as depicted on the attached map, to the Department of Environment. These lands are located outside of the Municipal Boundary, however, are located on Commissioner's Land (within Block Land Transfer PC 1971-1523).

This will enable the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister's Order under Section 5 (2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish the remaining portions of the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park.

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

Sincerely,  
  
Lori Kimball  
Deputy Minister

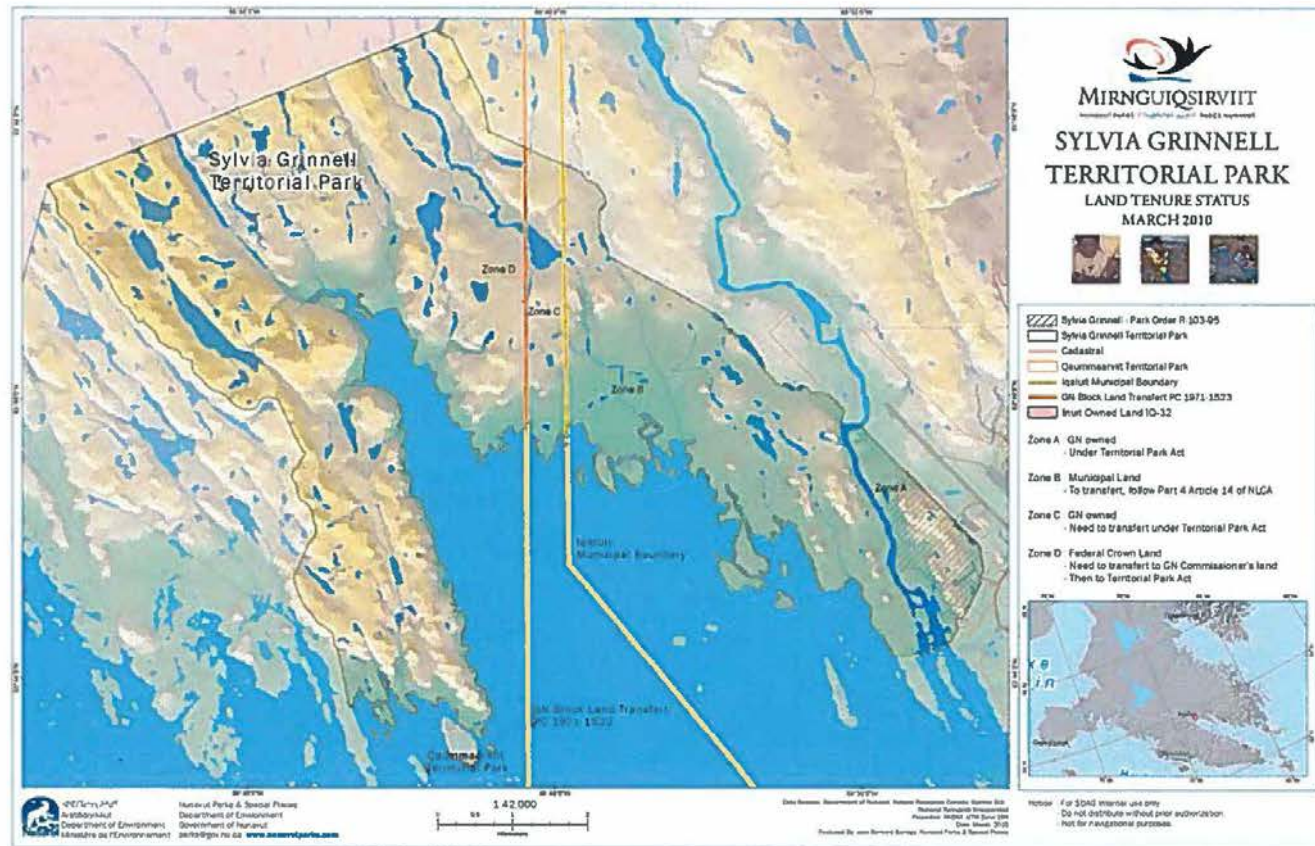


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Department of Community and Government Services  
Nunalingni Kavamatkunnili Pivikhaqautikkut  
Ministère des Services Communautaires et gouvernementaux

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

Attachments:

- 1) Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park – Land Tenure Status – March 2010
- 2) Letter Addressed to Minister of Environment – February 28, 2011
- 3) Letter addressed to Manager of Parks from City of Iqaluit, Mayor – Support of the Park



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 Hon. Lorne Kusugak  
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 Nunalingni Kavamatkunnilu Pivikhaqautikkut  
 Department of Community and Government Services  
 Ministère des Services communautaires et gouvernementaux

FEB 28 2011

Hon. Daniel Shewchuk  
 Minister of Environment  
 Legislative Assembly of Nunavut  
 Box 2410  
 Iqaluit, NU X0A OHO

**RE: Administration of Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park**

Minister Shewchuk,

The Department of Community and Government Services (CGS) is pleased to see that the City of Iqaluit and the Department of Environment (DOE) have come to an agreement with regards to the transfer of administration and control of the area of the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park located within the Municipal Boundary of Iqaluit.

Community and Government Services agree with DOE and the City of Iqaluit that Nunavut Parks will administer the Park for the benefit of the municipality (in accordance with NLCA 14.4.1) and that the Park should be recognized as being under the administration of the Department of Environment, Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division.

The Department of Environment can now proceed with a Minister's Order under section 5 (2) of the Territorial Park Act to establish Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park. As such, the DOE will be formally taking over the administration of those lands from CGS.

If you have any questions about this change, do not hesitate to call me at 975-5020 or Darren Flynn, ADM at 867-645-8106

Box 2410, Iqaluit, NU  
 X0A-OH0, Canada

ᓂᓄᓂᓂ 2410, ᓂᓄᓂᓂ  
 X0A-OH0

867-975-5090  
 867-975-5095



December 6, 2010

Sincerely,

Lorne Kusugak  
Minister

Cc: Kathleen Lausman, Deputy Minister - Community and Government Services  
Aris Sayani, Acting Director - Planning and Lands, City of Iqaluit  
Darren Flynn, ADM - Community and Government Services

Attachments:

Park Boundaries and overlapping jurisdictions  
Legal Description of Park Boundaries  
Letter of Support from City of Iqaluit



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ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ 460  
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X0A 0H0  
ᐅᖃᓇᓇᓇᓇ (867) 979-5600  
ᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ (867) 979-5922

City of Iqaluit  
Box 460  
Iqaluit, Nunavut  
X0A 0H0  
Phone (867) 979-5600  
Fax (867) 979-5922

Ville d'Iqaluit  
C.P. 460  
Iqaluit, Nunavut  
X0A 0H0  
Tél. (867) 979-5600  
Télécop. (867) 979-5922

admin@city.iqaluit.nu.ca  
www.iqaluit.nu.ca

Mark McCormack  
Manager Parks: Program Development  
Department of Environment  
Government of Nunavut  
Iqaluit, NU

**Re: Transfer of Administration and Control of the Lands of the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park to the GN Department of Environment**

This is to express the City's support for the transfer of the administration and control of the area of the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park located within the boundary of the municipality of Iqaluit to the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment with the understanding that the park will continue being managed for the use and benefit of the residents of Iqaluit.

This support echoes the decisions approved by City Council regarding the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial park with the adoption of the City of Iqaluit General Plan, By-law No. 703. Figure A, of the General Plan identifies the area reserved for the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park and the policies of Section 4.3 of the General Plan, in particular policy No. 3, recognizes the role of the GN Department of Environment in managing the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park.

In the City's view, there is no other GN department other than the Department of Environment and, in particular, the staff of the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Division better fitted to assume the administration and control of the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park.

Should you have any questions, please contact Michèle Bertol, Senior Director of the Planning and Lands Department. She can be reached at the following number: 979-6363 ext. 227.

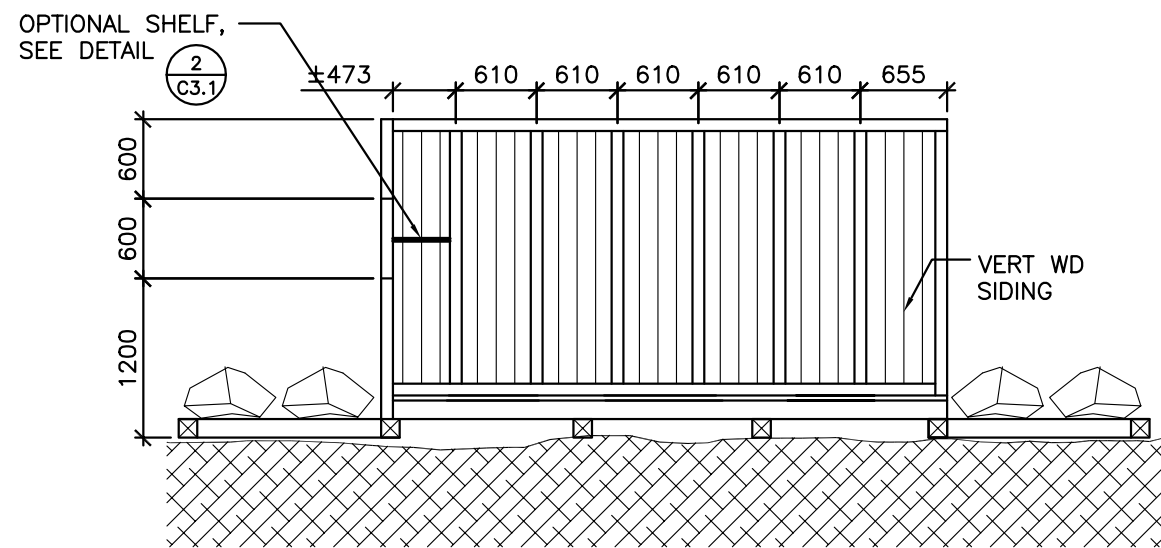
On behalf of the City, I wish the staff of the Department of Environment much success with the park.

Yours truly,

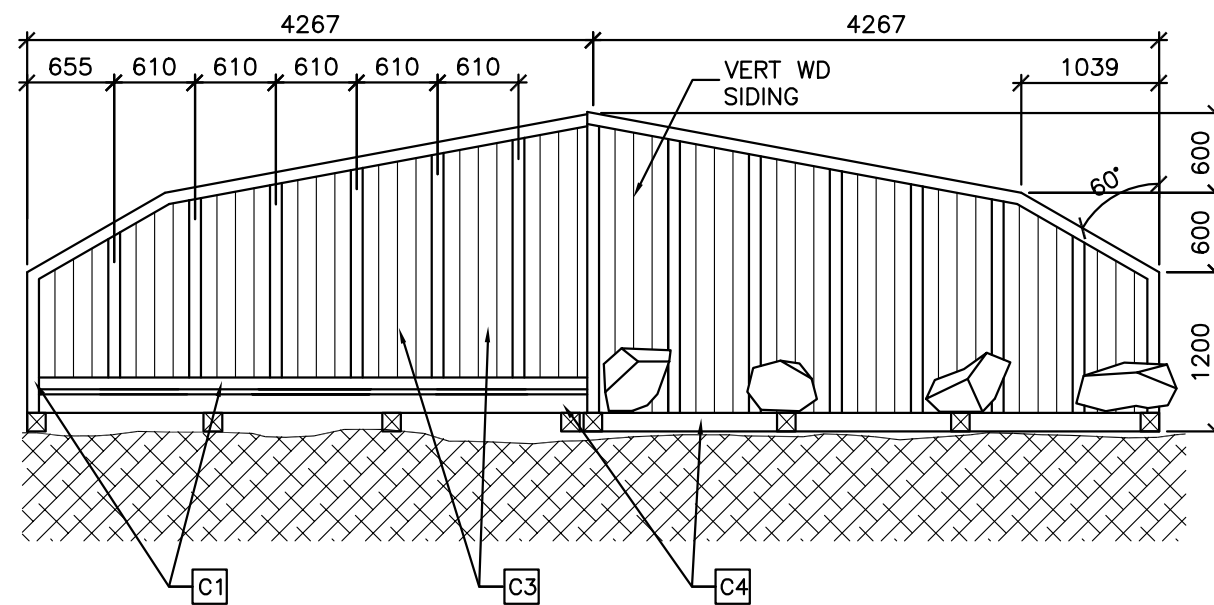
  
Elisapee Sheutiapik, Mayor







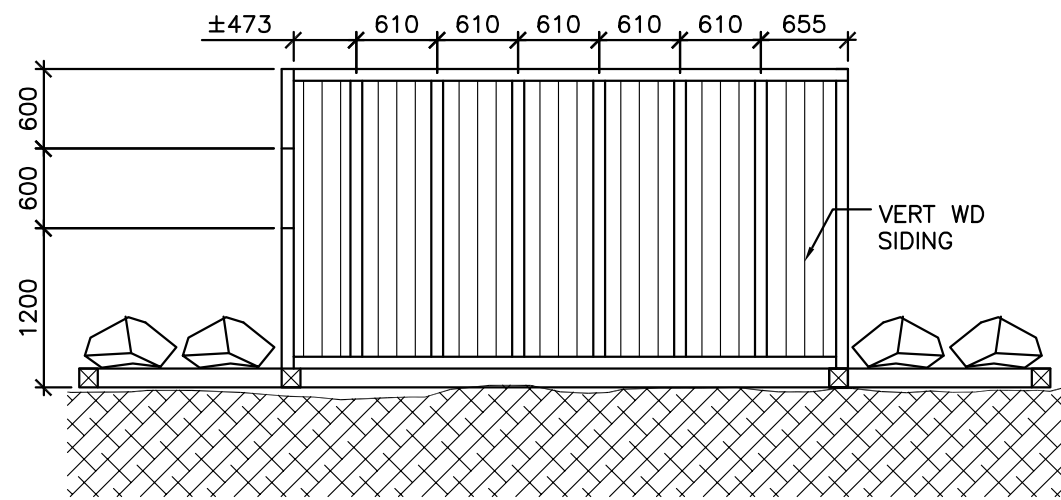
**1**  
C3.2 **ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:50



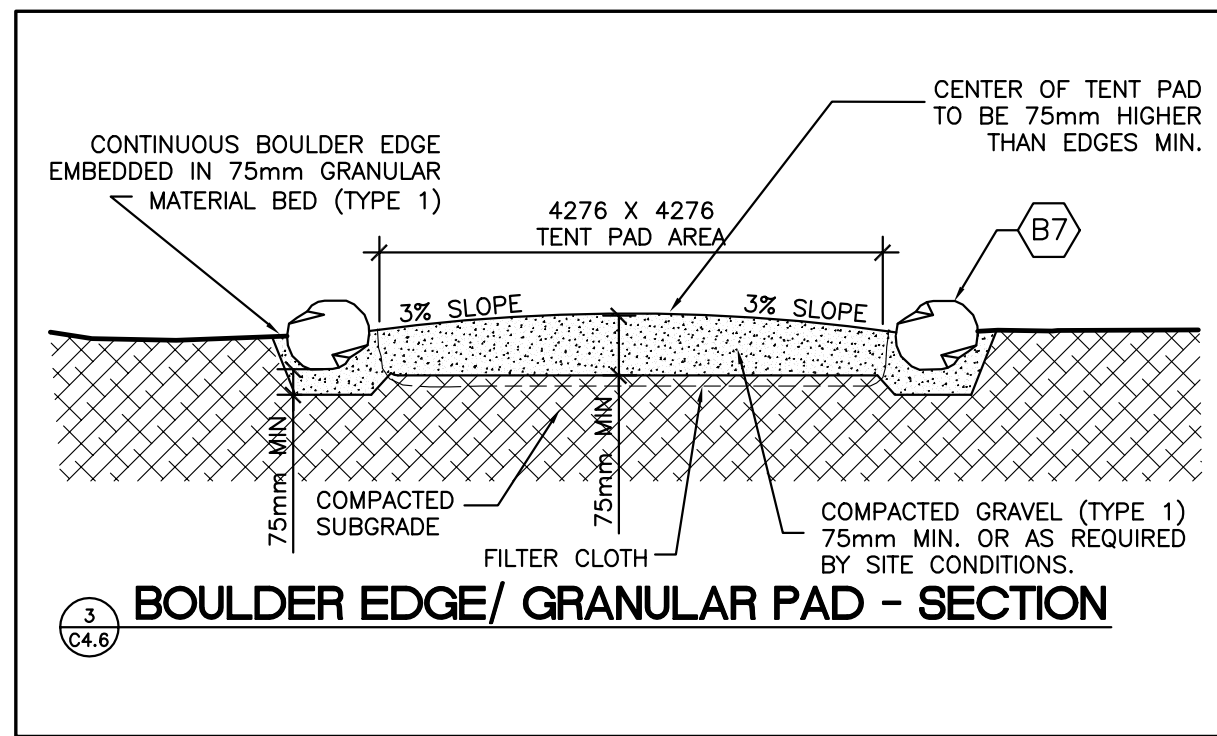
**2**  
C3.2 **ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:50



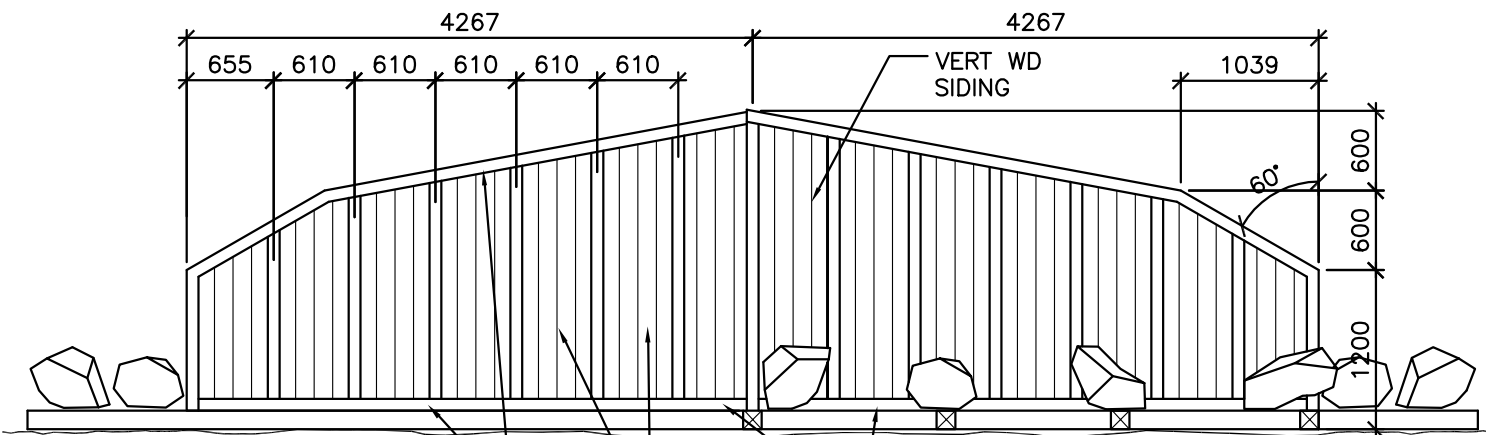
<b>GROUP C</b>		<b>TENT PLATFORM - ELEVATIONS</b>	
COMMENTS: TENT PLATFORM WITH WIND BREAK	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED	DETAIL NO: <b>C3.2</b>
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK		



**1 ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:50



**3 BOULDER EDGE/ GRANULAR PAD - SECTION**  
C4.6



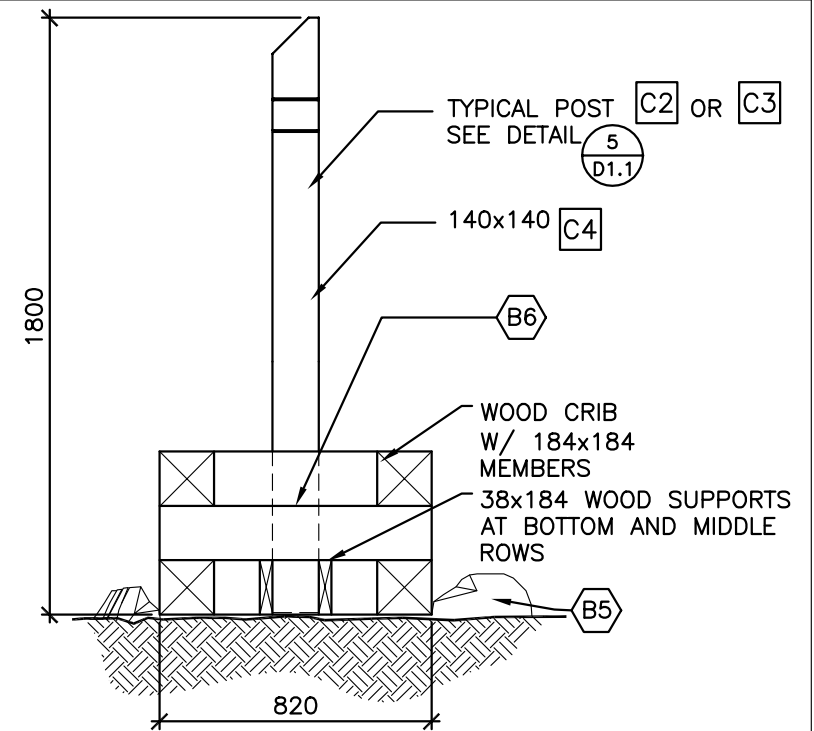
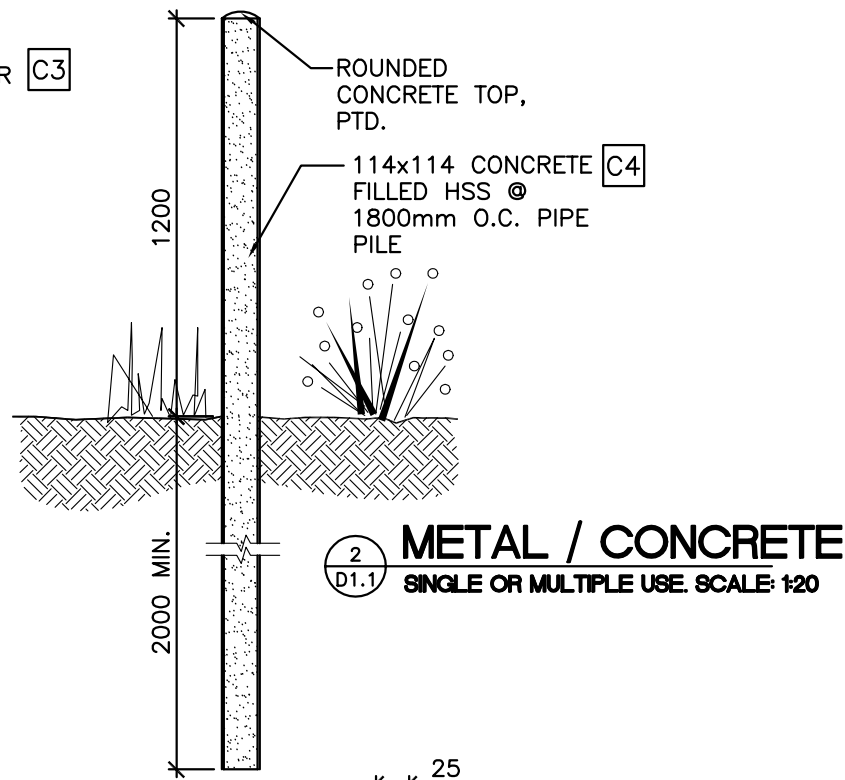
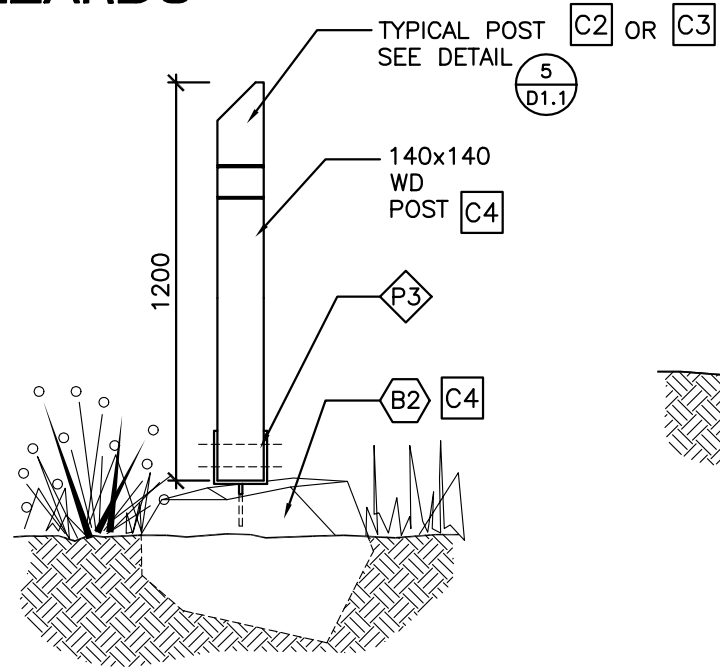
**2 ELEVATION**  
SCALE 1:50



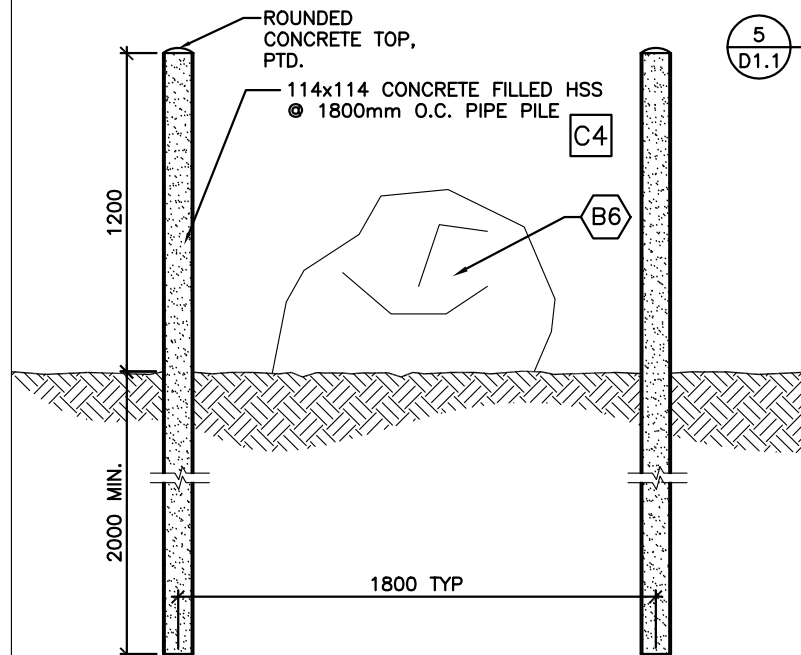
**GROUP C**  
COMMENTS:  
**GRANULAR PAD -  
BOULDER EDGE**  
DATE:  
**OCTOBER 2002**

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

# BOLLARDS

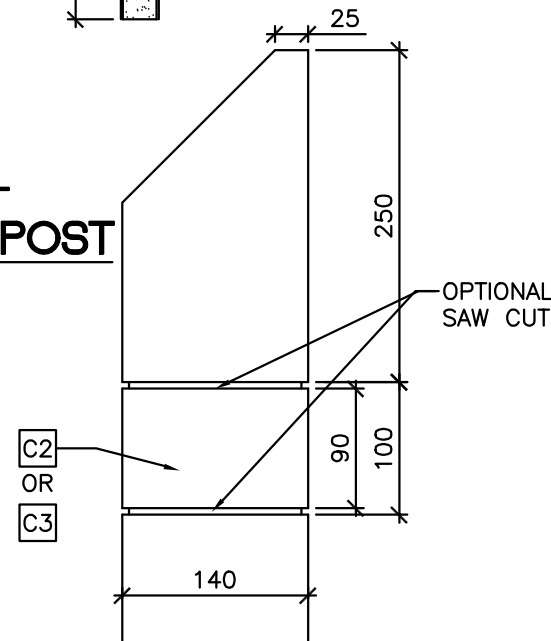


(1) D1.1 **WOOD BOLLARD**  
SINGLE USE. SCALE: 120

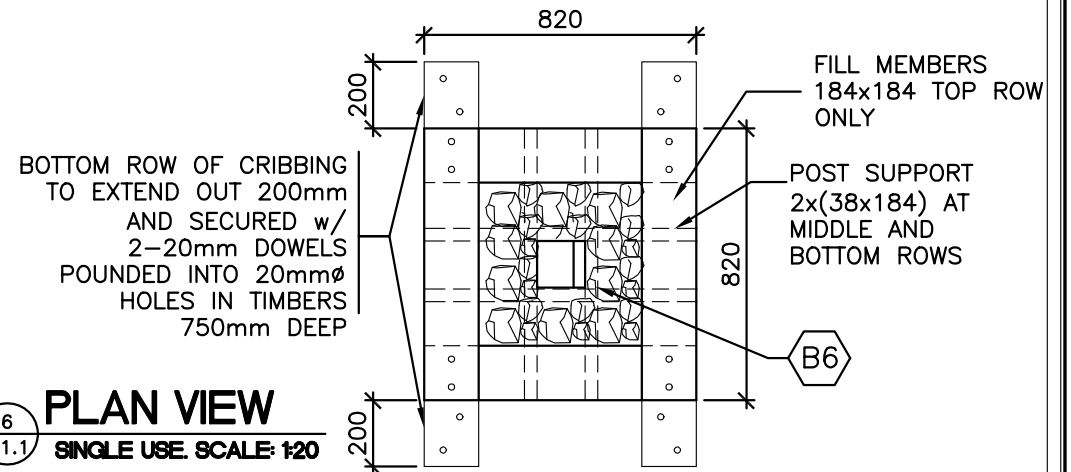


(4) D1.1 **METAL / CONCRETE**  
SCALE: 125

(5) D1.1 **DETAIL-140x140 POST**  
SCALE: 15



(3) D1.1 **WOOD BOLLARD W/ CRIB**  
SINGLE USE. SCALE: 120



**GROUP D**

COMMENTS:  
COMMENT 1  
COMMENT 2

DATE:  
OCTOBER 2002

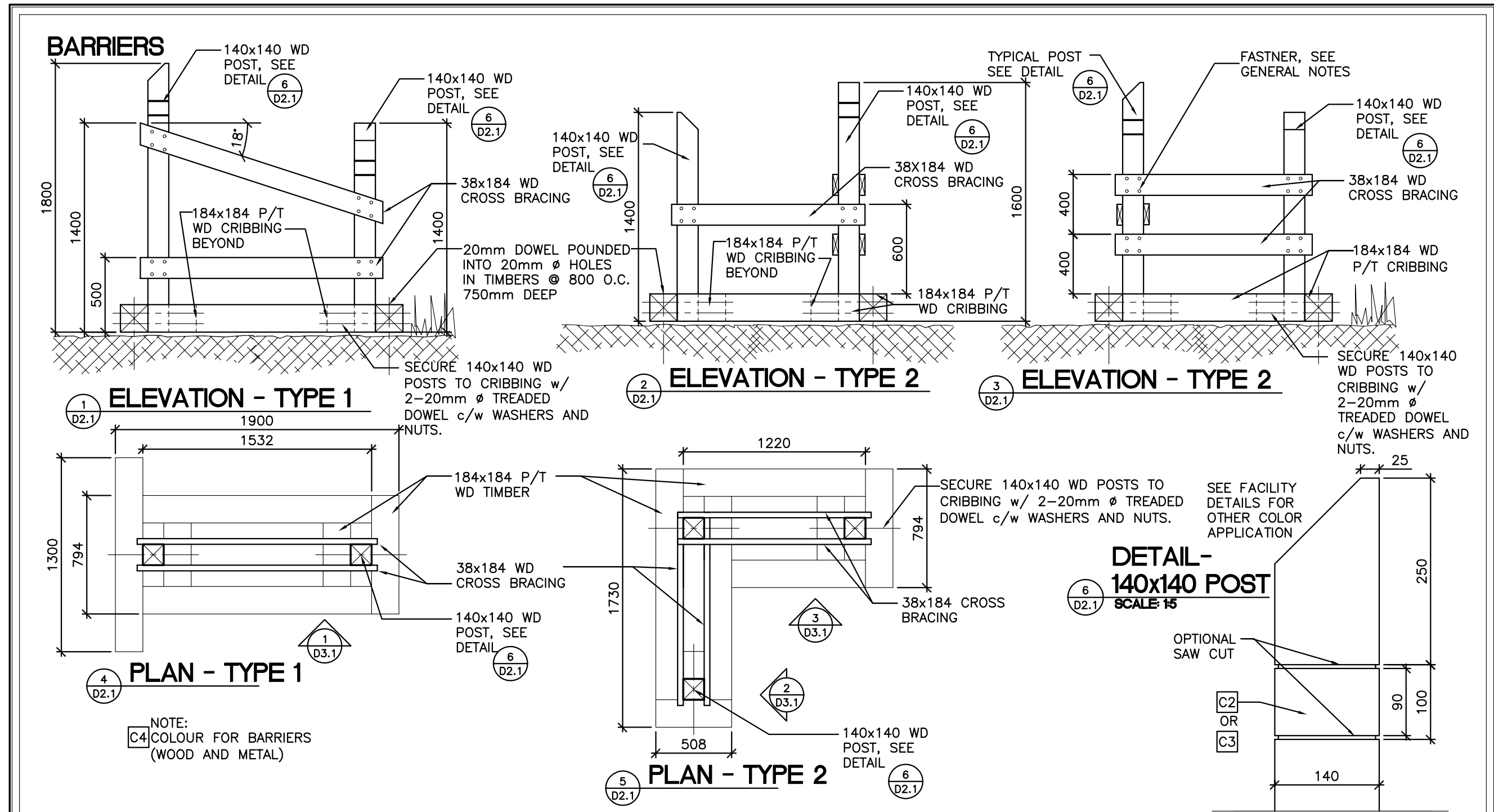
**BOLLARDS**

PROJECT:  
FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL  
NUNAVUT PARKS

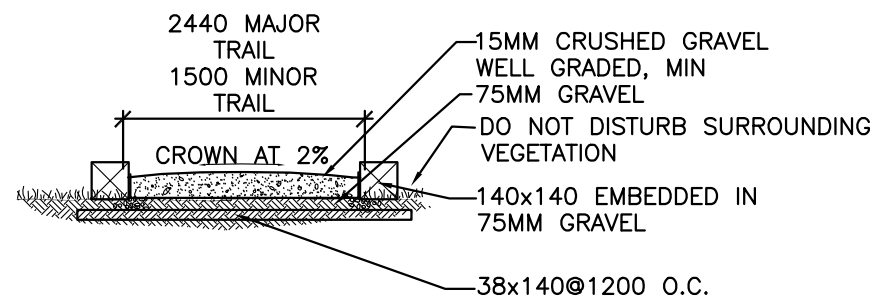
PREPARED BY:  
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

SCALE:  
AS NOTED  
DETAIL NO:

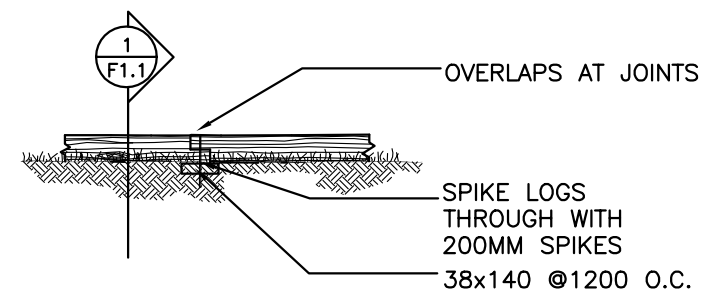
**D1.1**



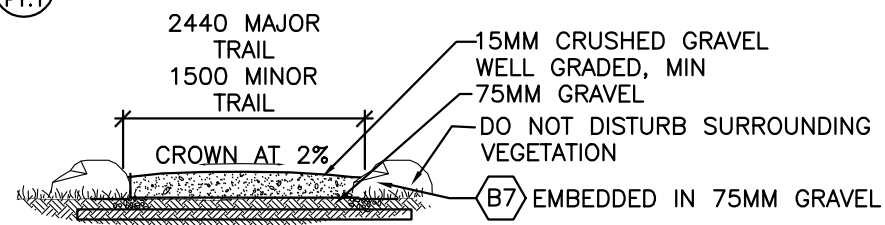
	<b>GROUP D</b>		<b>BARRIERS</b>	
	COMMENTS:  DATE: <b>OCTOBER 2002</b>	PROJECT: <b>FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL                  NUNAVUT PARKS</b>	SCALE: <b>1:25</b> DETAIL NO: <b>D2.1</b>	PREPARED BY: <b>FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK</b>



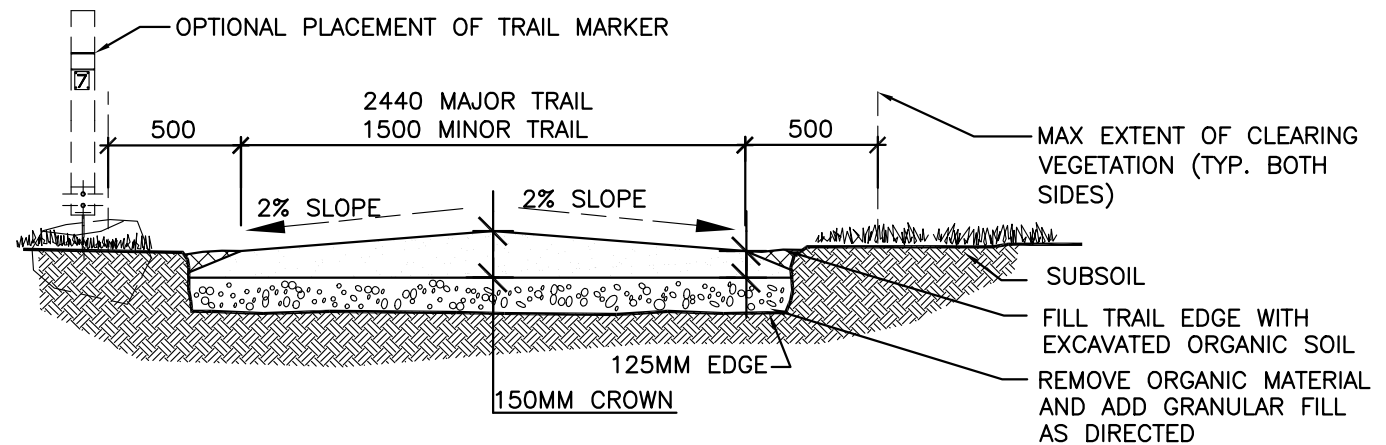
**1 GRAVEL TRAIL - LOG EDGE - SECTION**  
F1.1



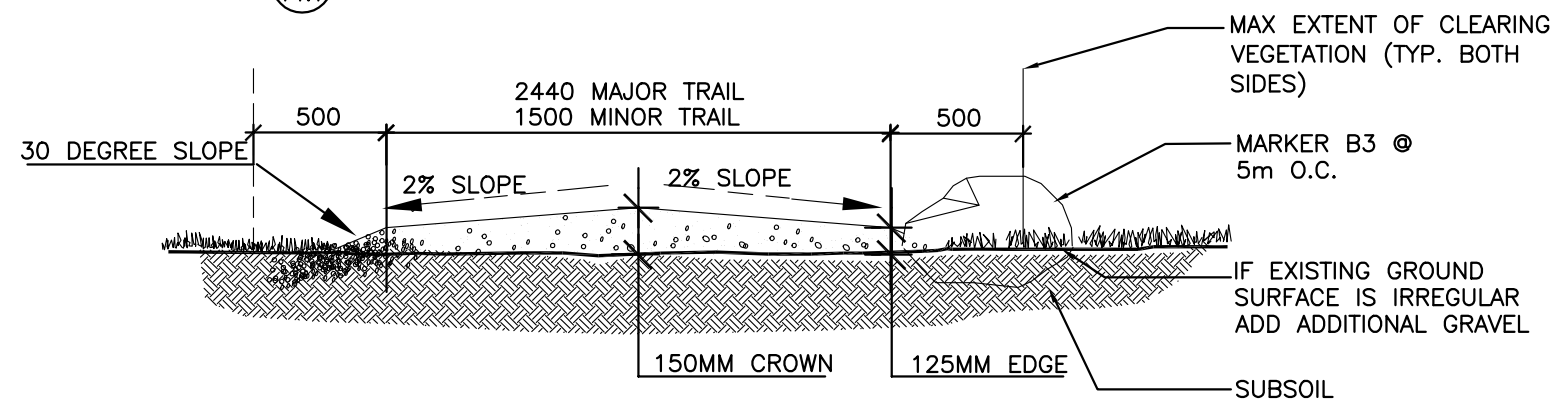
**2 GRAVEL TRAIL - LOG JOINT DETAIL**  
F1.1



**3 GRAVEL TRAIL - BOULDER EDGE - SECTION**  
F1.1



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



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



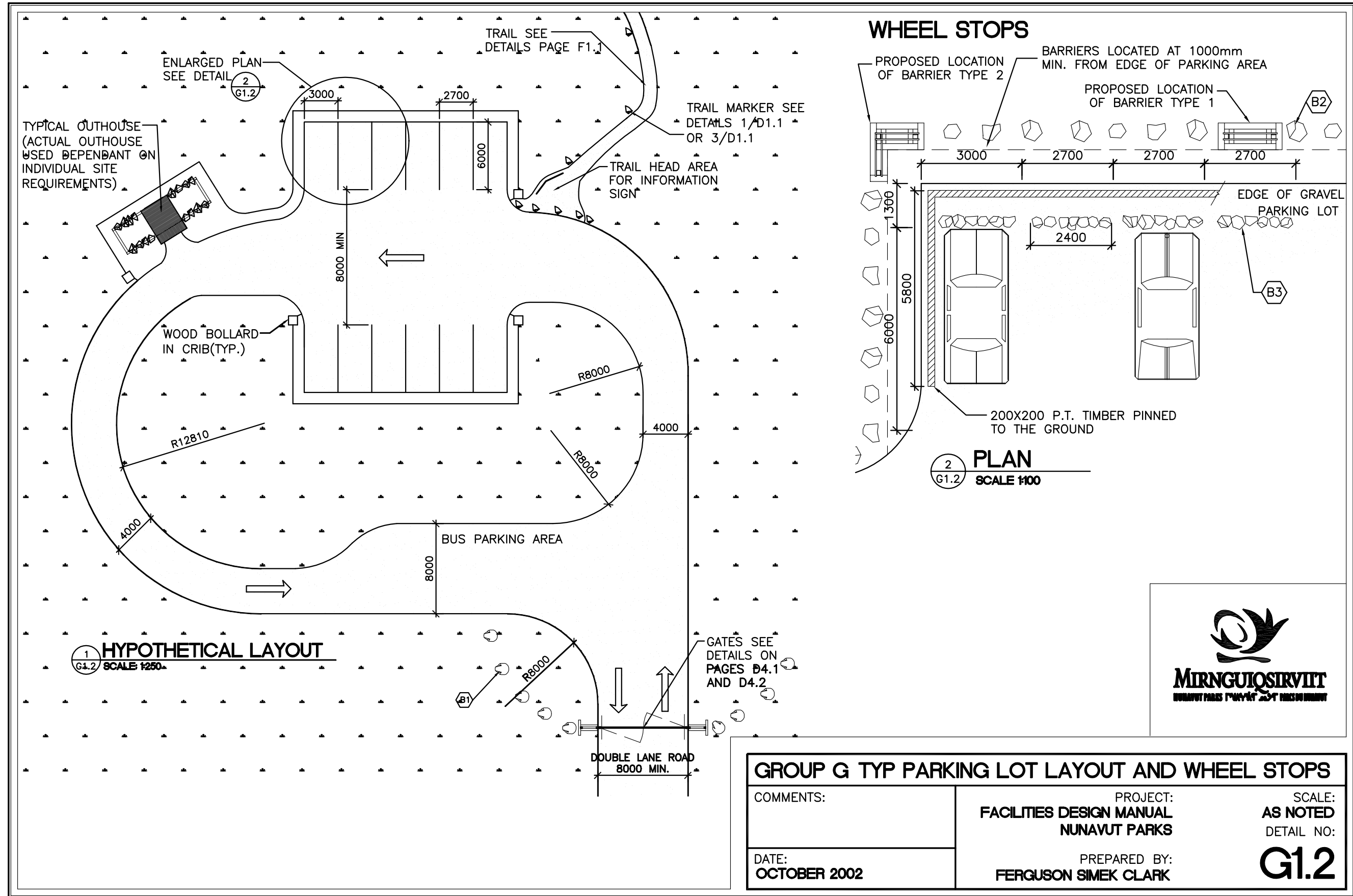
**GROUP F**  
COMMENTS:  
**MARKER TREADS +  
GRAVEL TRAILS**  
DATE:  
**OCTOBER 2002**

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

SCALE:  
**1:25**  
DETAIL NO:  
**F1.1**







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

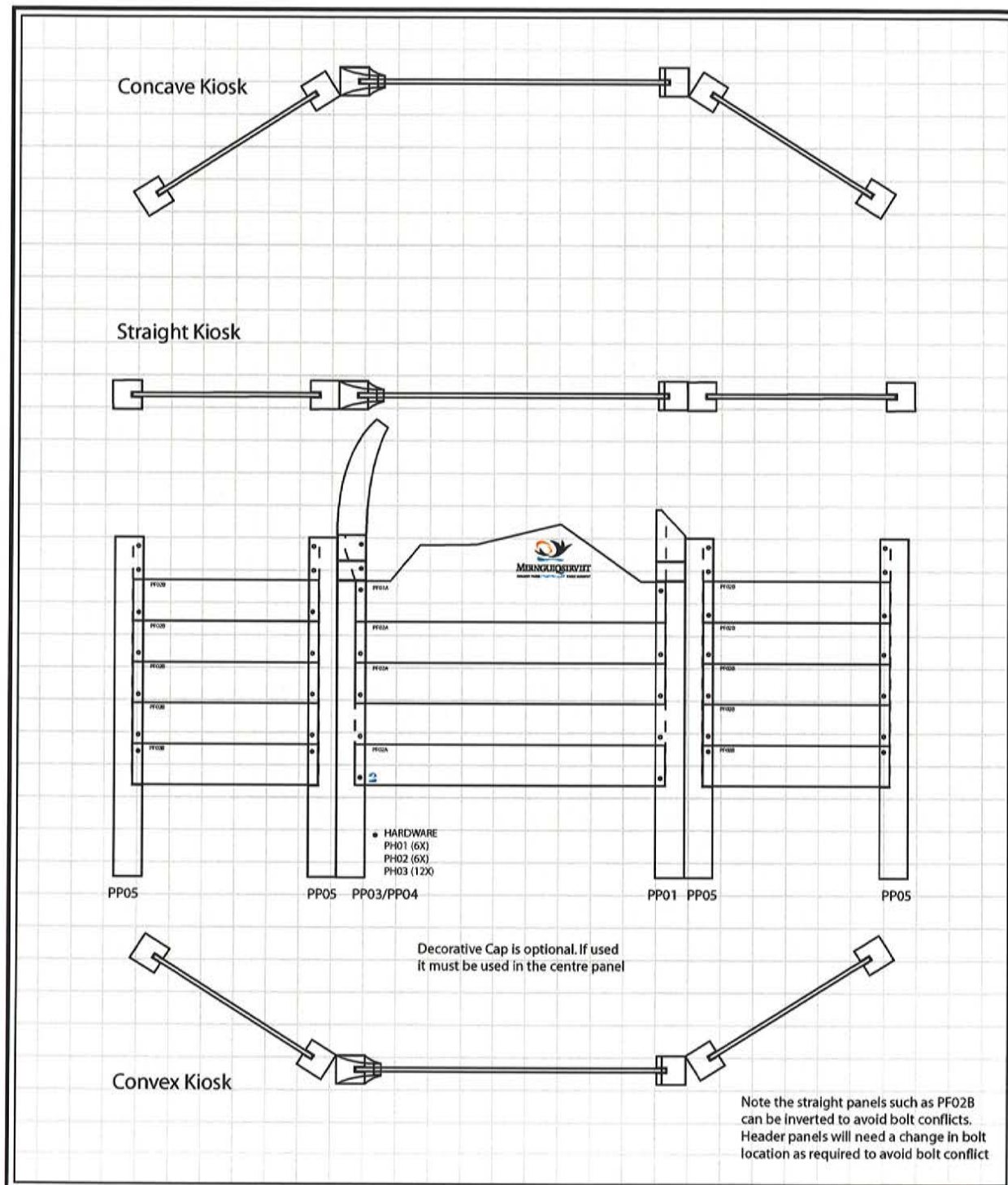












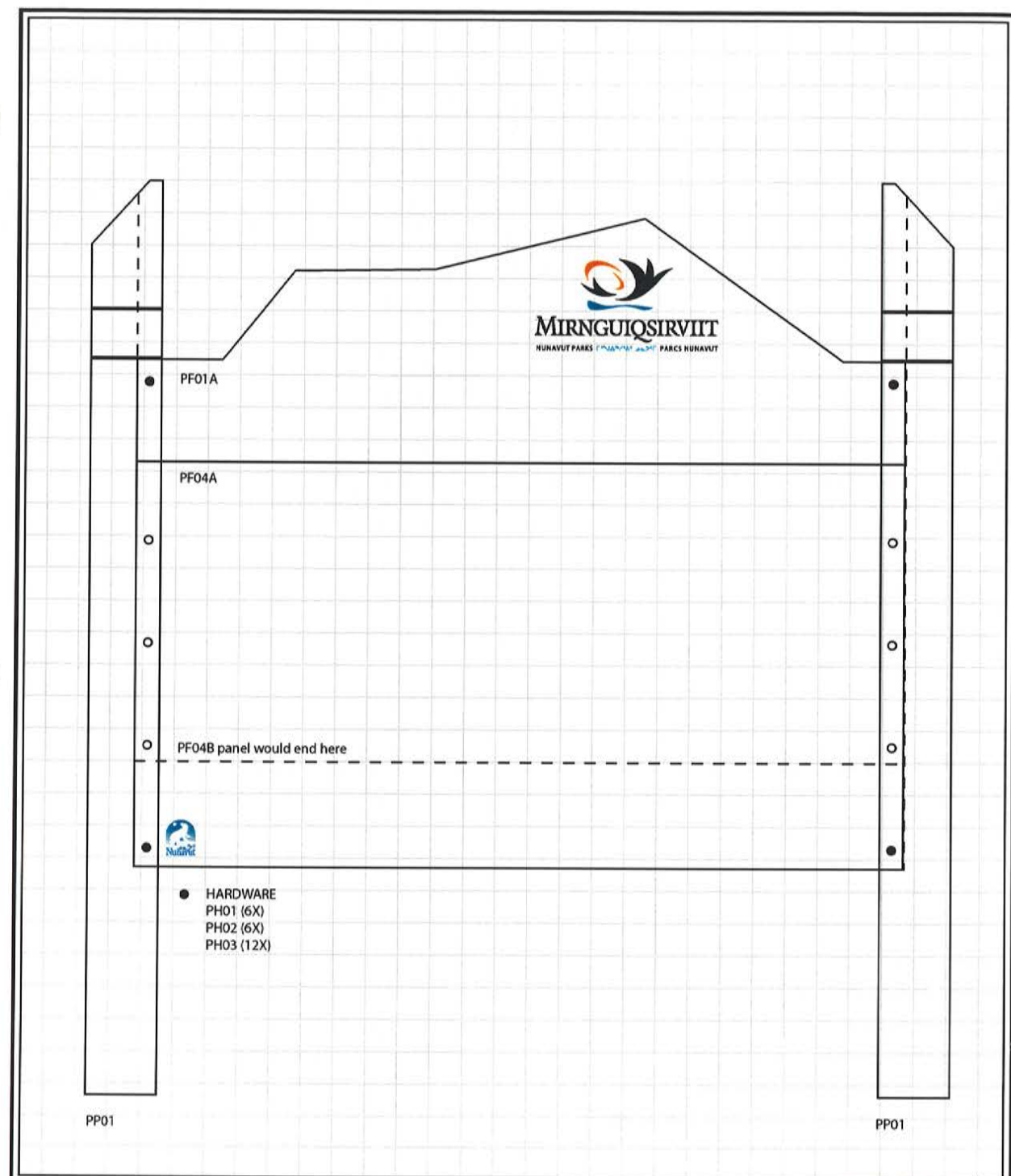
**Kiosk 1.**

**Straight on and above views**  
Kiosks may come in any combination.  
Middle panel post option with qamotiq cap.  
Note. each panel is squared at bottom.

**Application.**

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

Scale. 4%



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

**Application.**

applicable for all non-pylon style posts

Scale. 10%



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)

BEAR RESISTANT RISER, LATCH & HANDLE

19 (480)

36 (915)

42 (1070)

LOAD HT 41 (1040)

22 (560)

53 (1350)

4 (102)

48 (1220)

BEAR RESISTANT RISER, LATCH & HANDLE

Hid-A-Bin Liner (Optional) (Recycling Collection)

MOUNTING PAD (OPTIONAL)

5" OR 8" RESTRICTOR PL OPTION

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.

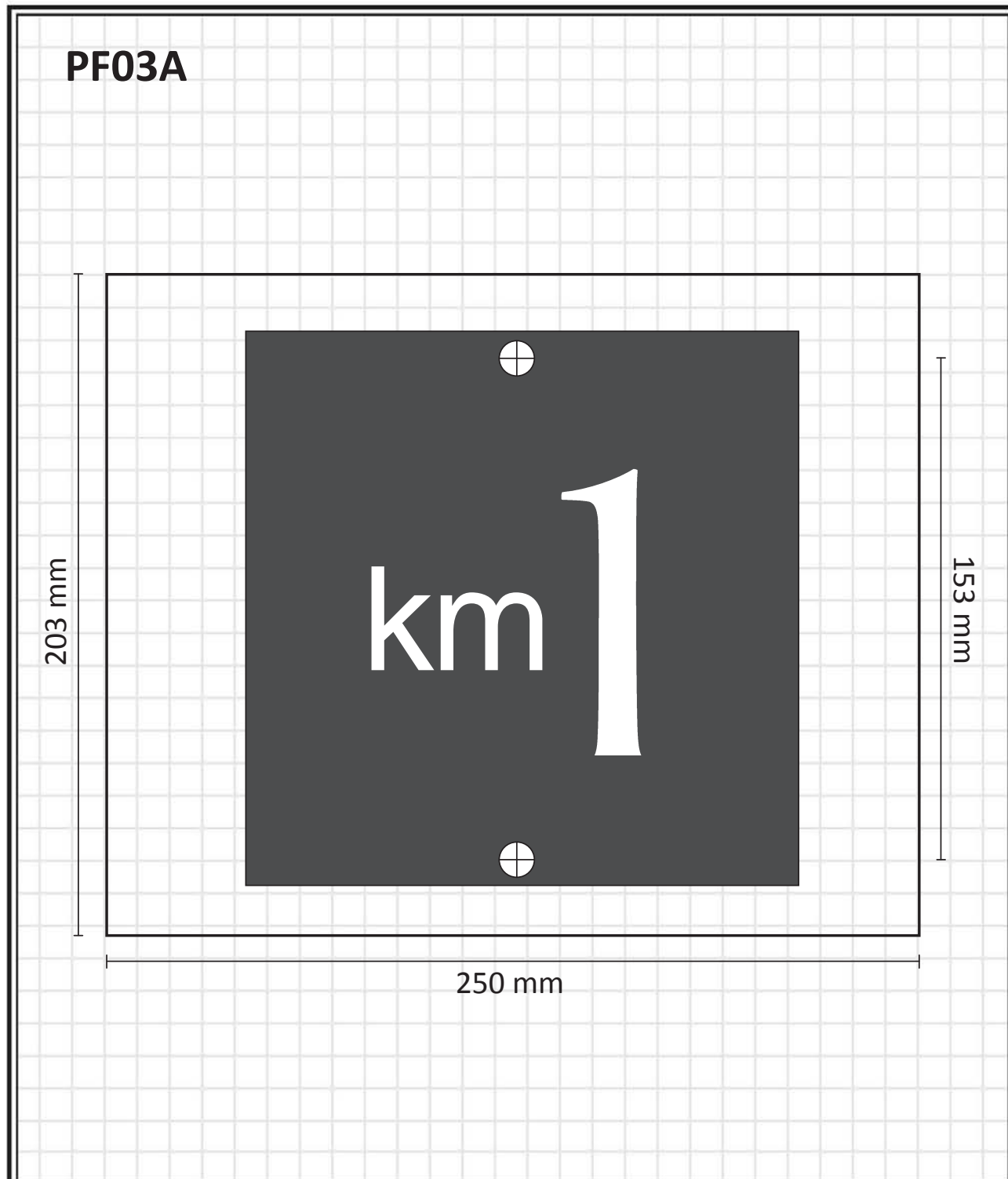
NAME HBIIS WASTE/RESTRICT BP CONTAINER	
PART NUMBER SP-HBIIS-PR	DRAWN BY PS
DATE DECEMBER 31, 2009	REVISION 1

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> DRAWN BY <b>PS</b>
8-1/2ft x 53ft	84		DATE <b>JUNE 26, 2012</b> REVISION <b>1</b>
B-Train 8-1/2ft x 28ft & 32ft	92		
Double Decker Van 8-1/2ft x 48ft	152		



**Trail Distance Marker**

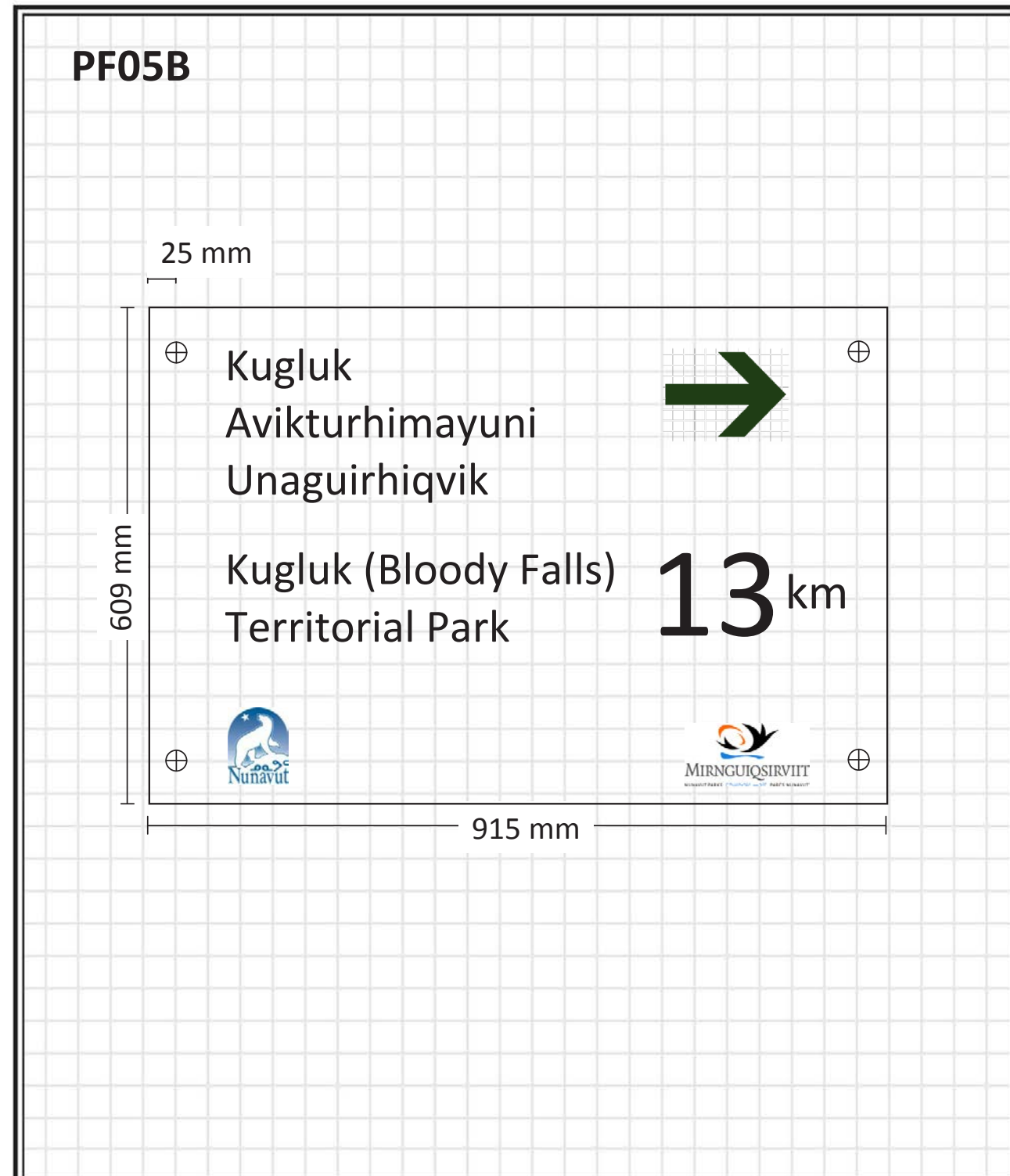
To be mounted on fabricated steel posts with 11.1 mm diameter holes spaced 51 mm apart on centre. Panels are to be predrilled with holes 153 mm apart on centre. **Hardware required:** two zinc-plated bolts and locking nuts 9.52 mm (.375 in.) diameter by 76 mm (3.0 in.) long; two zinc-plated lock washers;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

**Application.**

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

**Scale 60%**

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



**Trailhead Panel**

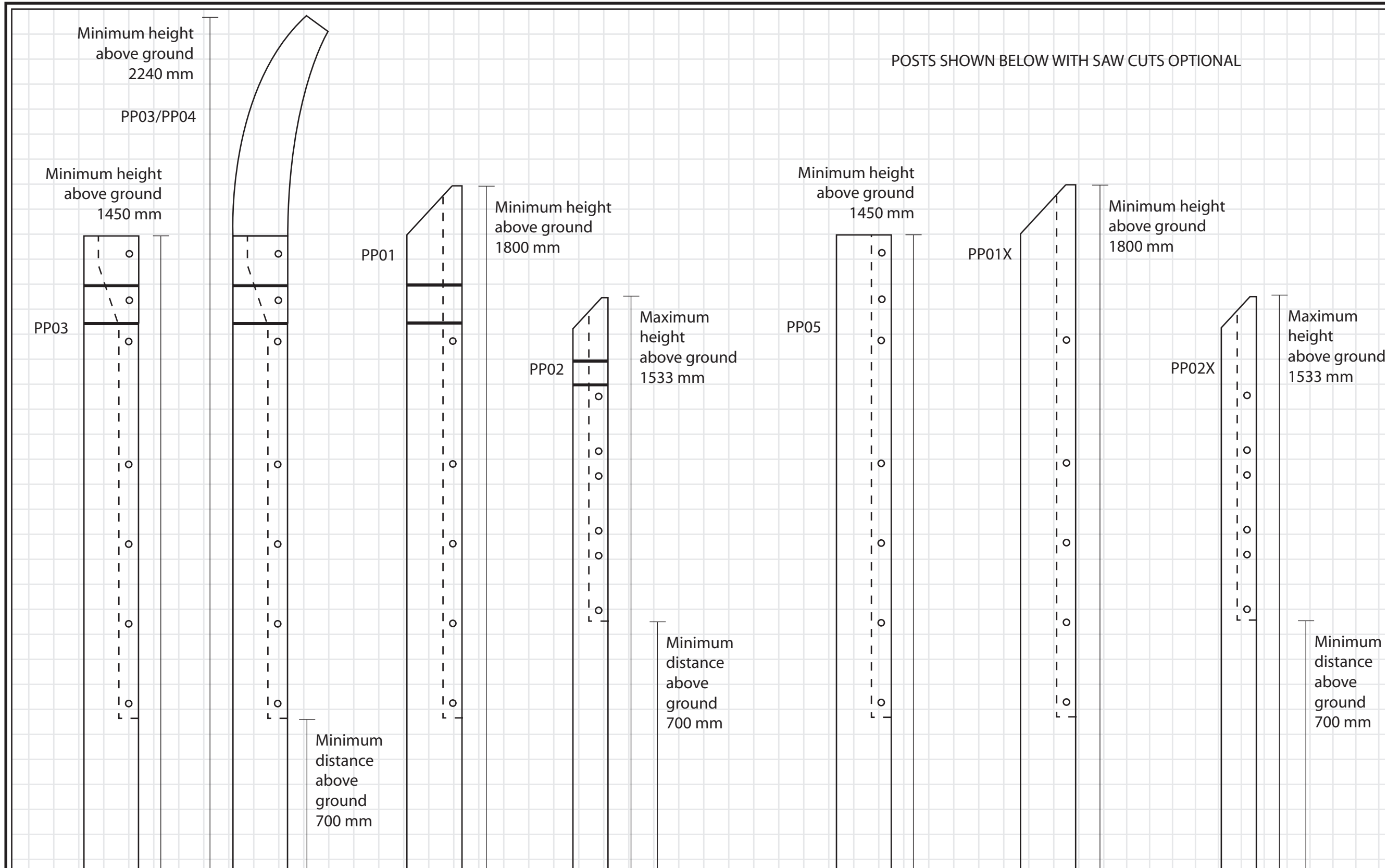
Single-sided panel to be mounted on two upright 4x4 posts. Holes must be drilled to accommodate 12mm diameter lag screws and must be located 25 mm (on centre) from outside edges of panel. Drill hole template must be provided by sign manufacturer.

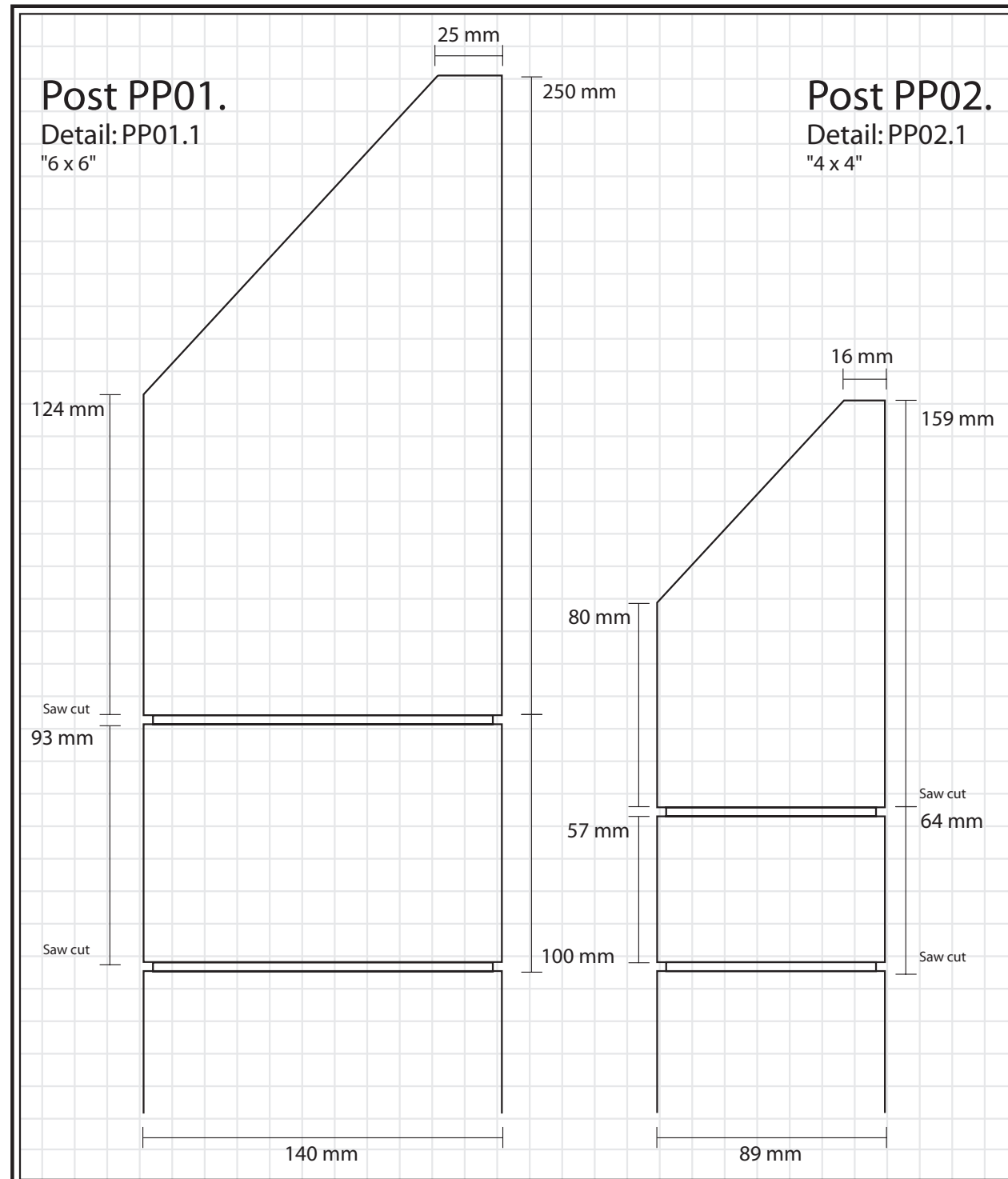
**Application.**

**Face Plate colour:** Sand PMS 4525 *(to extent of panel face)*  
**Font:** Quaadrat Sans; **Size to fit as shown above**  
**Font colour:** Charcoal Grey PMS 446

**Scale 15%**





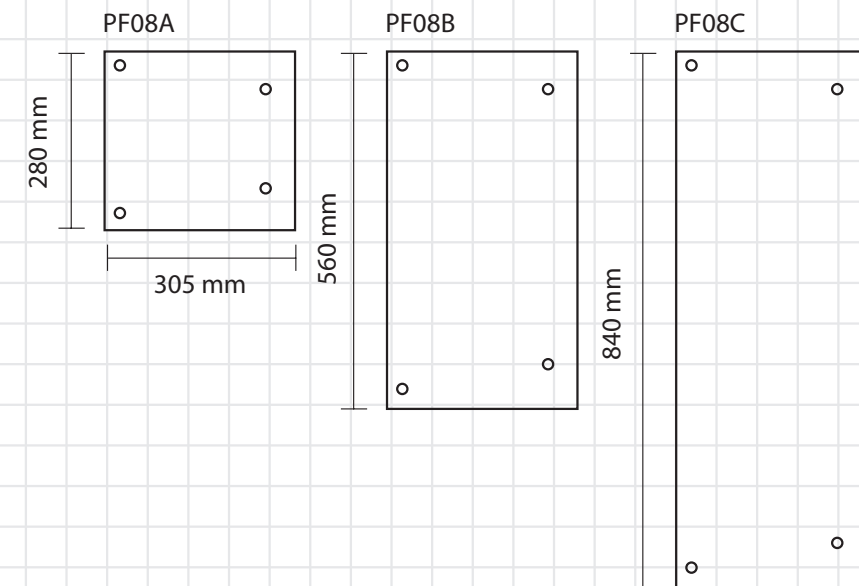


**Post Details:**  
PP01.1 and PP02.1  
Side View  
PP01.6 x 6 PP02.4 x 4

**Application.** Scale. 50%  
Saw cut optional  
Saw cut dimensions — minimum depth of 10mm;  
minimum depth of saw blade 3mm

**Face: PF08A, PF08B, PF08C**

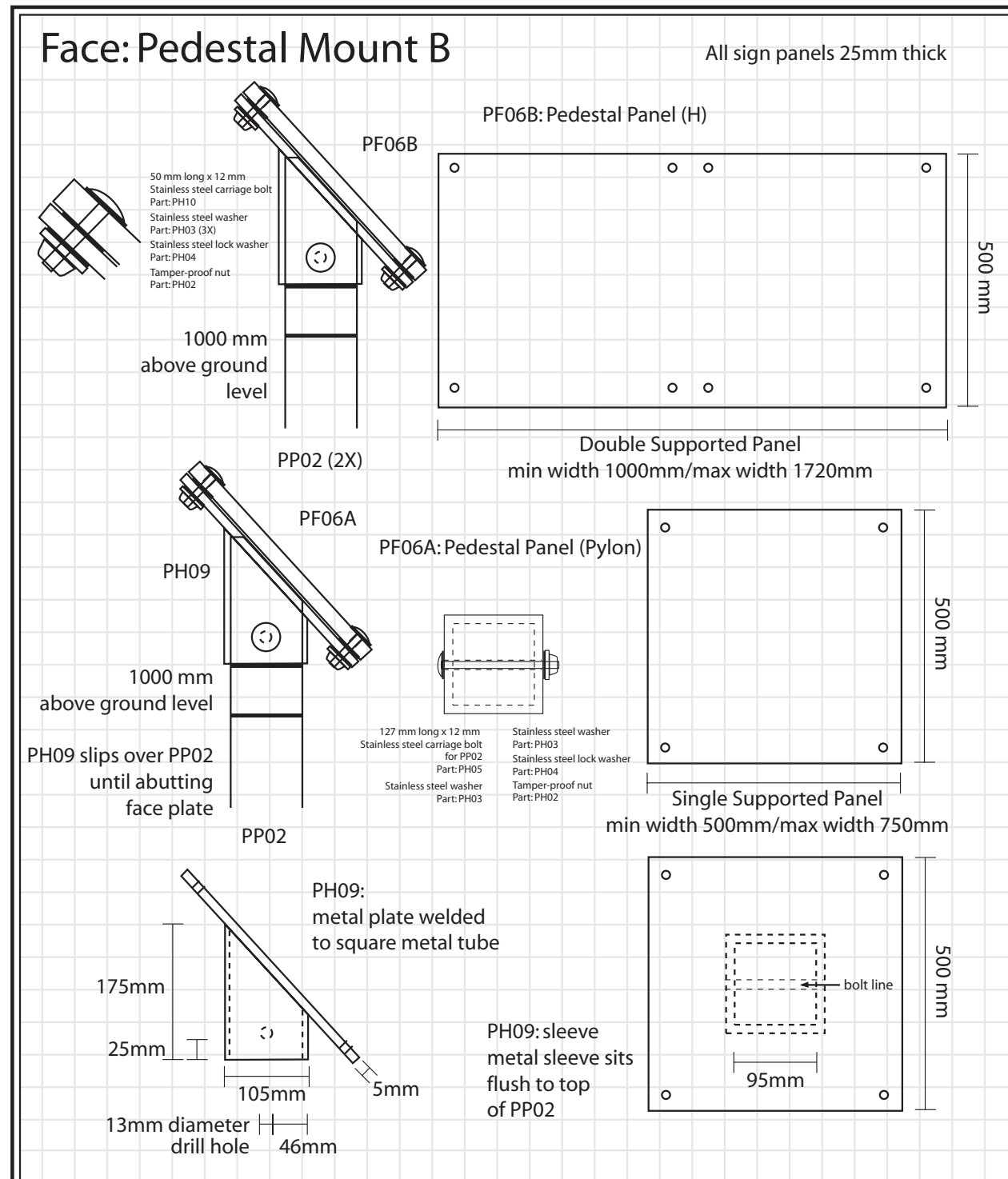
All sign panels 25mm thick



PF08A, PF08B, PF08C  
can be applied to a group of  
four PP01 without a central  
groove to provide a  
walk-around pylon sign

**Multi-Post Pylon Panels.**  
Straight on/Side View  
PF08A: single pedestal  
PF08B: double pedestal  
PF08C: tall pedestal

**Application.** Scale. 10%  
Note. holes are offset to allow bolts  
or screws clean passage.



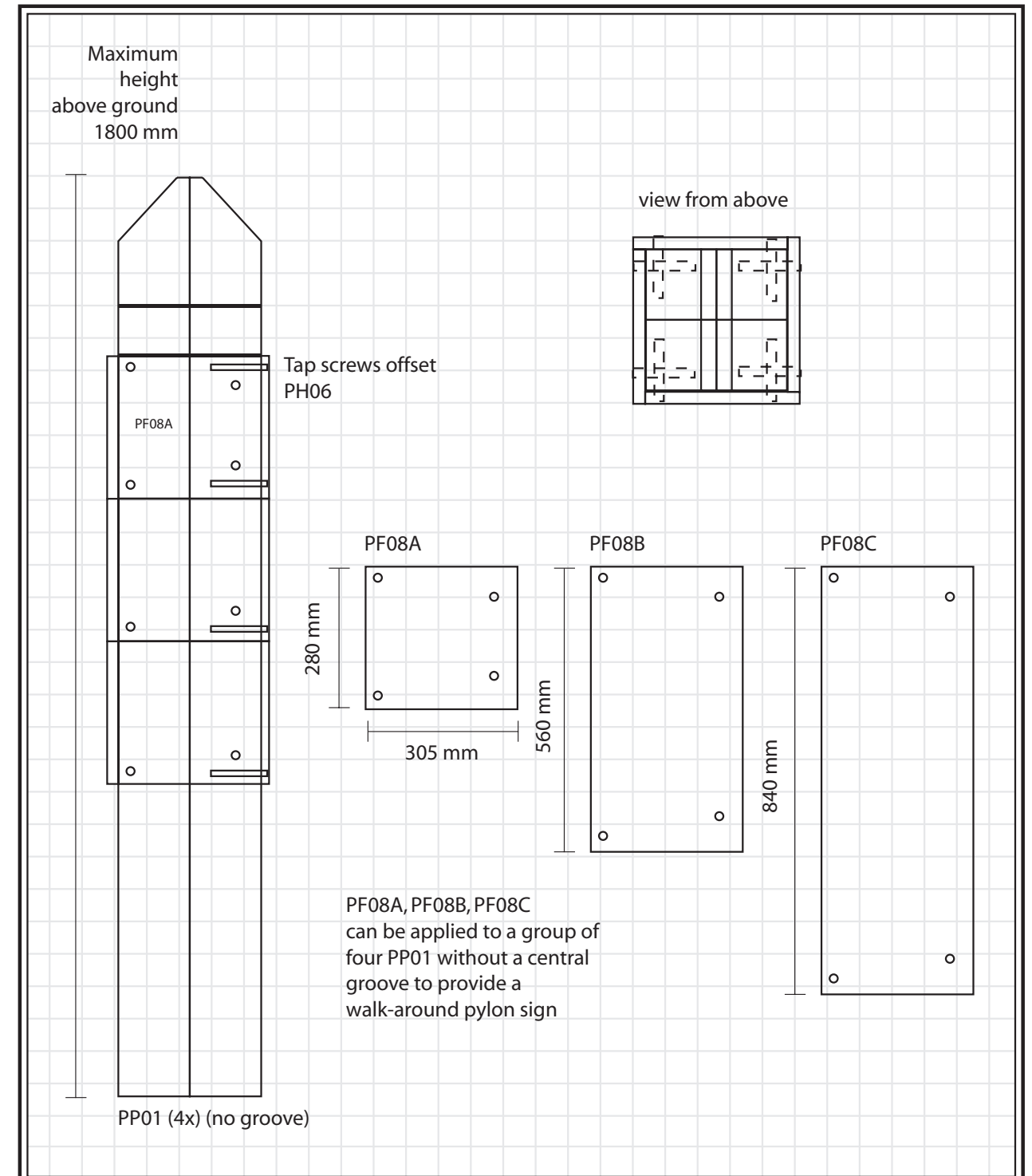
### Pedestal Panels.

Straight on/Side View  
 PF06B: double supported pedestal  
 PF06A: single supported pedestal  
 PH09: metal pedestal sleeve

### Application.

Note. panels can be mounted on structure railings.  
 Panels can be any width, but must accommodate metal pedestal sleeve PH09, and minimum/maximum widths as indicated on drawing

Scale. 10%



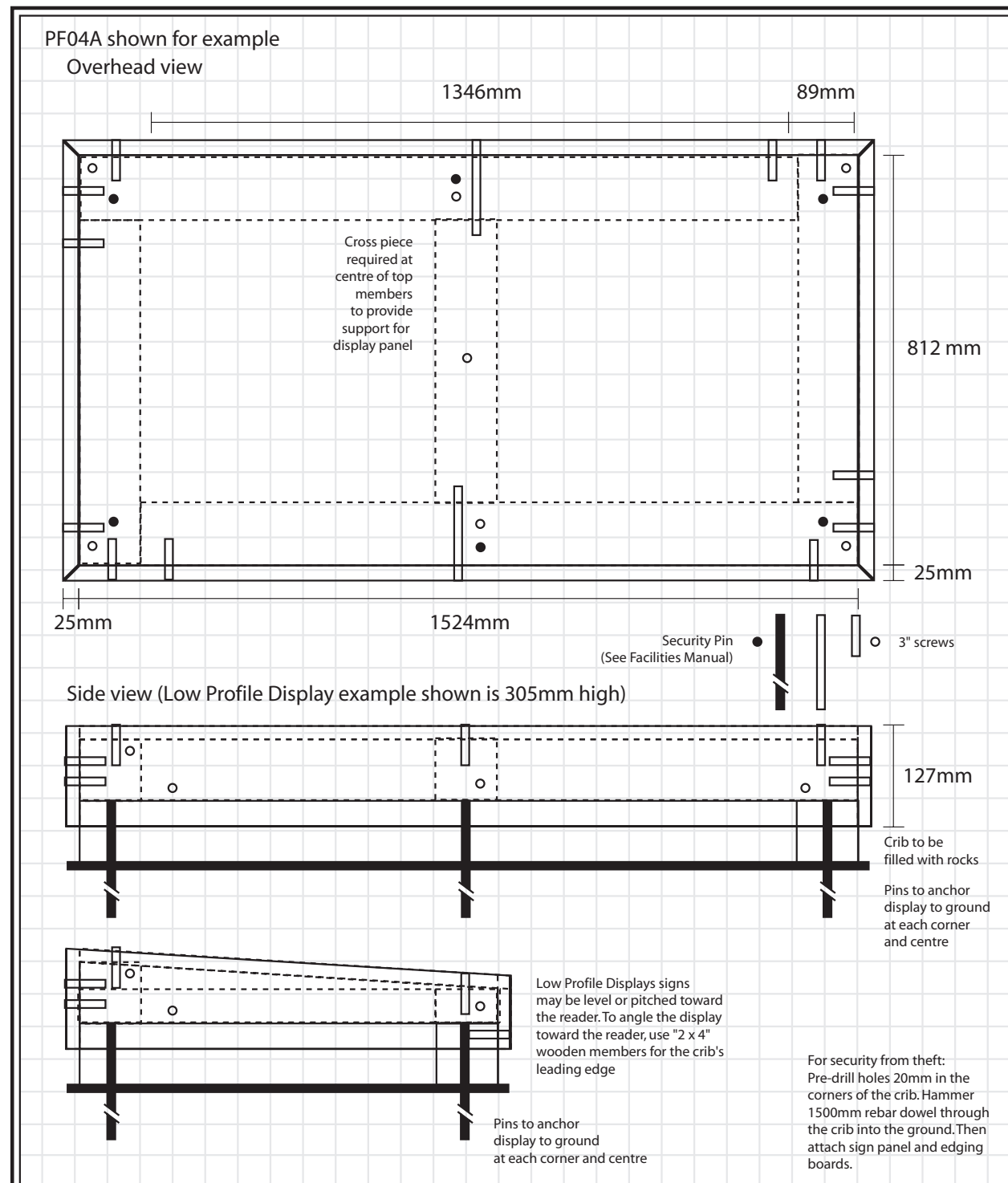
### Walk-around Pylon Signs.

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

### Application.

- Sign Panels can be wall mounted
- Saw cuts optional

Scale. 10%



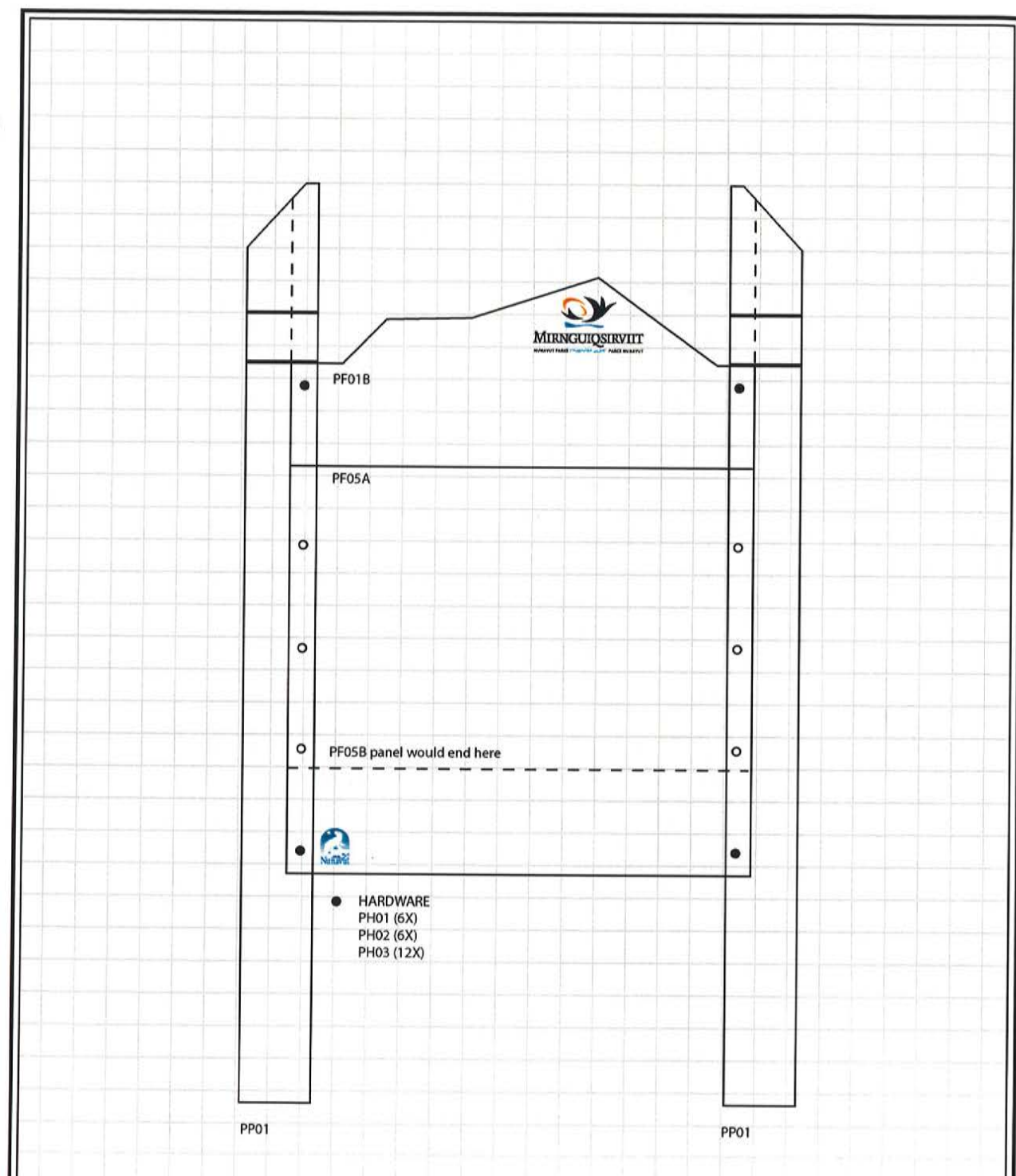
**Low Profile Display.**

May use PF04A, PF04B, PF05A, PF05B  
Standard rock-filled crib built to fit panel size  
Height is always common

**Application.**

panel size dependent upon space availability  
Crib may be as short as 2 members' thickness.  
Adjust crib height by adding layers of members.

Scale. 10%



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

**Application.**

applicable for all non-pylon style posts

Scale. 10%



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NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT