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NUNAVUT PARKS MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT PARCS NUNAVUT

AGGUTTINNI ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂ

Uumajunut Pimmariuninginnut ᓄᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᐅᓄᓇᓇᓂᓇᓂᓇ




ᓂᓄᓇᓂᓂ *katjaqnaaq*
listen to the land
aliannaktuk
en osmose avec la terre

Photo credit: Lee Narraway

The establishment of Agguttinni Territorial Park is possible through the financial collaboration of:
L'établissement du parc territorial Agguttinni est possible grâce à la collaboration financière de:

 Environment and
Climate Change Canada Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

AND
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Department of
Environment of the
Government of Nunavut ET
Havakviat Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement
du Gouvernement du Nunavut



“Agguttinni is a very beautiful place. I have travelled here by boat and on snowmobile. I have hiked through the passes. The park is our chance to share all of this beauty, and to teach people about how Inuit used to live on this land.”

JAYKO APAK



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Committee members (left to right): Josie Enuaraq, Sam Palituq, Noah Kautuq, Jayko Apak, Jacobie Iqalukjuak, and Looseeoosee Aipellee (Chair)

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

Clyde River (Agguttinni) Community Joint Planning and Management Committee:

- Looseeoosee Aipellee (Chair)
- Noah Kautuq
- Josie Enuaraq
- Sam Palituq
- Jacobie Iqalukjuak
- Jayko Apak

Interpretation and translation by:

- Gary Aipellee
- Loisosie Paniaq

Community members involved in previous inventory and reporting projects:

- 2003: Peter Koonoloosie, Jaypetee Kiliktee, Geela Apeelee, Mary Tusugak, Joamie Appak, Joeline Sanguya, Inutaq Iqaqrialu, Joshua Illauq, Levi Palituq, Geela Tuliguak
- 2005: Loseeoosee Aipellie, Ilkoo Angutikjuak, Alooooloo Kautiq, Jayko Apak, Silas Natanine
- 2007: Ningirapik Arnaka, Leah Arreak, Jayko Ashevak, James Qillaq, Mary Tussugat, Steven Aipellie, Gary Aipellie, Mary Iqaqrialu, Elija Kautuq, Ilkoo Angutikjuak, Joanasie Apak, Jacopie Iqalukjuak, Toopinga Inutiq

Community organizations involved:

- Hamlet of Clyde River
- Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Association
- Clyde River Community Lands and Resource Committee (CLARC)
- Ilisaqsivik Society

Government of Nunavut: Department of Environment; Department of Economic Development and Transportation

Qikiqtani Inuit Association

Thank you to the community members that participated in public open houses in Clyde River and shared their input for the Master Plan.





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE CLYDE RIVER (AGGUTTINNI)

COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Agguttinni Territorial Park began as a dream of the people of Clyde River in the 1980's based on the belief that the landscape, wildlife and our history deserved to be protected for the future and shared with people from all over the world. Our dream saw protection of this land as the best way to show our respect to our ancestors that lived on the land for hundreds of years. The wildlife of Agguttinni, which has supported Inuit for generations, is one of our most precious resources and our desire has been to conserve wildlife habitat so that Inuit can continue to practice our traditional lifestyle for generations to come. Our dream recognized that the natural beauty of this land was unique in the entire world, and that the magnificent fiords, glaciers, valleys and rivers would be enjoyed by all visitors. Our dream has been to provide the people of Clyde River with economic opportunities from tourism and to celebrate our culture with visitors from around the world.

The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and the Government of Nunavut has brought our dream into reality. Agguttinni Territorial Park will be developed in a way that will make the people of Clyde River proud to welcome the world to the largest Territorial Park in Nunavut.

On behalf of the Clyde River Community Joint Park Management Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the establishment of Agguttinni Territorial Park, and we look forward to welcoming you as our guests.

LOOSEEOOSEE AIPELLEE

*Chair of the Clyde River Community Joint Planning
and Management Committee.*

*On behalf of: Noah Kautuq, Josie Enuaraq,
Sam Palituq, Jacobie Iqalukjuak and Jayko Apak*

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



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

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

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Clyde River CJPMC and the residents and organizations of Clyde River that have prepared the Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan. Your wisdom, your knowledge and your hard work over many years will help us to develop and manage Agguttinni for the benefit of current and future generations.

Agguttinni Territorial Park will be one of Nunavut's prime destinations for tourists. The park offers spectacular scenery, world class mountaineering and hiking opportunities, and a rich cultural experience that will allow the people of Clyde River to share their land and culture with the world.

This Master Plan and the information that is presented here reflect the vision and goals of Clyde River and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program. The CJPMC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Municipality of Clyde River, and the Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Association to implement the Agguttinni Master Plan and operate the park.

Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee.





Agguttinni is a place we want protected. We don't want anything to happen here that will harm the wildlife. We do not want our cultural sites disturbed. We created this park so that Agguttinni would be managed and protected for the future. We want to leave this place as it is now for our grandchildren and their grandchildren.

NOAH KAUTUQ

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



We live in a great Territory. Our land supports some of the world's largest remaining pristine natural ecosystems. It is home to a variety of wildlife –polar and caribou; nesting areas for migrating birds; and waters teeming with fish and other sea life. It is rich in history and beauty; and its untouched landscapes bring people from all over the world for true wilderness experiences. Our land is more than a place of diversity, history and attraction. Our natural and cultural heritage and our relationship to the land also contribute to our sense of identity and place, and are an important part of who we are. At the same time, Nunavut's population and economy is growing and is placing new demands on the land. We recognize there is a need to balance development and conservation to ensure this growth does not adversely impact Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage or our ability to protect places that are important to us.

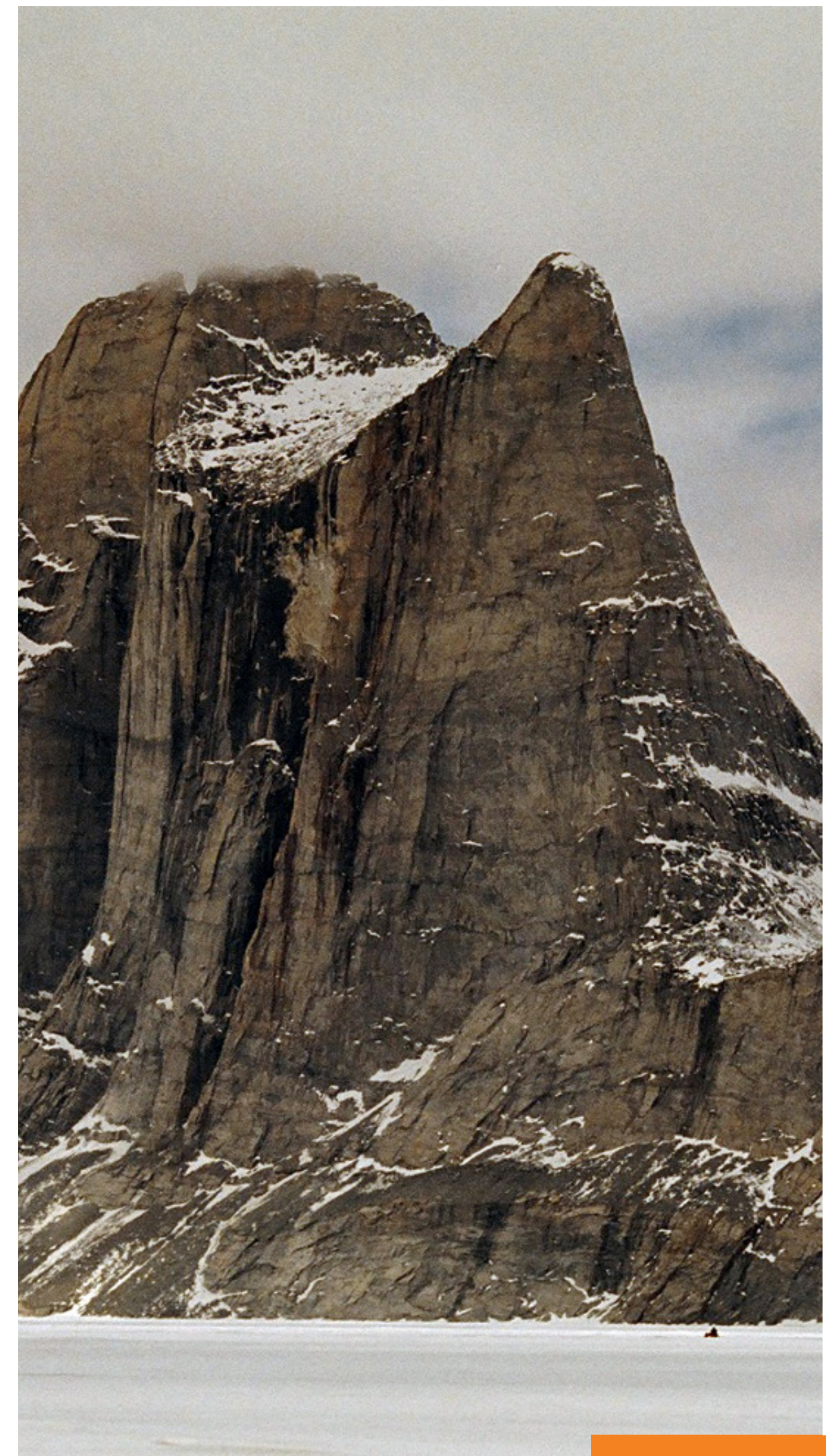
These principles form the foundation of the Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Clyde River (Agguttinni) Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Looseeoosee Aipellee (Chair), Noah Kautuq, Josie Enuaraq, Sam Palituq, Jacobie Iqalukjuak, and Jayko Apak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Clyde River who've supported the establishment of Agguttinni Territorial Park. I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation in the development of this Master Plan. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Agguttinni Territorial Park provides benefits for Clyde River and Nunavummiut for generations.

In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan.

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

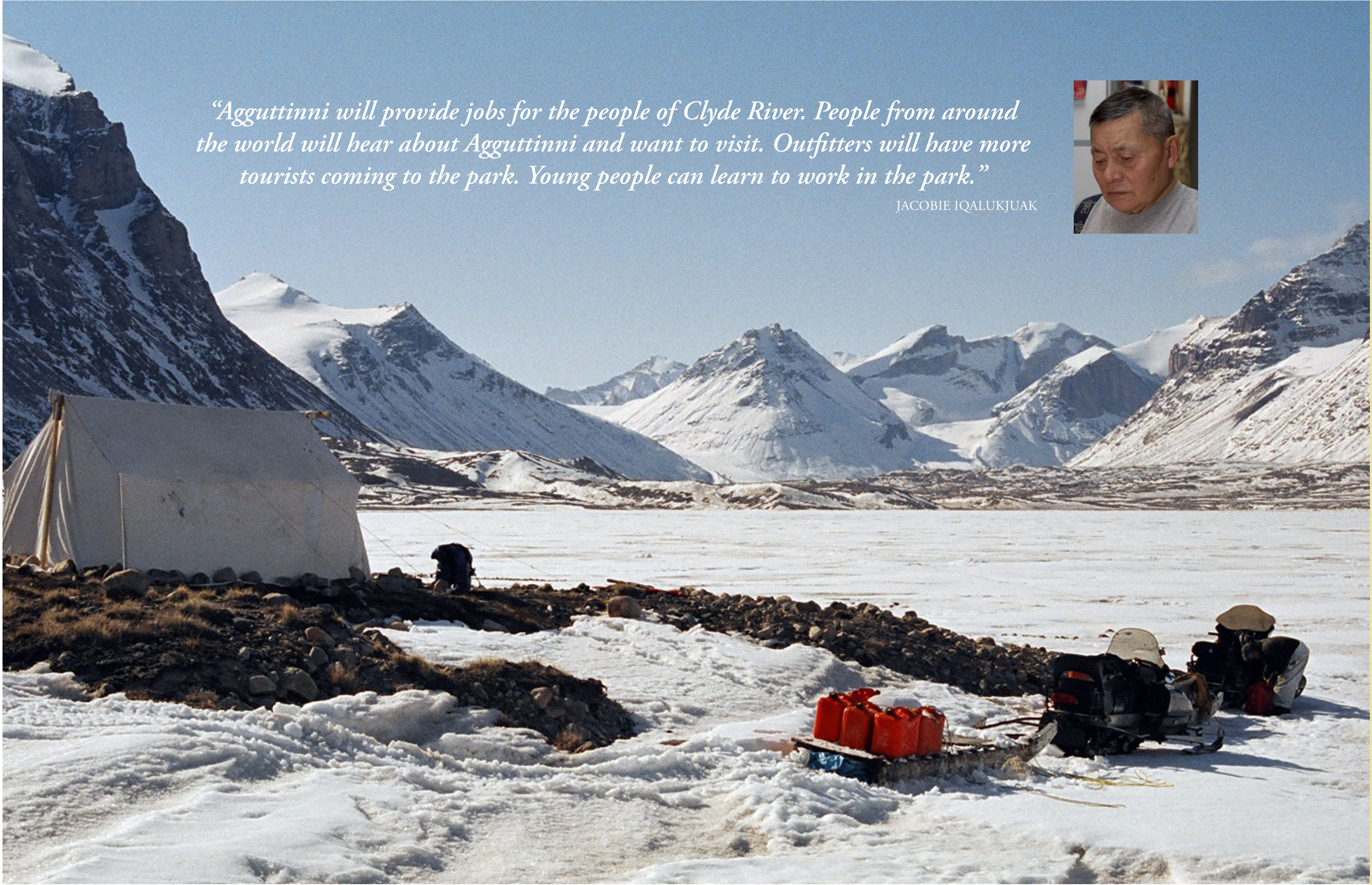
JOHNNY MIKE

Minister, Department of Environment



“Agguttinni will provide jobs for the people of Clyde River. People from around the world will hear about Agguttinni and want to visit. Outfitters will have more tourists coming to the park. Young people can learn to work in the park.”

JACOBIE IQALUKJUAK





“Agguttinni is a place we want protected. We don’t want anything to happen here that will harm the wildlife. We do not want our cultural sites disturbed. We created this park so that Agguttinni would be managed and protected for the future. We want to leave this place as it is now for our grandchildren and their grandchildren.”

NOAH KAUTUQ

ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MASTER PLANS

NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

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

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 IIBA

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

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

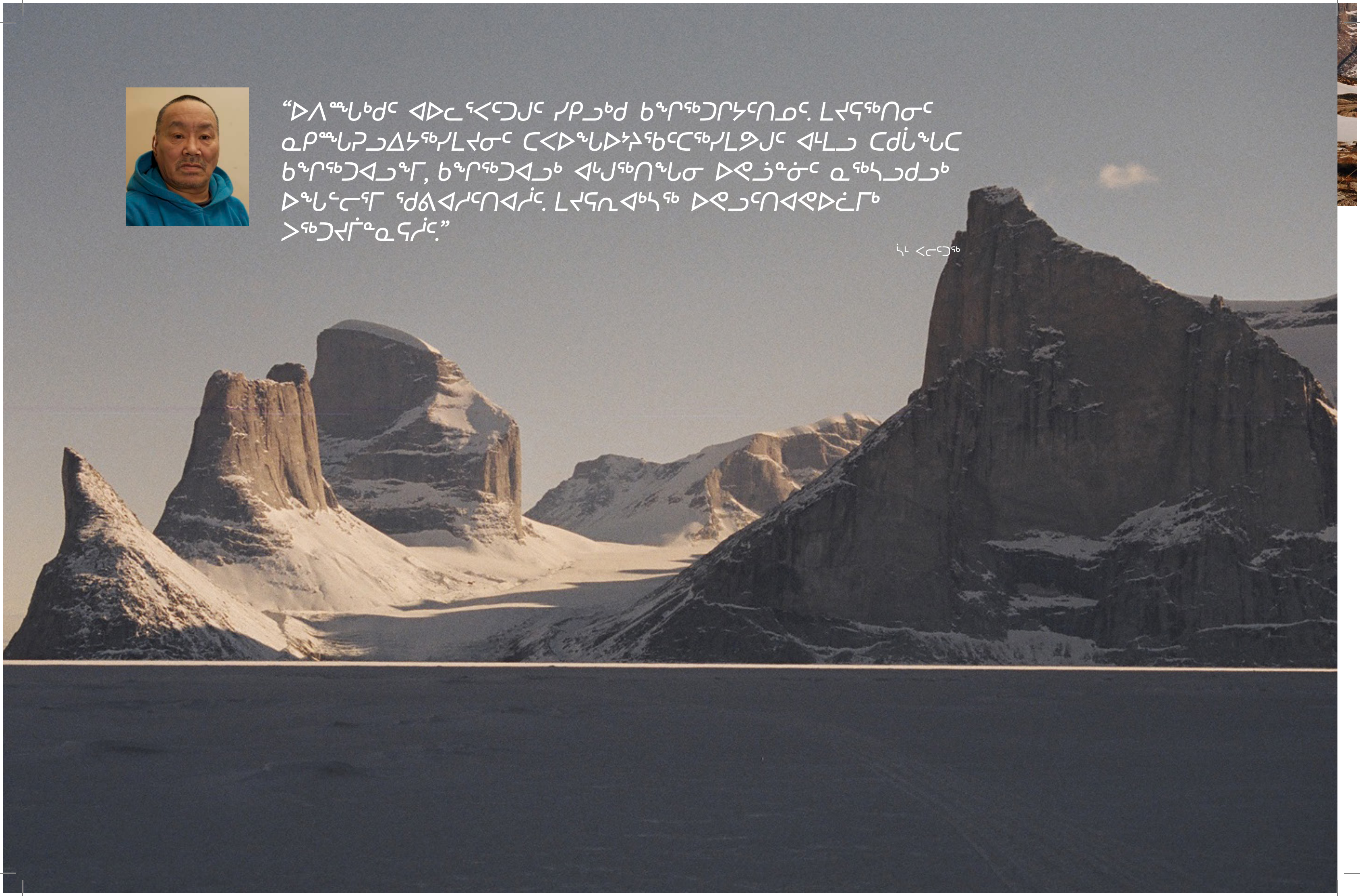
THE PURPOSE OF A MASTER PLAN

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



“Ծառայելու մասին հարցնելիք բացակայում էր. ԼՂ հանձնարարության ժամանակահատվածում չէի կարողանում ստանալ որևէ տեղեկություն իմ ամուսնացուցյալի, իմ հասցեի մասին. ԼՂ զինվորականները իմ հասցեի մասին չէին հարցնում.”

Հ. ԿԵՂԵՔ



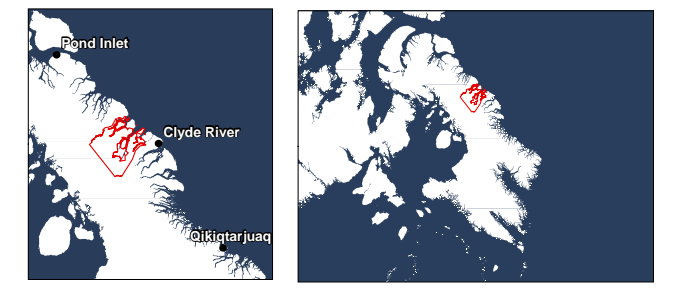
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Master Plan

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Legend

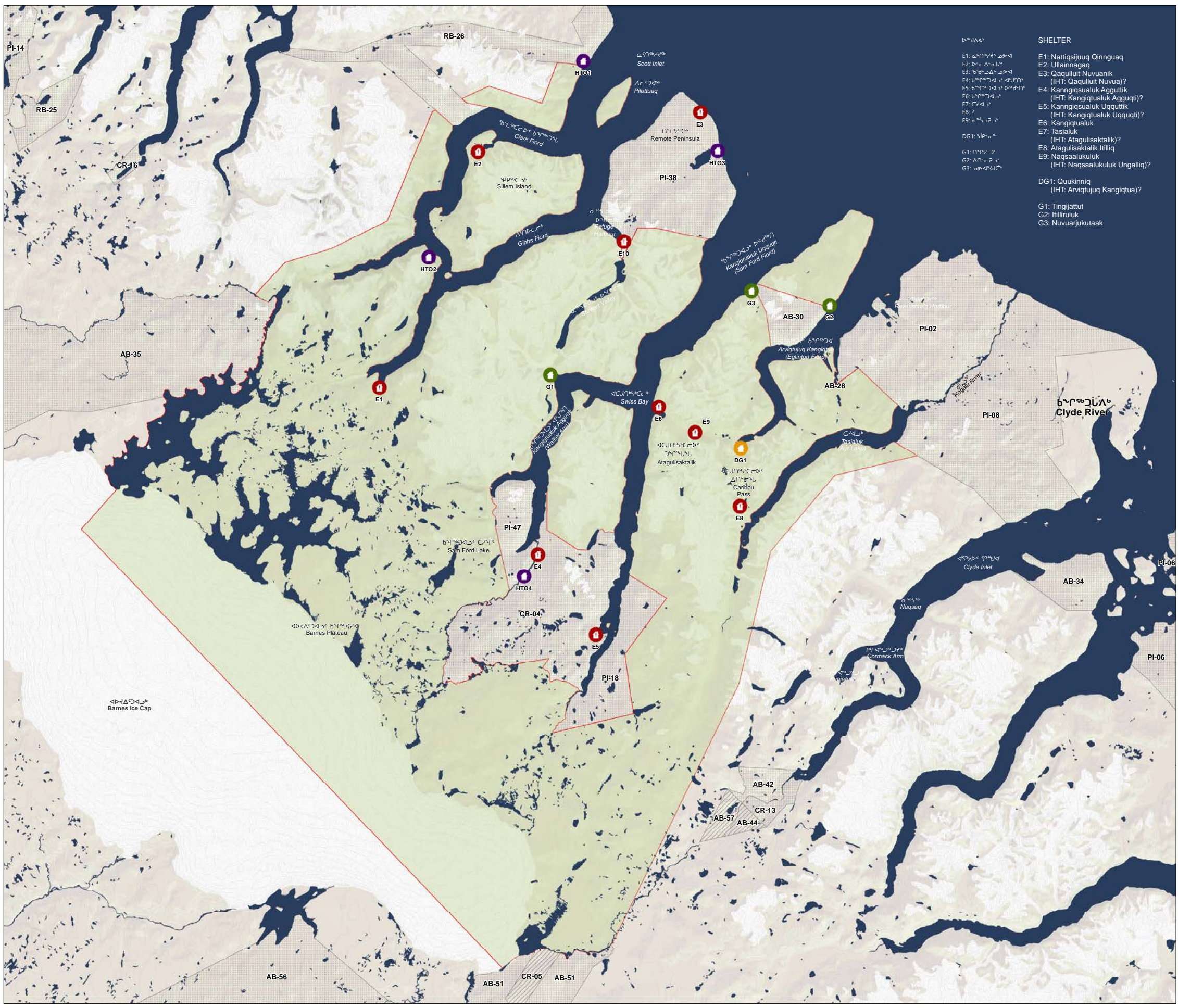
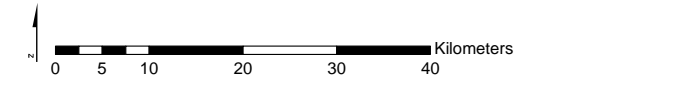
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Park Entry Sign
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Emergency Shelter
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Double Group Shelter
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Group Shelter
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Hunters and Trappers Organization Shelter

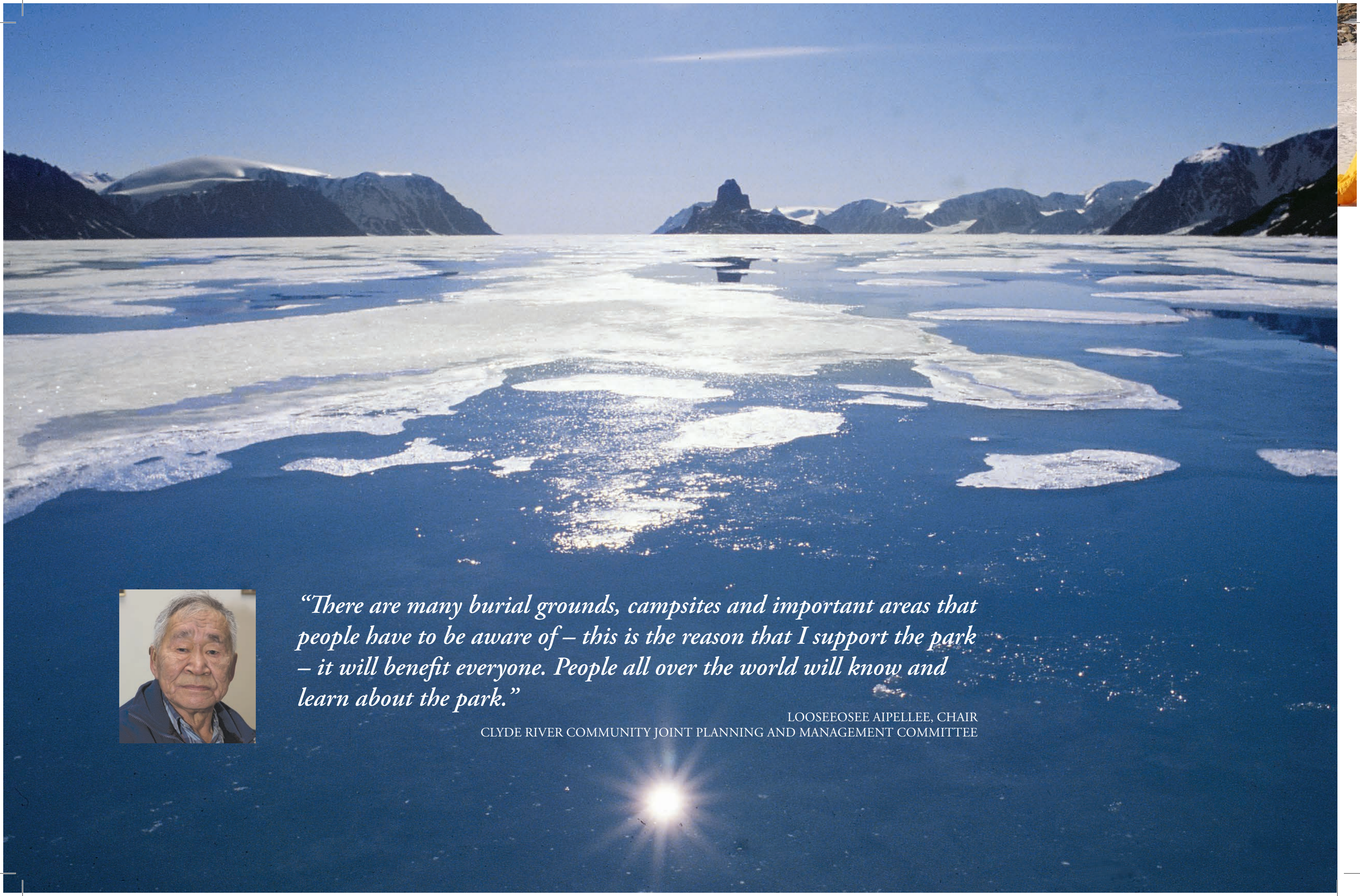
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 - E9: ᓂᓃᓃᓐ ᓂᓃᓃᓐ
- SHELTER**
- E1: Nattiqsiuq Qinguaq
 - E2: Ullainnagaq
 - E3: Qaulluit Nuvuanik (IHT: Qaulluit Nuvua)?
 - E4: Kanngisualuk Agguttik (IHT: Kanngisualuk Agguttik)?
 - E5: Kanngisualuk Uqquqti (IHT: Kanngisualuk Uqquqti)?
 - E6: Kanngisualuk
 - E7: Tasialuk (IHT: Atagulisaktalik)?
 - E8: Atagulisaktalik Itiliq
 - E9: Naqsaalukuluk (IHT: Naqsaalukuluk Ungaliq)?
- DG1: Quukinniq (IHT: Arviqtuq Kangiqtua)?
- G1: Tingjattut
 - G2: Iilliruluk
 - G3: Nuvuarjukutaak

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Park Boundary
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Inuit Owned Lands (IOL): Surface
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Inuit Owned Lands (IOL): Subsurface
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Water or Ice
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Ice Coverage
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River
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Contour
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Road



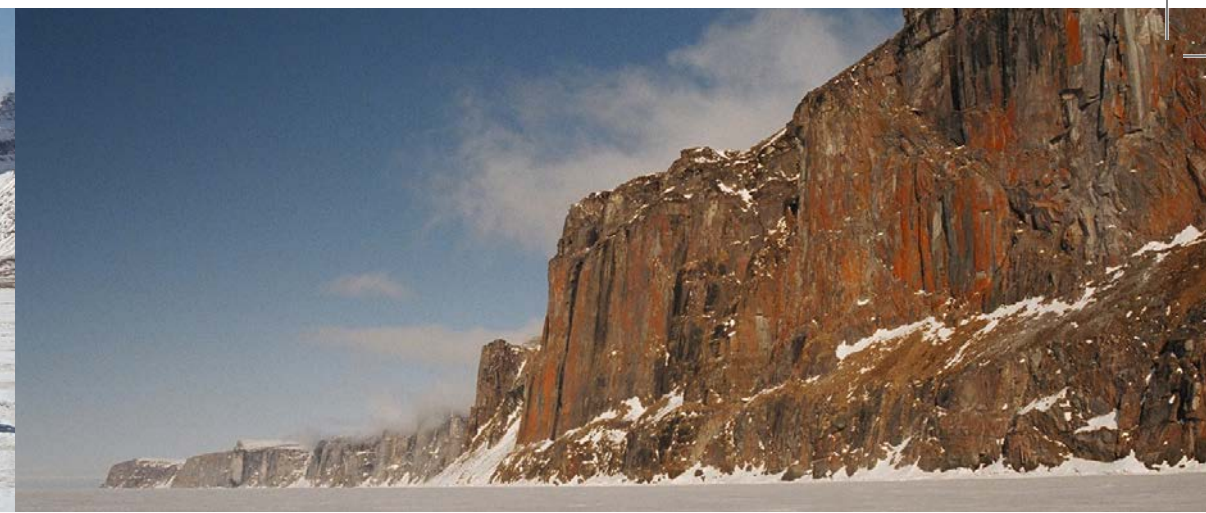
Data sources:
 Natural Resources Canada, Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).
 *Mountaineering Sites only appear in english as the place names are described with english names.
 Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:350,000
 Date: August 2021
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc.





“There are many burial grounds, campsites and important areas that people have to be aware of – this is the reason that I support the park – it will benefit everyone. People all over the world will know and learn about the park.”

LOOSEEOSEE AIPELLEE, CHAIR
CLYDE RIVER COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



THIS IS AGGUTTINNI: ABUNDANT AND UNRIVALED

Midway along the east coast of Baffin Island, to the north of the community of Clyde River, exists one of the most spectacular fiord landscapes in the Arctic. Rising up from the ocean are the Clyde Highland Mountains with sheer rock walls that reach hundreds of meters toward the sky. Ice tops the mountain range and tongues of glaciers drop into the valleys below. Colonies of birds inhabit the cliffs in spring and summer. Caribou, polar bear and wolves inhabit the tundra plains and coastline. To the west, the massive presence of the Barnes Ice Cap feeds freshwater into lakes and rivers that are teeming with fish.

Agguttinni (“where the prevailing wind occurs”) is our homeland to the north of the community of Clyde River (Kangiqtugaapik). The wildlife and land of Agguttinni have supported our people and ancestors for thousands of years. There is extensive evidence of Inuit use of this area at archaeological sites along the coast and at inland hunting sites. The stories of the area that are told by our Elders share the local knowledge of how Inuit have harvested, travelled and occupied this place in the past, and how it continues to support our way of life.

The Agguttinni Master Plan, prepared by the Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee in partnership with the people of Clyde River, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, and Government of Nunavut is our vision for the future of this incredible territorial park.

Agguttinni Territorial Park, encompassing 1,646,500 hectares of land, will conserve numerous cultural sites of importance for Inuit and the spectacular natural beauty of the areas five fiords that run inland to the west from Baffin Bay: Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglington Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm), Gibbs Fiord and Clark Fiord. Agguttinni represents the three distinct landscape types in the park. Approximately one third of the area is the Coastal Lowlands stretching inland from the Baffin Bay coastline. The central third of the area is dominated by glacier covered mountains in the Clyde Highlands that rise more than 1,525 m above sea level and include some of the longest and highest vertical rock walls in the world. The western third of the park is the rolling tundra of the Barnes Plateau, featuring hills, rivers, lakes and the Barnes Ice Cap.

There are very few places in the world with these beautiful landscapes, plentiful wildlife, and strong cultural heritage. **Agguttinni will welcome visitors from all over the world to enjoy sightseeing, hiking, skiing, mountaineering, and cultural programming.** Economic benefits will be provided for our community as Agguttinni develops into a tourism destination.

The Agguttinni Master Plan describes our approach to establishing the territorial park, including infrastructure development, planning to manage wildlife and landscape resources, and the celebration of the area’s natural history and culture through a park Heritage Appreciation program.

TERRITORIAL PARKS IN NUNAVUT

The Nunavut Agreement (NA) recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut. The Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement (IIBA) for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area, signed in 2002, ensures that benefits for Inuit are provided through territorial parks. The NA and IIBA describe the process for establishing a territorial park; the process that was followed for the preparation of the Agguttinni Master Plan. 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 territorially, and at the community level, this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) in 2014, the Clyde River CJPMC has prepared the plan. The CJPMC members are: Loosseeoossee Aipellee (Chair), Noah Kautuq, Josie Enuaraq, Sam Palituq, Jacobie Iqalukjuak, and Jayko Apak.

Nunavut’s Territorial Parks and Special Places are administered by the Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment (DoE). The Department of Environment is responsible for ensuring the protection, promotion and sustainable use of natural resources in Nunavut by supporting the management of the environment, wildlife and parks through *Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq* (environmental stewardship), which includes using *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* (or traditional knowledge, commonly referred to as “IQ”), research, planning, monitoring, compliance and partnerships. Within this department, the Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division guides the establishment and management of territorial parks in partnership with affected communities, regional Inuit associations, wildlife management boards, hunters and trappers organizations, and other stakeholder groups.

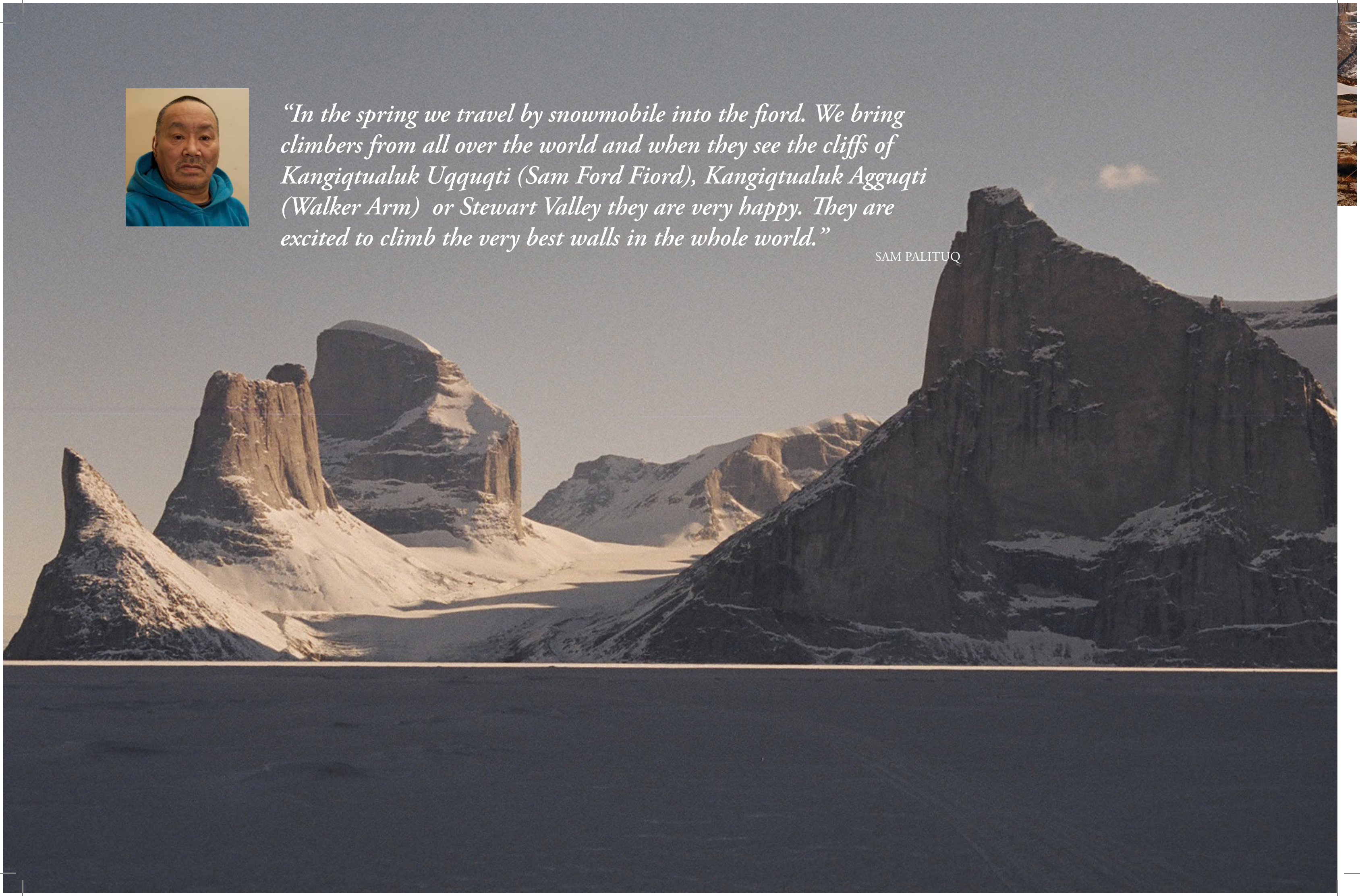
AGGUTTINNI MASTER PLAN

The Agguttinni Master Plan defines the park’s purpose, its resources, and development. It is a comprehensive, long-term strategic plan on the development, operation, use, and protection of a park and the resources within the park. The plan describes the park



“In the spring we travel by snowmobile into the fiord. We bring climbers from all over the world and when they see the cliffs of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) or Stewart Valley they are very happy. They are excited to climb the very best walls in the whole world.”

SAM PALITUQ





boundary, design and infrastructure, tourism opportunities, park zoning, and specific programs for the use of the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors.

In summary, the Agguttinni Master Plan recommends:

- A boundary for the park that encompasses 1,646,500 hectares of land including several parcels of Inuit Owned Land (IOL). The Government of Nunavut and Qikiqtani Inuit Association are considering how IOL parcels will be addressed. The options are to exclude IOL from the park boundary or negotiate a Park Specific Appendix to include IOL in the park boundary and address future management of IOL within the park. The CJPMC prefers to have the IOL included in the park boundary.
- **Park infrastructure**, including:
 - **Two Group Shelters** strategically located where residents of Clyde River like to gather and where larger groups of tourists may be welcomed in the park. The Group Shelter is a larger shelter that provides basic picnic and sleeping facilities. These shelters can be used for programs offered in the park, such as Youth and Elder gatherings.
 - **Eight Emergency Shelters** located along the main travel routes for both tourists and residents of Clyde River. These shelters will provide safety for a visitor in the event of an emergency.
 - **Two Staff Shelters** located in central positions in the south and north end of the park. Staff shelters support Park Staff working in the field and can also be used as emergency shelters.
- A **Park Office and Visitor Services Centre will be located in Clyde River**. The centre will provide a base of operation and support the park's heritage appreciation programs. The centre will offer interpretive and educational programs, promote Inuit tourism businesses and the sale of local goods such as arts and crafts.
- A **Special Project to document Agguttinni's archaeological resources** so that these sites can be monitored and protected for any change or impacts in the future.
- A **Special Project to document traditional knowledge and stories from Clyde River Elders**. This knowledge will be used in the park's Heritage Appreciation program, including in educational and interpretive information.

- **Signage** located in the park at shelter locations and in the community at the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre. Signage will include two large park entry signs at key entry points into Agguttinni; informational and regulatory signage at each shelter location; and interpretive signage at the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre to share the story of Agguttinni and key messages about safe and sustainable travel.

The Master Plan ensures that **Inuit harvesting activities will continue in the park**. Travel routes, camping areas, and areas used for hunting, fishing and egg gathering have been identified through zoning to allow and protect these activities. **Inuit will be allowed to extract carving stone in the park**.

Agguttinni Territorial Park is a unique and marketable tourism attraction. Agguttinni will attract Canadian and International visitors that want to experience life on the land in a place with beautiful scenery and a rich culture. Agguttinni offers very high potential to bring adventure travelers, eco-tourists, film crews, and researchers into the community. Providing outfitting, guided tours, accommodation and other needs will support the local tourism economy and provide direct economic benefits.

The Master Plan identifies the zoned areas within Agguttinni that will be used for tourism development, and recommends regulations and infrastructure in the park to support a safe and sustainable tourism experience.

PARK ESTABLISHMENT HISTORY

Establishment of a park at Agguttinni has been identified as a priority by the residents of Clyde River since the 1980's when the community of Clyde River first identified the potential for a park that could protect and recognize landscape and heritage values, and provide economic opportunities.

The community recognized that designating Agguttinni as a "park" would benefit current and future generations. The community also recognized that the NA gives Inuit important roles in the sustainable management of Agguttinni's natural and cultural resources when the area is established as a territorial park.



“The plan makes sure that Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in Agguttinni as we have always done.”

JOSIE ENUARAQ





AGGUTTINNI'S DEVELOPMENT

With the establishment of Agguttinni Territorial Park the community of Clyde River plans to achieve the following goals:

1. Protect Agguttinni's natural resources
2. Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture
3. Promote Agguttinni Territorial Park to residents and tourists for recreation, tourism, and heritage appreciation
4. Provide benefits to Inuit and to Clyde River

The Agguttinni Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a ten year development timeframe. It is anticipated that **the capital budget for Park Infrastructure, the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre, and the Special Projects will be \$7,108,000.00 over ten years.** The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park Infrastructure totals \$1,378,000.00 over ten years
- Park Office and Visitor Services Centre totals \$4,800,000.00 between years 1 to 6
- Special Projects totals \$930,000.00 between years 1 to 6

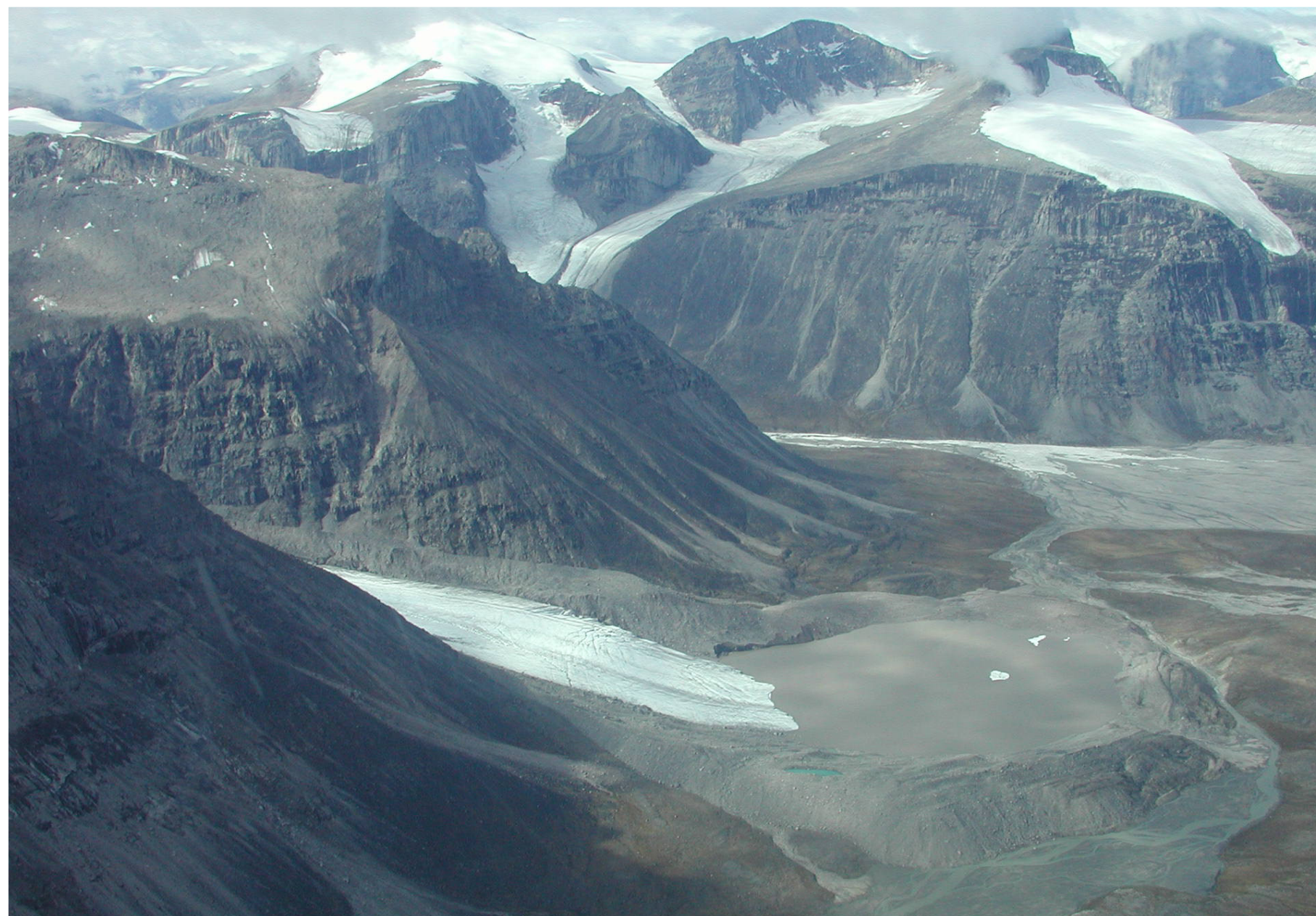
The park is anticipated to provide up to 3.5 full time equivalent jobs with government, including a Park Manager, Visitor Services Coordinator, and seasonal Park Patrol Officers. A recommended training program is provided in the Master Plan to develop skills and ensure staff can support safe and sustainable visitation to the park.

The initial Operations and Maintenance costs for year 1 and 2 are estimated to be \$470,000.00 annually, with subsequent years requiring \$535,000.00 annually.

THE BENEFITS OF AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK

Benefits for the community of Clyde River from Agguttinni Territorial Park include increased tourism business, local jobs and training, and local business contracting during the development of the park. The establishment of infrastructure in the area will serve tourists and the local community members that will use the area for their traditional harvesting, camping and recreation activities.

Agguttinni is also our opportunity to welcome the entire world to Clyde River and Nunavut. The park will be enjoyed by visitors and will continue to be a source of pride for the people of Clyde River.





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Section 1

PARK PURPOSE





SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE

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

The purpose of Agguttinni's master plan is to provide the long-term strategic guide for the development, operation, use, and protection of the park, the resources within the park, and the use of the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors. The master plan defines the park boundary, design and infrastructure, tourism opportunities, park zoning, and specific programs for the use of the park by Inuit and non-Inuit visitors.

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION:

Agguttinni and Clyde River are located on the north coast of Baffin Island (map 1: Park Location). Since the 1980's the community of Clyde River (Kangiqtugaapik) has been interested in designating areas to protect and recognize important wildlife habitat and heritage values and to develop economic opportunities related to tourism. Residents of Clyde River and the Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP) began work in 2002 to identify the feasibility and desirability of establishing a Territorial Park near the community. This resulted in a community supported recommendation to establish Agguttinni as a territorial park.

Agguttinni, meaning "where the prevailing wind occurs", has been an important place for Inuit and their ancestors for thousands of years. Agguttinni is a harvesting area; a place of important cultural sites and significant wildlife areas; and a place with breathtaking arctic landscapes.

The magnificent landscape of Agguttinni Territorial Park encompasses five fiords that extend from the Barnes Ice Cap out to the coastline of Baffin Bay. The area is significant to the residents of Clyde River for harvesting, fishing, recreational use, and as an important cultural landscape.

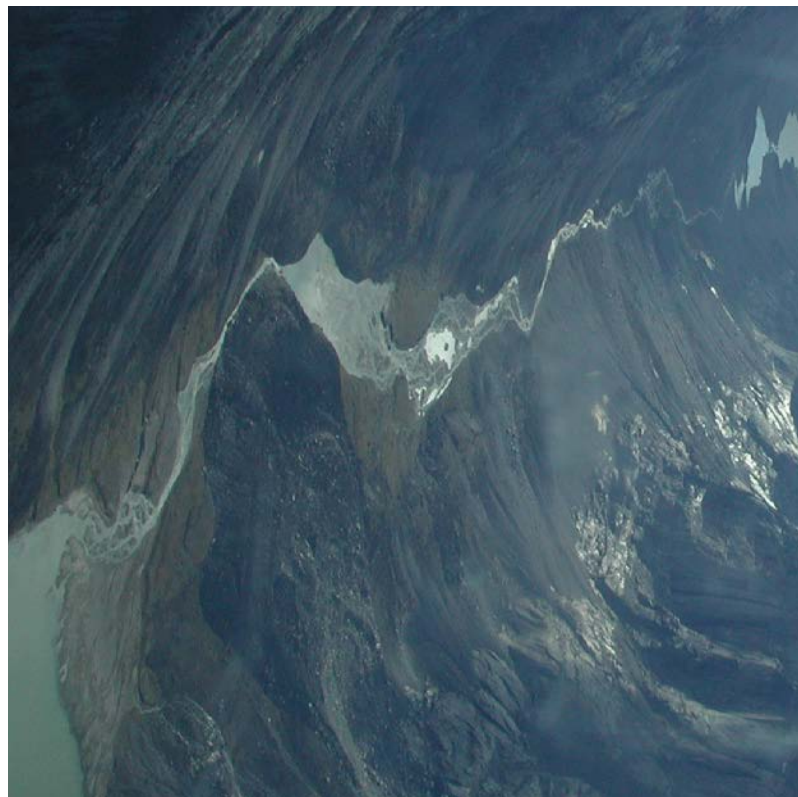
Agguttinni contains extensive evidence of hundreds of years of occupation by Inuit and their ancestors at archaeological sites. Local knowledge and stories about the area demonstrate how important this place is for Inuit, both in the past and as an area that continues to support their way of life today.

Agguttinni's coastal plains, fiords, mountain passes and ice caps make up the diverse landscape to the north and west of Clyde River. The landscape provides important habitats for polar bear, caribou, migratory birds, raptors and fish. The area consists of three distinct landscape types. Approximately one third of the area is the Coastal Lowlands, which are low hills and tundra plains that rise up from the Baffin coastline. The central third of the area is dominated by glacier covered mountains in the Clyde Highlands, which rise more than 1,525 m above the ocean. Some of the world's longest and highest vertical rock walls, rising directly from the sea to over 600m, are found in Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm), Stewart Valley, and Clark and Gibbs Fiords. Inland from the fiords, and extending to the Barnes Ice Cap, is the rolling tundra of the Barnes Plateau featuring hills, valleys, rivers and lakes.



Map 1: Agguttinni Territorial Park location in context of Baffin Island





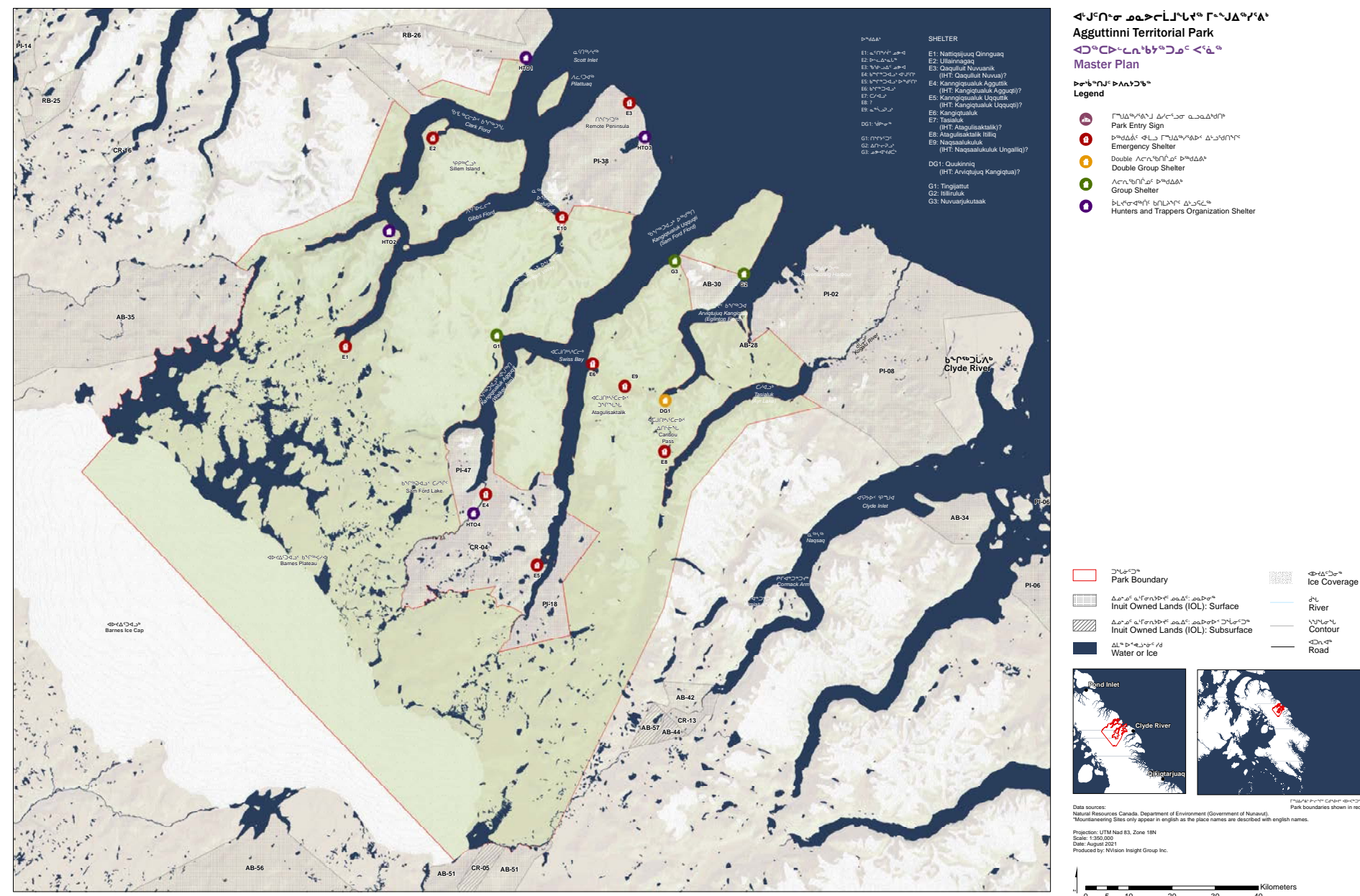
The proposed boundary for Agguttinni Territorial Park, including Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcels, covers an area of 1,646,500 hectares

Portions of the Agguttinni Territorial Park boundary were previously identified for a proposed protected area in the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan (2000)². The proposed area at that time was to be called Igalirtuq National Wildlife Area, however it was not established. Instead, a protected area called Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area was established at Isabella Bay to the south of Clyde River. Together the protected areas of Agguttinni and Ninginganiq cover a large area of critical habitat and cultural significance that will be of international interest for tourism.

Agguttinni has welcomed travelers and sightseeing visitors from around the world for over a decade. Tourism is expected to increase with the establishment of the park as greater awareness of the area is developed in tourism markets. Tourist expeditions travelling by dog sled, snowmobile, boat, ATV, on skis or on foot will provide economic benefits for the community. Tourism activities in the area include mountaineering activities, ecotourism wildlife and scenery viewing, adventure travel, cruise ship visitation, and research.

Designating the area as a territorial park means that the resources and values will be protected, enhanced, and used for the benefit of current and future generations.

Map 2: Master Plan



² Nunavut Planning Commission. North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan. 2000. Pg. 72 and 73.

The following table summarizes key information about Agguttinni Territorial Park.

Table 1: Agguttinni Territorial Park Key Information

PARK NAME: AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK	
PARK CLASSIFICATION	Natural Environment Recreation Park
PARK SIZE (HECTARE)	1,646,500 hectares including Inuit Owned Land (IOL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary area (shown in green) = 1,380,800 hectares not including Inuit Owned Land (IOL)
PARK BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	The park concept boundary (see Agguttinni: Boundary Option) includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South from the coast on the eastern side of Kogalu River inland, running parallel to Tasieluk (LakeTasieluk (Ayr Lake)) to Generator Lake West across the Barnes Ice Cap to Conn Lake North to Clark Fiord, running along the north shore of the fiord to the coast East along the shores of Scott Inlet, Remote Peninsula, Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord)), Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord)), and to east of Kogalu River. Pilattuaq (Pilattuaq (Pilattuaq (Scott Island))), Sillem Island, and several coastal islands are included. <p>Note – Legal Boundary Coordinates will be established by the Government of Nunavut at the conclusion of the Master Plan stage of Park Establishment.</p>
LAND OWNERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown Land Inuit Owned Land (IOL), surface only
INUIT OWNED LAND PARCELS IN THE PARK	IOL parcel numbers (in full or in part) that are located in the boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR-11 CR-12 CR-13 CR-15 CR-16 CR-17 CR-18 CR-19
INUIT OWNED LAND PARCELS ADJACENT TO THE PARK	IOL parcel numbers immediately adjacent to the boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR-10 CR-27 CR-24
OTHER LAND USE DESIGNATIONS IN/ ADJACENT TO THE PARK	Scott Inlet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Biological Programme Site (Site 7-8) Important Bird Area in Canada (NU070) Key Marine Habitat Site in Nunavut (Site 18)
YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT (OR LAND WITHDRAWAL)	2019: Government of Nunavut approve Master Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 2018: Application for federal Crown Land transfer to Commissioner for a Territorial Park (anticipated completion in 2021).
MINERAL PERMITS OR LEASES (ACTIVE AND NON-ACTIVE) IN OR ADJACENT TO THE PARK	None (as of 2015)
PARK/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PARTNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qikiqtani Inuit Association Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) Municipality of Clyde River Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division; Tourism Division); Department of Culture and Heritage Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, Inuit Heritage Trust) Destination Nunavut, Tourism Division of the Department of Economic Development and Transportation, GN

“The scenery is beautiful. Inuit and Qablunaaq get different feelings from the scenery. These places give Inuit memories of our ancestors and how to live from the resources of the land. Qablunaaq are happy seeing the height of the mountains and the beauty of the fiords.”

LOOSEEOSEE AIPELLEE, CHAIR

CLYDE RIVER COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



1.1.1 PARK CLASSIFICATION

In keeping with the Territorial Parks Act, the recommended park classification for Agguttinni is **Natural Environment Recreation Park**.²

A Natural Environment Recreation Park is a classification of territorial park that is intended “to preserve the natural environment in those parks for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the public.”³

1.2 PARK PURPOSE STATEMENT

The people of Clyde River, through the CJPMC and community input at consultations, have confirmed that the purpose of designating Agguttinni Territorial Park is to:

- Promote opportunities for recreational use of the park.
- Promote economic opportunities and economic diversity in the community.
- Share the story of Agguttinni with residents and visitors through a Heritage Appreciation program.
- Conserve Inuit heritage and culturally important sites.
- Protect and preserve wildlife and wildlife habitat.

The purpose statement for Agguttinni is directly linked to the NP&SP Program mandate to:

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

² Should the Territorial Parks Act park categories be revised in the future, the proposed new classification for Agguttinni would be Wilderness Park. The definition of Wilderness Park is “protection of the cultural landscape in its natural state... and provides opportunities for park visitors to experience a high-quality environment”.

³ Territorial Parks Act: CONSOLIDATION OF TERRITORIAL PARKS ACT, R.S.N.W.T. 1988,c.T-4. Pg. 1.

PARK STATEMENT OF INTENT

Designating Agguttinni Territorial Park will result in cultural and natural heritage benefits for Inuit and Nunavummiut, and provide an exceptional visitor experience.

CULTURAL HERITAGE BENEFITS

Place names, archaeological sites, and cultural places of importance are located throughout Agguttinni. The establishment of the territorial park will ensure that the cultural resources are monitored and protected for future generations in keeping with the NP&SP program and the IIBA. The planning and management of the park includes *Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit* and best practices in park management decision making to ensure that Agguttinni’s cultural heritage is celebrated.

NATURAL HERITAGE BENEFITS

The territorial park protects Inuit harvesting rights and carving stone quarrying rights in keeping with the NA and IIBA. Agguttinni features an abundance of wildlife, including important habitat for polar bears, caribou, migratory birds, raptors, and smaller terrestrial mammals. The waters of the fiords and lakes are abundant with fish, and several whale and seal species are present offshore. These species are vital to Inuit harvesting.

An inventory and assessment of Agguttinni documented evidence of minerals of low economic potential and marble deposits suitable for carving stone.

RESIDENT AND VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Agguttinni is actively used by Clyde River residents throughout the year for harvesting, recreation, wellness, and to maintain family connections with traditional places. Agguttinni will provide a community Heritage Appreciation program through informational signage and school programs.

Agguttinni Territorial Park will also attract Canadian and International visitors that want to experience life on the land in a place with beautiful scenery. Agguttinni offers the opportunity to bring adventure travelers, eco-tourists, film crews, and researchers into the community, providing outfitting, guided tours and various needs to support the local tourism economy.



1.2.1 PARK QUALITIES

Agguttinni is rich in resources, scenic landscape, human history and continuing use. The following table summarizes the qualities of Agguttinni that documented through territorial park designation.

Table 2: Qualities of Agguttinni Territorial Park

QUALITIES	DESCRIPTION
CURRENT USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agguttinni is used for hunting, fishing, egg gathering and other harvesting activities Inuit rights are protected by the NA and IIBA: Inuit harvesting activities will continue to be allowed Agguttinni includes important travel routes Agguttinni is used for tourism, including mountaineering, skiing, and sightseeing
CULTURAL OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE	<p>An inventory of cultural resources has documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological and historic sites associated with Inuit and their ancestors Stories, legends and family history in the area Traditional Inuit place names Current use travel, harvesting, camping and cabin locations Tourism and recreational activity areas
NATURAL FEATURES	<p>An inventory of natural resources has documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant polar bear, caribou, fish and bird habitats Areas of significant vegetation Glaciers, ice caps, rivers and lakes Scenic fiords, islands, plateau, mountains and mountain pass locations Dangerous areas (hazards) due to environmental conditions
MINERAL RESOURCES	<p>A mineral inventory and assessment has documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold, diamonds, iron and other elements within three target areas (identified on park zoning maps). The economic potential of these minerals is considered low at this time There are no current active mineral claims, permits or leases within the boundary area. The last till sampling occurred in 2005 Marble deposits for carving stone were identified within the proposed boundary Inuit rights are protected by the NA and IIBA: Inuit quarrying of carving stone will be permitted
ACCESSIBILITY FROM THE COMMUNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonal access to the area is by boat, snowmobile or dog team Two potential landing strips for small aircraft have been identified Some locations near to the community are accessible by ATV Travel routes for hiking and skiing have been identified
TOURISM POTENTIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High potential for tourism development in several seasons (spring, summer and fall) Agguttinni offers a unique and marketable attraction for the ecotourism and adventure tourism segment
POTENTIAL COMMUNITY BENEFIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tourism business for outfitters and tourist establishments Potential to provide local training, employment and contracting to support the park Opportunities to share Agguttinni and its stories with the community, Nunavut and the world Protection of resources that support Inuit harvesting, land activities, and heritage Potential to promote Inuit businesses and products (e.g. arts and crafts) through the Parks Office and Visitor Services Centre
PARK INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Cabin facilities are required for visitor safety Group Cabins are proposed for community and visitor gatherings Staff cabins are proposed for operations and visitor safety A park office and visitor services centre is required in Clyde River
WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FOR AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is remote. Public safety and emergency response planning is a requirement Implementation of the plan will occur in phases, over many years



1.3 PARK VISION

The vision is a statement of the long-term ambitions for the park, and the enduring qualities of Agguttinni to be protected, preserved and shared. The vision provides the context for the strategic goals and actions in the master plan and management plan. The significance of Agguttinni is captured in the vision for the future of the territorial park.

Vision Statement for Agguttinni Territorial Park

Agguttinni Territorial Park is connected to the history and cultural identity of the residents of Clyde River. Our long and complex relationship with this land and its resources is expressed in our traditional knowledge, the place names of the area and through the use of the area by our ancestors. Residents and visitors will connect to Agguttinni's natural beauty and cultural heritage through a quality park program that celebrates this area as important for providing the essentials of life, and as a place to discover our stories and experience the beauty of the land. Our commitment to the protection, use and appreciation of Agguttinni's landscape and its resources is pledged through our planning and management approach, which will bring together Inuit traditional knowledge and western science. Under the guidance of the Clyde River CJPMC and residents of Clyde River, this approach will ensure that the natural and cultural heritage resources of Agguttinni Territorial Park are enjoyed by the present generation, and sustained for the future.



1.4 PARK-SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

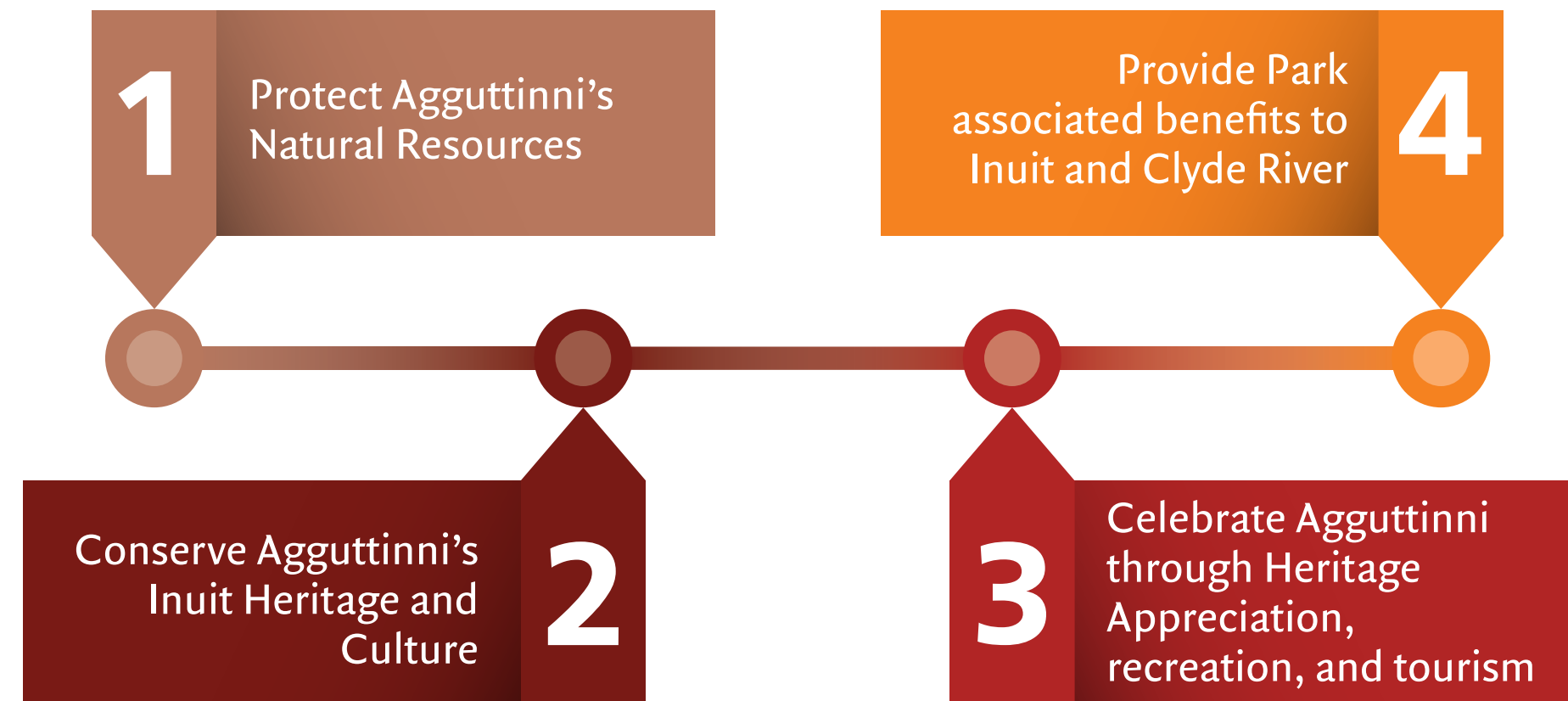
The goals and objectives for Agguttinni are intended to guide the park to reaching its vision and fulfilling its purpose. The goals and objectives for Agguttinni follow the Nunavut Parks Program Goals, and respect the desires of the CJPMC and Clyde River residents that were heard during consultations.

GOALS OF THE NUNAVUT PARKS PROGRAM:

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



There are four goal statements for the park, followed by the objectives or specific actions for each goal.



GOAL 1: PROTECT AGGUTTINNI'S NATURAL RESOURCES

- **Objective:** Protect and preserve wildlife for the future: Important wildlife and wildlife habitat will be managed and monitored to ensure that the park supports protection and avoids negative impacts on wildlife. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit will inform management decisions concerning wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- **Objective:** Maintain habitat critical for wildlife:
 - Polar bear – regulate access to polar bear denning and gathering areas by non-Inuit visitors; monitor polar bear habitat; mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use.
 - Caribou - regulate access to caribou calving areas by non-Inuit visitors; monitor caribou habitat; mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use.
 - Fish – regulate non-Inuit access to some lakes and rivers where Inuit subsistence and commercial fishing occur.
 - Birds - regulate access to nesting areas by non-Inuit visitors during critical periods in the lifecycle; monitor bird habitat; mitigate and manage the impacts of park development and use, particularly the impact of mountaineering in cliff nesting areas.
- **Objective:** Monitor park use and development, and mitigate negative impacts through management (e.g. regulation; corrective measures):
 - Protect Inuit access and use of the park. Inuit harvesting rights are guaranteed in the park. Activities that may impact on Inuit harvesting, camping, and enjoyment will be prohibited or managed as required.
 - Tourism and economic development activities in the park will be planned and managed.
 - Environmental assessments will be conducted when required for proposed development in the park.
 - Mineral use potential will be managed.

GOAL 2: CONSERVE AGGUTTINNI'S INUIT HERITAGE AND CULTURE

- **Objective:** Protect cultural resources and heritage of the park through management planning, regulation, guidelines, and operations. Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit will inform management decisions concerning cultural and heritage resources.
 - Respect Inuit rights to continued use and enjoyment of the land at harvesting areas, fishing areas, and camp or cabin areas.
 - Identify, monitor and manage sites of significance to Inuit (e.g. camp sites, graves) in the park in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN).
- **Objective:** Document the heritage resources of Agguttinni through ongoing inventory and documentation of the heritage resources and collection of *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit*. The continuous inventory of resources and stories will ensure that information gaps, additional data, new perspectives and changes are properly documented.
 - Identify, monitor and manage archaeological sites and resources in the park in cooperation with Inuit Heritage Trust. Monitor park use and development, and mitigate negative impacts through management (e.g. regulation; corrective measures).
 - Complete a burial sites inventory project in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN).
 - Record travel routes, travel distances and potential public safety hazards in every season.
 - Collect stories, legends and traditional knowledge about the land and resources of Agguttinni through oral history projects.

GOAL 3: CELEBRATE AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK THROUGH HERITAGE APPRECIATION, RECREATION, AND TOURISM

- **Objective:** Preserve and protect the connection of the people of Clyde River with Agguttinni. Manage the park to ensure non-Inuit visitor use does not interfere with Inuit rights of use and enjoyment in Agguttinni.
- **Objective:** Develop and offer Heritage Appreciation programs for residents and visitors to celebrate Agguttinni through the sharing of information on natural and cultural heritage resources, the historic use of the area by Inuit and the continuing importance of the park for the people of Clyde River. Heritage Appreciation will include:
 - Interpretation in the community and in the park.
 - Community and park-based education programs.
 - Marketing materials about the park.
- **Objective:** Increase the number of tourists visiting Clyde River and Agguttinni
 - Develop, promote and manage ecotourism activities, including: camping, hiking, skiing, dog sledding, snowmobiling, boat tours, and sightseeing.
 - Manage mountaineering activities including: climbing, base jumping, caving, bouldering, and gliding.
 - Regulate cruise ship and yacht access to park land and the activities that occur during landing parties in the park.
- **Objective:** Make Agguttinni a safe and sustainable destination for all park user groups. Develop safety and rescue plans, training, coordination, and development of infrastructure in the park such as emergency shelters. Apply and enforce zoning regulations in areas known to present hazards to public safety.

GOAL 4: PROVIDE PARK ASSOCIATED BENEFITS TO INUIT AND CLYDE RIVER

- **Objective:** Stimulate economic opportunities associated with the park.
 - Maximize economic benefits associated with the park through employment, Inuit business contracting, and promotion of and training for Inuit Tourism Providers (outfitters, guides, tourism establishments).
 - Increase skills by providing opportunities for training and education related to the park.
 - Support the development of a Clyde River/Agguttinni Territorial Park Tourism Strategy.



Throughout the area there are old sod houses. People still camp in the same areas today because they know that by old sod houses that good hunting areas are near.

SAM PALITUQ

1.5 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Territorial parks in Nunavut are established in keeping with the Territorial Parks Act; 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 the park and its resources; and, 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.

The NA and IIBA identify the partners to park establishment and the importance of ongoing collaboration to ensure that Inuit organizations and Inuit beneficiaries are active partners in the territorial park, and that they benefit from Agguttinni's establishment as a territorial park.

Partners in the planning and development of the park working with the Clyde River CJPMC and NP&SP include (but are not limited to):

- Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Municipality of Clyde River
- Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA)
- Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, Inuit Heritage Trust)
- Destination Nunavut, Tourism Division of the Department of Economic Development and Transportation, GN

Appendix 6.2 includes a table with roles and contact information for Planning and Development Partner organizations.

CLYDE RIVER (AGGUTTINNI) COMMUNITY JOINT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The IIBA requires that the planning and management of territorial parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit; at the community level this work is done by a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC). Appointed by the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) in 2014, the Clyde River CJPMC guided the master plan for Agguttinni. The CJPMC members are: Josie Enuaraq, Sam Palituq, Noah Kautuq, Jayko Apak, Jacobie Iqalukjuak, and Looseeoosee Aipellee (Chair).



1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA and IIBA. The Nunavut Parks and Special Places Framework for Master Plans was used to guide the content of the master plan. A consultation log is included in Appendix 6.3. Where there are deviations from the Framework in the order of sections or content for the Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan, these modifications were made deliberately in response to the unique requirements of Agguttinni or based on input from the CJPMC.

The following table summarizes the key steps in the master planning methodology leading up to the final draft Master Plan, and the participants that contributed to the plan step.

Table 3: Master Planning Methodological Steps

TIMEFRAME	MASTER PLAN STEP	PARTICIPANTS
September 25 and 26, 2014	CJPMC Training and Initial Master Planning Session	CJPMC
January 13 and 14, 2015	CJPMC Training and Second Master Planning Session	CJPMC
January and February, 2015	Initial version of the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan	NP&SP and Aarluk Consulting
February 5, 2015	Teleconference regarding MI&A report	NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt EDT – Linda Hamm
March 4, 2015	Community information session on the drafting of the Agguttinni Master Plan	Special meeting of Clyde River's CJPMC, CLARC, HTO, and Hamlet
March 4, 2015	Community information session on the drafting of the Agguttinni Master Plan	Public Open House (Clyde River Parish Hall)
March 4 and 5, 2015	CJPMC Training and Third Master Planning Session	CJPMC
March 5, 2015	Presentation to Council on the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan boundary options	Hamlet of Clyde River Council NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt CJPMC Chair – Loosseeoossee Aipellee
March 18, 2015	Teleconference regarding IOL and the park boundary options	NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt QIA – Steven Lonsdale
June 2015	Information package on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Agguttinni Master Plan	NP&SP distribute the Agguttinni Information Package to Partner Organizations
July and August, 2015	Second version of the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan	NP&SP and Aarluk Consulting
September 14 and 15, 2015	CJPMC review of the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan	CJPMC
September 14, 2015	Community radio information session on the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan	Community Radio Show NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt CJPMC Chair – Loosseeoossee Aipellee
September 15, 2015	Presentation of the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan	Public Open House (Clyde River School)
September 16, 2015	Presentation of the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan	Special Meeting in Iqaluit CJPMC QIA – Steven Lonsdale and McKenna NP&SP – David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, Leese Papatsie EDT Minerals and Petroleum Division – David Kunuk EDT Tourism Division – Sylvie Renaud Nunavut Tourism – Kevin Kelley
October 2015 to January 2016	Preparation of the final Agguttinni Draft Master Plan.	NP&SP and Aarluk Consulting







Section 2

PARK BACKGROUND



SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND



2.1 PARK HISTORY

Agguttinni is an extraordinary landscape that is rich in both natural and cultural history. The physical landscape includes stunning fiords that were carved by past periods of glaciation. Remnants of the area's ice age past remain in the park with the glaciers that reach toward valley floors and the massive Barnes Ice Cap that marks the western boundary of the park. The beauty and majesty of the physical landscape is a tourism attraction for many types of visitors. By protecting the landscape and celebrating the natural history of the area through a Heritage Appreciation program, Agguttinni will continue to draw mountaineering, ecotourism and cruise ship visitors that seek to be impressed by this incredible land.

Agguttinni has been home to the people of Clyde River and their ancestors for thousands of years. The rich cultural history of the park, told through the Heritage Appreciation program, will bring both residents and visitors into a deeper understanding of the significance of the area. Local knowledge and visible cultural resources speak to the continuing use of the area for harvesting, camping, gathering, and travel. Several families in Clyde River have retained their strong connection to the area. Their stories identify the seasonal camping locations and how their families migrated through this area by traveling the fiords, coastal plains and sea ice in winter and spring to harvest sea mammals. In the summer and fall they would travel inland to hunt caribou. Families have retained their connections to Agguttinni through seasonal use of the park for harvesting, camping and recreation.

European and non-Inuit historic association with this area is more recent and has fewer connections with locations in Agguttinni. British explorers Robert Bylot and William Baffin mapped the coastal area in 1616, but it wasn't until the 1820's that the region was regularly visited by European and American whalers. Evidence of whaling along the Baffin Bay coast of Agguttinni has been identified by Clyde River residents at sites in Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord); however most whaling sites are north of the park boundary in the Dexterity Fiord area.

More recently there was some resource exploration inside the park boundary area, although it has not resulted in any mining development to date. Tourism use of the area, specifically mountaineering and sightseeing in the Kangiqtualuk Uqquqi (Sam Ford Fiord) area, has seen increasing activity levels in the last twenty years.

Increased tourism potential from the established park will allow tourism businesses in Clyde River, such as outfitters and tourist establishments, to develop opportunities to share the extraordinary natural and cultural resources of Agguttinni with visitors. Agguttinni's rich heritage will be shared with the community, Nunavut and the world through stories and experiences that will bring economic and social benefits for Clyde River.

Since the 1980's the community of Clyde River has identified the potential for developing protected areas to protect and recognize important wildlife areas and heritage values, and to develop economic opportunities. The study of feasibility and opportunities related to establishment of a territorial park began in 2002. Several studies led to community support to establish Agguttinni as a territorial park.

The following chronology illustrates the steps that have been taken during the park establishment process, beginning with the pre-background studies and leading up to the master plan phase.



2.2 SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OF THE PARK

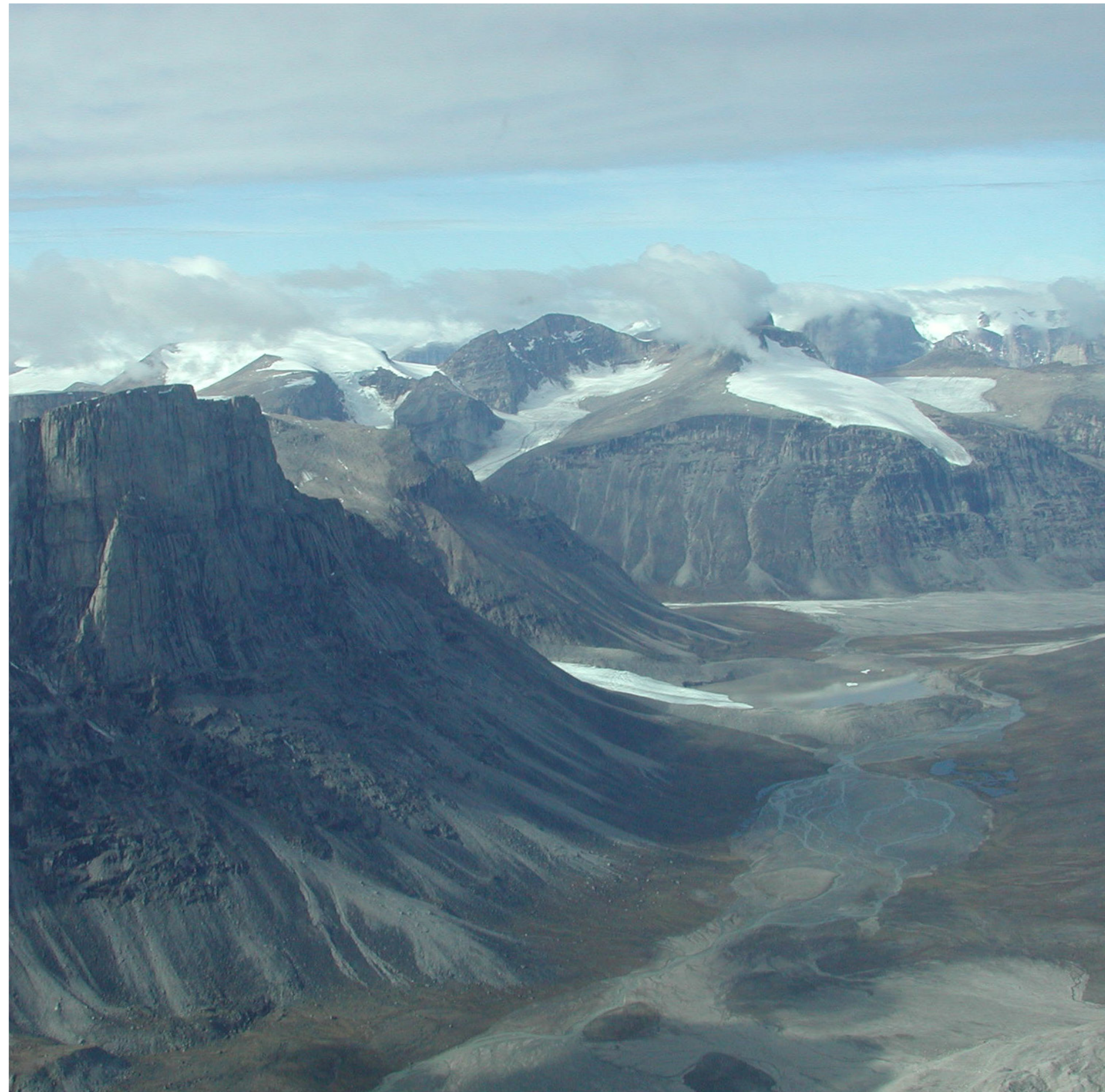
The *Agguttinni Complete Inventory of Resources* documents the strong association for the residents of Clyde River with specific locations and resources in the park area. This includes the long and complex interconnection between Inuit and the environment in the past and the present-day significance of the area.

Traditional knowledge collected in the inventory reports indicates a large number of sites of archeological significance. These sites are found throughout the park, with the highest concentrations of known sites located along coastal areas and in mountain passes. As there are no registered archaeological sites (Borden numbered) in the park, there will be a need for future survey work to document the park's archaeological resources in partnership with the Department of Culture and Heritage and Inuit Heritage Trust. Given the high cost and time required for archaeological surveys, this work will likely take many years to complete, and areas will need to be prioritized by the Clyde River CJPMC.

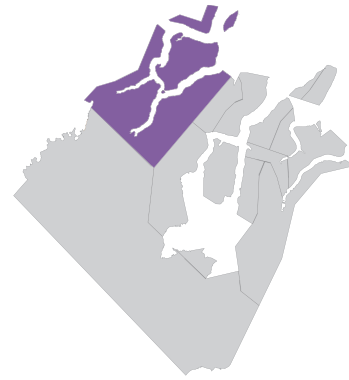
The master plan identifies six landscape units in Agguttinni based on the significant natural or cultural resources. The six landscape units are:

1. Scott Inlet, Gibbs and Clark Fiords
2. Stewart Valley
3. Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguq (Walker Arm)
4. Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) and Kogalu River
5. Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) and Caribou Pass
6. Barnes Plateau and Barnes Ice Cap

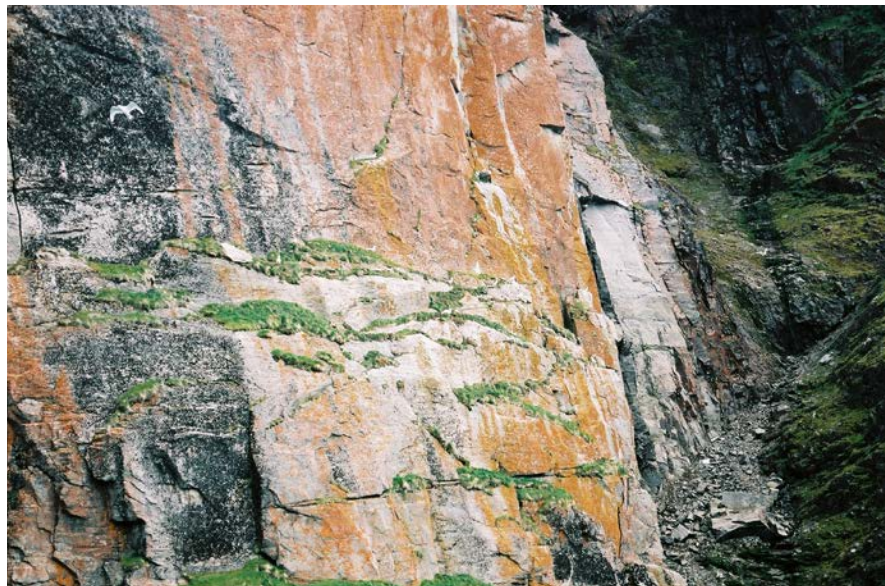
The descriptions of each landscape unit in Agguttinni highlight the physical landscape characteristics and identify any natural or cultural resource that provides specific significance to the area.



SCOTT INLET, GIBBS AND CLARK FIORDS



Pilattuq (Scott Island)



Nesting Cliff

The northeastern portion of Agguttinni is characterized as lowlands (tundra plains and lowland hills) on Remote Peninsula and the coastal areas Scott Inlet, which then transition as one travels towards the west into the Clyde Highlands that dominate Pilattuq (Scott Island), Clark and Gibbs Fiords, Sillem Island, and surround the Stewart Valley.

The Inuktitut name for the Gibbs and Clark Fiord area is *Nattiqsujuk*. The fiords and valleys of this part of the Clyde Highlands are dominated by rock walls, mountains, glaciers and ice caps with some overhanging glaciers and glacial tongues descending into the valleys. Lakes and rivers are also present in the valleys.

Cultural sites of importance to Inuit and unregistered archaeological sites are documented along the coast areas and valleys of this portion of Agguttinni. The area is used annually by Inuit from Clyde River for harvesting and as a travel route to locations further north on Baffin Island.

The area is most often accessed by sea and sea ice at Scott Inlet, or by travelling overland through the Stewart Valley from Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm). The fiords are used annually by cruise ships and private yachts, drawn into the deep inlets both by the scenic beauty and for protection during poor weather conditions on Baffin Bay. A shark research project has also been undertaken in the fiords on the south side of Scott and Sillem Islands.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF AREAS SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Scott Inlet is a wide channel 20 km long by 12-19 km wide leading into Gibbs and Clark Fiords. This is the main travel access route by ice and sea to Agguttinni's northeastern region. The coastline northwest of Scott Inlet is a known safety hazard zone associated with poor ice conditions in spring. Likewise, the southwest coastline of Pilattuq (Scott Island) is an area of known safety hazards in spring when the sea ice along the coast thins early in spring.

Pilattuq (Scott Island) is a steep sided island in the middle of the inlet, 12 km long and 4 km wide, which is often described as looking like a ship. A Northern Fulmar and Glaucous Gull nest on the cliffs on the southeast coast of the island, identified in the master plan as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds*. Mountaineering activities (rock wall climbing) may occur at these cliffs, requiring mountaineering regulations.

Remote Peninsula is on the south side of Clark Fiord at Scott Inlet and extends over to the north side of Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord). Remote Peninsula has broad flat plains that transition to hills and the Clyde Highlands. Several valleys on the peninsula provide travel access inland from the coast, with lakes and streams found in the floor of these valleys. One travel route from the coast travels across Remote Peninsula to access Refuge Harbour at the north end of Stewart Valley.

The master plan has identified several *Special Protection Sub-Zones* on Remote Peninsula:

- An *Important Wildlife Area for Birds* on the southeast coast of Scott Inlet;
- An *Important Wildlife Area for Polar Bear* denning on the north tip along the Baffin Bay coast and from the interior to the northwest coast of Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord); and,
- An *Inuit Use Sub-Zone for Priority Harvesting* related to fishing and bird harvesting activities at Remote Lake.

Gibbs Fiord is steep walled with cliffs ranging from 1,219 m to 1,524 m that have attracted interest as a mountaineering destination and cruise ship sight-seeing area. The cliffs provide important bird habitat. A Northern Fulmar and Glaucous Gull nesting cliff is located in the fiord on the southeast coast of Sillem Island, and a falcon nesting area, possibly used by Peregrine Falcon, is located on the southeast coast near the end of the fiord. The nesting areas are identified as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds*. Gibbs Fiord ends with the Tay and Erik Rivers flowing into it from their source at the Conn and Bieler Lakes in the Barnes Plateau. This western region is characterized by wide fiord valleys giving way to the rolling tundra and wetlands of the Barnes Plateau.

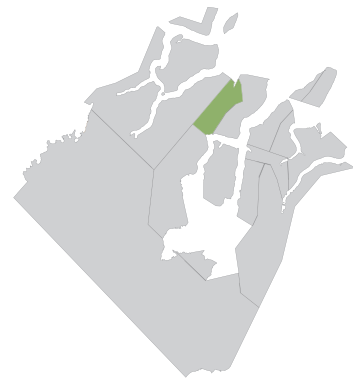
Refuge Harbour (about 6.5 km long and 1.5 km wide) is located on the south shore of Gibbs Fiord, and is the northern entry point for the Stewart Valley. A second valley opens northward into the lowlands of Remote Peninsula, providing an important travel route to the coast. Rock slopes are found on both sides of Refuge Harbour, including Natsiaq Peak on the southwest side of the harbour. Refuge Harbour is used by boats as a safe harbour during storm conditions on Baffin Bay or in Scott Inlet.

Sillem Island separates Gibbs and Clark Fiords. The island is 32 km long and up to 20 km wide, with elevations of 1,524 m or more on the Gibbs Fiord side, and 1,219 m or more on the Clark Fiord side. Sillem has a diverse landscape ranging from monumental peaks on the northeast side; pinnacles and spires on the north side; and sloping valleys and a tundra plateau to the southwest. The island is extensively glaciated. Glacial waterfalls are found on the south end of the island. The cliffs along the southeast side of the island on Gibbs Fiord are used for mountaineering activities. Northern Fulmar and Glaucous Gull colonies nest on these same cliffs, zoned as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds*. Seasonal mountaineering regulations are required for the management of bird nesting sites. Sillem Island is also used seasonally by caribou as a feeding and calving area. The southwest portion of the island is zoned as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Caribou*. A caribou crossing is located between the southern tip of Sillem Island and the mainland between the two fiords. Although this designated crossing occurs on saltwater, outside the jurisdiction of the park, the zoning plan recommends designated crossing regulations along the coast between May 15 and September 1, including limiting construction of any camp or caching of fuel within 10 kilometres of the crossing points. The passage between Gibbs and Clark Fiords on the west side of Sillem Island is used by ships and boats as a safe harbour during storm conditions on Baffin Bay or in Scott Inlet.

Clark Fiord is long and narrow, with steep cliff walls rising 1,219 m to 1,372 m. The walls are broken by two side valleys leading northward. The north shore of Clark Fiord opposite Sillem Island is used seasonally by caribou and is zoned in the master plan as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Caribou*. The fiord ends in a mountainous river valley, giving way to the rolling tundra and wetlands of the Barnes Plateau.

Shelters are recommended at Remote Peninsula on the Baffin Coast (Site E3: Qaulluit Nuvuanik); Refuge Harbour (Site E9: Naqsaalukuluk); Sillem Island (Site E2: Ullainnagaq); and the western portion of Gibbs Fiord (Site E1: Nattiqsujuk Qinnuqaq).

STEWART VALLEY



Stewart Valley is a narrow, “U” shaped valley with steep walls that is approximately 34 km long and 1 to 1.5 km wide. The valley floor has two large lakes fed by streams draining from the high glacier covered mountains. Eight glacier tongues flow toward the valley. Stewart Lake is silty and spring meltwater overflows onto the ice making it challenging and dangerous for travel in some areas.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF AREAS SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Mountaineering is a popular visitor activity in the valley and typically occurs at Sail Peaks, one of several cliffs and pinnacles that reach up to 1,524 m, and Ukpik Peak with an elevation of 1,809 m.

Springtime snowmobile access from the south Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) may be possible up a stream valley before water begins to flow under the snow. Travel throughout the valley in spring occurs on the ice-covered lakes until the glacial meltwater begins to accumulate over the ice. In the summer the valley is only accessible from the south by hiking up a tundra area to the right (east) of a vast moraine. This tundra area is dotted with Thule sites.

Hiking in the valley is limited in summer due to hanging glaciers, runoff, and steep slopes. The valley lakes are not passible by hiking due to hanging glaciers on both shores and terminal moraines that extend into the lakes and block passage. However, hiking into the southern entry of the valley provides scenic views and opportunities for exploration of the glacial landscape during summer.

Spring and summer access from the north through Refuge Harbour is impassible due to the moraine deposited by a glacier to the south of Natsiaq Peak that blocks the valley. This barrier includes dangerous river crossings and other unstable conditions that make hiking access to Stewart Valley from Refuge Harbour too dangerous to develop as a viable tourism travel route.

The master plan zones Stewart Valley as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Travel Pass and Tourism* due to the importance as a seasonal travel route. Travel warnings may be required to identify public safety hazards.

Shelters are recommended at both the Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Site G1: Tingijattut) and Refuge Harbour (previously mentioned Site E9). Mountaineering regulations are included in the Management Plan.



Stewart Valley



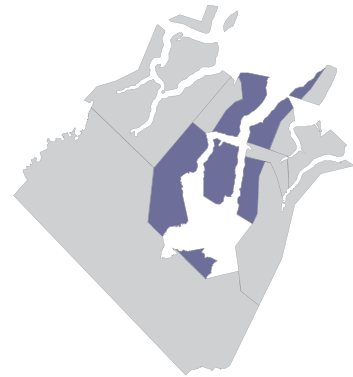
Stewart Valley



Stewart Valley in spring



KANGIQTUALUK UQQUQTI (SAM FORD FIORD) AND KANGIQTUALUK AGGUQTI (WALKER ARM)



Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) fish camp



Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) glacier

Located in the central region of Agguttinni, Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) provide the most scenic locations in the park, particularly at the point where the two fiords merge. *Old Man*, *Old Woman*, and *The Komatik* are the three massive sheer walk cliffs and pinnacles that form a stunning grouping at this junction. This location will be the focal point for all forms of tourism in Agguttinni.

Tongues of glaciers and ice caps are visible among the peaks of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm).

Archaeological sites and places of cultural significance to Inuit are found along the coast of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm).

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF AREAS SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) is a 124 km long and 1 to 23 km wide and it gently curves inland from the coast. Lowland topography extends from the mouth of the fiord inland about 15 km, reaching elevations of 304 m to 609 m. The northwest coast of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) nearest Baffin Bay is Remote Peninsula (previously described). Hangover Hill on the north shore has a steep wall and spire facing into the fiord. At approximately 15 km inland the fiord transitions from the Clyde Lowlands to the Clyde Highlands and the landscape changes to steep walls rising directly from the sea to elevations of 1,372 m to 1,524 m. Both sides of the fiord are surrounded by glacier and ice cap covered mountains. The last 35 km of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) changes to a narrow and more gently sloping mountain landscape rising 762 m to 1,067 m without mountain glaciers. The fiord end opens toward the Barnes Plateau, and the landscape transitions to rolling tundra, rivers, and lakes. The coastal bays at the end of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) are identified as sites of past and continuing Inuit use for camping and fishing. Travel routes through the fiord access inland areas of the Barnes Plateau.

The rock walls, cliffs, and peaks in Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) have become international mountaineering destinations. Features that have been named include *The Cross* (a fissure and lichen feature on a rock wall that resembles a cross); *The Teeth*, and *The China Wall* (both rock wall features).

Known marble sites in Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) have been zoned a *Resource Management Sub-Zone: Carving Stone*. Marble sites are found at Hangover Hill; the southwest junction of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm); on the eastern coast north of Swiss Bay; and near the end of the fiord on both coastlines. Several *special Protection Sub-Zone: Important Wildlife Area for Birds* are proposed at different locations in the fiord for owl, goose, falcon, eagle, and Guillemot. Mountaineering regulations are proposed to protect nesting locations at the northwest junction of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm), around Swiss Bay, and at two locations on the eastern coast of the fiord north of Swiss Bay.

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Polar Bear* covers the entire peninsula between Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), along the Baffin Bay coast and extending across the interior to protect known denning sites.

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Caribou* is identified to protect seasonal habitat on the west coast Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord)'s terminus.

Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) is a 53 km long and 1 to 5 km wide fiord that has extremely steep walls, with cliffs rising 1,219 m to 1,524 m, offering some of the most dramatic scenery in the region. From its junction with Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) travels north for 14 km, then makes an elbow bend south west to run parallel to Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) for 20 km. Glacier topped mountains lie between the two fiords.

At the elbow of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) a pass opens to the north as an entrance to the Stewart Valley.

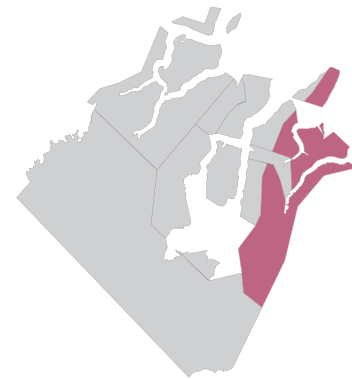
The final 19 km of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) opens to a broader valley with elevations up to 914 m. Approximately 5 km from the end of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) a major river winds southwest for about 40 km from the Barnes Ice Cap and across the Barnes Plateau. The area is identified as significant to Inuit both in the past and present for camping and fishing. Travel routes through the fiord access inland areas of the Barnes Plateau for caribou harvesting, and Sam Ford Lake fishing area.

An *Inuit Use Sub-Zone for Priority Harvesting* related to subsistence and commercial fishing at Sam Ford Lakes is identified in the master plan. A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Caribou* is identified to protect seasonal habitat near the Sam Ford Lakes.

Swiss Bay is located opposite this junction of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) on the south coast of Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord). Swiss Bay is an access point to the important travel route that joins Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) to Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) through Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass). Swiss Bay is a 'U' shaped valley about 1 km wide, with mountains rising up to 1,372 m on either side.

Shelters are recommended on the Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti coast (Site G3: Nuvuarjukutaak); at Swiss Bay (Site E6: Kangiqtualuk); in Kangiqtualuk Agguqti near the south entry to Stewart Valley (previously mentioned Site G1); and near the ends of both Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Site E5: Kanngiqsualuk Uqquttik) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Site E4: Kanngiqsualuk Agguttik).

ARVIQTUJUQ KANGIQTUA (EGLINTON FIORD), TASIALUK (AYR LAKE) AND KOGALU RIVER



Tasialuk (Ayr Lake)



Kogalu River

Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), Tasialuk (Ayr Lake) and Kogalu River are accessible to the community in almost every season, either overland or by sea. These areas receive the highest community use within Agguttinni including a community camping and cabin area at Ravenscraig Harbour on Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), and harvesting sites on the Kogalu River and Tasialuk (Ayr Lake). Due to the favourable accessibility of this area, it is anticipated that community programs in the park will focus in these locations, which will result in a higher number of tourism day trips by snowmobile, dog team, ATV or boat.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF AREAS SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) is approximately 62 km long and from 0.2 to 14 km wide. Lowlands consisting of tundra plateau and rolling hills dominate the entrance to Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) (north and south coasts) and the Kogalu Lowlands. Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) is an elongated “S” curve that begins to bend about 30 km inland from the coast. At the bend, cliff walls rise from 1,372 m to 1,524 m as the landscape changes to the Clyde Highlands. The glacial capped mountain peaks include Cockscomb Mountain, the Tail Feathers, Eglinton Tower, Fortress Mountain, and Pioneer Peak. Many of these peaks are clearly viewed from the fiord, making the spectacular scenery an important tourism destination. The fiord ends at Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass), which links to Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) and Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm). Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) is also linked to LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) through Caribou Pass.

There are many sheltered harbours along Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord). Ravenscraig Harbour (IOL) is located on the south side of the fiord and consists of two small bays with an island. The Ravenscraig Harbour area has a high concentration of archaeological sites and places of cultural significance to Inuit. The harbour is described as a location that provides shelter from prevailing winds, waves, and tidal surges. Community members have seasonal camps in this area and there are two permanent cabins. Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit and unregistered archaeological sites are also numerous in coastal areas of Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord).

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Polar Bear* covers the lowlands from Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) east to the Kogalu River and along the Baffin Bay coast due to denning areas and seasonal gathering areas.

An area known for poor spring ice and snow conditions at the end of Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) at Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) is zoned as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* in the master plan.

The **Kogalu River** flows from LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) for about 35 km through the Clyde Hills and Kogalu Highlands before emptying into the ocean. It is a fast-flowing river with rapids and a significant waterfall. The river flows through IOL.

In the fall, winter, and spring a main travel route between the community of Clyde River and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) passes over the frozen Kogalu River at a midway point. A location along this route could be developed as a park entry point by placing an entrance sign at a scenic location. Kogalu River is difficult to cross in spring and summer when water begins to flow. A summer access route by ATV follows the trail from the community to Cape Christian, and then along the coast to the mouth of the Kogalu River where it is possible to cross in favourable conditions. This is also a potential location to place an entrance sign for the park. It

is recommended that non-Inuit be accompanied by a guide when travelling with the intent to cross the river in every season.

LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) is a long narrow fiord-like valley that flows into the Kogalu River. LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) is approximately 55 km long and 1 to 3 km wide. The lake is located in a valley that extends approximately 85 km. The LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) landscape resembles a land-locked fiord. Sloped hills rise up on either side of the lake to approximately 304 m in the north east with much steeper slopes and peaks rising up to 1,372 m near the south end at Caribou Pass. Glacial tongues reach down towards the lake in several locations. Many of the slopes are heavy scree. Areas known for poor ice conditions in spring are zoned as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* in the master plan.

Inland towards the Barnes Plateau, the lake narrows and the mountains take on a gently sloped form rising up to 1,067 m in a “U” shaped valley. Small rivers from the Barnes Ice Cap and Generator Lake feed the lake, as do the side valleys and passes that are fed by glaciers and mountain ice caps.

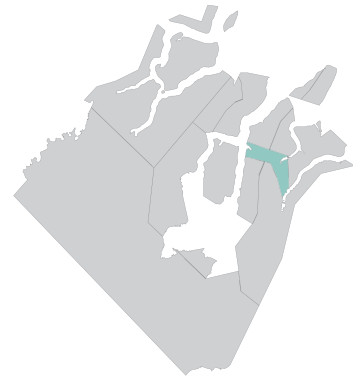
A short pass between LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), called Ayr Pass in English and Itiliquluq in Inuktitut, is known as a traditional travel route. Ayr Pass is described as a narrow steep cliff entrance, loose cobble and gravel, as well as boulder rocks that make it a challenging and dangerous route. There is a risk of poor travel conditions due to ice, glacial runoff, lack of snow, landslides, rockslides, avalanche, and rock fall. Narrow creeks and small bodies of water are also located in the pass. In winter the snow may be mixed with wind-blown sand and gravel. Travel through Ayr Pass should be strongly discouraged by all non-Inuit and non-resident visitors to Agguttinni.

Shelters are recommended on Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Site G2: Itilliruluk and Site 11: Quukinniq); and at Tasialuk (Site E7: Caribou Pass).



Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord)

ATAGULISAKTALIK (REVOIR PASS) AND CARIBOU PASS



Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass)



Caribou Pass

Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) is an extensively travelled valley pass with dense heather and lichen vegetation interspersed with scattered rock. The 'U' shaped valley is about 1 km wide, with mountains rising up to 1,372 m on either side.

Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) is one of the prime hiking destinations in Agguttinni during summer, and offers travel opportunities in spring for dogsledding, snowmobiling and skiing. Due to glacial streams, the best hiking routes and travel routes are on the north slope of the valley.

The Inuktitut name for the pass is Ataqulisataliq. This pass has more vegetation than the other passes and valleys in the area. Bird nesting and small mammals such as fox and lemming are evident among the vegetated valley floor. Polar bears are known to traverse the pass, and camping must be undertaken with caution in the area to avoid bear encounters, particularly at the entrances to the pass.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF AREA E SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

At least nine archaeological sites are known in Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass). A detailed archaeological inventory is required since this location will be used for visitor activities. Oral history should also be collected to understand the cultural use of the pass and the traditional activities that occurred in the area.

The tongues of the receding Utinatuk and East and West Fortress glaciers are visible through the pass, reaching the valley floor and feeding a significant stream flow and small lake. The Utinatuk Glacier has formed a glacial moraine lake at its base. On the Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) side, the pass travels towards Cockscomb Mountain. The pass enters Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) at Swiss Bay.

The Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) entry to Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) is identified as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* in the master plan because glacial melt outflow can occur at high volumes and may pose a risk during travel or when selecting camping site locations.

Caribou Pass runs on a north-south axis connecting LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) and Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord). The narrow "V" shaped valley is approximately 13 km long and 0.5km wide, with high steep-walled mountains rising up to 1,372 m. Caribou Pass is a historic travel route used when families were moving from Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) camps to inland sites in the Barnes Plateaus during caribou harvesting seasons. Families would travel down Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord), through Caribou Pass, then to the end of LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) on their way to inland hunting grounds.

Caribou Pass can also be presented as a hiking, skiing or dogsledding destination in Agguttinni. Caribou pass can be considered as part of a longer travel route option that includes Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass).

Throughout the pass, glaciers are visible on the mountain tops and hanging into the valley. Four lakes are found in the valley, draining into a stream that runs toward Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord). The stream is wide and braided in the middle of the pass, narrowing toward Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord). The stream can have high water volumes at times. Hiking is difficult in areas where there is no flat valley bottom, requiring hiking on the talus slopes or rocky hill sides. Hiking on

the east side of the pass is recommended where there are more areas of stable ground, however the chances of loose and falling rock are present throughout the valley at all times.

At Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) the pass opens into a small, narrow bay surrounded by towering mountains. A vast terminal moraine (10-12m in height) narrows the entry to the pass. In some years the Eglinton entry can be blocked by windblown snow drifts set against the terminal moraine.

At the LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) side, the pass rises up steeply. This entrance can be difficult to access in spring when snow cover has been blown out of the pass opening making it impassable by snowmobile.

Bird nesting and small mammals such as fox and lemming are evident in the pass. Polar bears are known to traverse the pass, and camping must be undertaken with caution in the area to avoid bear encounters, particularly at the entrances to the pass.

The master plan zones Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass) and Caribou Pass as *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Travel Pass and Tourism* due to the importance as a seasonal travel route and as potential tourism travel routes. Travel warnings may be required to identify public safety hazards.

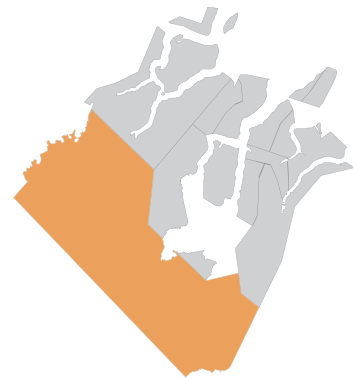
Shelters are recommended at the Swiss Bay (previously mentioned Site E6), Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (previously mentioned Site DG1) and at Tasialuk (previously mentioned Site E7); and a shelter is to be located in Caribou Pass (Site E8: Atagulisaktalik Itilliq).

A *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Safety Hazards* is identified in the master plan on LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake) to the north east of the Caribou Pass entry. High winds and strong current can cause ice to pack up along the shore and may pose a risk during travel.



Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass)

BARNES PLATEAU AND BARNES ICE CAP



The **Barnes Plateau** is a large inland area where the ends of the fiords lead into an open and gently rolling landscape of uplands. The **Barnes Ice Cap**, approximately 5,935 km² in area, lies along the western portion of the plateau and is the dominant feature of this portion of the park. It has three main “domes” that have a maximum elevation on the northwestern one of about 1,124 m above sea level. Meltwater from the eastern portion of the ice cap feeds the lakes and rivers that flow over the Barnes Plateau and into the fiords of Agguttinni. Ice calving from steep ice cliffs on the northeast side of the Barnes Ice Cap contributes to the meltwater flow into Conn and Bieler Lakes, and in the southeast at Generator Lake.¹

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF AREA F SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

The landscape of the **Barnes Plateau** is less dramatic than the fiords but features various landscape characteristics of interest including glacial blue lakes and rivers, rapids and waterfalls, wetlands, and more frequent zones of vegetation.

The inventory identified historic use of the area during caribou harvesting. Families would travel inland from the fiords and coast for caribou hunts. These families would also meet up at sites on the plateau with groups that traveled here from Northern Baffin and the Igloodik area. Inuksuit and historic camping sites are reported to be found scattered throughout the plateau, with high concentrations of archaeology identified at locations inland from Sam Ford Lakes and Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord). Residents of Clyde River continue to access the area when caribou harvesting is permitted.

The Barnes Plateau is used seasonally by caribou. The southeast portion and an area around Sam Ford Lakes were identified through traditional knowledge as important habitat. These areas are zoned in the master plan as a *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Wildlife: Caribou* to protect this habitat.

The master plan recommends that the boundary line include a portion of the eastern edge of the ice cap. The **Barnes Ice Cap** has been experiencing a gradual recession and elevation decline that could accelerate if significant regional warming were to take place.

The ice cap is located along an important historic and current use travel route between Clyde River and Igloodik, Hall Beach and Arctic Bay. Travel along this route is described as infrequent by the CJPMC.

In the southwest corner of Agguttinni there is a landing strip associated with an inactive exploration camp. The CJPMC reports that somewhere to the north of the exploration camp there was a mine dug into the side of the ice cap that is still visible (exact location has not been identified).



2.2.1 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The economic potential of mineral resources was assessed in the preliminary *Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A)* for Agguttinni⁴ completed by the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) in 2013, and discussed further in the plain language summary of the assessment produced in 2015.

The *MI&A* report identified three areas warranting assessment for mineral potential:

- Area 1, located in the northwest corner of Agguttinni near the Barnes Ice Cap.
- Area 2, a peninsula located between Gibbs and Clark Fiord in the north portion of Agguttinni.
- Area 3, located in the central southwest central portion of the park.

The *MI&A* plain language summaries for each area are provided below.



Area 1

The summary report prepared by the department in 2015 states that “the economic potential of the formation, and the area, cannot be determined from a single rock sample, and further exploration is warranted. An aeromagnetic survey flown over the prospective trend would be an effective way to identify discrete magnetic highs related to iron formation units (Leigh 2013). Till sampling across the area has also revealed several gold grains, as well as kimberlitic material that could be indicative of a possible kimberlite ‘pipe’, the primary deposit type containing diamonds, in the area.”

Area 2

The departmental summary completed in 2015 states “While the rock and till sampling results do warrant further ground investigations, the economic potential of Area 2 is low in relation to Area 1.”

Area 3

The departmental summary in 2015 indicates “Area 3 is mostly comprised of fiords and glacial deposits, and has no history of geoscience data collection or previous industry exploration that would suggest any viable economic potential. There are minor occurrences of low-grade mineralization, however nothing that would warrant ground exploration. Any further work over Area 3 could be performed using aerial surveying methods.”

These areas are shown in the master plan as zoned *Resource Management Sub-Zone: Minerals*. It is recommended that the management plan regulations could permit future mineral resource activities within the zone subject to an Environmental Assessment and planning to ensure the activity has minimal negative impact on the purpose, vision and goals of Agguttinni Territorial Park.

Carving Stone

In addition to the *MI&A* the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) completed a survey of carving stone deposits in the region.

According to the 2010 – 2013 *Nunavut Carving Stone Deposit Evaluation Program* there is one evaluated carving stone site and two unevaluated carving stone targets within the proposed park boundaries. The evaluated site is a community quarry 8 km up the Clyde River and 80 km southwest of the hamlet. Gathering is done from a quarry beside the river during the winter, with stone transported by skidoo back to the community. This site consists of a community quarry of pink marble with new resources of black marble and green marble found nearby.

In addition to the sites identified in *Nunavut Carving Stone Deposit Evaluation Program*, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit collected from the CJPMC during the development of the master plan identified additional carving stone deposit locations in Agguttinni. The quality and quantity of the deposits have not been assessed

Carving stone areas in Agguttinni are shown in the master plan as zoned *Resource Management Sub-Zone: Carving Stone*. Inuit are authorized to proceed with the removal of carving stone in these zones as per the quantities and process detailed in IIBA Article 3.3.

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Agguttinni Territorial Park

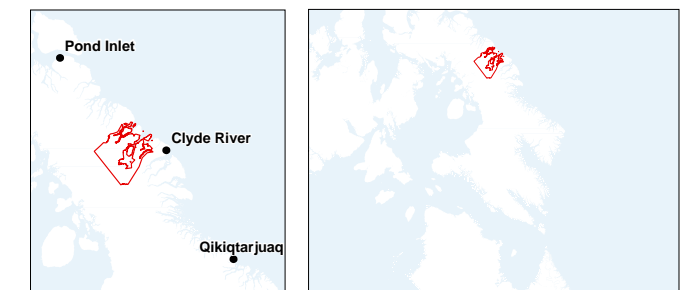
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Mineral Resources

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Legend

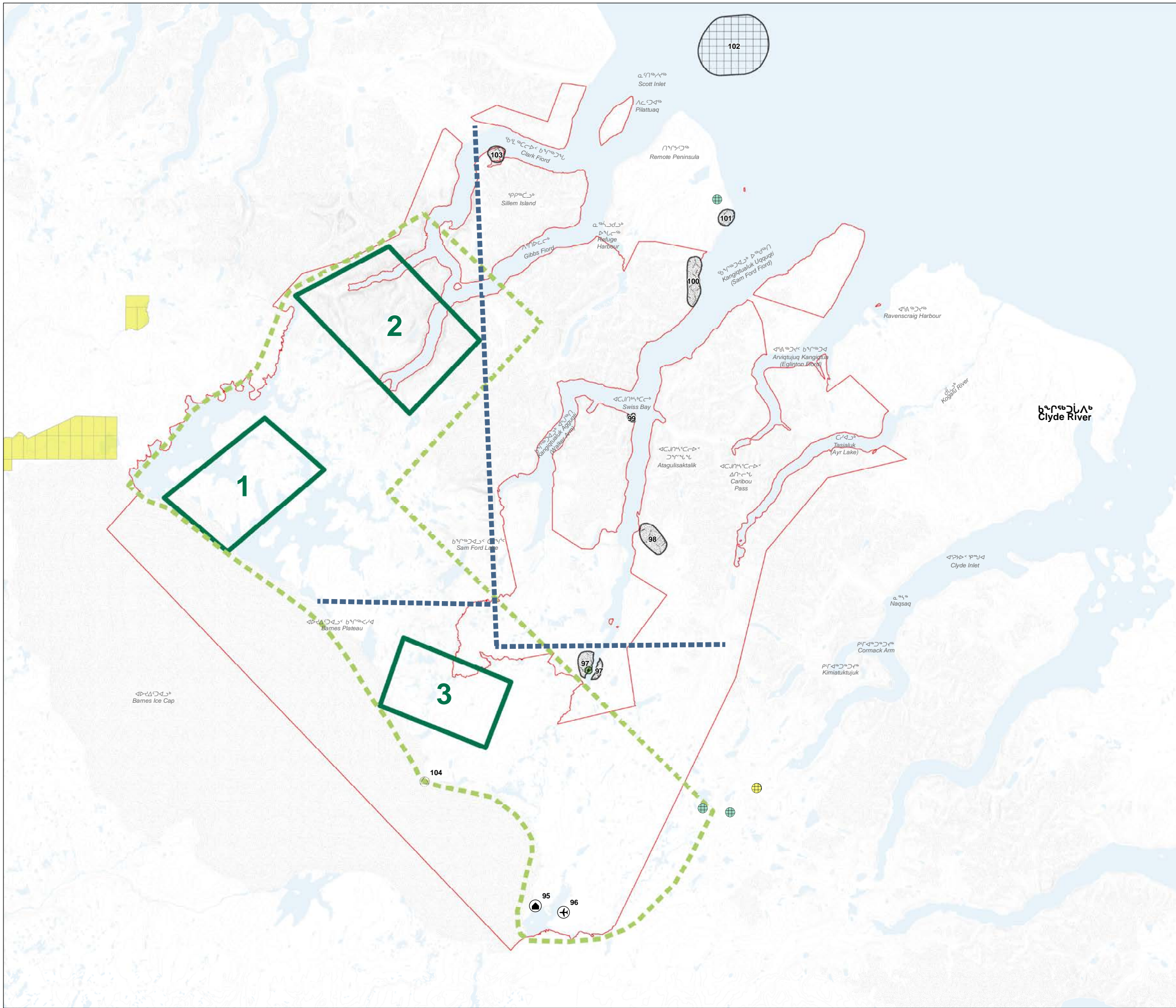
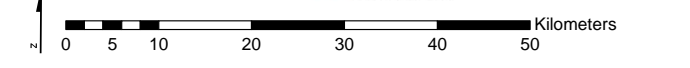
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Cabin
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Mineral Exploration
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Landing Strip
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Quarry
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Marble Quarry
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Marble Deposit/Target
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Oil
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Mineral Inventory and Assessment Study Areas
- ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Recommended Future Survey Boundary Area
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Recommended Future Survey Areas for Mineral Potential
- ᐅᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Mineral Claim (Suspended)

- ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Inuit Owned Lands (IOL): Surface
- ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Inuit Owned Lands (IOL): Subsurface
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Water or Ice
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River
- ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Contour
- ᑭᐳᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Road



Data sources:
Natural Resources Canada, Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).
The establishment of Agguttinni Territorial Park is possible through the financial collaboration of Environment and Climate Change Canada and the Government of Nunavut.

Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada
AND / ET
Department of Environment of the Government of Nunavut / Ministère de l'Environnement du Gouvernement du Nunavut





“The route inland from Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) is where my parents used to walk. Along the way there are many Inuksuit, of all different shapes.”

MARY IQAQRIALU, INTERVIEWED IN 2007

2.2.2 TRAVEL DETAILS

The common modes of travel in the park are expected to include boating, snowmobiling, dog team, hiking, skiing and ATV (where accessible).

The following table presents common travel routes in Agguttinni with the approximate distances and time for each mode of transport. To reflect the different travel methods by season, distances and time are presented in blue for travel over water or ice and in brown for travel over land. These times reflect a return trip to/from the same starting point (either between the community and a specific destination, or through a pass), assuming the traveller is moving in a straight line and only interested in covering terrain (no stops and side trips), and conditions do not require alternate route selection.

Table 4: Travel Distances and Times

LOCATION	DISTANCE (WATER OR ICE) (LAND)	TIME BASED ON METHOD OF TRAVEL					
		BOAT (35 KM/HR)	SNOWMOBILE (20 KM/HR)	DOG TEAM (6.5 KM/ HR)	HIKE (2 KM/ HR)	SKI (4 KM/ HR)	ATV (7.5 KM/HR)
<i>Between Clyde River and Fiords</i>							
Scott Inlet	210 km	6 hr	10 hr	32 hr			
Stewart Valley north via Remote Peninsula and Refuge Harbour	250 km 225 km	7 hr	12.5 hr 11.25 hr	38 hr 35 hr			
Stewart Valley south via Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass)	230 km 160 km	6.5 hr	11.5 hr 8 hr	35 hr 25 hr		40 hr	
Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord) at Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm) via Caribou and Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass)	200 km 130 km	6 hr	10 hr 6.5 hr	30 hr 20 hr		33 hr	
LakeTasialuk (Ayr Lake)	45 km		2 hr	7 hr	23 hr	11 hr	7 hr
Arviqtujuq Kangiqtua (Eglinton Fiord) at Ravenscraig Harbour via Kogalu	140 km 50 km	4 hr	7 hr 2.5 hr	21 hr 8 hr		13 hr	
<i>Pass and Valley Travel</i>							
Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass)	15 km		.75 hr	2.5 hr	8 hr	4 hr	
Caribou Pass	13 km		1 hr	2 hr*	13 hr*	7 hr*	
Stewart Valley	45 km		2 hr	10 hr*	22.5 hr*	14 hr*	

*Notes – difficult terrain may not permit travel through the pass.

Based on the inventory report, it is recommended that future work include a detailed travel route assessment for Agguttinni. The assessment would identify recommended camping sites in the fiords, passes and valleys; recommended hiking and skiing routes in the passes and valleys; and identify any additional safety hazards. A product of this travel routes assessment should be a map for park visitors of the recommended travel routes and camping areas, along with GPS coordinates and detailed information on known safety hazards.

2.3 PARK USER GROUPS

The current and future park user groups for Agguttinni, by status or park activity, have been considered during the development of the master plan. It is anticipated that the primary park user groups will be Inuit and non-Inuit residents of Clyde River; Nunavummiut travelling in the area; eco-tourists and adventure travellers (such as sightseers, mountaineering groups, skiers, and hikers); and cruise ship and yacht visitors. There is also potential visitation for film crews, researchers and mineral exploration crews.

The following table identifies any group requiring a permit and the type or regulations that are recommended in the park zoning plan and may be applied to a visitor permit. **Inuit do not need a permit to access or use Agguttinni.** The applicable existing or recommended regulations and policies identified in the table are described in the section following the table.

Table 5: Visitor Permit and Regulation Requirements

Park User Group/Activity	Access Permit Required	Applicable Regulations and/or Policies
Inuit beneficiary	No	
Non-Inuit residents of Clyde River/ Nunavut	To be determined	Standard regulations.
Adventure Tourist – hiking, skiing, kayaking, biking, etc.	Yes	Standard regulations.
Adventure Tourist - mountaineering	Yes	Standard regulations. Possible Additional Regulations to govern this activity.
Eco-tourist	Yes	Standard regulations.
Cultural Tourist	Yes	Standard regulations.
Sport Hunting	Yes	Standard regulations and Wildlife Act regulations.
Sport Fishing	Yes	Standard regulations and Nunavut Fishery Regulations (DFO).
Cruise Ship	Yes	Standard regulations. Additional Cruise Ship and Yacht Regulation.
Yacht	Yes	Standard regulations. Additional Cruise Ship and Yacht Regulation.
Film Crew	Yes	Standard regulations.
Research/Exploration	Yes	Standard regulations and Research Regulations (IIBA, Article 11).

2.3.1 Park User Group Regulations and Policies:

The following Park User Group regulatory policies will be required for non-Inuit park visitors and specific activities taking place in Agguttinni. Regulations and policies will be confirmed in the Agguttinni Territorial Park Management Plan.

Standard Regulations

All regulations of the Territorial Parks Act, Wildlife Act and Nunavut Fishery Regulations will apply as Standard Regulations to all visitors participating in hunting, fishing or other activities that apply to access, use and non-disturbance or harassment of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Additional regulations may be required for specific activities in Agguttinni, such as mountaineering and adventure travel. It is recommended that NP&SP consult with the GN Legal Services on additional regulations that may be required to govern certain tourism activities (e.g. mountaineering, cruise ships, yachts).

Park User Access Permit

All non-Inuit park users will be required to obtain a permit to access the park as part of a park registration process. The permit and park registration process would be an opportunity for Nunavut Parks staff to orient the visitors to park regulations outlined in the park zoning plan and Visitor Code of Conduct, and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety event.

The CJPMC would like to discuss a policy for Non-Inuit residents of Clyde River and Nunavut to minimize access permit requirements and regulation for these park users where it is warranted.

Visitor Code of Conduct

The North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan (2000) includes a recommended *Code of Good Conduct for Land Users*⁵ that could be a template for NP&SP to develop similar guidelines in Agguttinni to encourage best practices and safe and sustainable travel. A visitor code of conduct would relate to all park user groups to promote the maintenance of the park’s natural wilderness environment, cultural resources, and park facilities.

Research Regulations (IIBA Article 11)

Researchers must apply to the GN (Minister of Environment) for a permit. The Minister will seek the advice of the NJPMC on the permit before issuing it with the terms and conditions that permit research within a park: including but not limited to (a) Inuit field assistants shall be hired; (b) the project shall include a formal training component for Inuit field assistants; and (c) Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and Inuit oral histories shall be given equal value in research, where available.

Cruise Ship and Yacht Regulations

Cruise ship and yacht visitation to the marine areas adjacent to Agguttinni are regulated by the Federal and Territorial Government. Shore visitation to Agguttinni by cruise ship and yacht parties should be regulated to manage: where landing is permitted; visitor numbers for each landing party (where this is a concern); permitted or prohibited activities in significant cultural or wildlife areas; and regulations to ensure Inuit use, camps and activities are not disturbed. It is recommended that NP&SP consult with the GN Legal Services, and partner agencies that manage cruise ship and yacht visitation (Destination Nunavut, Parks Canada, and Canadian Wildlife Services) on regulations for this sector.

2.4 PARK PROGRAM

Agguttinni’s vision and goals will be achieved by developing a Natural Environment Recreation Park with a park program for Inuit enjoyment, tourism, and protection of natural and cultural resources.

The Agguttinni park program will be achieved through:

- Management of park lands and resources in trust for present and future generations. Joint planning and management will be undertaken between the parties of the IIBA to ensure that decision-making respects the principles of the agreement and the purpose of the park.
- Visitor experience in the park will focus on Inuit use and enjoyment, ecotourism and adventure tourism. Safe and sustainable travel values and a visitor code of conduct will be promoted in Agguttinni. All park planning, operation, communications and heritage appreciation will strive for public safety; wildlife encounter avoidance; promotion of the use of local guides, and maximizing economic and social benefits from the park for the residents of Clyde River.
- The Agguttinni Heritage Appreciation Program will include collection and sharing of traditional knowledge on wildlife and natural landscape features in the park, and demonstrations and interpretation on the cultural significance of the park.





Section 3

PARK PLANNING APPROACH





SECTION 3: PARK PLANNING APPROACH



The strategic approach to planning Agguttinni considered specific opportunities, challenges, and issues for the park, as well as how the park's important resources and related opportunities must be planned for and should be developed to meet the park's vision and goals.

3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MASTER PLAN

The following principles must be followed for strategic planning and management that will achieve a balance between the protection and use of the park and its resources:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) and scientific knowledge should inform decision making for all planning, development and uses of the park. A lack of clear IQ or scientific evidence should not be an impediment to taking a decision to conserve and protect the environment or cultural resource. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work and monitoring to assist in co-management decision making and park operations.
4. Zoning and regulations recommended in the master plan are based on the priorities identified in the park purpose statement and the findings of the *Complete Inventory of Park Resources*. Where there are competing interests or conflicts between uses, it is the role of the co-management committees to provide advice to eliminate, reduce or mitigate the negative impacts to Inuit or to park resources.
5. NP&SP has the *Nunavut Parks Environmental Assessment Policy and Process* to provide direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The policy states that the proponent of a project is considered to be any individual, company permittee, or government department (including NP&SP) responsible for proposing the project. For greater

certainty, project proposals within territorial parks also include: new activities, including projects entirely or partly funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by NP&SP (e.g. approval of a new recreational activity, research project, or commercial guiding within a park); substantial changes in continuing actions, such as changes in operations, areas of use, changes in maintenance regimes, etc.; and specific projects such as construction or expansion of facilities (e.g. roads, footpaths, bridges, and lodges) and conservation management projects.

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





The recommended *Adaptive Conservation Approach* planning approach requires planners to adapt to the changing reality of the park as new information becomes available or new issues are presented for a decision. This approach to planning for Agguttinni will consider the following:

ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH TO CULTURAL RESOURCE PLANNING

As recommended in the *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory*, the continuing documentation and understanding of cultural and heritage resources should be a priority through inventories of archaeological sites, burial sites, and oral history projects. The following approaches should be considered in the Agguttinni Management Plan with respect to cultural resources and Heritage Appreciation:

- The North Baffin Land Use Plan (2000) recommends that organizations mandated to protect, such as NP&SP, should continue to support the inventory record the locations of heritage and archaeological sites, under the guidance and regulations of the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN) and the IHT. Documentation undertaken by an archaeologist shall be reported to the Department of Culture and Heritage in accordance with permit requirements. The appropriate information about the location and identity of archaeological sites in specific areas, and the measures necessary to protect them, shall be provided to NP&SP and if necessary, permanent or temporary zoning for *Special Protection* will be applied to the location until such time as a site protection plan can be developed and implemented.
- Land users shall be encouraged to report the discovery of all suspected archaeological sites or artefacts to the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN), and/or to NP&SP staff in Agguttinni who will then report to the Department of Culture and Heritage.
- NP&SP staff shall ensure that these sites are protected as required. No development activities shall be permitted within such areas or within an area of sufficient size to protect the integrity of the site. A recommended guideline for permanent or temporary shelters is to situate them a minimum of 250 m away from known archaeological sites (where safety permits).
- Site protection plans can be developed following the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* is a federal document produced first in 2002-2003 and recently updated and re-issued in 2010. This guide offers best practices in the field of cultural heritage conservation and management. It contains guidance on heritage conservation treatments for archaeology, built heritage, and cultural landscapes. While this specific information on how to conserve places and structures is valuable, not all of it applies to the unique sites found in Nunavut where the resources tend to be more subtle in their makeup, such as remnant habitation sites (e.g. sod house foundation). The real value of the document is in the three-stage process (**Understanding, Planning and Intervening**) which provides an outline to guide the planning for a wide range of heritage resources. This methodology is relevant no matter what the scale or nature of the heritage resources and provides an excellent planning approach that will allow NP&SP, the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN) and the IHT, to monitor and mitigate impacts through regulation or direct intervention.
- Human Remains and Grave Sites are subject to the Department of Culture and

Heritage (GN) Human Remains Policy: “Where human remains are encountered during the course of a land use operation or project, the project or operation must stop immediately”. By law, NP&SP as the owner of the project or operation, is responsible to ensure that the appropriate authorities are contacted, including the RCMP, Office of the Chief Coroner, and the Department of Culture and Heritage. The Department of Culture and Heritage will provide appropriate assistance and advice in determining the correct course of action for protection of human remains and grave sites.

ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH TO NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNING

The *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory* identified areas of significant natural resources and wildlife habitats. The intent of the Agguttinni Master Plan zoning recommendations is to provide guidance for the use and protection of specific resources within Agguttinni. The conservation or protection of significant wildlife and their habitats may require managed use and seasonal regulation of visitor activities.

- Caribou protection measures are recommended in the *North Baffin Land Use Plan* (2000) by NPC, the NWMB, NIRB, the GN and Federal Government. This guide is relevant given the status of the Baffin Island caribou population in 2015. Although the North Baffin Land Use Plan did not identify any caribou calving grounds in the Agguttinni area, the *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory* identified traditional knowledge on significant caribou habitat; therefore the zoning plan identifies seasonal regulations for non-Inuit access to calving grounds, development of facilities in known caribou areas, and during caribou critical lifecycle phases.
- Polar Bear protection measures are recommended as a result of the traditional knowledge recorded in the *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory*. Seasonal zoning regulations are included in the master plan concerning non-Inuit access to denning and gathering grounds, development of facilities, and suggested activity regulations during polar bear critical lifecycle phases.
- Bird nesting protection measures are recommended for sites identified as a result of the traditional knowledge recorded in the *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory*. Seasonal zoning regulations of mountaineering activities in the area of bird nesting cliffs are included based on codes of conduct established by the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides.
- Areas of mineral potential identified in the *Mineral Inventory and Assessment* report may be subject to future exploration activities. Recommended *Resource Management* zoning and regulations for mineral development areas in Agguttinni encourage wildlife protection measures and guidelines for infrastructure development locations that are in keeping with the park's overall purpose to conserve and protect the environment, and that will allow NP&SP to monitor and mitigate impacts through regulation or direct intervention.

ADAPTIVE CONSERVATION APPROACH TO TOURISM AND VISITOR USE PLANNING

The *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory* identified areas of tourism activity, travel routes, locations for park infrastructure and potential visitor use. It is recommended that the Agguttinni management plan require that all non-Inuit park users obtain a permit to access the park as part of a park registration process. The permit and park registration process would be an opportunity to orient the visitors to park regulations, and collect information from park users on their travel itinerary in the event of a public safety emergency.

The approach to planning for tourism and visitor use considers the following:

- **Recreation Activities:** the park is an internationally renowned destination for mountaineering activities and will develop into a destination for other outdoor recreation pursuits. Specific mountaineering uses or activities are taking place currently in Kangiqtualuk Uquqti (Sam Ford Fiord), Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm), Stewart Valley, and Gibbs and Clark Fiord. Travel and other recreational pursuits are anticipated in these fiords and concentrated in the valley passes of each of these fiords. The intent of the Agguttinni Master Plan zoning recommendations is to provide guidance and regulation of recreational activities to ensure that the activity subject to the protection of wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, and accommodation and protection of Inuit use and rights in the park. During the management plan, NP&SP may wish to consult the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides (www.acmg.ca) for best practices in management. Recreational guidelines for other significant wildlife areas and areas of cultural importance are based on recommendations from the North Baffin Land Use Plan (2000) and Government of Nunavut regulations concerning archaeological resources, palaeontological resources, and human remains.
- **Visitor Restrictions:** The *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory* identified areas of significant wildlife habitat and areas of significant Inuit use. The Agguttinni Master Plan zoning recommendations provide guidance and seasonal regulation to limit non-Inuit visitor access to, or interference with, Inuit subsistence harvesting, commercial fishing, and areas of important wildlife habitat. Visitor access or activities may be prohibited or restricted within these areas.

NP&SP and partner organizations can monitor the effectiveness of the recommended regulation measures and visitor compliance to determine whether additional special protected zone regulations are required for Agguttinni.



3.2 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

Planning and development challenges or issues in Agguttinni will be addressed through a range of strategic approaches during development and management to achieve the park vision and goals.

The following table identifies challenges and issues identified during the development of the Master Plan. Strategic approaches are described in the table to ensure that development, management or operation actions will monitor or mitigate the challenge or issue, and to demonstrate that action will contribute to achieving the vision and goals of Agguttinni Territorial Park.









Table 6: Park Planning and Development Challenges









CHALLENGE OR ISSUE	PARK VISION/ GOALS	STRATEGIC APPROACH
Increasing visitation to Agguttinni may degrade the environment and result in increased garbage.	Protect Agguttinni's natural resources and heritage.	Monitor and mitigate the impacts of park development and use. Develop guidelines through management planning and operations.
Critical habitat for wildlife will be negatively impacted by increased visitation to Agguttinni.	Protect Agguttinni's natural resources and heritage.	Special Protection zones for polar bear, caribou, birds and fish are identified along with regulations and prohibitions for non-Inuit Visitor Use to protect and conserve critical habitat.
Economic development in the park (tourism or mineral resource development) might negatively impact the environment, wildlife, and Inuit use.	Protect Agguttinni's natural resources and heritage.	Zoning is recommended with regulations and prohibitions to protect and conserve Agguttinni where economic development activities may occur in the future.
Respect Inuit use and rights in the park. Visitor use must not interfere with Inuit rights of use and enjoyment in Agguttinni.	Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.	Inuit Use sub-zoning is applied to identify areas where non-Inuit visitor use regulations and prohibitions apply. There may be permanent or seasonal visitor access guidelines. Promote Inuit use of the park for harvesting and camping.
Archaeological resources are located in the park. Numerous sites are undocumented and not registered. Potential impacts to these sites must be monitored and mitigated.	Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.	Inventory, monitor and manage archaeological sites and resources in the park in cooperation with Inuit Heritage Trust.
Documentation of traditional knowledge of Agguttinni and family sites in the park.	Conserve and promote Agguttinni's Inuit heritage and culture.	Conduct oral history projects. Identify, monitor and manage family sites (e.g. camp sites, graves) in the park in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Heritage (GN). Develop a park Heritage Appreciation Program to share stories.
Public safety is a concern in a remote area with many natural hazards, potential for bear encounters, and high-risk recreational activities.	Promote Agguttinni for residents and tourists to visit for recreation, leisure, and Heritage Appreciation.	Safety and emergency infrastructure; emergency response plans; and training guidelines will be developed through management planning and operations.
The travel passes and valleys in Agguttinni present unique challenges and hazards for camping, river crossing, hiking, snowmobiling, dog team and skiing.	Promote Agguttinni for residents and tourists to visit for recreation, leisure, and Heritage Appreciation.	Common travel routes are mapped through Caribou Pass, Stewart Valley, Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass). Detailed travel route mapping and guidelines will be developed through management planning and implementation.
Inuit may not benefit from the park.	Agguttinni will provide benefits to Inuit, and to Clyde River	Business and economic opportunities; training and education programs; and tourism strategies will be developed during the Implementation phase of park development.



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Agguttinni Territorial Park
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Hazards and Public Safety

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Legend

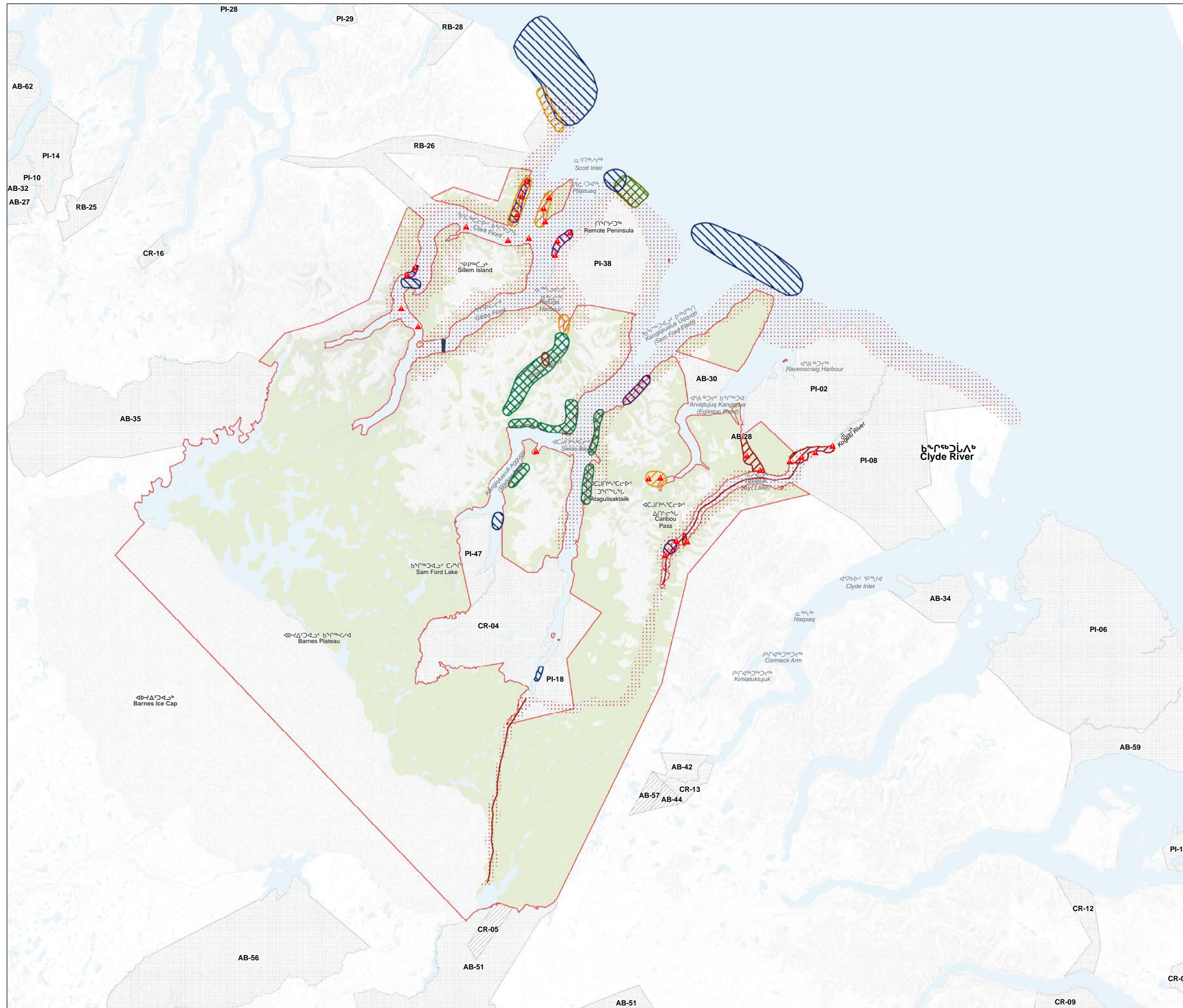
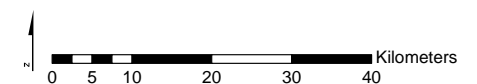
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Safety hazard
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Danger Zone
-  Environmental Conditions
Environmental Conditions
-  Falling Rock or Ice
Falling Rock or Ice
-  Ice Conditions
Ice Conditions
-  Mountaineering Activity Area
Mountaineering Activity Area
-  Travel or Activity Dangers
Travel or Activity Dangers
-  Dangerous Ice Conditions (will vary from year to year)
Dangerous Ice Conditions (will vary from year to year)

-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Park Boundary
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Inuit Owned Lands (IOL): Surface
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Inuit Owned Lands (IOL): Subsurface
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Water or Ice
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Ice Coverage
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
River
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Contour
-  ᐱᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦ
Road



Data sources:
 Natural Resources Canada, Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).
 *Mountaineering Sites only appear in english as the place names are described with english names.

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:425,000
 Date: August 2021
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc.





3.3 PARK ZONING

The Agguttinni Master Plan recommended zoning plan is grounded by the vision and goals of the park, and based upon the information collected through the *Agguttinni Complete Park Inventory*, advice from the Clyde River CJPMC, and input gathered at community consultations. The zoning plan will be finalized in the Agguttinni Management Plan.

The Agguttinni zoning plan will help NP&SP and the CJPMC with decision making and the implementation of actions to:

- Minimize harm to park resources and protect public safety.
- Maximize human use of the park, specifically protecting Inuit Rights of Use and Access.
- Consider potential future uses and impacts.
- Maximize the tourism, Heritage Appreciation and interpretive potential of park resources.

The NP&SP Program identifies six zones that can be applied in territorial parks: three zone categories are considered “primary” zones, and three categories are considered “sub-zones” (or auxiliary zones).

It is recommended that all lands in Agguttinni be zoned under the primary category of “Wilderness”, with specific locations in the park being identified with sub-zone categories.

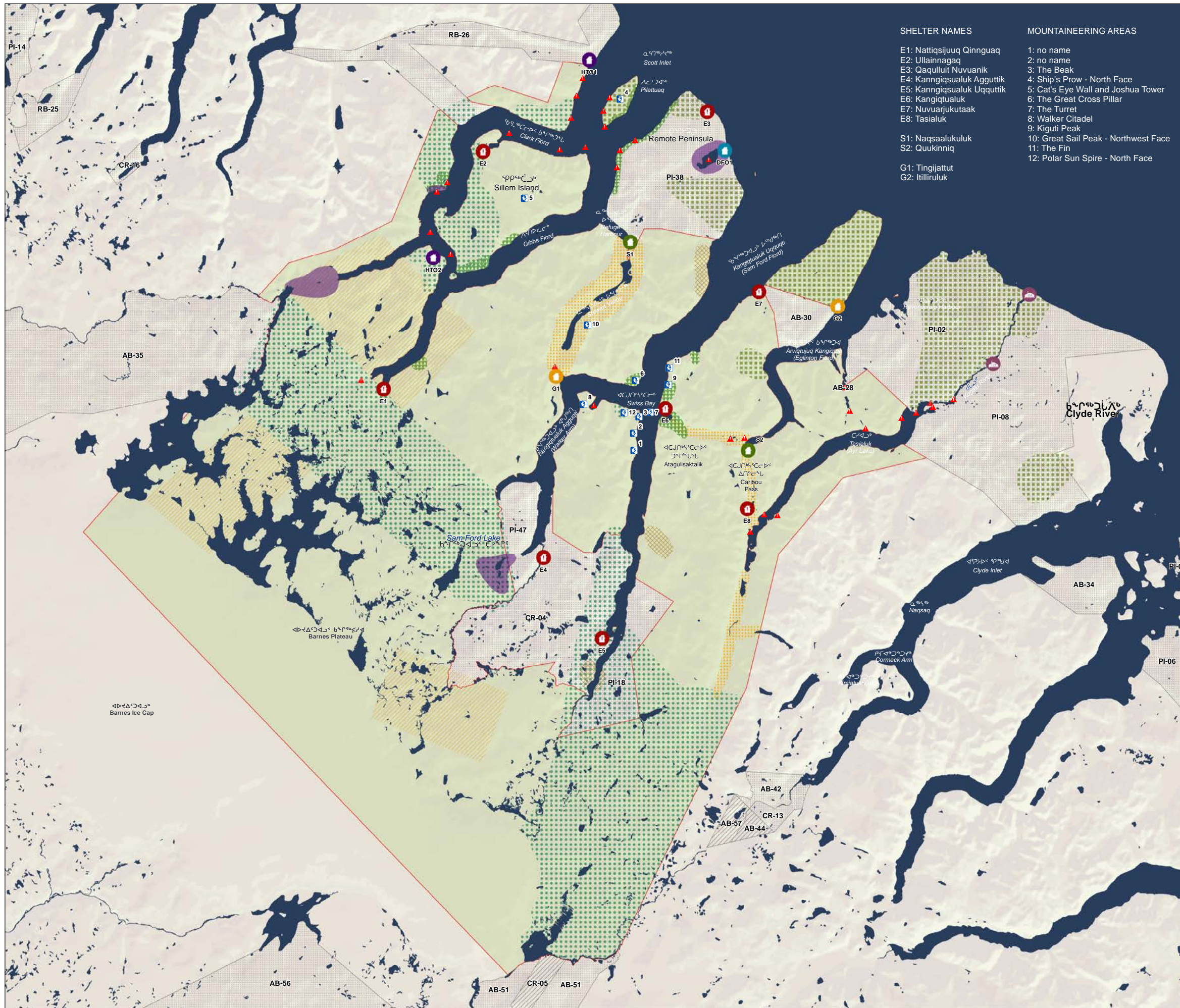
- **Wilderness Zone** - The objective of the Wilderness Zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment of park visitors; and to increase opportunities for recreation and healthy living among Nunavummiut and tourists. Activities 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. Cultural sites and features are numerous throughout the zone, with concentrations along the coastlines of the fiords and bay. Wilderness zoning will provide protection and regulation of all cultural sites and features.
- **Inuit Use Sub-Zone** – The objective of the Inuit Use Sub-Zone is to identify areas that are of special interest to Inuit and may include regulation or prohibition of non-Inuit (visitor) use to prevent interference with Inuit rights to use the area. Exceptions may be granted through a permitting process, and in the event that public safety requires non-Inuit to access the areas. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where these areas are Inuit Owned Land (IOL), permitting requirements of the Designated Inuit Organization are required for all proposed facilities and development, and non-Inuit visitor access.
- **Resource Management Sub-Zone** – The objective of a Resource Management Sub-Zone is to delineate areas where resource exploration or extraction may be permitted. The removal of carving stone by Inuit is permitted in these zones as per IIBA Article 3.3. Proposed mineral resource activities may be permitted subject to an Environmental Assessment, and planning to ensure the activity has minimal negative impact on the purpose, vision and goals of Agguttinni Territorial Park.

- **Special Protection Sub-Zone** – The objective of a Special Protection Sub-Zone is to provide the highest degree of protection for significant natural and/or cultural features for present and future generations. Activities are limited to those that have no negative impact on the features being protected or use of the area for recreational or harvesting purposes. Facilities are limited to those that provide protection to the features for which the zone was designated, or which are necessary for public safety. Where necessary, the park management plan may recommend restrictions (permanent or temporary) to development, visitor access, or specific activities in order to protect a significant resource, landscape, or Inuit cultural use.

The inventory identified the following specific resources or areas in Agguttinni that would benefit from Special Protection sub-zoning and sub-zone regulations:

- **Important Wildlife Areas** - sub-zoning for special protection is recommended at polar bear denning and gathering areas; caribou habitat of high sensitivity; and bird nesting areas.
- **Travel Pass and Tourism** – sub-zoning for special protection is recommended for the valley travel passes in Agguttinni to manage the areas for public safety and provide safety/emergency infrastructure; allow development of route mapping/marketing along recreation, harvesting and tourism travel corridors; and ensures that all development occurs in a way that is respectful of travel routes and does not interfere with accessibility.
- **Safety Hazards** - sub-zoning for special protection in areas that have known environmental hazards (seasonal or permanent) that could pose a danger to public safety.

The following map shows the recommended zones for Agguttinni: the zone policies and regulations that were discussed and recommended for Agguttinni are detailed in Appendix 6.4, followed by a version of the zoning map with the recommended regulations tables in English and Inuktitut (Appendix 6.5).



- SHELTER NAMES**
- E1: Nattiqsijuuq Qinnuqaq
 - E2: Ullainnagaq
 - E3: Qaulluit Nuvuanik
 - E4: Kanningisualuk Agguttik
 - E5: Kanningisualuk Uquttik
 - E6: Kangiqtuuluk
 - E7: Nuvuarjukutaak
 - E8: Tasiuluk
 - S1: Naqsaalukuluk
 - S2: Quukinniq
 - G1: Tingijattut
 - G2: Itilliruluk
- MOUNTAINEERING AREAS**
- 1: no name
 - 2: no name
 - 3: The Beak
 - 4: Ship's Prow - North Face
 - 5: Cat's Eye Wall and Joshua Tower
 - 6: The Great Cross Pillar
 - 7: The Turret
 - 8: Walker Citadel
 - 9: Kiguti Peak
 - 10: Great Sail Peak - Northwest Face
 - 11: The Fin
 - 12: Polar Sun Spire - North Face

ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ Territorial Park
Agguttinni Territorial Park
ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Killiliurniq (Management Zones)

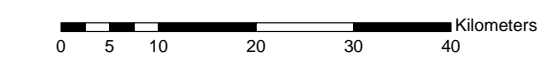
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Legend

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Inuit Use: Priority Harvesting
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Caribou
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Polar Bear
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Birds
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Wilderness
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Carving Stone
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Minerals
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Travel Pass and Tourism
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Safety Hazards
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Mountaineering Activities
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Park Entry Sign
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Emergency Shelter
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Park Staff Shelter
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Group Shelter
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
HTO Shelter
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
DFO Shelter
-
- ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Water or Ice
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
River
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Contour
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Road
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Surface
 - ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
Subsurface



Data sources:
 Natural Resources Canada
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut).

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:350,000
 Date: August 2021
 Produced by: Nvision Insight Group Inc.







Section 4

PARK DESIGN





SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN



This section details the design recommendations for Agguttinni's infrastructure development, Heritage Appreciation programs (education, interpretation), safety program, and the specific training required to implement the master plan and operate the park.

4.1 DESIGN APPROACH

Consultations with the CJPMC, community organizations, and the people of Clyde River for the master plan heard that the following principles should guide the design of the park:

- Keep the area clean.
- Provide minimal development in the park with only basic facilities and services.
- Promote development that will occur in an environmentally sensitive manner, maintaining harmony with the natural landscape and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- Provide for safety and emergency shelter for park visitors.

The CJPMC advised that the design approach for Agguttinni should:

- Minimize the extent and level of infrastructure development in the park;
- Concentrate the promoted tourism use areas within the passes and valleys that provide recreational activities such as hiking, mountaineering, and scenic viewing; and
- Focus park operations on only basic services within the park including park patrols, visitor safety and emergency response, garbage removal, outhouse maintenance, interpretation, and park monitoring of impacts on the park's natural and heritage resources.

4.1.1 PROTECTION OR TREATMENT OF EXISTING SITES

Prior to every development in Agguttinni, including any infrastructure constructed by the GN, all sites being developed will be subject to an inventory and assessment of the archaeological resources located in the proposed development area in accordance with IIBA Article 14.5.

Due to the number of undocumented and un-registered archaeological sites and burial sites in Agguttinni, most notably along the coastal shorelines, it is recommended that the following projects be carried out during park implementation or infrastructure construction. The CJPMC will advise on the order of priority for each project or area in the park.

1. **Archaeological Survey project** – For every site to be developed with infrastructure or used as a tourism travel route, record the exact location of archaeological sites, and register (Borden number assignment) and document the features of each archaeological site so that the condition of the resources and site features can be monitored in the future.
2. **Oral History project** - Conduct an oral history project in Clyde River to record stories and traditional knowledge about the known archaeological sites in the park.
3. **Burial Sites project** – Document the exact location and identification (where possible) of burial sites in the vicinity of any development site or travel route.

Travel Route mapping – Continue to collect GPS data for snowmobile, hiking, skiing, and other travel routes through Agguttinni, with priority given to any routes that occur in the vicinity of cultural sites of significance and would be the focus of tourism travel routes. Identify recommended camping sites along the travel routes.

Projects should also prioritize any sites or resource located near the tidal zone, high-water line, or near a glacial outflow river or stream⁶.

Project documentation must be added to the *Complete Park Inventory*. Documentation must include management recommendations if immediate action is required to preserve, rehabilitate, restore, reconstruct, remove, or enhance the resource through introduction of protection infrastructure (e.g. erosion barriers).

DO THE AGGUTTINNI MASTER PLAN FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRE AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)?

Maybe.

Proposed facilities and infrastructure will be subject to the territorial land management process as defined under Articles 11 and 12 of the Nunavut Agreement and those defined by the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act. The proposed Agguttinni Territorial Park is within the North Baffin Land Use Plan area, and as such the Nunavut Planning Commission will be notified of proposed activities for a decision on land use conformity and how the activity will be screened or is exempt from NIRB screening. This process will be followed until Agguttinni is fully established under the Territorial Parks Act and then NP&SP will determine the environmental screening requirements.



4.2 FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Agguttinni Territorial Park infrastructure will follow the standards in the *Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual* (or other facility design alternatives identified by NP&SP at the time of implementation); signage will follow the standards of the *Nunavut Parks Signage Manual*; and park furnishings will be selected from preferred contractor catalogues by the Manager of Facility Planning and Operations.

The CJPMC was consulted on the recommended facilities, location of facilities, displays, and exhibits to be produced for Agguttinni or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2). As per IIBA Article 7.5, park facility and infrastructure planning will be reviewed with the NJPMC (IIBA 7.5.1; 7.5.3).

The capital and operational estimates and implementation plan for Agguttinni's facilities and infrastructure are summarized in section 5 of the Master Plan.

4.2.1 INFRASTRUCTURE GUIDELINES

The following guidelines will regulate all infrastructure development in Agguttinni:

- No permanent or temporary NP&SP infrastructure will be developed or placed on IOL without the permission of QIA, and completion of the Park-Specific Appendix (PSA).
- Permanent or temporary day use facilities or emergency shelters that support public use of the park, or are necessary for public safety, will be permitted, so long as they do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these are located away from known environmental hazards to public safety.
- No development, activity or land use will be permitted that disturbs or destroys archaeology, historic sites, or palaeontology. A 250 m buffer around known archaeological sites is recommended when placing a permanent or temporary facility or shelter (where safety permits this buffer).
- Where a facility is to be located near a known archaeological site, rocks may not be moved, extracted from the ground, or brought to a site to anchor permanent or temporary structures. This regulation is intended to protect archaeological resources and cultural sites of importance to Inuit.
- Permanent and temporary infrastructure should not be placed in a *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Polar Bear*. Where structures are located in this special zone, they must be hard-sided facilities that can provide protection from bears. It is not permitted to establish a temporary camp or cache any fuel within 10 kilometres of any *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Polar Bear*.
- Between May 15 and September 1 it is not permitted to establish a temporary camp or cache any fuel within 10 kilometres of any caribou crossing zoned as *Special Protection Sub-Zone for Important Wildlife Area: Caribou*. A designated caribou crossing is a known location where caribou cross water or ice between points of land.

- Permanent or temporary emergency facilities that provide protection for public safety are prioritized for travel passes. As per the recommended regulations for *Special Protection Sub-Zone: Travel Pass* zones, emergency infrastructure and route markers will be situated to ensure that all development occurs in a way that is respectful of travel routes and does not interfere with accessibility.

4.2.2 Selecting Infrastructure Locations

Final locations (coordinates) for infrastructure placement will be determined by NP&SP and the CJPMC through a site visit to assess the suitability for infrastructure construction and placement. The assessment will consider: terrain, stability, accessibility, visibility, known hazards, access to drinking water, wind conditions and snow conditions.

4.2.3 Facilities and Infrastructure Plan

The following section provides the details for Agguttinni's facilities and infrastructure. For each type of facility or infrastructure a brief description is provided with a reference to the detailed specifications in NP&SP's standards manuals. Facility specifications are provided in Appendix 6.7. Alternative facility designs may be identified by NP&SP at the time of implementation. Following the description, the recommended location of the facility is described along with the rationale for selecting this location and where relevant, if the recommended facility is located on IOL. The location of shelters and entrance signage are included on the *Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan* map. (See Appendix 6.7 GPS Coordinates for Proposed Park Infrastructure)

4.2.3.1 Trail Markers

Trail markers (see Floating base "walk around pylon" sign specifications) are recommended at each of the travel pass entrances. Final coordinates for trail marker placement will be determined by NP&SP and the CJPMC through a site visit to assess the placement of markers. The assessment will consider: terrain, stability, and visibility.

4.2.3.2 Shelter

Group Shelters (see design H2.1 – H2.6 in the Facilities Manual) can accommodate up to 14 people, providing sleeping platforms, basic kitchen facilities, an oil heater, and interior picnic tables. The facility may also be used as an Emergency Shelter.

Group Shelters (providing sleeping platforms, basic kitchen facilities, an oil heater, and interior picnic tables) and Emergency Shelters (providing sleeping platforms) are recommended for Agguttinni. Supporting infrastructure (e.g. outhouses, signage, furnishing) is recommended for some locations. A detailed report on the shelters is included in the appendices.

The Shelter locations are:

SITE	COORDINATES	
E1: Nattiqsijuuq Qinnnguaq	DD	70.615555, -72.558337
	DDM	70° 36.9333' N, 72° 33.5002' W
	DMS	70° 36' 55.998" N, 72° 33' 30.0132" W
E2: Ullainnagaq	DD	71.035134, -71.94028
	DDM	71° 2.108' N, 71° 56.4168' W
	DMS	71° 2' 6.4824" N, 71° 56' 25.008" W
E3: Qaqulluit Nuvuanik	DD	71.118310, -70.774520
	DDM	71° 7.0986' N, 70° 46.4712' W
	DMS	71° 7' 5.916" N, 70° 46' 28.272" W
E4: Kanngiqsualuk Agguttik	DD	70.317423, -71.727962
	DDM	70° 19.0454' N, 71° 43.6777' W
	DMS	70° 19' 2.7228" N, 71° 43' 40.6632" W
E5: Kanngiqsualuk Uqquttik	DD	70.152716, -71.390200
	DDM	70° 9.163' N, 71° 23.412' W
	DMS	70° 9' 9.7776" N, 71° 23' 24.72" W
E6: Kangiqtualuk	DD	70.528710, -70.990003
	DDM	70° 31.7226' N, 70° 59.4002' W
	DMS	70° 31' 43.356" N, 70° 59' 24.0108" W
E7: Caribou Pass	DD	70.367831, -70.588050
	DDM	70° 22.0699' N, 70° 35.283' W
	DMS	70° 22' 4.1916" N, 70° 35' 16.98" W
E8: Atagulisaktalik Itilliq	DD	70.497230, -70.817240
	DDM	70° 29.8338' N, 70° 49.0344' W
	DMS	70° 29' 50.028" N, 70° 49' 2.064" W
E9: Naqsaalukuluk	DD	70.859953, -71.210785
	DDM	70° 51.5972' N, 71° 12.6471' W
	DMS	70° 51' 35.8308" N, 71° 12' 38.826" W
DG1: Quukinniq	DD	70.479430, -70.606977
	DDM	70° 28.7658' N, 70° 36.4186' W
	DMS	70° 28' 45.948" N, 70° 36' 25.1172" W
G1: Tingijattut	DD	70.618600, -71.586610
	DDM	70° 37.116' N, 71° 35.1966' W
	DMS	70° 37' 6.96" N, 71° 35' 11.796" W
G2: Itilliruluk	DD	70.707725, -70.040193
	DDM	70° 42.4635' N, 70° 2.4116' W
	DMS	70° 42' 27.81" N, 70° 2' 24.6948" W
G3: Nuvuarjukutaak	DD	70.747519, -70.484412
	DDM	70° 44.8511' N, 70° 29.0647' W
	DMS	70° 44' 51.0684" N, 70° 29' 3.8832" W
S1: TBD	DD	70.579073, -69.247487
	DDM	70° 34.7444' N, 69° 14.8492' W
	DMS	70° 34' 44.6628" N, 69° 14' 50.9532" W
S2: Kuugaaluk	DD	70.702410, -68.999577
	DDM	70° 42.1446' N, 68° 59.9746' W
	DMS	70° 42' 8.676" N, 68° 59' 58.4772" W



When the sea is calm in Kangiqtualuk Uqquqti (Sam Ford Fiord), then it is likely rough water out in the bay. When the water is choppy in this part of the fiord, the sea in the bay will be calm. We understand how the conditions change in this area. To keep visitors safe it is important that the park plan includes shelters and that the community provides Inuit guides.

JAYKO APAK

The following table details Group Shelter associated signage and park furnishings.

Table 6: Group Shelter

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES (IF APPLICABLE)
Group Shelter	See Appendix 6.6 Agguttinni Territorial Park Report (July 2021) for design	See Appendix 6.6 Agguttinni Territorial Park Report (July 2021) for site conditions
Outhouse	Design H2.1 – H2.5 in the Facilities Manual	Maintenance requires operational commitment
Regulatory Signage	Wall mounted sign (PF05A or PF05B), approximately 915 mm by 812 mm (or less) – place inside the facility	Content should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map • Location Coordinates • Emergency contact

The following table details the infrastructure development associated to Emergency Shelter locations.

Table 7: Emergency Shelter

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES (IF APPLICABLE)
Emergency Shelter	See Appendix 6.6 Agguttinni Territorial Park Report (July 2021) for design	See Appendix 6.6 Agguttinni Territorial Park Report (July 2021) for site conditions
Emergency Signage	Wall mounted sign (PF05B), approximately 915 mm by 609 mm – place inside the facility or on exterior wall	Content should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map • Location Coordinates • Emergency contact information



4.2.3.3 Park Entry Sign

Entry signage for Agguttinni Territorial Park will be placed along the main travel routes between the community and the Kogalu River or Ravenscraig Harbour.

There are two locations used as travel routes depending on the season (refer to the *Agguttinni Territorial Park Master Plan* map). In the fall, winter, and spring people travel by snowmobile to a location on the Kogalu River. In the summer people can also travel by ATV along a trail that passes Cape Christian and follows the coastline to a crossing of the Kogalu River.

Entry signage can be placed at both locations, or the CJPMC can select a preferred location. Entry signage is the responsibility of NP&SP.

1. **Kogalu River (Site S1)** – located midway along the river at a scenic point near rapids. **This location is IOL (CR-15).**
2. **Kogalu Coast (Site S2: Kuugaaluk)** – located on the north shore of the Kogalu River near the mouth of the river where the ATV trail crosses the river. **This location is IOL (CR-16).**

Table 10: Entry Signage

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES (IF APPLICABLE)
Park Entry Signage	Large Entry Sign (E2)	Consider including a park map and regulatory signage on the back side of the entry sign, or an adjacent kiosk sign. Both locations are IOL.

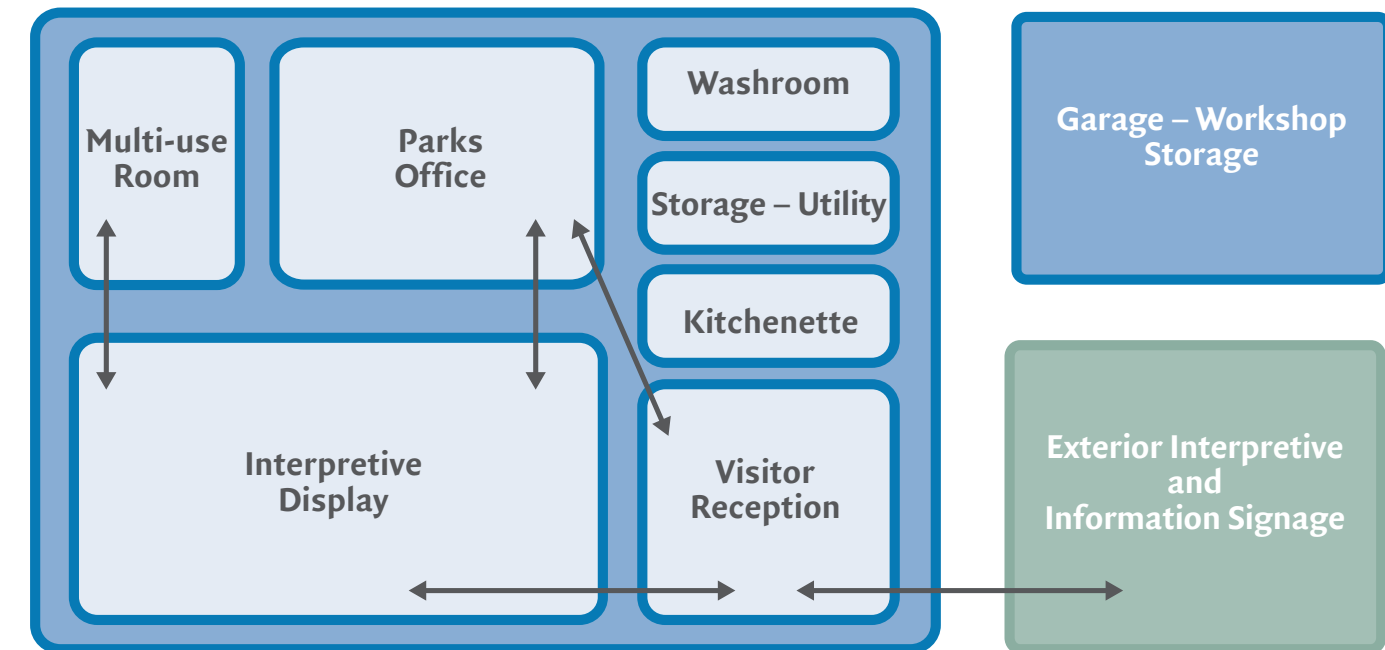
4.2.3.4 Park Office and Visitor Services Centre

A Park Office and Visitor Services Centre in Clyde River is required for operations staff; to provide visitor information and registration; and to present Heritage Appreciation displays, deliver park programs in the community, and promote community business and economic development associated with park tourism.

At a minimum, the facility should include:

- Visitor Reception area with advertising and sales display area to promote Inuit businesses and items for sale by local Inuit (as per IIBA 4.6.5 and 4.6.6)
- Interpretive display area to share the stories of Agguttinni
- Park Operations Office
- A multi-use room for visitor registration, park programs, meetings and community use
- Washroom with shower facility (for the use of park visitors after trips)
- Kitchenette
- Utility room and storage space (lockable storage for the use of park visitors)
- Garage, workshop, and storage for park equipment and maintenance
- Exterior signage and interpretive/informational signage about Agguttinni Territorial Park for visitors that arrive when the Park Office is closed.

The following conceptual relationship diagram offers a plan for the Park Office and Visitor Centre facility.



A Park Office and Visitor Services Centre in Clyde River could be developed in partnership with other federal, territorial or community organizations. The development of a multi-agency/multi-use facility provides opportunity to cost share development and operations, and it may also provide community use space for the residents of Clyde River.

Partnership opportunities could be explored with the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment Conservation Office; the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency; and Environment Canada/Canadian Wildlife Service.

- Government of Nunavut Department of Environment Conservation Office: NP&SP and a Conservation Office could share office spaces, meeting space, storage, and garage space.
- Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency: NP&SP could seek funding partnership/support for business planning, architectural design and exhibit design.
- Environment Canada/Canadian Wildlife Service: Agguttinni Territorial Park and Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area could share an interpretive and visitor centre. Both organizations have a mandate to present terrestrial and marine interpretive and protection themes that would be compatible.
- Other stakeholder interest and support could be identified through Phase I. As with visitor centres in other communities, there is potential to meet library, elders or youth facilities, and other needs in a Visitor Centre (e.g. the Natinaaq Centre, Pond Inlet; the Angmarlik Centre, Pangnirtung; or the Piqalujaujaq Gathering House, Qikiqtarjuaq)

HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM:

Abundant and Unrivaled

Priorities for Heritage Appreciation include presentation, celebration and marketing of the park's significant resources through interpretation of:

- Cultural heritage and areas of importance to Inuit
- Significant wildlife and wildlife habitats
- Unique character of the landscape and environment
- Safe and Sustainable Travel opportunities

Heritage Appreciation will be delivered through:

- Interpretive displays and signage
- Park staff delivered interpretation
- Communication and marketing materials
- Promotion of Inuit business and tourism providers
- Promotion and sale of local arts and products
- Educational programs in the community and in the park

Projects to be completed in association with the program include:

- Archaeological sites inventory
- Burial sites inventory
- Oral history documentation



4.3 PARK HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAM

NP&SP's *Draft Heritage Appreciation Strategy* (2010-2015) 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 strategy provides direction on the protocol for Heritage Appreciation, the engagement of the public, communities and specifically youth, and key messages that NP&SP aims to communicate in all parks.

The Agguttinni Master Plan recommends that Heritage Appreciation should celebrate the park's significant resources, identified in the Agguttinni Complete Inventory of Park Resources through *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* and scientific knowledge. Past reports and consultations were reviewed to identify potential themes for the park's Heritage Appreciation and interpretation, which had identified the richness of the cultural importance of the area, the world-renowned cliff walls, the landscape formed by ice, and the rich diversity of wildlife.

A recommended theme is "Agguttinni: Abundant and Unrivaled", celebrating the cultural homeland north of Clyde River among towering cliffs, colossal ice formations, and plentiful wildlife.

Interpretation of the "Abundant and Unrivaled" theme can focus specifically on:

- **Cultural heritage and areas and resources of importance to Inuit**, linking the unique stories of Agguttinni by following the seasonal usage of the park's resources in the present with the historic use of the area by past generations. Sharing the story of Agguttinni as a culturally significant landscape can highlight the stories of the park and specific resources such as the traditional and contemporary Inuit camps, archaeological values, travel routes, and harvesting practices. The Heritage Appreciation program should include materials and programs for residents and visitors that teach *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* respect for Inuit activities in the park, protection of resources, and how the landscape and resources have sustained Inuit culture.
- **Significant wildlife and wildlife habitat in Agguttinni**, linking the diversity of species with the variety of ecosystems and terrains across the park. The heritage appreciation program should include mapping and photographic/video displays for each habitat to allow residents and visitors to experience the park's environmental

diversity, and highlight the sensitive habitats for species of importance to Inuit. Scientific information and *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* should be included to encourage sustainable use and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat in Agguttinni.

- **The natural beauty and variety of the landscape of Agguttinni** will highlight the three physical landscape characteristics: Coastal Hills and lowlands; Clyde Highlands; and the Barnes Plateau and Ice Cap. The unique features of each area can highlight environmental conditions, glacial conditions and features, changes to the environment and climate, and seasonal patterns. The world-renowned cliffs of Agguttinni should be highlighted as a natural wonder that is unique to this part of the globe and has become a major attraction for mountaineering activities. The impact of glaciation to carve and sculpt the landscape of Agguttinni should be highlighted through graphics and photographic/video displays that demonstrate the natural processes that formed the park's landscape.
- **Safe and Sustainable Travel** values should be stressed through the interpretive program. Safety information and *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* should be used to teach residents and visitors about the potential hazards in the park, and how to behave and act when travelling in the park. The use of Inuit tourism providers as outfitters and guides will be promoted, and educating visitors about the challenges and dangers that may be encountered in the park must be a priority of the Heritage Appreciation program and all park communications.

The master plan recommends that Agguttinni's interpretive program will conform to the *Heritage Appreciation Framework* developed for NP&SP. The program will include physical infrastructure in the park through signage, and the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre in Clyde River using interpretive exhibits and park staff to provide information to residents and visitors. Communication materials will include a park brochure, posters, and online content. Program delivery will occur at the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre, in the schools, and in the park.

Agguttinni's Heritage Appreciation program and interpretation will be developed with detailed text and supporting materials during the implementation phase of park establishment.

Educational programs to be developed for the Heritage Appreciation program will focus on the themes of the park and be integrated with the Government of Nunavut Department of Education curriculum for grades 7 and 10. In-park educational programming should consider heritage and science camps for local residents that can be delivered at one of the group shelters, and Elder and Youth camps that can be delivered at other places of significance within the park.

To supplement the development of the Heritage Appreciation program, it is recommended that an **Oral history project** be prioritized, in conjunction with the **Archaeological and Burial Sites project** (identified in section 4.2). The purpose of the oral history project will be to document the seasons of traditional use for sites and areas in Agguttinni; document the purpose of use of each site where that data is not known; add to the place names database with detailed descriptions of each name; document the exact location of traditional sites (such as campsites); document the traditional use of significant vegetation. This data collection will result in recorded and visual information that can be included in the park's Heritage Appreciation program.

The capital and operational estimates and implementation plan for Agguttinni's Heritage Appreciation program is summarized in section 5 of the Master Plan.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO AGGUTTINNI

Priorities for business opportunities include:

- Clyde River/Agguttinni Tourism Strategy development
- Local contracting incentives during infrastructure development
- Local contracting incentives for ongoing park maintenance
- Tourism related service delivery
- Commercial fishing

The Agguttinni Heritage Appreciation program will include:

- 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 program will engage local contractors and knowledge holders for:

- Delivery of Heritage Appreciation programs
- Archaeological sites inventory
- Burial sites inventory
- Oral history documentation



4.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Business opportunities associated with Agguttinni Territorial Park may include guided tourism activities and community-based services; contracting for park development and maintenance; contracting for park programs and special projects; and resource exploration and extraction.

As required by the IIBA, a Clyde River/Agguttinni Tourism Strategy will be developed in the implementation phase of park establishment to detail tourism associated opportunities (IIBA 4.2 and 4.3). Planning, development and training will consider community services such as hospitality, accommodation, and heritage programs and interpretation. Park tourism services will consider planning, development and training for outfitting, guiding, logistical support, contracting, product promotion and sales, program delivery and special projects.

Agguttinni will require licensed outfitters and guides to support and guide tourism activity. The master plan zoning for Agguttinni states that “All non-beneficiary visitors should be accompanied in Agguttinni by an experienced guide holding a valid outfitter license (IIBA 12.3). Special Protection zones require non-beneficiary visitors to be accompanied by a guide on Inuit Owned Land, and in Important Wildlife Areas for Polar Bear.”

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

Resource exploration and mineral extraction may be permitted in Agguttinni. The master plan zoning identifies *Resource Management: Minerals* zoning for areas associated with mineral resource potential. Proposed mineral resource activities may be permitted within the zone subject applicable regulations, requirements and planning to ensure the activity has minimal negative impact on the purpose, vision and goals of Agguttinni Territorial Park.

Inuit maintain their rights within Agguttinni, including:

- Access and quarrying of carving stone (IIBA Article 3.3). The master plan zoning identifies Resource Management: Carving Stone zoning for known sites; and
- Commercial fish harvesting by Inuit at freshwater lakes in all zones.



4.5 VISITOR SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Visitor safety in Agguttinni Territorial Park is of paramount concern. A detailed visitor safety plan will be prepared in the Management Plan, with the involvement of the CJPMC, NJPMC, NP&SP staff, the Clyde River Search and Rescue committee, Municipality of Clyde River, and RCMP (Clyde River Detachment). Outside expertise should be consulted for mountaineering and remote area emergency response planning.

The Park's emergency response plan must address:

- Safety guidelines and regulations that will be communicated to all park visitors through Park staff, communication materials, and the non-Inuit visitor registration/permit process.
- Emergency contacts for Agguttinni.
- 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; avalanche rescue; and mountain rescue. Specific requirements for mountaineering related rescue could include consultation with the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides.

Mitigating public safety hazards and issues is the recommended approach to avoid or reduce risk. The Master Plan recommends that all non-Inuit visitors be required to register and receive a permit to enter the park. Although it is not a requirement, Inuit could also be encouraged to inform park staff of travel in the park as a precaution in the event of an emergency.

The park visitor registration and permitting process for non-Inuit should also involve park staff providing information on safe and sustainable travel practices to visitors, including information on travelling in bear country; known safety hazards; locations of all emergency shelters and park facilities; and emergency contact information. The registration process should allow for recording visitor itineraries; as well as an evaluation of the readiness of the traveller to enter the park, including an assessment of their ability, equipment and food supplies; and proposed routes and travel plans.

NP&SP staff should be equipped to issue SPOT personal tracking devices (or an equivalent satellite GPS tracking device) to park visitors and monitor radio or satellite phone emergency calls.

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

4.6 PARK-SPECIFIC TRAINING

The development of specialized knowledge for Agguttinni’s NP&SP staff, Inuit Tourism Providers and Inuit tourism business operators in Clyde River will ensure delivery of Agguttinni’s vision to achieve community benefits, and to provide visitors with a safe and positive experience in the park and in the community. Training programs for Agguttinni will be prepared in the Management Plan, and should consider the following recommendations in this Master Plan.

4.6.1 STAFF TRAINING

The park is anticipated to require 3.5 full time equivalent jobs, including a Park Manager, Visitor Services Coordinator, and seasonal park patrol officers. Staffing is described in section 5.2.

Training for Agguttinni’s NP&SP staff is required to achieve the park goals. All new Agguttinni Territorial Park employees should receive training within their first two years of employment to introduce them to the Nunavut Parks Program, prepare them for Agguttinni Territorial Park operations, and prepare them to engage with both park visitors and the community.



The following table describes the recommended training program to be developed for Agguttinni NP&SP Staff⁸.

Table 11: NP&SP Staff Training Recommendations for Agguttinni

Course	Purpose	Cost/Person*	Timeframe
Nunavut Parks Program, including co-management	Familiarize all staff with the Nunavut Parks Program. Staff training by the Manager of Park Planning and Establishment (NP&SP).	\$5,000 for travel	Year 1
Search and rescue training	Emergency Response Institute; Search and Rescue Volunteer Association of Canada (SARVAC); or equivalent training for professionals. Requirements should include: core competencies and crisis management; specialized mountain, ice, swift water, and sea conditions.	\$1,000 (location dependent)	Year 1
Park Officer/Enforcement	Meet requirements to be appointed a Park Officer under the TPA. Staff training by Department of Environment.	n/a	Year 1
Wilderness First Aid and Survival Training	Canadian Red Cross (or equivalent) basic level of wilderness and remote first aid certification.	\$500 (location dependent)	Year 1
Facility Maintenance and Operations	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (NP&SP)	n/a	Year 1
Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) and License	Firearms and hunter education course and certification.	\$150	Year 1
Safe and Sustainable Travel (GN)	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (NP&SP)	\$5,000 for travel	Year 1
Travelling in Polar Bear Country	Staff training by the Manager of Park Operations (NP&SP)	As above	Year 1
Visitor Services and Hospitality	Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council (CTHRC) emerit online or in-person training products in hospitality.	Priced by delivery	Year 2
Transport Canada Marine Training, Examination and Certification	Master Limited Certificate (validity 5 years) for small commercial and passenger craft certification.	Contact Transport Canada	As available courses occur
Heritage Appreciation and Interpretation	Cultural Heritage Interpretation Training offered by Inuit Heritage Trust	\$5,000 for travel	As available workshops occur
Monitoring Impacts to Natural and Cultural Resources	Online training in Environmental Effects Monitoring (e.g. University of New Brunswick) and Cultural Resource Management (e.g. University of Victoria)	\$350 - \$700 per course	As available courses occur
Other specialized training as required	Ongoing specialized training and skills development could include mountaineering, glacial guiding, cruise ship readiness, among other activities to be identified during park implementation.	tbd	As required

*Class “D” cost estimates for course only, not including salary, travel, accommodation, or per diem. Estimates are provided for budget planning purposes only.

8 Training courses could be offered to Inuit Tourism Providers at the same time as NP&SP Staff training.

4.6.2. INUIT TOURISM TRAINING PROGRAMS

It is recommended that the Clyde River/Agguttinni Inuit Tourism Strategy include an assessment of the training needs for Inuit Tourism Providers. The purpose of the training needs assessment would be to review the current capacity and identify training needs.

The assessment should address the business skills and training required for all areas identified in IIBA Article 4.4.3, and in addition, it should assess the requirements for safe and sustainable travel, search and rescue, Heritage Appreciation program delivery, and tourism service delivery (e.g. outfitting, guiding) for the visitor groups and activities identified in this plan.

The Master Plan's recommended zoning states that non-Inuit visitors should use Inuit outfitters in the park, and requires non-beneficiaries to be guided in special management zones in the park and on Inuit Owned Lands. The Inuit Tourism Training Programs for Agguttinni will address the requirements to develop and support Clyde River's Inuit outfitters and guides.





Section 5

ACTION PLAN





SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The Agguttinni Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a ten-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the **capital cost for the park infrastructure, the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre, and the Special Projects budget will be \$7,108,000.00 over ten years.** The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park Infrastructure totals \$1,378,000.00 over ten years
- Park Office and Visitor Services Centre totals \$4,800,000.00 between years 1 to 6
- Special Projects totals \$930,000.00 between years 1 to 6

The detailed *Capital Cost Implementation Plan* is included at the end of this section. The following table summarizes the capital costs in two-year increments for the park infrastructure, the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre, and the Special Projects recommended in each time period. NP&SP staff, the CJPMC, and the NJPMC will determine the final annual work plan and annual budgets for implementation of capital projects.

Table 12: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

Year(s)	Description	Capital Cost Estimate	Total per Two Year Periods
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$207,000.00	\$607,000.00
	Park Office and Visitor Services Centre	\$150,000.00	
	Special Projects	\$250,000.00	
Year 3 - 4	Park Infrastructure	\$496,000.00	\$1,006,000.00
	Park Office and Visitor Services Centre	\$150,000.00	
	Special Projects	\$360,000.00	
Year 5 - 6	Park Infrastructure	\$188,500.00	\$4,808,500.00
	Park Office and Visitor Services Centre	\$4,500,000.00	
	Special Projects	\$120,000.00	
Year 7 - 8	Park Infrastructure	\$187,000.00	\$287,000.00
	Special Projects	\$100,000.00	
Year 9 - 10	Park Infrastructure	\$299,500.00	\$399,500.00
	Special Projects	\$100,000.00	
Total Estimated Capital Costs (Class C/D)			\$7,108,000.00



The initial Operations and Maintenance costs for year 1 and 2 are estimated to be \$470,000.00 annually, with subsequent years requiring \$535,000.00 annually. The park is anticipated to require up to 3.5 full time equivalent jobs, including a Park Manager, Visitor Services Coordinator, and seasonal park patrol officers.

Annual Operations costs for Agguttinni are estimated based on a year 1 and 2 initial budget to hire the Agguttinni Park Manager, purchase the required materials and train staff, and then ongoing operational costs for the park as summarized in the following table.

Table 13: Operational Budget

Budget Item	Year 1 - 2	Ongoing
Staffing	\$90,000 per year based on 1 FTE (Agguttinni Park Manager position)	\$310,000 per year based on an estimate of 3.5 FTE (beginning in year 3 or 4 for all park full time and seasonal staff).
Staff Training	\$15,000 - \$25,000 based on the training required	\$15,000 or more based on the number of staff to be trained
Park operations and maintenance	\$275,000 for initial equipment purchase	\$190,000 per year, not including capital costs
Marketing and heritage appreciation programs	\$80,000 in year 1-2 to develop, design and print materials	\$20,000 per year for programming



5.1 MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation of the Master Plan is presented in the *Detailed Capital Cost Implementation Plan* table. The table identifies the capital required infrastructure development and special projects, and the timeframe for implementation. The following sub-sections describe the information presented in each column or row of the table, along with other planning considerations such as opportunities for Inuit business and contracting.

5.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE TYPES

It is expected that development of group shelters, staff shelters, emergency shelters, trail markers and entry signage will need to be phased over time based on the available capital budget. The implementation plan prioritizes the shelters based on the locations in the park where the highest community and tourist use are anticipated, and developing the shelters in the more isolated locations at a later time. The existence of known visitor safety hazards was also factored into the prioritization of the shelter development schedule.

5.1.2 PARK OFFICE AND VISITOR SERVICES CENTRE

It is expected that development of a Park Office and Visitor Services Centre in Clyde River would be undertaken in three phases over a six-year time period:

- Phase I – Development Study and Business Plan
 - Identification of project stakeholders and potential partners (expectations, potential contributions, and operating capacity/interest if the facility is to be shared).
 - Development of Park Office and Visitor Centre general programming, themes and requirements.
 - Conceptual development of interpretive information content and formats.
 - Planning of the capital and operational budget requirements.
 - Identification of a building lot.
- Phase II – Building Programming and Design
 - Program needs assessment, including spatial and facility needs.
 - Conceptual design based on identified partners, programming and other needs
- Phase III – Development and Construction
 - Completion of detailed design of facility, exhibits, and display.
 - Construction specifications and standards.
 - Construction of facility.
 - Fabrication and installation of exhibits and displays.
 - Grand opening.

5.1.3 SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Special Projects that are linked to the development of park infrastructure or the Heritage Appreciation program are identified as the priority for the initial years of implementation. Several projects are identified as multi-year projects in years one through six that can be prioritized based on the locations, or issues that the CJPMC advises are priorities, and implemented each year based on the annual work plan and budget.

5.1.4 TIMEFRAME

The implementation plan uses a ten-year timeframe, identifying each of the actions in the recommended order of priority based on the year in which the action should be taken. Where an action will require multiple years to complete, the timeframe identifies the number of years required from start through to completion.

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 government is able to implement the plan with committed capital and operation budgets.

5.1.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

All actions in the Master Plan implementation strategy will be led by NP&SP staff. It is anticipated that infrastructure development and special projects will be project managed by NP&SP and contracted to qualified contractors. In some cases NP&SP may seek partnerships for a project. The Master Plan implementation strategy identifies potential partners. Infrastructure development that is planned on IOL is identified in the implementation planning table.

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. Where infrastructure development is to occur on IOL, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association must review and approve the development location.

5.1.6 INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

5.1.7 CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES

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

Terms of reference for projects typically request cost estimating based on a specific “class” of estimate. For a master plan, the cost estimates used are defined by the Treasury Board of Canada 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 Phase I and II tasks of the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre. 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.

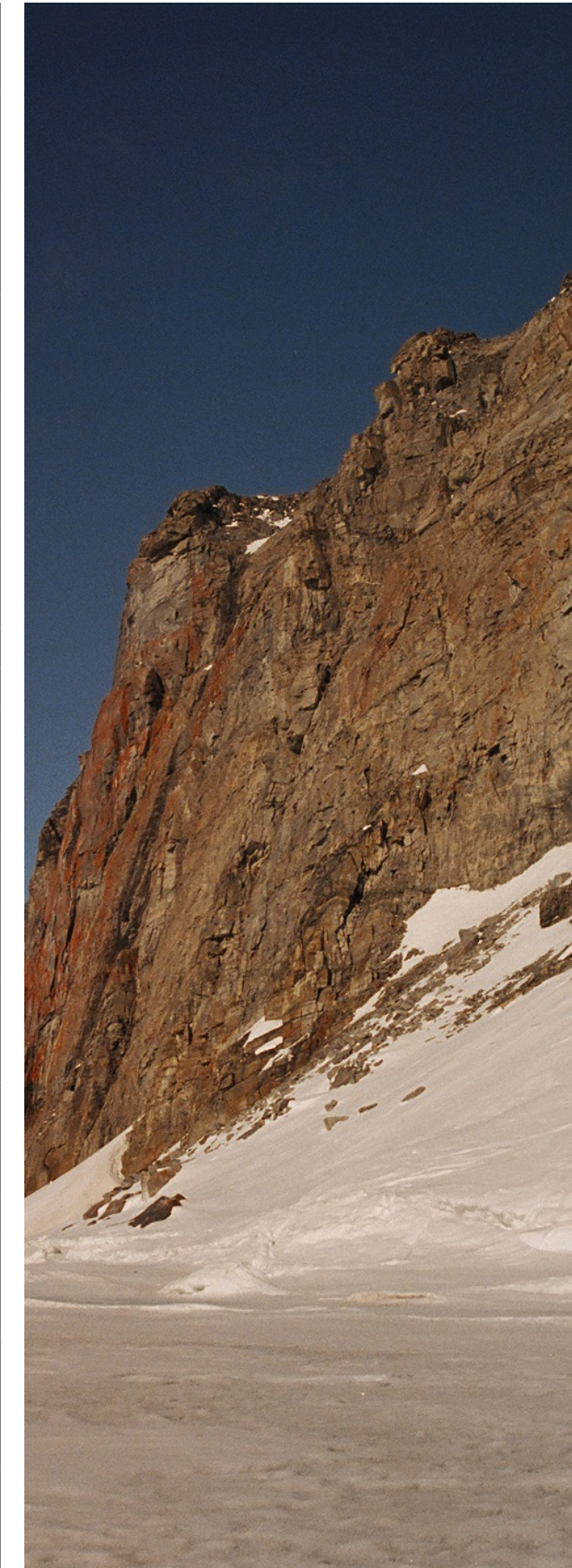




Table 14: Detailed Capital Cost Implementation Plan

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
INFRASTRUCTURE						
Park Entrance Sign – Kogalu River (Site S1 & S2) The locations are IOL.	Large Entry Sign (E2)	Year 1 - 2	Large Entry Sign = \$10,000 per sign Shipping & Installation = \$5,000 per sign	\$30,000.00	Class C	Shipping assumes access by snowmobile/ATV
Shelter Site: G2	Outhouse H2.1 – H2.5 Wall mounted sign (PF05A or PF05B) Interior Picnic Table (1) Exterior picnic tables (2) Bear proof garbage bin (double bin)	Year 1 - 2	Shelter \$110,000 Outhouse = \$35,000 Wall mounted sign = \$2,000 Interior Picnic Table (1) = \$500 Exterior picnic tables (2) = \$3,500 Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 Shipping & Installation = \$25,000	\$177,000.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: E6	Outhouse H2.1 – H2.5 Wall mounted sign (PF05A or PF05B) Interior Picnic Table (1) Exterior picnic tables (2) Bear proof garbage bin (double bin)	Year 3	Shelter \$110,000 Outhouse = \$35,000 Wall mounted sign = \$1,500 Interior Picnic Table (1) = \$500 Exterior picnic tables (2) = \$3,500 Bear proof garbage bin = \$1,000 Shipping & Installation = \$25,000	\$176,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: Eg	Remote Outhouse Box Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 3	Staff Shelter = \$95,000 Remote Outhouse Box = \$3,500 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$15,000	\$115,000.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: DG1	Remote Outhouse Box Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 4	Staff Shelter = \$95,000 Remote Outhouse Box = \$3,500 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping assumes boat access to the location Shipping & Installation = \$12,000	\$112,000.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: G1	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 4	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$12,000	\$88,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: G3	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 5 - 6	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$12,000	\$88,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: E7 & E8	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 5 - 6	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$20,000	\$98,500.00	Class D	Class D estimate is because access to this location may require shipping by helicopter
Shelter Site: E2	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 7 – 8	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$15,000	\$93,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: E3	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 7 – 8	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$15,000	\$93,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Shelter Site: E5	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 9 - 10	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$20,000	\$98,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: E4	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 9 - 10	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$22,000	\$100,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Shelter Site: E1	Emergency Shelter Wall mounted sign (PF05B)	Year 9 - 10	Emergency Shelter = \$75,000 Wall mounted sign (PF05B) = \$1,500 Shipping & Installation = \$22,000	\$100,500.00	Class C	Shipping assumes boat access to the location
Trail Markers – travel passes: Caribou Pass; Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass); Stewart Valley.	Floating base “walk around pylon” markers (see specifications)	Year 4	8 Markers @ \$500 each	\$4,000.00	Class C	Assumes installation to be completed by NP&SP Agguttinni staff
Trail Markers – the trail from Clyde River to Kogalu River-Ravenscraig Harbour.	Floating base “walk around pylon” markers (see specifications)	Year 5 - 6	3 Markers @ \$500 each	\$1,500.00	Class C	Assumes installation to be completed by NP&SP Agguttinni staff
Infrastructure Sub-Total				\$1,378,000.00		
PARK OFFICE AND VISITOR SERVICES CENTRE						The Park Office and Visitor Services Centre could be developed through a partnership (as noted in the master plan)
Phase I	Development Study and Business Plan (as described in the Master Plan)	Year 1 - 2		\$150,000.00	Class C	
Phase II	Building Programming and Design (as described in the Master Plan)	Year 3 - 4		\$150,000.00	Class C	
Phase III	Development and Construction (as described in the Master Plan)	Year 5 - 6		\$4,500,000.00	Class D	Development and construction cost estimates will be revised as part of Phase I and II work
Park Office and Visitor Services Centre Sub-total				\$4,800,000.00		
SPECIAL PROJECTS						
Archeological Sites Project and Burial Sites Project (combine) – Priority 1	Locations associated with all infrastructure development sites.	Year 1 - 2	Multi-year Project Year 1 = \$100,000 Year 2 = \$100,000	\$200,000.00	Class C	
Archeological Sites Project and Burial Sites Project (combine) – Priority 2	All travel passes and coastal areas to be used for tourist camping sites	Year 3 - 4	Multi-year Project Year 1 = \$100,000 Year 2 = \$100,000	\$200,000.00	Class C	Archaeology and Burial Sites projects could be undertaken in partnership with the Dept. of Culture and Heritage and IHT (as noted in the master plan)
Archeological Sites Project and Burial Sites Project (combine) – Priority 3	Ongoing projects to document locations in Agguttinni – based on CJPMC priority areas	Year 5 - 10	Multi-year Project \$50,000 per year per project	\$300,000.00	Class D	Cost estimate is determined by scope of work and location of project



PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST ESTIMATE	CAPITAL COST TOTAL	COST ESTIMATE CLASS	NOTES
Oral History Project – Priority 1	High community use and tourism areas in Agguttinni	Year 1 - 2	One-year Project \$50,000	\$50,000.00	Class C	Oral History projects could be undertaken in partnership with the Ittak Heritage Society of Clyde River (as noted in the master plan)
Oral History Project – Priority 2	Ongoing projects to document the oral history of Agguttinni – based on CJPMC priority areas	Year 3 - 4	Multi-year Project \$20,000 per year per project	\$60,000.00	Class D	Cost estimate is determined by scope of work
Travel Route Mapping – Priority 1	Travel passes: Caribou Pass; Atagulisaktalik (Revoir Pass); Stewart Valley.	Year 3 - 4	One-year project \$100,000	\$100,000.00	Class C	
Travel Route Mapping – Priority 2	Trail from Clyde River to Kogalu River-Ravenscraig Harbour. This location is IOL.	Year 5 - 6	One-year project \$20,000	\$20,000.00	Class C	
Special Projects Sub-total				\$930,000.00		

“There is lots of vegetation along this river, near Akuliqutaaluk (at the end of Kangiqtualuk Agguqti (Walker Arm)). The plants are taller here. There are a few bushes that are high like trees. Because of the plants there are lots of rabbits, fox, birds, and ptarmigan.”

RAYGILEE PIUNGTUQ,
INTERVIEWED IN 2007



5.2 STAFFING, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

This section identifies the recommended staffing, operations and maintenance, and marketing requirements for Agguttinni. These recommendations will be reviewed and confirmed in the Agguttinni Management Plan.

The park is anticipated to require 3.5 full time equivalent jobs once it is fully operational, including a Park Manager, Visitor Services Coordinator, and seasonal Park Patrol Officers.

- Staffing in year 1 and 2 would be 1 FTE for the Agguttinni Park Manager.
- Staffing in year 3 or 4 would increase to 3.5 FTE with the addition of the Agguttinni Park Visitor Services Coordinator and seasonal Park Patrol Officer positions.

5.2.1 STAFFING

Two full time staff positions, based in the Clyde River at the Park Office and Visitor Services Centre, are recommended for Agguttinni:

- **Agguttinni Park Manager:** The Park Manager is responsible for the management and oversight of Agguttinni's natural and cultural resources, environment and wildlife, infrastructure, visitor services, law enforcement, public safety, staffing, and legal obligations under the TPA, IIBA and NA. Job Duties may include:
 - Monitor and manage natural and heritage resources in the park.
 - Greet and register park visitors.
 - Organize and provide search and rescue services.
 - Enforce laws and regulations within the park.
 - Serve as public spokesperson regarding changes and activities within the park.
 - Prepare budgets.
 - Manage staff.
 - Conduct statistical surveys.
 - Offer information and assistance to park visitors, residents and staff.
 - Coordinate activities related to the protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat.
 - Coordinate activities related to ensuring there is no interference with Inuit use and enjoyment of the park.
- **Agguttinni Park Visitor Services Coordinator:** Working with the Park Manager, the Visitor Services Coordinator will monitor and manage visitor activities in the park and at the visitor centre. The Coordinator will register park visitors; provide a quality interpretive experience to park visitors; develop and deliver heritage appreciation programs for the community and park visitors; and participate in communications and marketing for the park.

Once operational, Agguttinni will require seasonal staff (1 to 3 positions as **Park Patrol Officers**, depending on implementing or operational planning actions). Seasonal **Park Patrol Officers** will be responsible for park patrol; maintenance of facilities and collection of garbage; maintenance of campsites and trails; reporting negative impacts on park resources to the Park Manager; providing assistance to visitors in the park; ensuring public safety, and assisting with emergency response.

5.2.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Operations and maintenance typically includes the day-to-day activities necessary for the park, its buildings, and its systems and equipment to perform their intended function. For Agguttinni the operations and maintenance include upkeep of park and community-based infrastructure, purchase and maintenance of park equipment (e.g. ATV, snowmobile, boat, etc.); supplies; and fuel.

5.2.3 MARKETING AND HERITAGE APPRECIATION PROGRAMS

The marketing of Agguttinni and development of the Heritage Appreciation program will require an initial and ongoing budget for the following:

- Communication materials.
- 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.

Note: Interpretive displays and signage are included as capital budget lines in the infrastructure implementation plan.

5.3 MONITORING

Monitoring of the resources, use and specific actions recommended in the master plan must occur to assess the outcomes of the plan, the condition of resources, and the effectiveness with which results are achieved to realize the vision, goals and objectives of Agguttinni.

Monitoring in terms of the master plan should be undertaken by the CJPMC with the support of the Agguttinni Park staff and NP&SP Staff. The following monitoring activities are recommended:

- **Condition Monitoring:** Agguttinni Park Staff will conduct patrols annually in the park. These patrols will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, camps, and archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP 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:** Agguttinni Park Staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits that the park is having for Clyde River. Staff may conduct visitor surveys 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 park 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.

5.4 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. At the discretion of the co-management committee, a scheduled review and update period for the master plan is recommended to occur **10 years** after implementation of this plan has begun.







Section 6

APPENDICES



6.1 PARKS-SPECIFIC APPENDIX TO THE IIBA



6.2 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

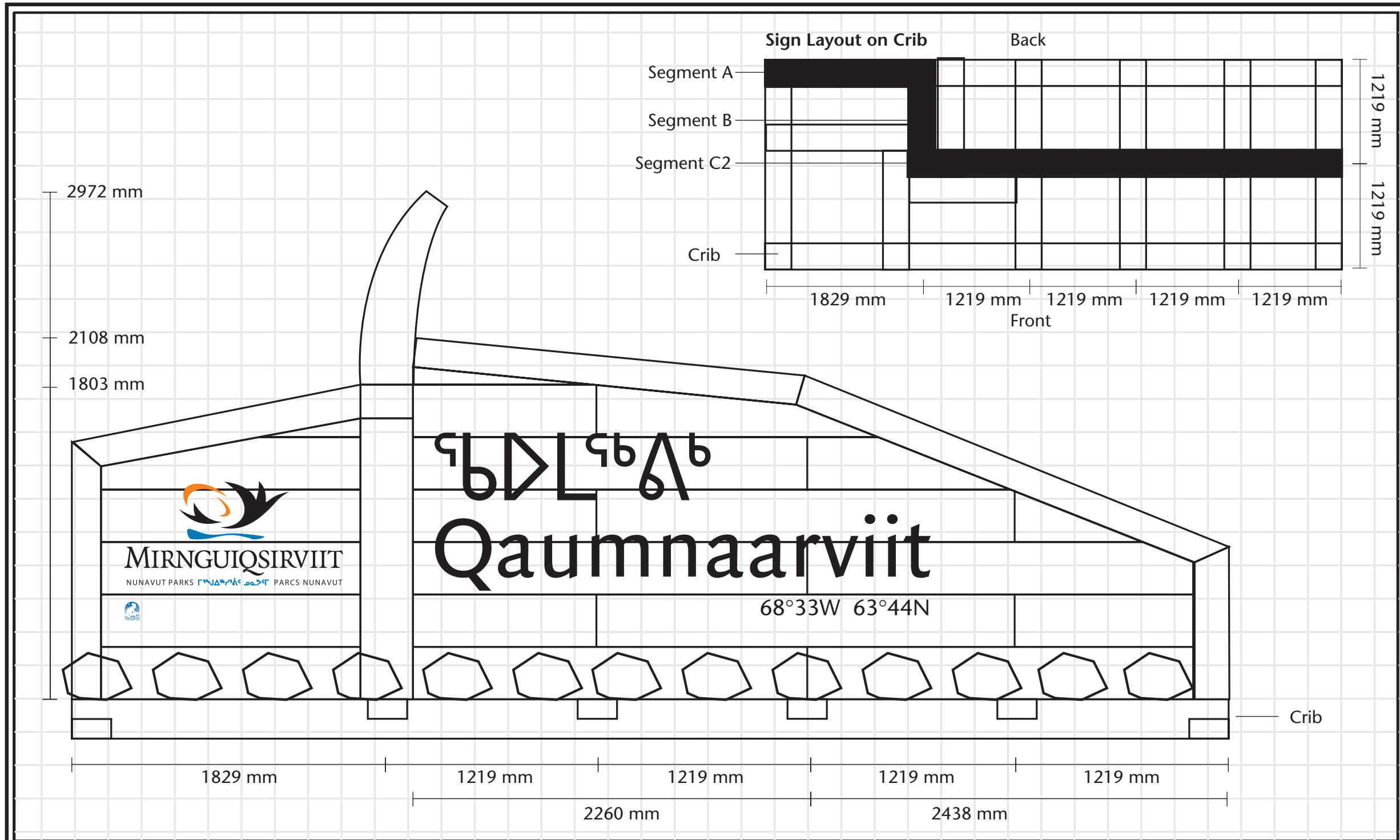
ORGANIZATION	ROLE/INTEREST	CONTACT
Clyde River Community Joint Planning and Management Committee(CJPMC)	Co-management Advisory Body and community liaison as per the IIBA.	Clyde River CJPMC Chair as of 2015: Looseeoosee Aipellee
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	Co-management authority. QIA will provide liaison with the Clyde River Community Lands and Resources Committee (CLARC) as required.	Director of Lands and Resources, and/or Implementation Coordinator, QIA, P.O. Box 1340 Iqaluit, NU XoA oHo Phone: (867) 975-8400 Toll-free: 1-800-667-2742
Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)	Co-management Advisory committee as per the IIBA.	
Department of Economic Development and Transportation (GN)	Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division administers exploration, development, and extraction of mineral and carving stone resources.	Director of Minerals and Petroleum Economic Development & Transportation, PO Box 1000 Station 1500, Iqaluit, NU XoA oHo Phone: (867) 975-7800
Department of Culture and Heritage (GN)	The Nunavut Archaeology Program administers the archaeology and palaeontology permitting process for research, and advises on resource management.	Director of Heritage Department of Culture and Heritage, Box 1000, Stn, 800 Iqaluit, Nunavut XoA oHo Phone: (867) 975-5500
Municipality of Clyde River	Municipal affairs related to the park.	Chief Administrative Officer Municipality of Clyde River, Clyde River, NU XoA oEo Phone: (867) 924-6220
Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Organization	Local management and advice on wildlife, harvesting, recreational hunting and fishing, outfitting, and land use.	Manager, Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Organization Clyde River, NU XoA oEo Phone: (867) 924-6202
Clyde River Search and Rescue	Local search and rescue coordination and response.	C/O: Municipality of Clyde River, Clyde River, NU XoA oEo Phone: (867) 924-6220
RCMP	Support to the Clyde River Search and Rescue organization.	RCMP (Clyde River Detachment) Clyde River, NU XoA oEo Phone: (867) 924-1111
Nunavut Planning Commission	Territorial land use planning and management public agency mandated by the NA.	Nunavut Planning Commission P.O. Box 2101, Cambridge Bay, NU XoB oCo Phone: (867) 983-4625
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	Territorial wildlife management and regulatory public agency mandated by the NA.	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board P.O. Box 1379 Iqaluit, NU XoA oHo Phone: (867) 975-7300
Nunavut Water Board	Territorial freshwater management and regulatory public agency mandated by the NA.	Nunavut Water Board P.O. Box 119 Gjoa Haven, NU XoB 1Jo Phone: (867) 360-6369
Nunavut Impact Review Board	Nunavut's environmental assessment agency mandated by the NA, with responsibilities for assessing the potential impacts of proposed projects before any required permits, licences and approvals can be granted.	NIRB P.O. Box 1360 Cambridge Bay, NU XoB oCo Phone: (867) 983-4600
Inuit Heritage Trust	IHT is mandated by the NA to preserve and protect Inuit cultural heritage embodied by archaeology, ethnographic resources, and place names.	Inuit Heritage Trust Inc. P.O. Box 2080, Iqaluit, NU XoA oHo Phone: (867) 979-0731
Destination Nunavut, Tourism Division of the Department of Economic Development and Transportation, GN	Division mandated to encourage tourism development through marketing, research, industry development, training and visitor services.	Destination Nunavut Email: info@destinationnunavut.com Phone: (866) 686-2888

ORGANIZATION	ROLE/INTEREST	CONTACT
Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service, Prairie and Northern Region	National wildlife agency responsible for the protection and management of migratory birds, endangered species, and nationally significant habitats. CWS co-manages Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area.	CWS P.O. Box 1714, Iqaluit, NU XoA 1A0 Phone: (867) 975-4642

6.3 MASTER PLAN CONSULTATION LOG

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
September 25 and 26, 2014	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
January 13 and 14, 2015	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
February 5, 2015	NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt EDT – Linda Hamm	Teleconference regarding MI&A report
March 4, 2015	Special meeting of the CJPMC, CLARC, HTO, and Hamlet	Information session on the drafting of the Agguttinni Master Plan
March 4, 2015	Public Open House (Clyde River Parish Hall)	Information session on the drafting of the Agguttinni Master Plan
March 4 and 5, 2015	CJPMC	Committee Training and Planning Session
March 5, 2015	Hamlet of Clyde River Council NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt CJPMC Chair – Looseeoosee Aipellee	Presentation to Council on the drafting of the Agguttinni Master Plan
March 18, 2015	NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt QIA – Steven Lonsdale	Teleconference regarding IOL and the park boundary
June 2015	NP&SP distribute the Agguttinni Information Package to Partner Organizations	Information on the proposed territorial park and drafting of the Master Plan
September 14 and 15, 2015	CJPMC	Committee Review of the Draft Master Plan
September 14, 2015	Community Radio Show NP&SP – Linda Vaillancourt CJPMC Chair – Looseeoosee Aipellee	Information on the Draft Master Plan
September 15, 2015	Public Open House (Clyde River School)	Presentation of the Agguttinni Draft Master Plan
September 16, 2015	Special Meeting in Iqaluit CJPMC QIA – Steven Lonsdale and McKenna NP&SP – David Monteith, Linda Vaillancourt, Leese Papatsie EDT Minerals and Petroleum Division – David Kunuk EDT Tourism Division – Sylvie Renaud Nunavut Tourism – Kevin Kelley	
October 2015 to January 2016	Revisions to the Draft Master Plan and information package completion.	
	CJPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut JPMC approves the Draft Master Plan	
	Nunavut Planning Commission confirms land use conformity	
	Nunavut Impact Review Board completes a Strategic Environmental Assessment	
	Government of Nunavut Working Group and Deputy Ministers review	
	Minister of Environment and Legislative Assembly approves the Master Plan	
	Minister of Environment directs Nunavut Parks and Special Places to proceed with a Park Management Plan and complete negotiations to add the park to the IIBA.	





Entrance Signs — E2
Straight on View

Application.

Segment C. 16 foot face
Segments A, B, and Qamotiq Post common to all entrance signs
(Except Segment B is not used for E4)

GENERAL NOTES

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

MATERIALS:

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

CONNECTOR PLATES

ALL CONNECTORS TO BE "MGA CONNECTORS" OR APPROVED EQUAL

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

PAINT COLORS

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

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

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

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

INTERIOR FINISHING:

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

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

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


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

EXTERIOR FINISHING:

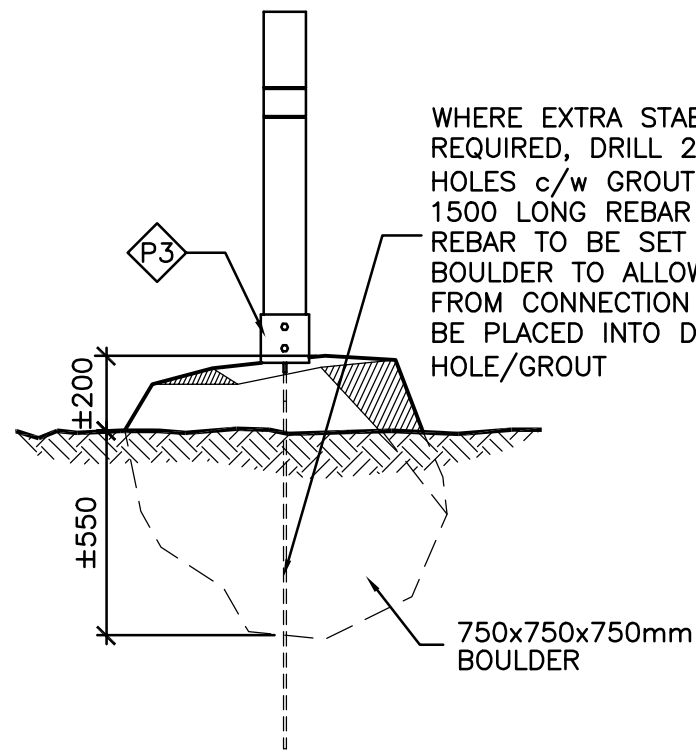
METAL, PRIME PAINTED:
 SPOT PRIME WITH ALKYD METAL PRIMER TO 1-GP-40M,
 SEMI-GLOSS 2 COATS ALKYD ENAMEL TO 1-GP-59M

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

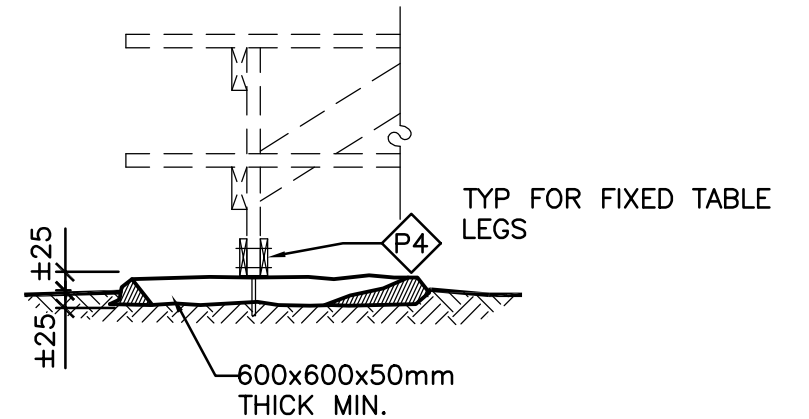
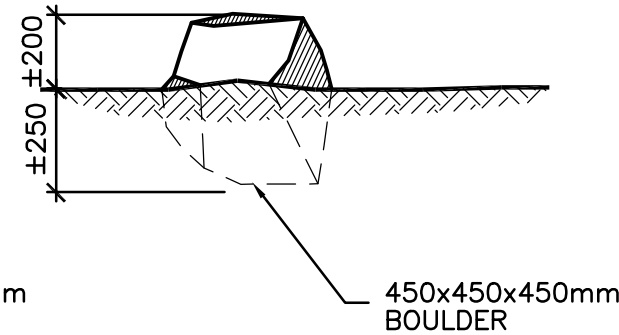
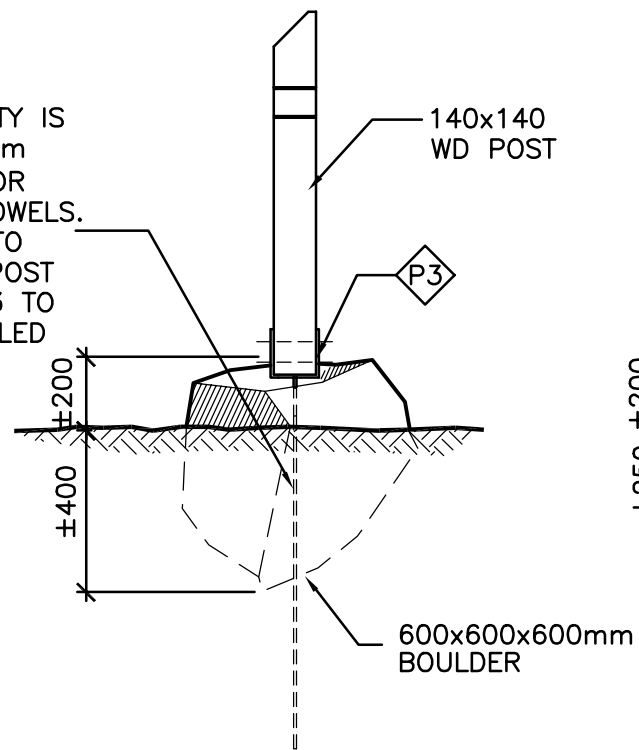
WOOD (UNTREATED):
 2 COATS STAIN TO 1-GP-145M TYPE 1

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

BOULDER TYPES



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



B1 - SECTION

750 DIA.

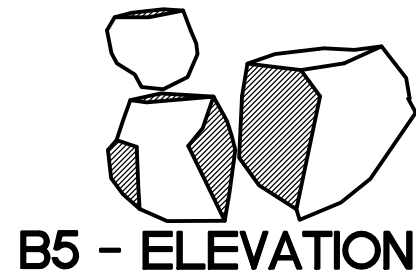
B2 - SECTION

600 DIA.

B3 - SECTION

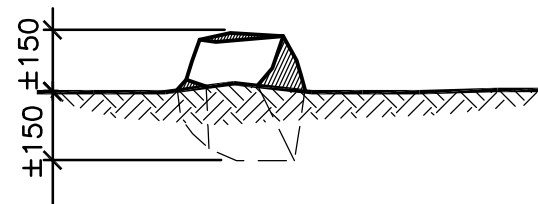
450 DIA.

B4 - SECTION



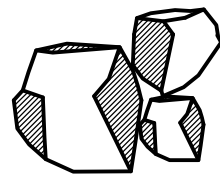
B5 - ELEVATION

VARIOUS 250mm TO 500mm DIA.



B7 - SECTION


300 DIA.

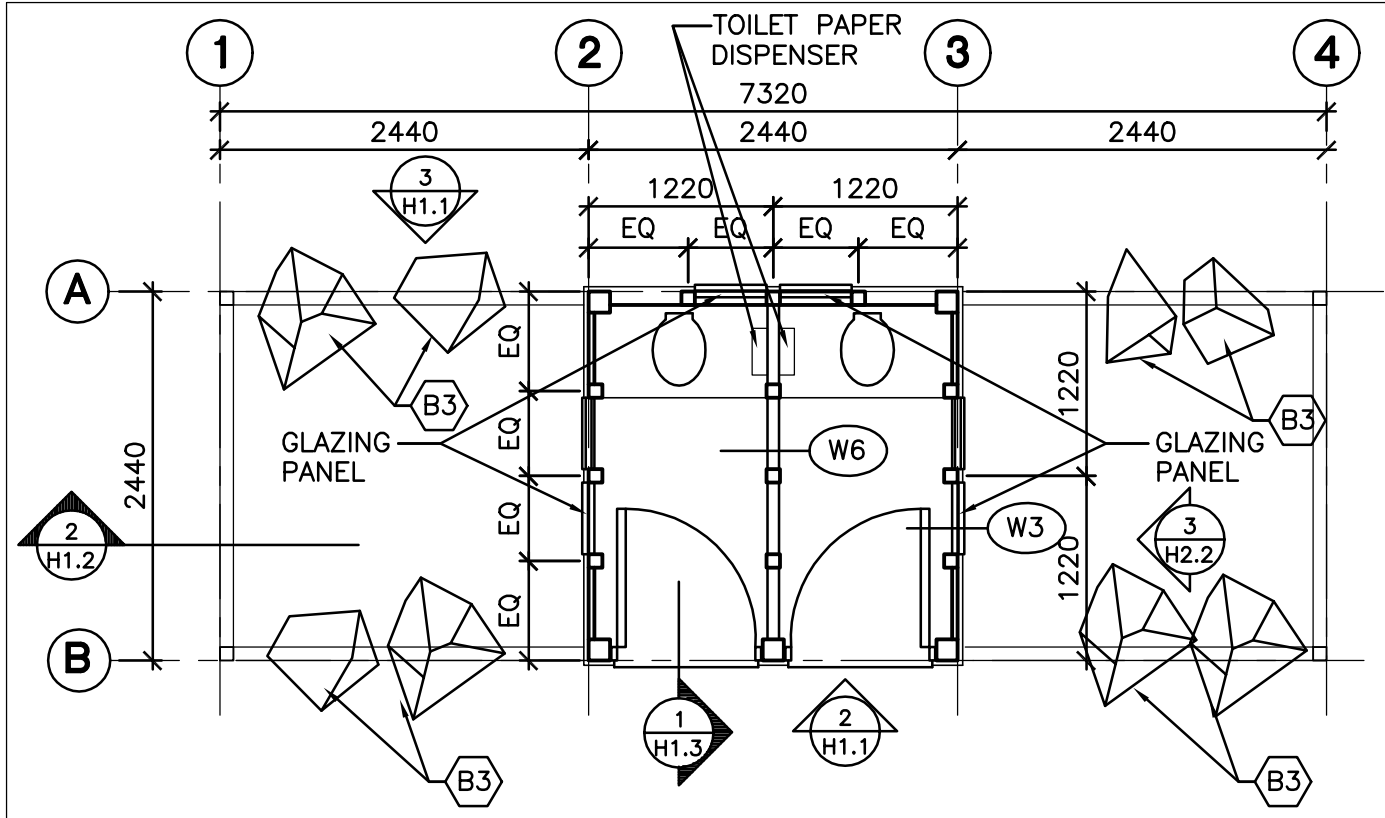


B6 - ELEVATION

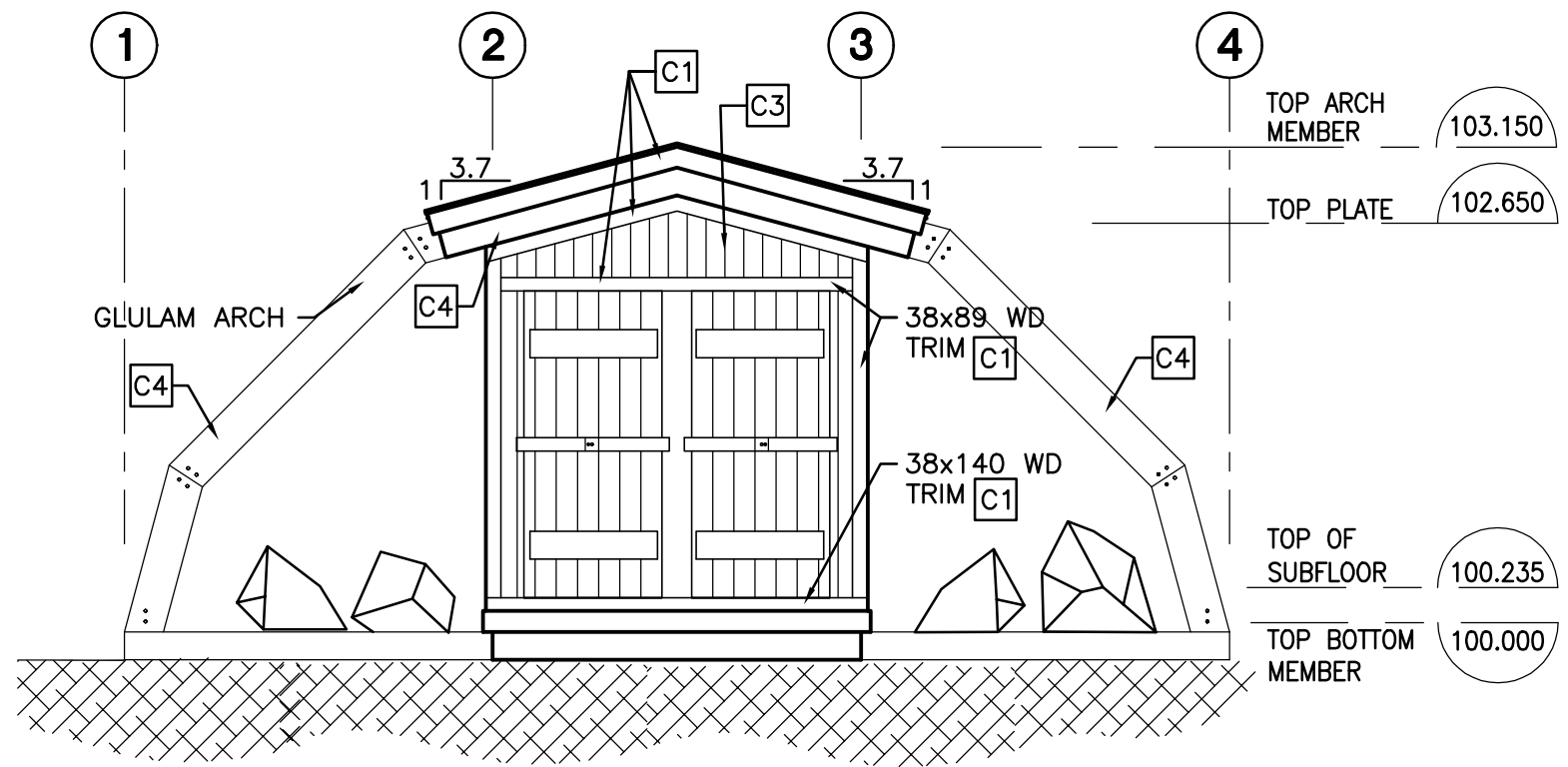
VARIOUS 100mm TO 300mm DIA.

300x300x300mm BOULDER

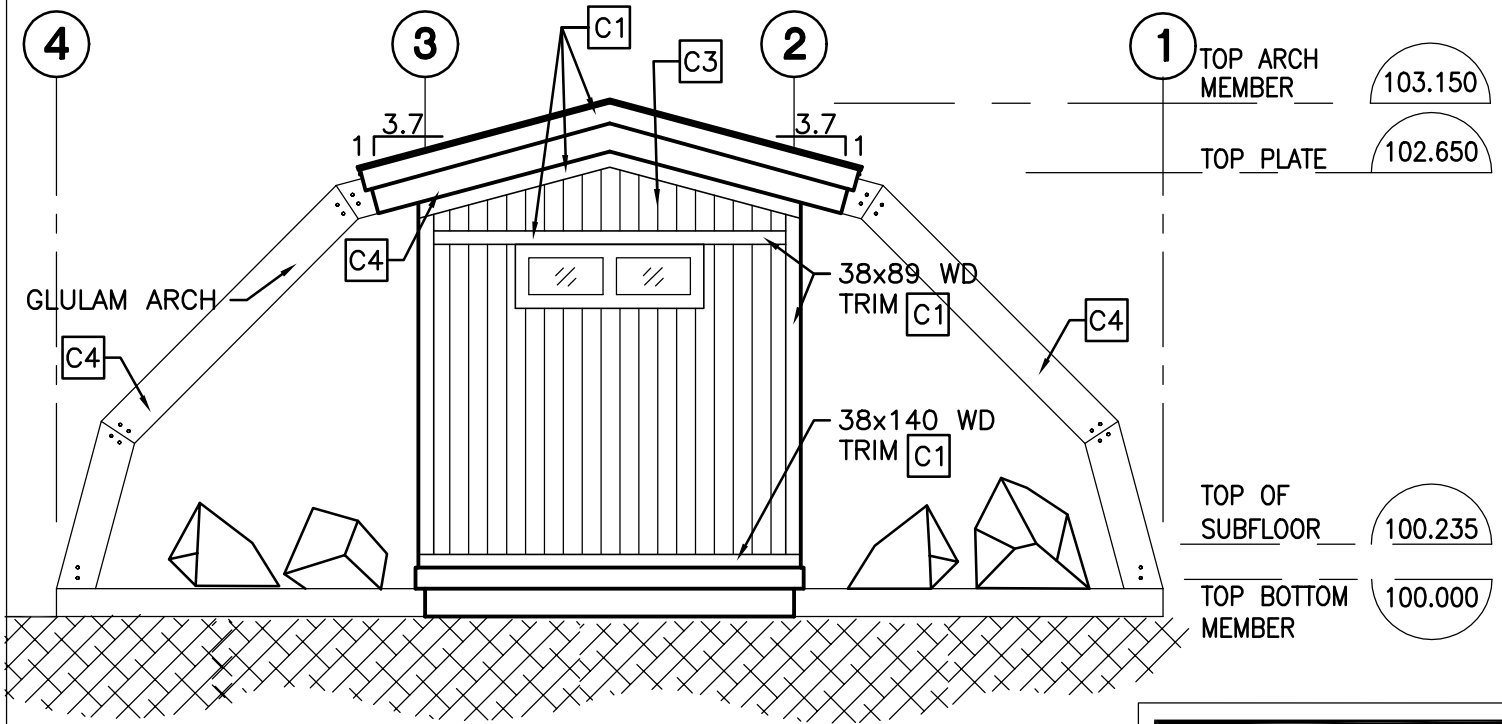
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	DATE: MAY 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	DETAIL NO: GEN. 2



1 H1.1 **TYPICAL 2 STALL OUTHOUSE**



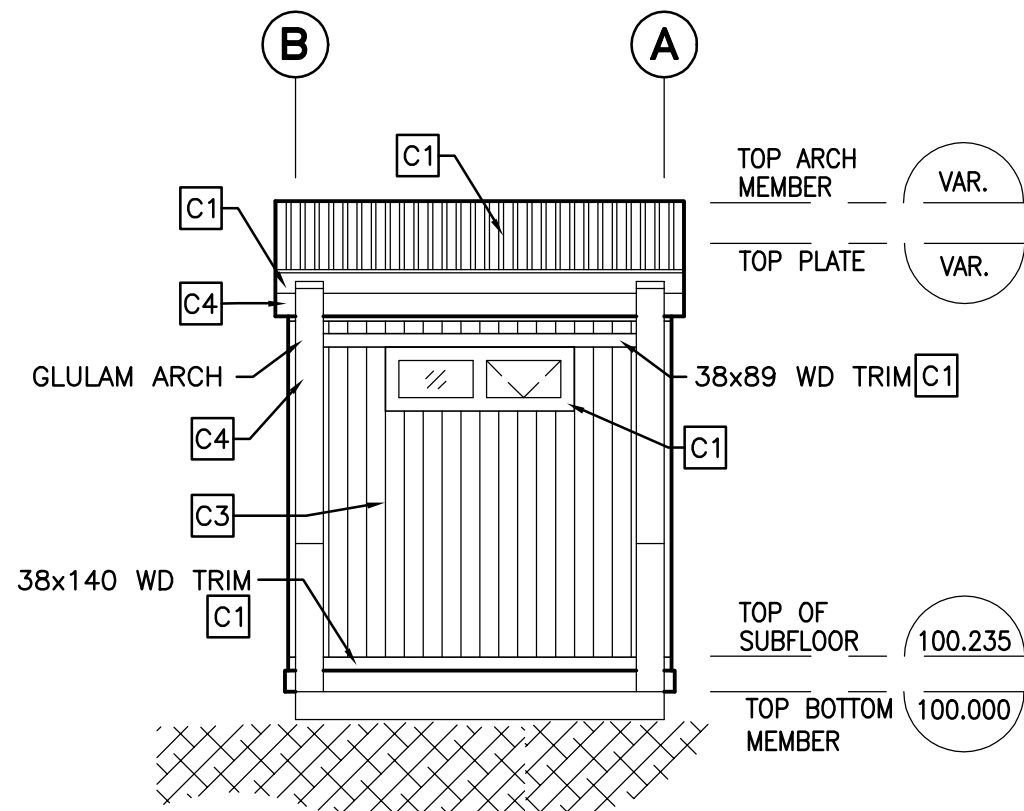
2 H1.1 **FRONT ELEVATION**



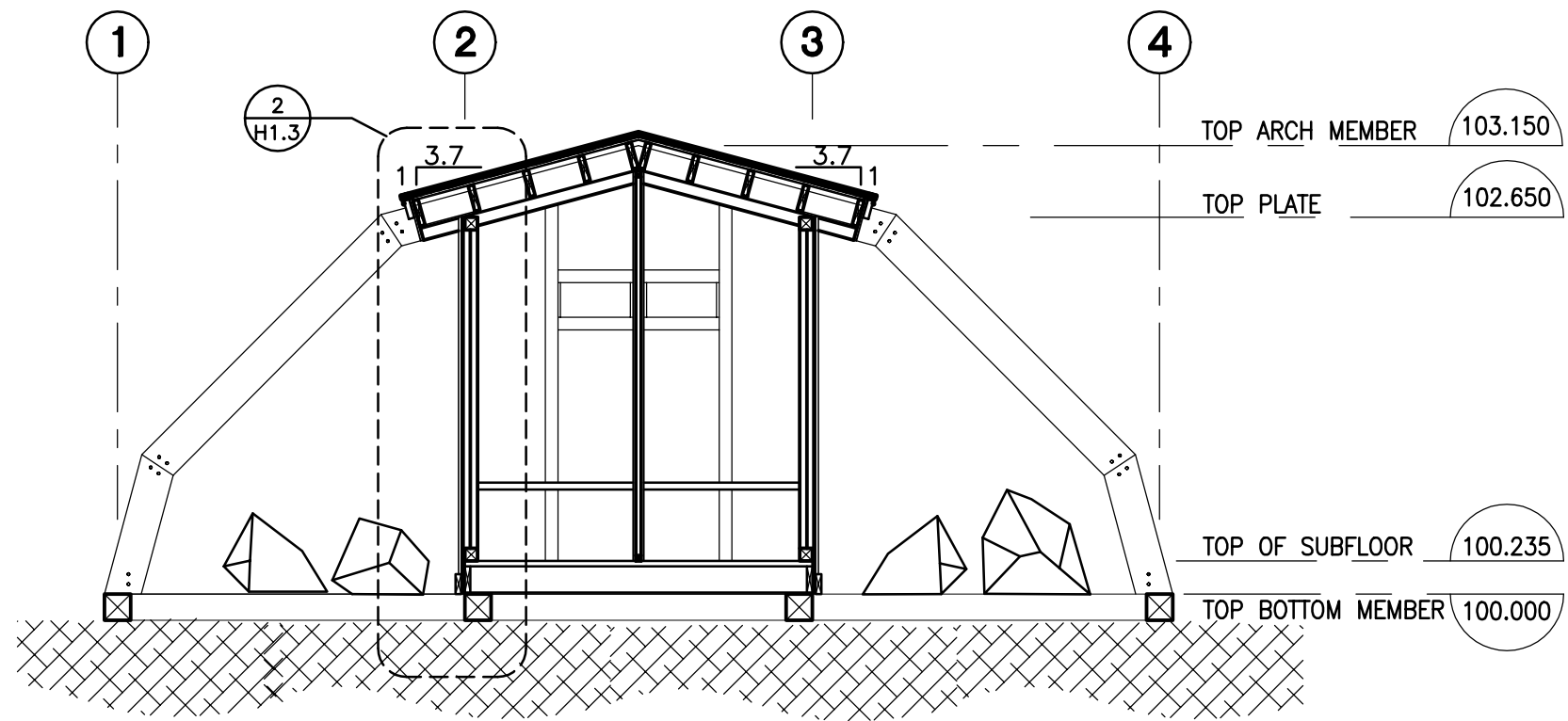
3 H1.1 **BACK ELEVATION**



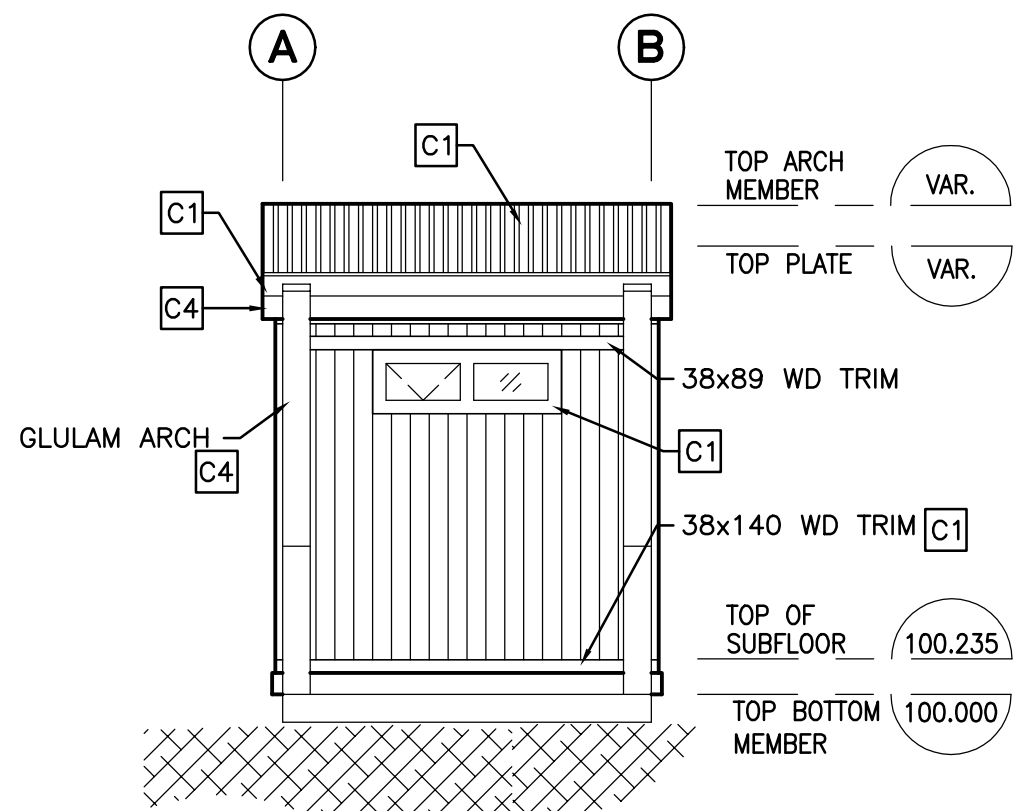
GROUP H		OUTHOUSE - PLAN AND ELEVATION	
COMMENTS:		PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: 1:50
DATE: OCTOBER 2002		PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	DETAIL NO: H1.1



1
H1.2
TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION



2
H1.2
BUILDING SECTION



3
H1.2
TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION



H OUTHOUSE - ELEVATIONS AND BUILDING SECTION

COMMENTS:

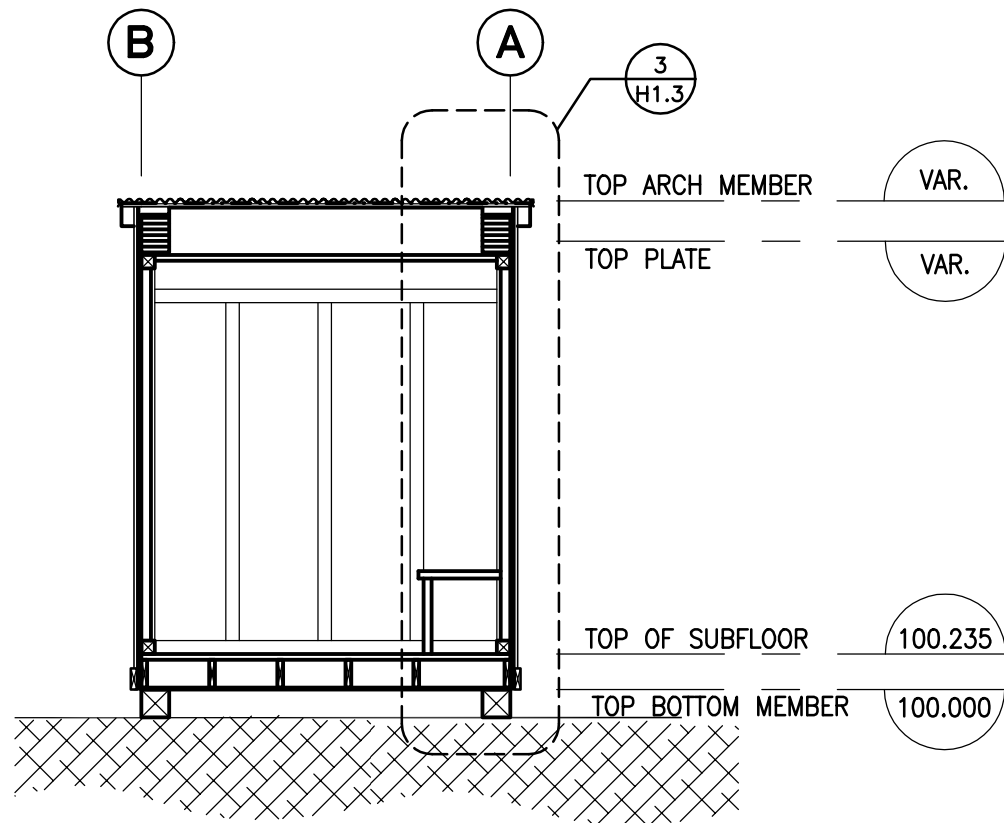
DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

PROJECT:
**FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS**

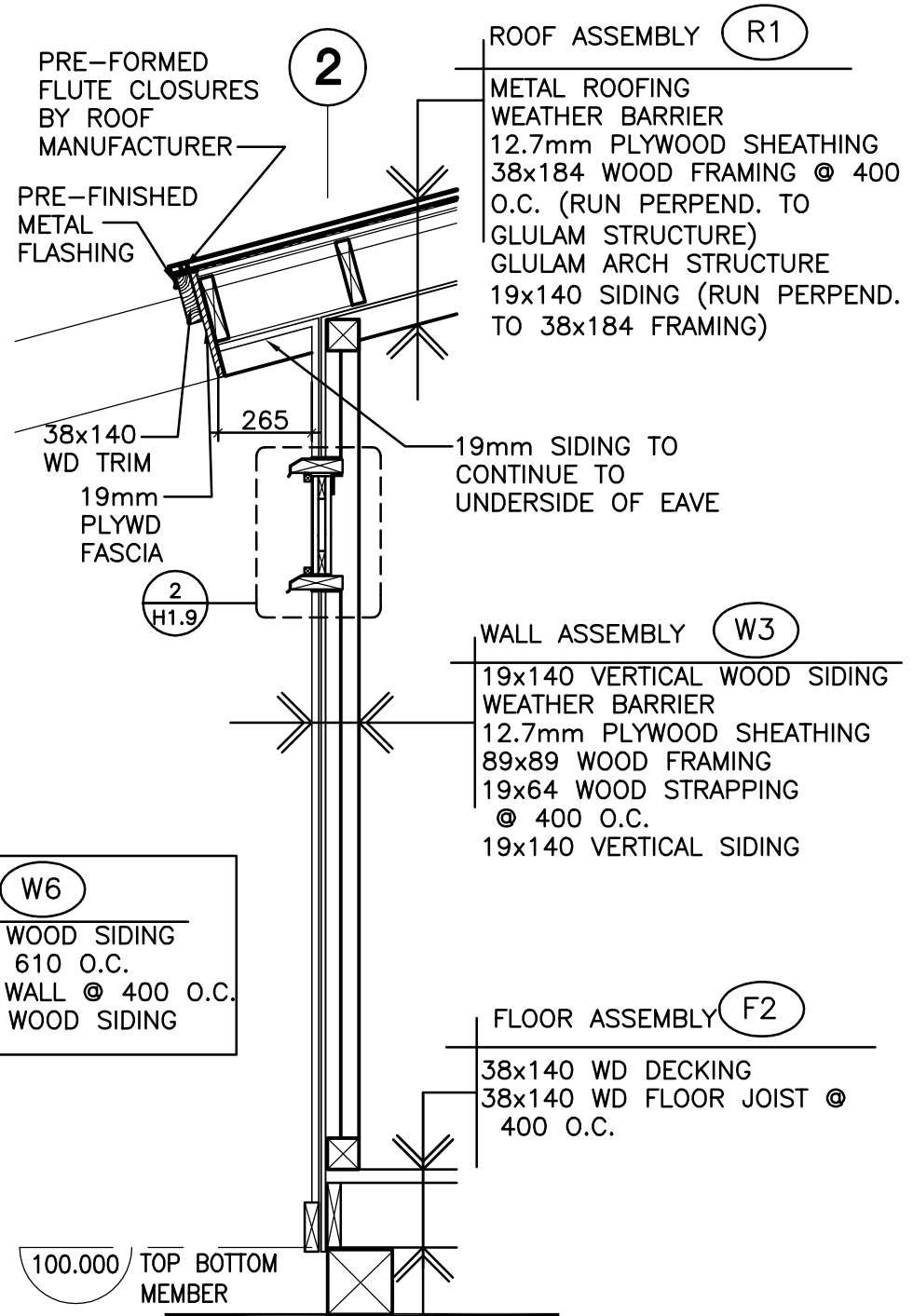
PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

SCALE:
1:50
DETAIL NO:

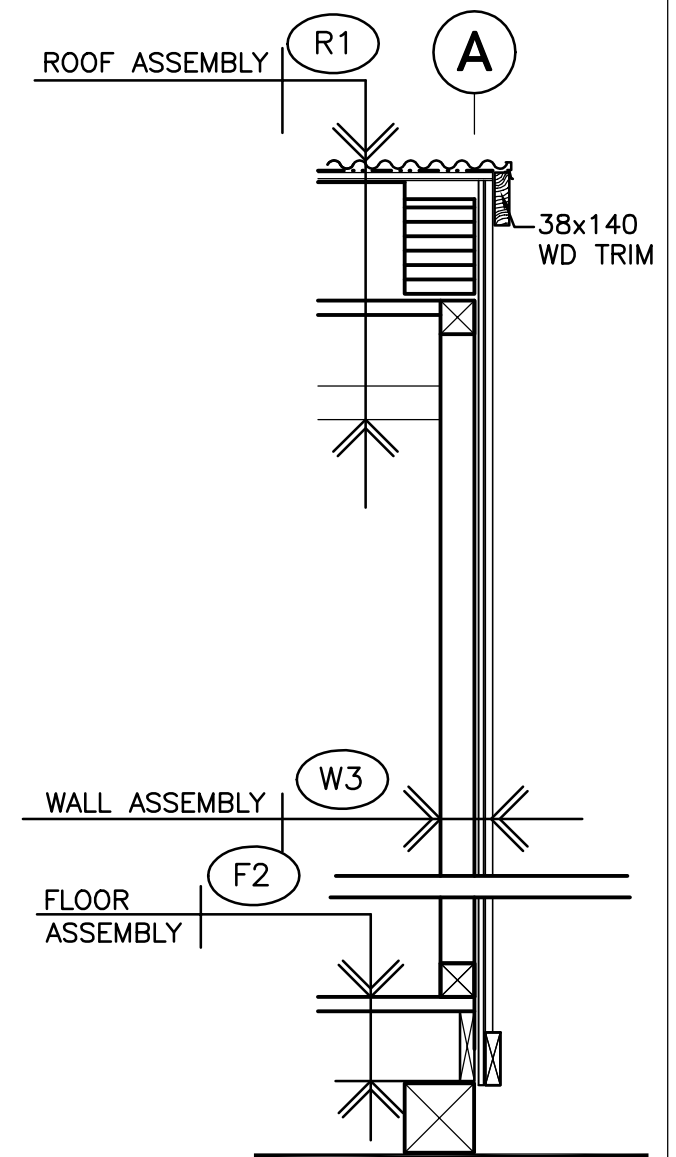
H1.2



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




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



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

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

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	H OUTHOUSE - WALL SECTIONS AND BUILDING SECTION		
	COMMENTS: DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED DETAIL NO: H1.3

HEAD

19mm INTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 12.7mm PLYWOOD SHEATHING
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19mm WD RETURN
 89x89 WOOD FRAMING BEYOND

19mm EXTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 WEATHER BARRIER
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 38mm WOOD SILL c/w 30° CHAMFER MADE TO FIT
 METAL FLASHING
 SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 19x19 WOOD WINDOW STOP

SILL

19mm WOOD SILL
 19mm INTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 12.7mm PLYWOOD SHEATHING

12mm LEXAN WINDOW GLAZING
 19x19 WOOD WINDOW STOP
 SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 38mm WOOD SILL C/W 30° CHAMFER MADE TO FIT
 METAL FLASHING
 19mm EXTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 WEATHER BARRIER

JAMB

89x89 WOOD FRAMING BEYOND
 19mm WOOD SILL
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19mm INTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 12.7mm PLYWOOD SHEATHING

12mm LEXAN WINDOW GLAZING
 19x19 WOOD WINDOW STOP
 SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 38mm WOOD FRAMING MADE TO FIT
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19mm EXTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 WEATHER BARRIER

89x89 WOOD FRAMING BEYOND
 19mm WOOD SILL
 89x89 FRAMING

16mm MDO SHEATHING
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 19x19 WOOD VENT STOP
 SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 19x19 WOOD WINDOW STOP
 12mm LEXAN WINDOW GLAZING

JAMB BETWEEN VENT AND GLAZING UNIT

1 WINDOW DETAIL

HEAD

19mm INTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 12.7mm PLYWOOD SHEATHING
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 BUTT HINGE
 89x89 WOOD FRAMING BEYOND

19mm EXTERIOR VERT SIDING
 WEATHER BARRIER
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 38mm WOOD SILL c/w 30° CHAMFER MADE TO FIT
 METAL FLASHING
 SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 19x19 WOOD VENT STOP
 WEATHER STRIPPING

SILL

16mm MDO SHEATHING
 19mm INTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 12.7mm PLYWOOD SHEATHING
 19mm INTERIOR VERTICAL SIDING
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 12.7mm PLYWOOD SHEATHING


19x19 WOOD VENT STOP
 WEATHER STRIPPING
 38mm WOOD SILL c/w 30° CHAMFER MADE TO FIT
 METAL FLASHING
 19mm EXTERIOR VERT SIDING
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 WEATHER BARRIER
 19mm EXTERIOR VERT SIDING
 WEATHER BARRIER
 19x64 WOOD STRAPPING @ 400 O.C.
 19x89 WOOD TRIM
 38mm WOOD FRAMING MADE TO FIT

JAMB

89x89 WOOD FRAMING BEYOND
 19x64 WOOD TRIM

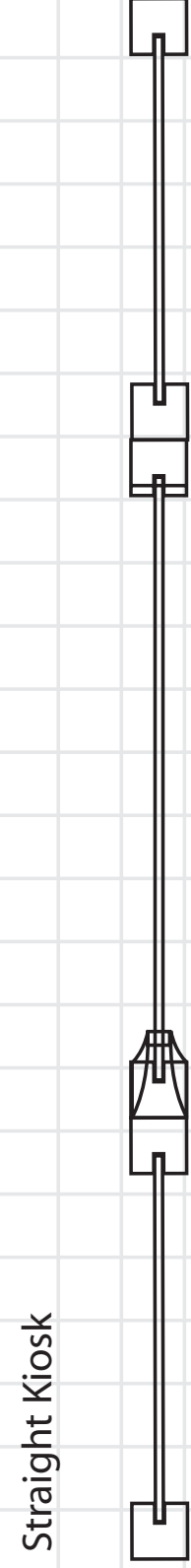
SEALANT c/w BACKING ROD
 19x19 WOOD VENT STOP
 WEATHER STRIPPING
 16mm MDO SHEATHING

2 VENT DETAIL

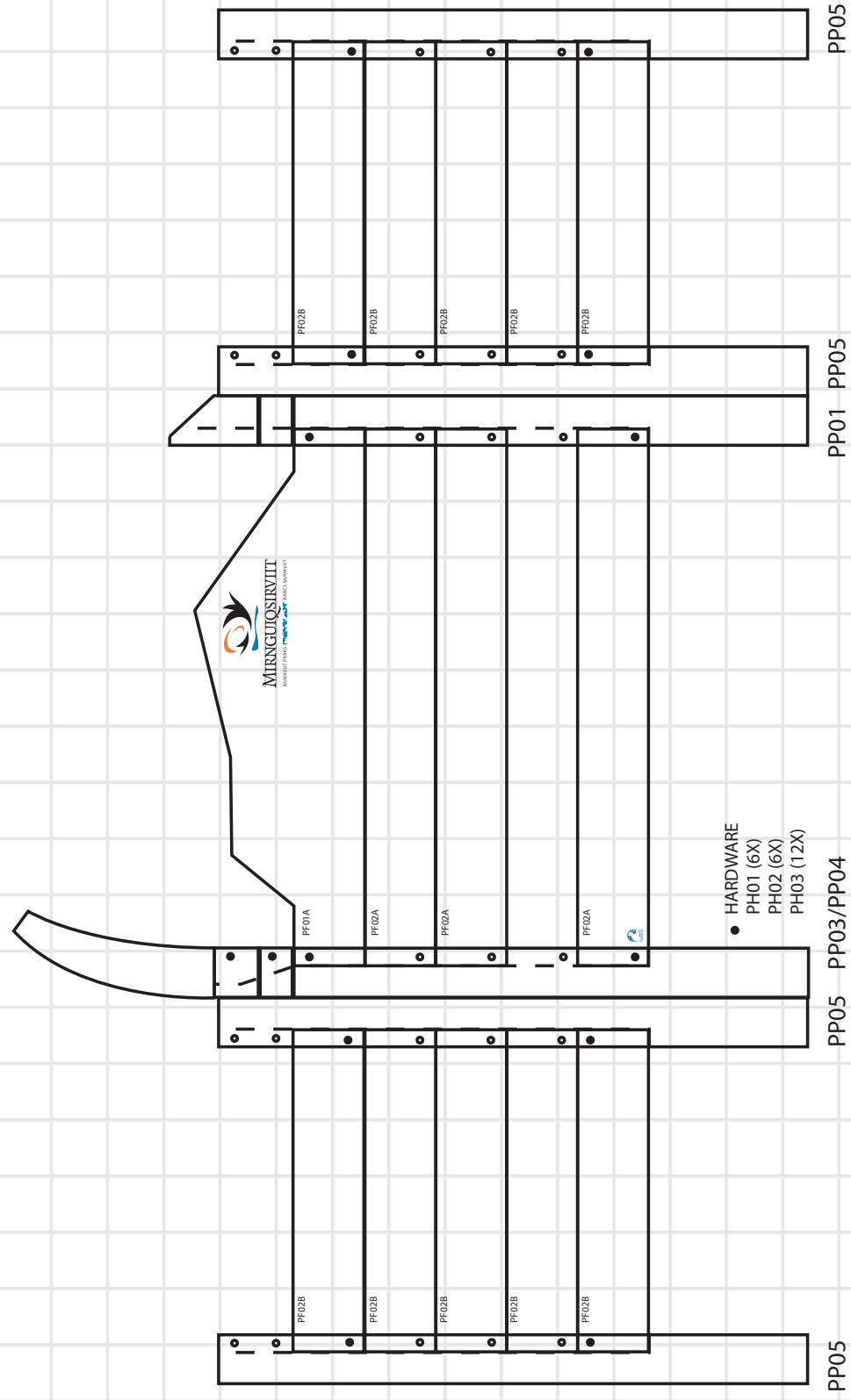
 <p>MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</p>	GROUP H OUTHOUSE - WINDOW + VENT DETAILS	
	COMMENTS: DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS
	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	



Concave Kiosk

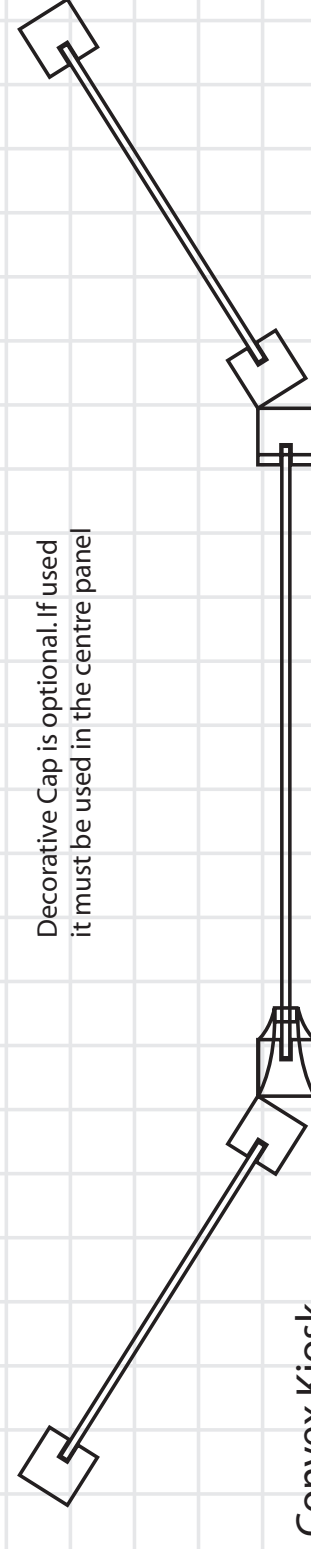


Straight Kiosk



- HARDWARE
PH01 (6X)
PH02 (6X)
PH03 (12X)

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



Convex Kiosk

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

Kiosk 1.

Straight on and above views

Kiosks may come in any combination.

Middle panel post option with qamotiqa 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%

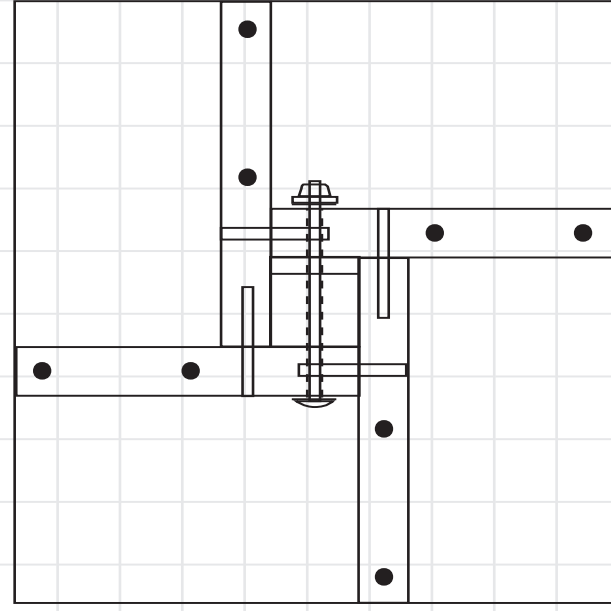
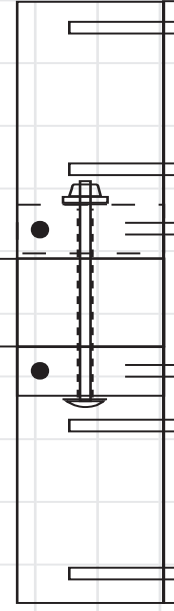
Trail Markers/Pylons

view from side

PP02A

Base elements

Plywood base (610 x 610 x 13mm)
Cedar 2x6 (152 x 51 x 350mm) (4x)
410 mm long x 12 mm
Stainless steel carriage bolt
Part: PH01
Stainless steel washer (2x)
Part: PH03
Stainless steel lock washer
Part: PH04
Tamper-proof nut
Part: PH02
Tap screws (offset)
Part: PH06 (12 x)

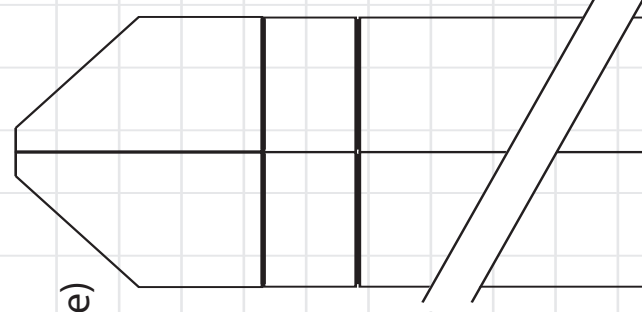


350 mm

view from above

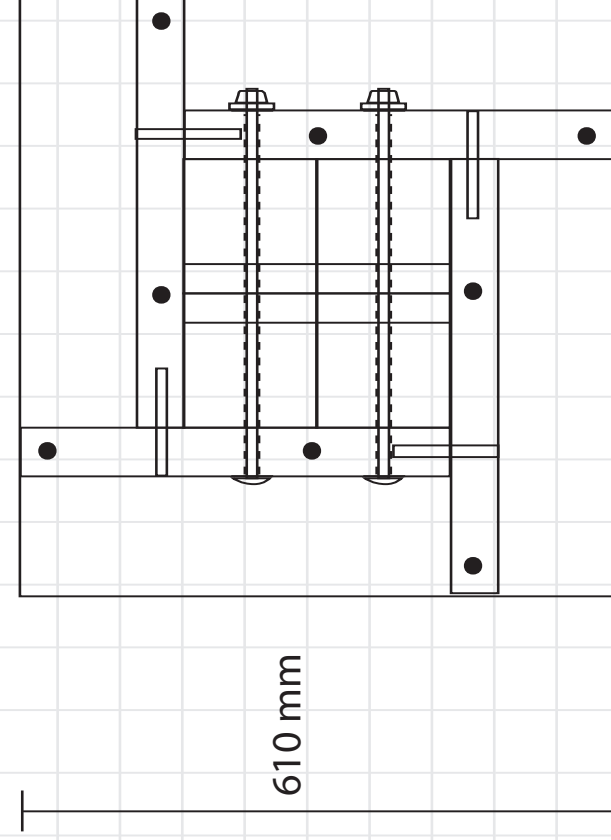
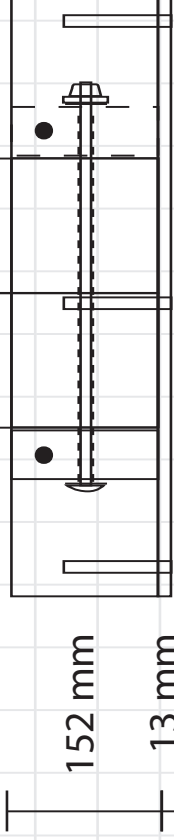
Walk-around Pylons

PP01 (4x) (no groove)



Base elements

Plywood base (610 x 610 x 13mm)
Cedar 2x6 (152 x 51 x 440mm) (4x)
410 mm long x 12 mm (2x)
Stainless steel carriage bolt
Part: PH01
Stainless steel washer (2x)
Part: PH03
Stainless steel lock washer
Part: PH04
Tamper-proof nut
Part: PH02
Tap screws (offset)
Part: PH06 (12 x)



51 mm
610 mm

Floating Base.
Pylon Signs & Trail Markers

Application.

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

Scale. 10%

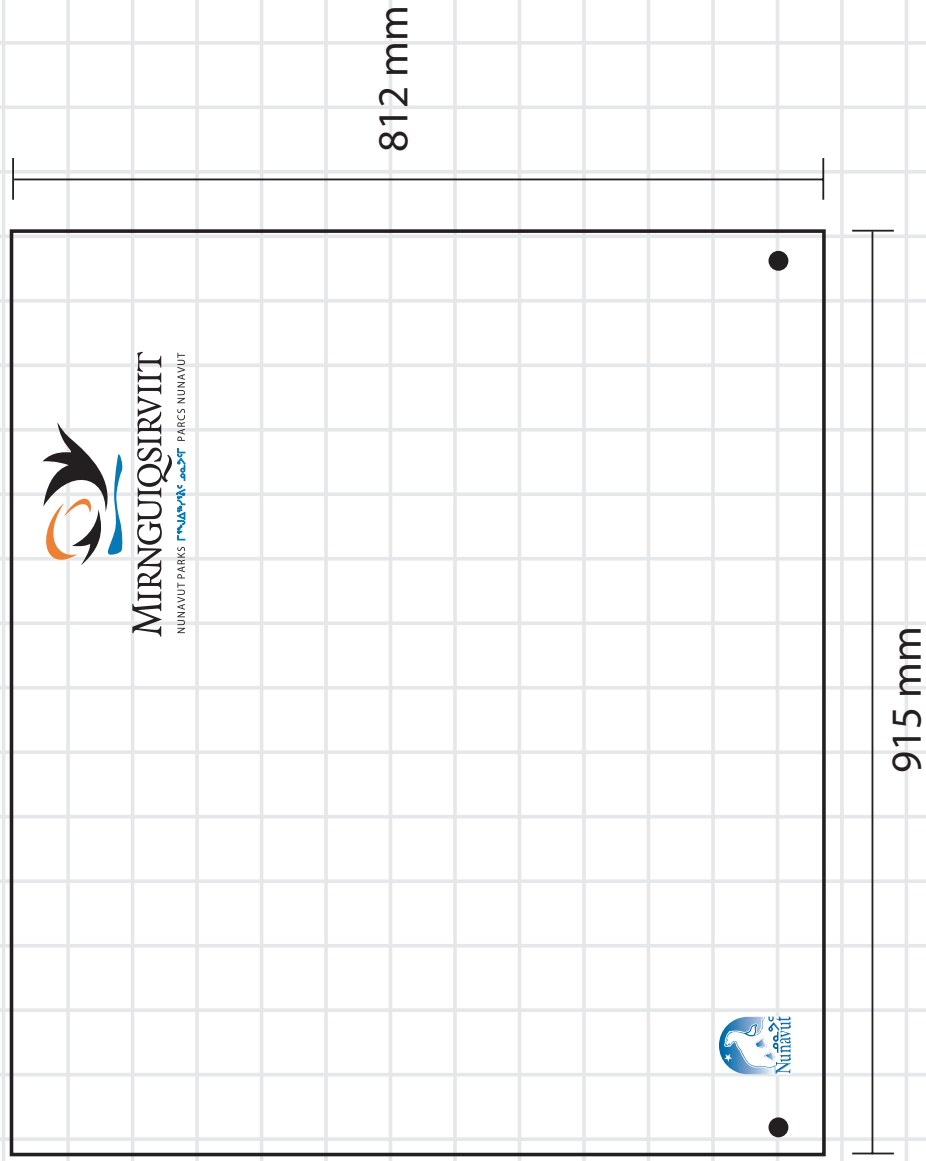
Face: PF05A, PF05B

Detail: PF05.1

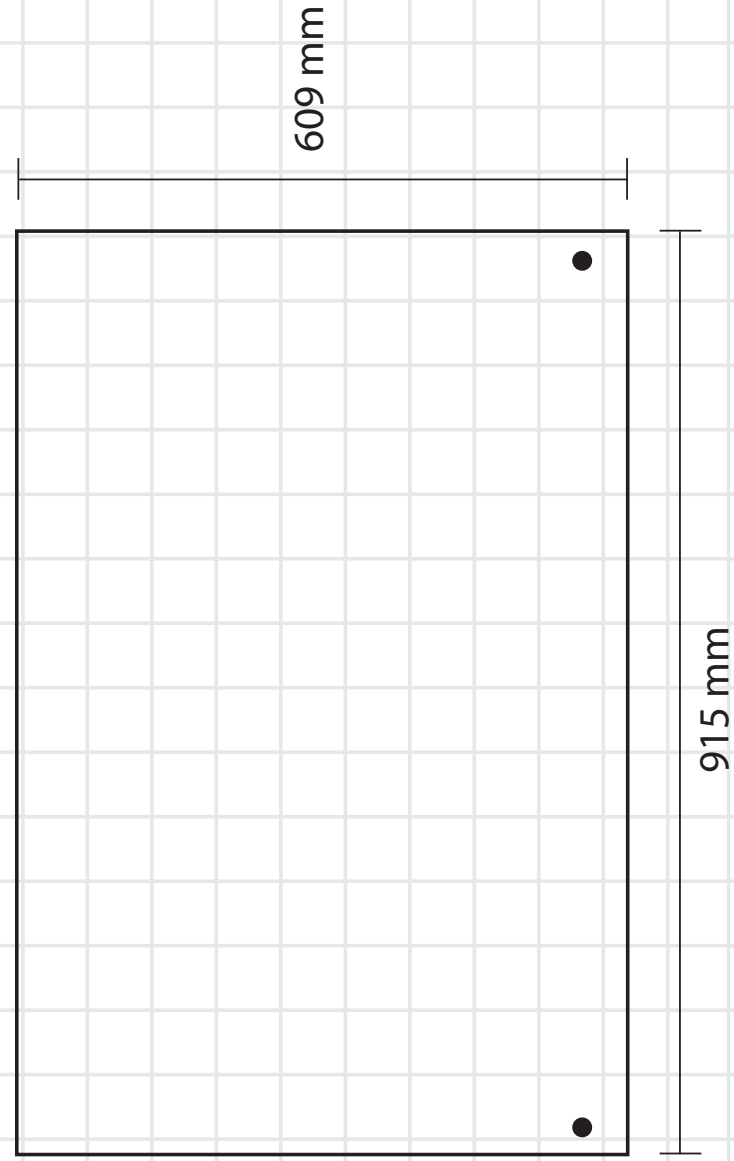
PF05A shown with logo placements

All sign panels 25mm thick

PF05A: Small Display panel (tall)



PF05B: Small Display panel (short)



Panels PF05A, PF05B

Straight on View

PF05A: Small Display panel (tall)

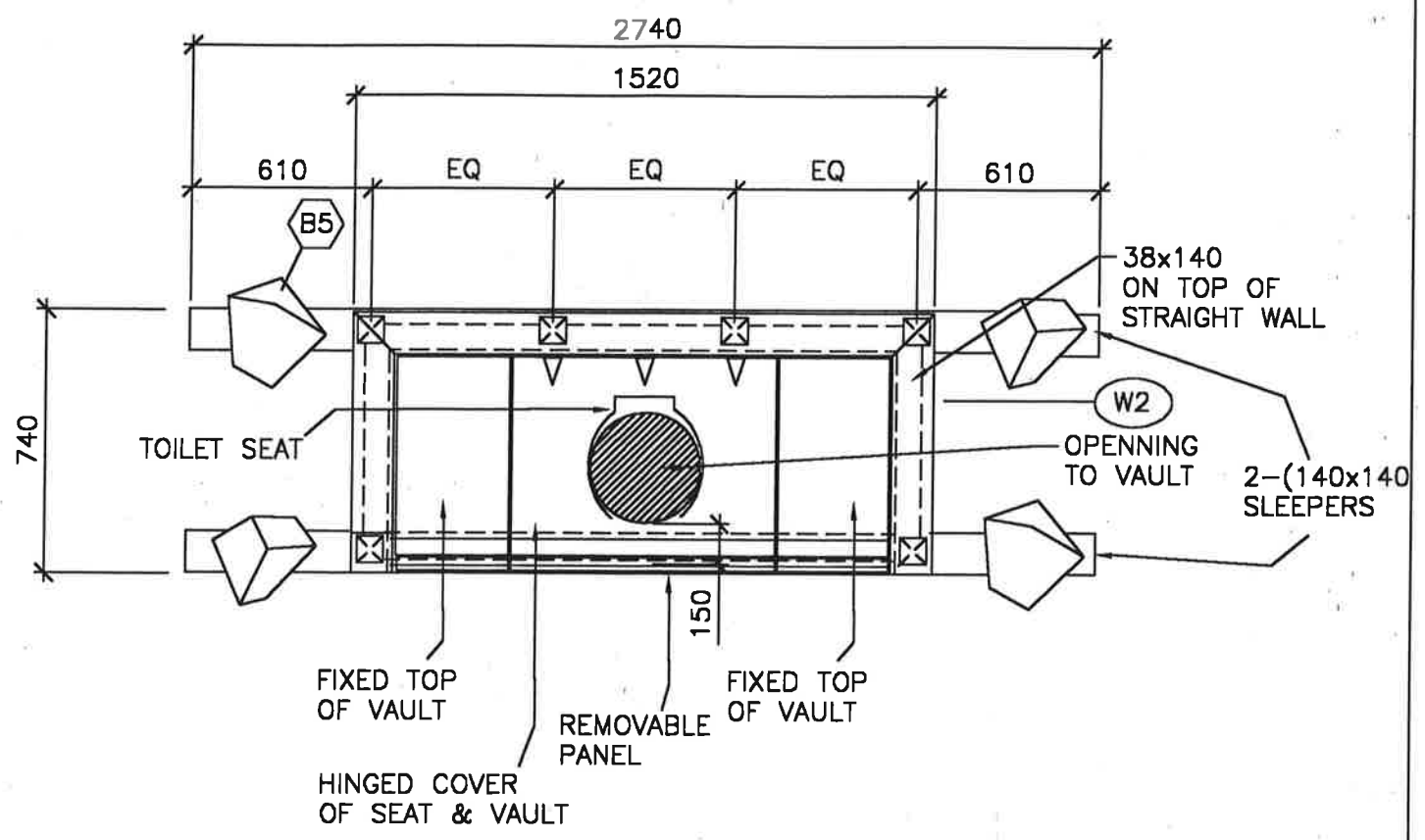
PF05B: Small Display panel (short)

Application.

PF05A/PF05B: to display graphic or photographic material or large columns of text

- can be adapted to wall mount (see wall panel drawing)

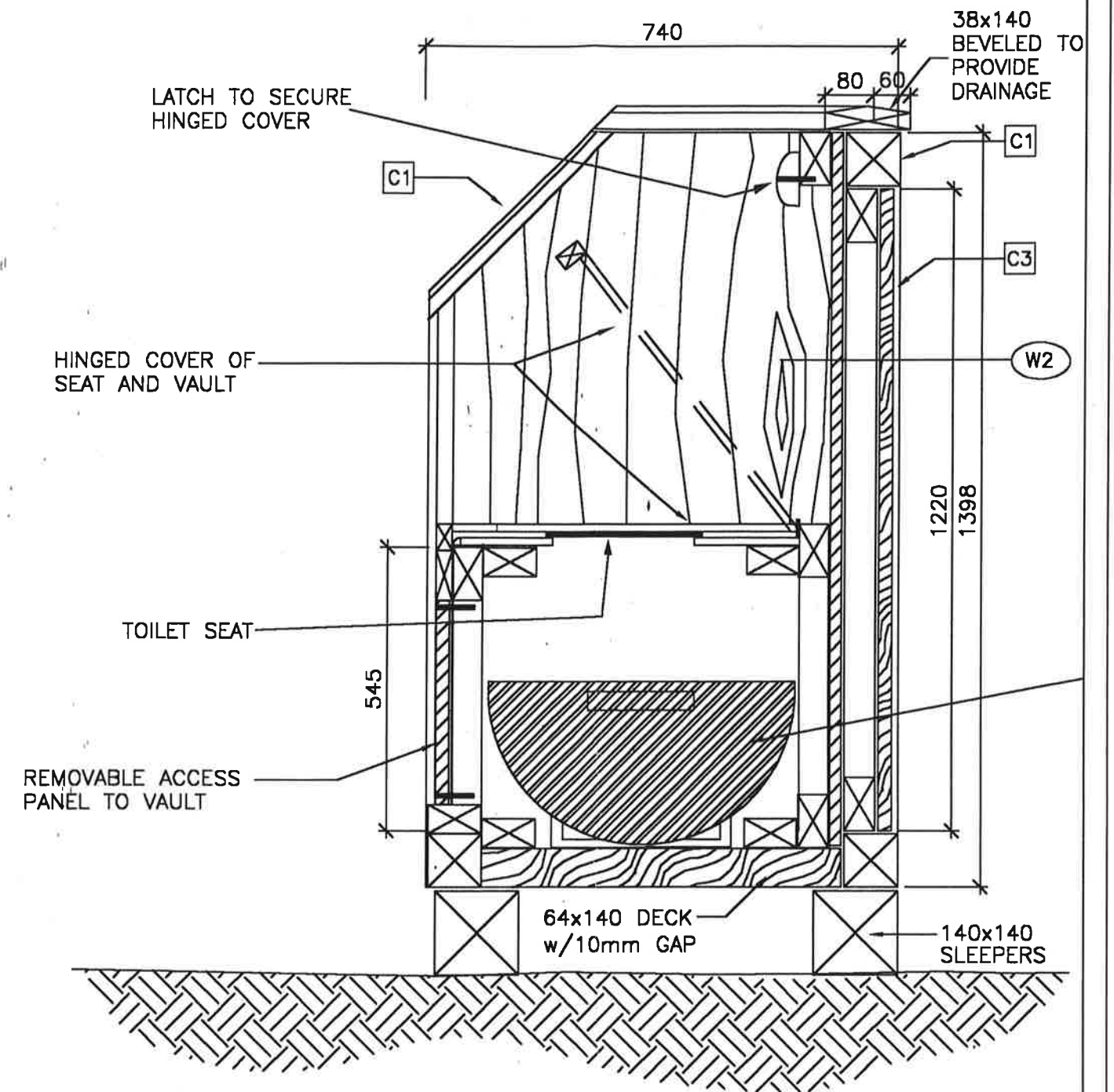
Scale: 10%



(W2) WALL CONSTRUCTION
 19x140 VERT WD SIDING
 19x64 HORZ WD INFILL
 89x89 WD STUDS @ 700 O.C. (MAX)
 19mm PLYWD

NOTE: DIMENSIONS WILL NEED TO BE VERIFIED
 AND ADJUSTED IN SCALE WITH BARREL SIZE

PLAN VIEW



SECTION



GROUP		DETAIL	
COMMENTS:	PROJECT:	SCALE:	
COMMENT 1	FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL	1:100	
COMMENT 2	NUNAVUT PARKS	DETAIL NO:	
DATE:	PREPARED BY:	1.1	
DATE	PARKS		

6.6 AGGUTTINNI TERRITORIAL PARK REPORT ON SHELTER LOCATION FIELD WORK JULY 2021

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PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Extract from Agguttinni's Draft Master Plan:

"Agguttinni, meaning "where the prevailing wind occurs", has been an important place for Inuit and their ancestors for thousands of years. Agguttinni is a harvesting area; a place of important cultural sites and significant wildlife areas; and a place with breathtaking arctic landscapes.

Agguttinni Proposed Territorial Park and Clyde River are located on the north coast of Baffin Island. Since the 1980's the community of Clyde River (Kangiqtugaapik) has been interested in designating areas to protect and recognize important wildlife habitat and heritage values and to develop economic opportunities related to tourism. Residents of Clyde River and the Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP) began work in 2002 to identify the feasibility and desirability of establishing a Territorial Park near the community. This resulted in a community supported recommendation to establish Agguttinni as a territorial park. The proposed boundary for Agguttinni Territorial Park, including Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcels, covers an area of 1,646,500 hectares.

Agguttinni has welcomed travelers and sight-seeing visitors from around the world for over a decade. Tourism is expected to increase with the establishment of the park as greater awareness of the area is developed in tourism markets. Tourist expeditions travelling by dog sled, snowmobile, boat, ATV, on skis or on foot could provide economic benefit for the community. Tourism activities in the area include mountaineering activities, ecotourism wildlife and scenery viewing, adventure travel, cruise ship visitation, and research."

One of the key elements to ensure practical and safe exploration of this territory is the implementation of shelters in various location of the park's proposed boundaries. Agguttinni's Draft Master Plan (ADMP) identified potential sites for emergency shelters and camps designed to accommodate park staff and visitors while exploring the area. The ADMP also states that *"Final locations for infrastructure placement will be determined by NP&SP [Nunavut Parks & Special Places] and the CJPMC [Community Joint Planning and Management Committee] through a site visit to assess the suitability for infrastructure construction and placement. The assessment will consider: terrain, stability, accessibility, visibility, known hazards, access to drinking water, wind conditions and snow conditions."*

Further discussions with the CJPMC were held in August and September of 2020 where more precise information was gathered on the proposed sites and some modifications on the originally proposed locations have been made (Figure 1). This input was used to prepare for the summer 2021 field work aimed at scouting the selected sites and confirming position of camps and shelters. This document reports on the fieldwork done and proposes recommendations on exact location by providing relevant information that will help with the planning and the logistics of the future on-site assembly of the camps and shelters.

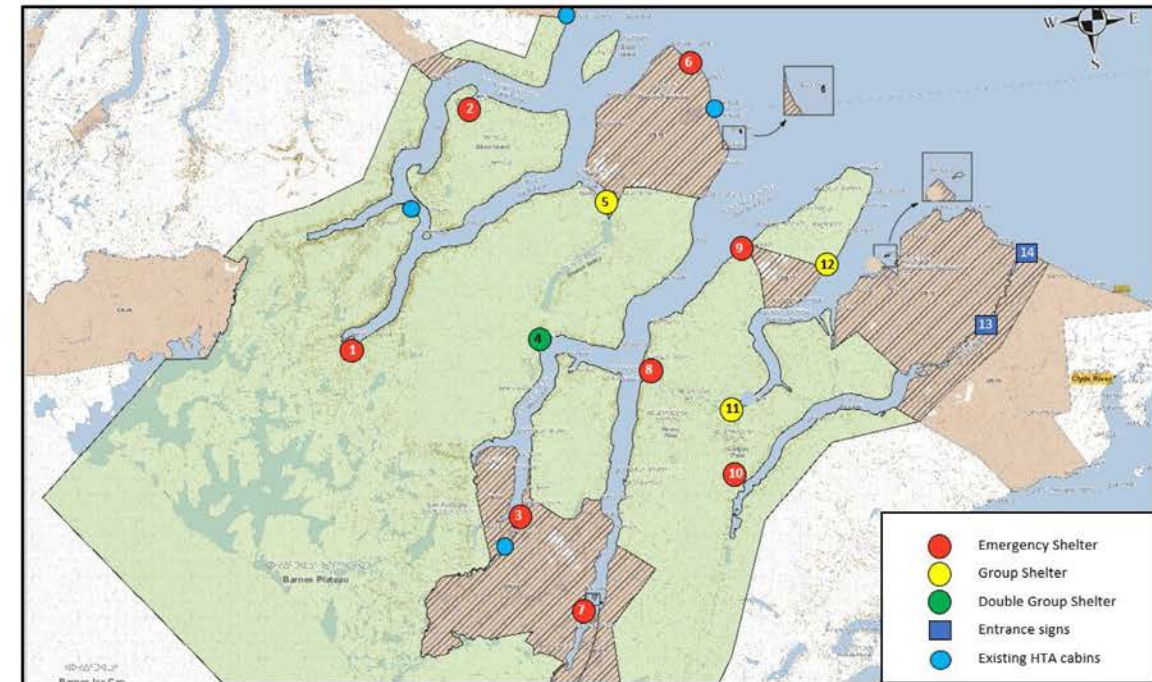


Figure 1 : Location of proposed shelter sites prior to field reconnaissance.

INFRASTRUCTURES SPECIFICATIONS

Over the years, Nunavut Parks experienced with different type of shelters in some of their parks. Taking into account this experience and discussions with the parks CJPMC, it was decided to move forward with the purchase of modular fiberglass shelters. This type of structures as been successfully installed and operated in Katannilik and Sylvia Grinnell territorial parks. These structures are faster and simpler to assemble than a traditional wood frame building. The fiberglass construction is also easier to maintain and offers a longer life span than wood. All these advantages are important, considering the remoteness of the sites where they will be assembled.

Following a call for tender, RM Products Ltd was awarded in January 2021 contracts to supply 11 such structures to be delivered for the 2021 sealift season. Shelters arrived in Clyde River in September of 2021 and will then be hauled to their respective sites by snowmobile in the Spring of 2022 for assembly during the Summer and fall of 2022.

Colors have been selected to reflect the identity of Nunavut Parks and to make it obvious that these are park structures. Colors are the blue and orange found on the Nunavut Parks Logo, blue being the main color of the shelters with orange sections that will aid in making them more visible from afar.

Two (2) entrance signs are also planned along the Kogalu River, about 30 km from the community.

Emergency Shelters

The purpose of these shelters is to secure either remote areas of the park or site of possible frequent passage by locals and visitors. Configuration of these 8 feet x 12 feet structures will simply consist of a small counter and two (2) bed platforms that can accommodate comfortably four (4) people. They are not designed to be used for other needs than to shelter people during bad weather or in case of medical emergencies while people are waiting for evacuation. Figure 2a and 2b illustrates these shelters.

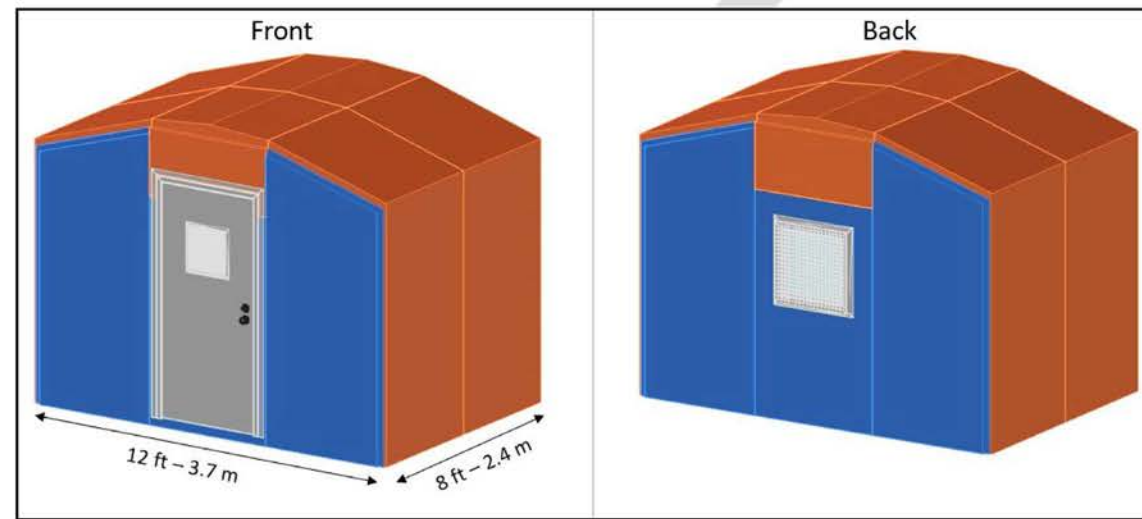


Figure 2a : Emergency shelter.

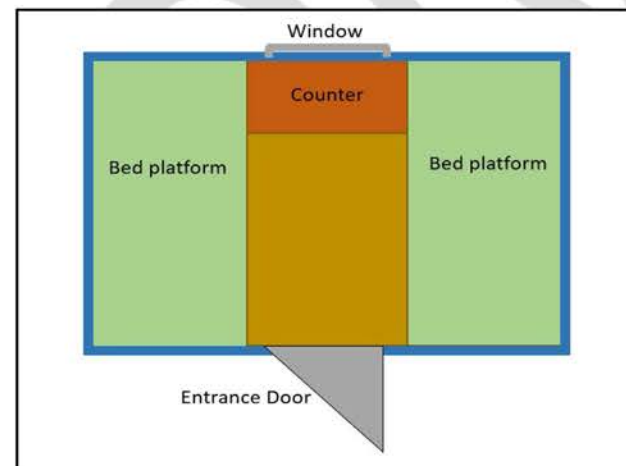


Figure 2b : Emergency shelter configuration.

Group Shelters

These 16 feet by 20 feet camps are configured to comfortably accommodate groups of eight (8) people for overnights stays. Combined with the Double Group Shelter Site, they are strategically positioned to facilitate itineraries of traveling groups visiting the core of the parks most spectacular and accessible areas (Eglinton Fjord, Revoir Pass, Sam Ford Fjord). These are fully equipped with an oil stove for heating, a solar/wind system to power DEL lights and recharge electronic devices, a counter with a sink and a Coleman stove, tables, chairs and a bed platform to accommodate eight (8) people. Figure 3a and 3b illustrates these shelters.

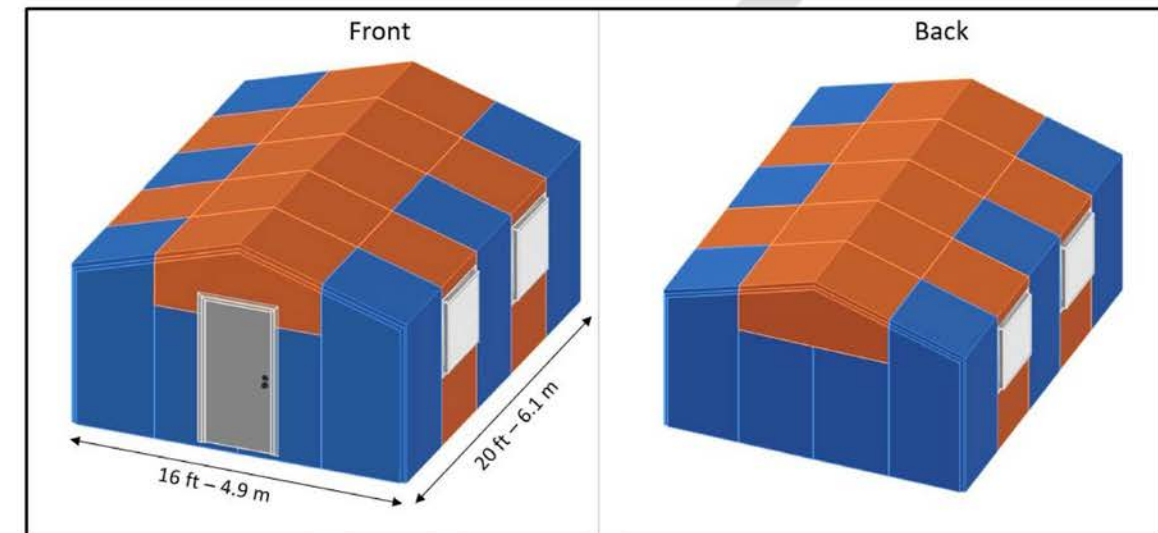


Figure 3a : Group shelter.

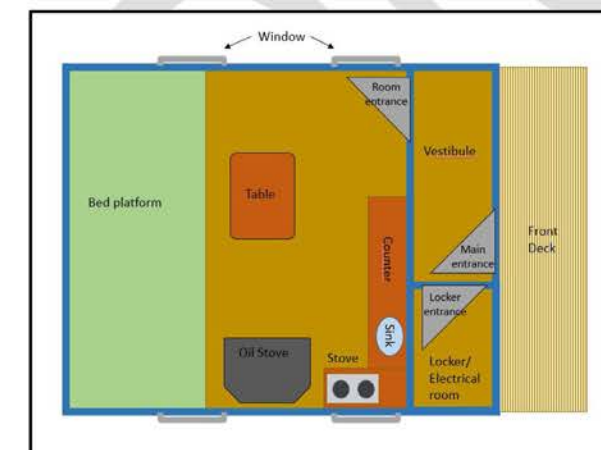


Figure 3b : Group shelter configuration.

Double Group Shelters

One site in the park will consist of two group shelters built next to one another. This site will be considered the “hub” of park activities and located in an area central to park activities and easily accessible (relative to the inherent limitations of travel in the park). One shelter will be dedicated to sleeping, consisting solely of bed platforms accommodating twelve (12) people. The other one will be a living quarter with benches and a kitchen area. Both configurations will have the same 16 feet x 20 feet building structure as the regular group camps and will also include an oil stove and the solar/wind energy generating system. Figure 4a and 4b illustrates the specific configuration of these shelters.

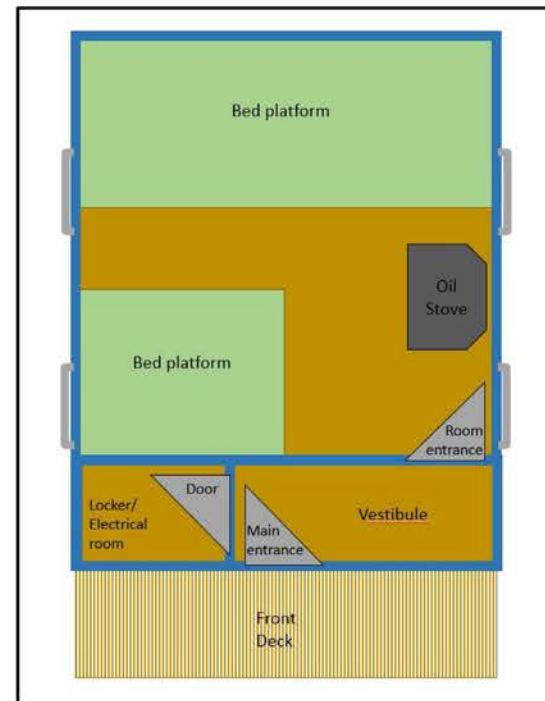


Figure 4a : Double group shelter Dormitory configuration.

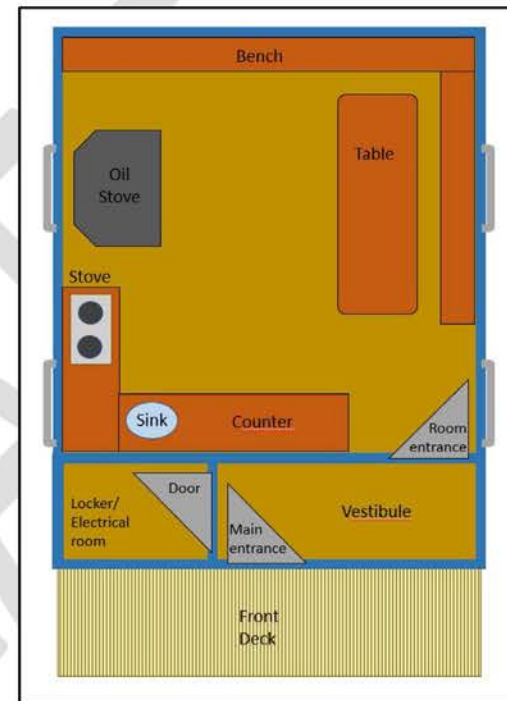


Figure 4b : Double group shelter Living Quarter configuration.

Outhouses

Group shelter and the double group shelter sites will also include an outhouse located close to the main shelter. These small 4 ft x 4 ft structures will be organised to accommodate a “Honey bucket” system.



Figure 5 : Outhouse.

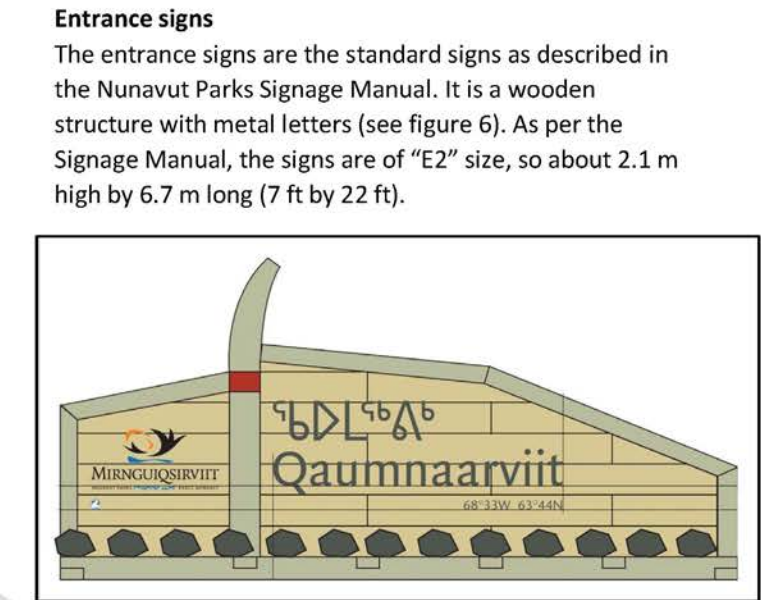


Figure 6 : Entrance sign standard model.

Entrance signs

The entrance signs are the standard signs as described in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual. It is a wooden structure with metal letters (see figure 6). As per the Signage Manual, the signs are of “E2” size, so about 2.1 m high by 6.7 m long (7 ft by 22 ft).

FIELD WORK LOGISTICS

Due to the remoteness of park, all field work was conducted by helicopter. This project combined the scouting of the shelter’s assembly sites with archeological surveys of these specific sites. General botanical survey of the park was also done at the same time to efficiently share helicopter time.

Site reconnaissance

Visits of pre-identified sites were planned from July 20 to 29, allowing some buffer days for bad weather. Visits finally had to be condensed in only four (4) days due to uncooperating weather. A four (4) hour scouting hike in Fortress Pass was also added to the list of visits, as well as an extra emergency site (site 15 and 15b). Visits were done by one park employee and two community members (different people from day to day) who served as knowledge resources on the visited areas as well as bear monitors. Together, this team would evaluate the different criteria (see next section) to establish the best location to install a shelter. Once decided, a wood stake was hammered in the ground and geographical coordinates were entered on a GPS.

Archeological survey

To protect culturally significant sites and relics, Agguttinni’s Draft Master Plan recommends that all park structures be installed away from known archeological sites. Considering the very limited documentation existing in the project’s area, a team of two (2) archeologist was contracted to visit the

selected sites. They were accompanied on the field by two (2) bear monitors hired locally. The team spent 11 days on the land between July 27 and August 16. Their purpose was to validate the proposed location of the shelters (where the wood stakes were installed). Through a systematic visual inspection of ground surface patterns, they evaluated if archeological structures were present or not in the vicinity of the wood stake. When archeological structures were identified too close to a wood stake, the stake was relocated at a place that did not conflict with the protection of any identified archeological structures. If no options existed in the vicinity of the proposed site, location and nature of the proposed facility was discussed and alternative sites were evaluated in other areas.

Botanical Survey

Three (3) Botanists from the Canadian Museum of Nature spent 31 days on the land (between July 21 and August 22) identifying and collecting plants to improve the limited botanical knowledge of the area. Although this work was logistically incorporated with the shelter project due to the shared use of the helicopter, it has no direct relation with the shelter site confirmation work.

Helicopter

Through a call for tender process, C&K Services Ltd and Panorama Helicopters were contracted to ensure helicopter service for the project. The Astar 350-B2 arrived in Clyde River (Operation Center) on July 19 and left at the end of the project on August 24. The crew consisted of a pilot and a maintenance engineer. Due to cost, logistical issues and delayed sealift arrival in Clyde River (early September instead of early August), no Jet-A drums were available to install a proper fuel cache in the park area. Therefore, Nunavut Parks purchased 40 fuel containers (20 L Jerry Cans) that were used as alternative and mobile fuel supplies. Through creative logistic and planning, Jerry cans were positioned on the land at strategic sites throughout the project to ensure fuel availability (and safety) for all flights during the project. In the end, all containers were brought back and secured in park's facilities.

To further aid with helicopter logistics, a 20-foot seacan was placed at the airport, out of the secured zone, but close to the helicopter usual landing and refueling site. This seacan was used to store various equipment and Jerry cans required for the project. It was moved back to its original location at the end of the project.

Hotel accommodations

Considering the number of people involved in the project – some for the complete duration, some for parts of it –, the potential for last minute daily rescheduling (weather) and the limited lodging options in Clyde River, it was deemed more efficient to rent the "Old" hotel in the community just for the purpose of the project. Through a sole supplier contract (Tukumaaq Inc. operates the two (2) only lodging accommodations in the community), Nunavut Parks rented for exclusive use the Qamaq hotel from July 18 to August 24.

The six (6) room Hotel equipped with a full kitchen was used as the Operation Center of the field work. Helicopter crew, Park employees and archeologists used it everyday for the duration of their respective stays. Botanists used it for the second half of their surveys (they camped on the land for the first half).

The hotel also served as a meeting place for the botanists community interviews held the last day of their stay.

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

As previously mentioned, general areas for shelter sites have been decided based on discussions with the park's CJPMC's taking into account their knowledge of the area and the needs for the community and tourism development. Satellite imagery was then used to identify a more specific site to validate. Visits on the land were done to validate the proposed sites or offer alternatives in case an initially proposed site would prove to be inadequate.

An ideal site would be about 50m from the shoreline of a protected cove. Access to the shelter would be through a well drained terrain and a gentle slope leading to a flat gravelly area away of possible rockfalls or avalanches from the surrounding cliffs. Freshwater would be available within 50m and sun exposure to provide natural lighting and to power solar panels would not be limited by the surrounding topography. Also, no archeological sites would be present in the immediate vicinity. Unfortunately, finding all those ideal characteristics in such a rugged area is unrealistic. Compromises need to be made and mitigation considered for all the required criteria.

Considering this, visits to the proposed sites took into account a series of criteria to identify the better location of the different type of shelters.

Proximity to shore

Almost all sites are along the coast of fjords, making them accessible by boat and snowmobile. But, bearing in mind the steepness of the area's coastline and the limited number of flat surfaces close to shore, it is unavoidable that some sites end up being farther away than ideally desired. Impact of distance is less significant for emergency shelters since they will be very sporadically used, versus group camps that will be visited relatively often. This criterion is significant only for summer visitation.

Shore characteristics

The nature of the shore impacts how challenging landing and mooring a boat will be. This criterion was not considered a significant limitation to select or reject a site, but more as an indication of the potential issues and solutions associated with shore characteristics. This criterion is significant only for summer visitation.

Slope to access the site

An effort was made to find areas of gentle slopes between the shore and the shelter. This was not always optimal considering the nature of the area's topography and the very limited number of flat sites on which to install the shelters.

Flatness of site

This criterion is one of the most limitative. Shelters are designed to be built on a flat surface, low to the ground in a way to limit storm winds from infiltrating under them and lifting the structure up. Therefore, the first specific places visited were the few flat areas located in the vicinity of the general sites. Once a satisfactory flat area was found, other criteria were considered.

Ground type

Gravel and sand are the preferred ground materials to build on. Unfortunately, this type of surface is rare and, when present, archeological and contemporary camping sites are often found on them. Many sites have therefore been selected on ground containing a mixture of hard pack gravel and rocks, combined with hard soil and moss.

Drainage

Drainage was considered at two levels. First, dry ground is preferred for walking to and from the shelter, as well as around it. Also, shelters base structure are in treated wood: A dry environment is essential to prolong the lifespan of the infrastructure. A recurring issue with many sites is that flatter areas often are characterised by a poorer drainage. Therefore, some sites had no better options than to be in areas of less-than-optimal drainage.

Freshwater access

This criterion is mostly relevant for group shelters where people could be staying for prolong periods, although an effort was also made to have freshwater accessible nearby of emergency shelters. Freshwater is available at less than 100 m for all the potential group shelter sites. This criterion is significant only for summer visitation.

Sun exposure

Although there is no direct sunlight in the area for many months of the year, sun exposure was considered for two purposes during the summer months. For all sites, it is preferable (and more enjoyable) to maximise natural lighting and help heat up the shelters. For group shelters – that will all be equipped with wind and solar energy systems – sufficient sun exposure is essential to optimize batteries performances. Considering the rugged topography of the area, some locations are often in the shadow for most of the summer. These locations were automatically excluded.

Natural hazards

Due to the rugged and dynamic topography of the area, rock falls, icefalls and avalanches risks must be assessed. Sites must be selected away from cliffs, active rock screens, seracs and avalanche prone slopes.

Snow conditions

In general, continuous winter winds prevents abundant snow accumulation on most slopes and flat surfaces. Although the survey was made in summer, knowledge from the local team members was used to eliminate areas known to create snowdrifts.

Archeological sites

Considering the important value that the park will give to local culture and history, it is imperative that the presence of shelters does not represent a risk to the protection of archeological sites. Emergency shelters must therefore be at least 30 m away from any observed archeological sites while group shelters must respect a distance of at least 60 m. In all cases, the same corridor distances must apply to the area used to access a shelter from the shoreline.

Contemporary use

Finally, modern use has also been evaluated to ensure shelters don't interfere with local's actual use of the site. This was first done during the CJPMC meetings but confirmed on-site with the community members participating in the scouting and by visual inspection to identify modern structures or debris.

SITES EVALUATION

Following the field reconnaissance, most planned sites have been confirmed and some new recommendations issued. Figure 7 is the adjusted map of the sites based on these recommendations. Names and coordinates of these confirmed and revised sites are indicated on table 1. Criteria and recommendations of each site is then summarized in descriptive tables.

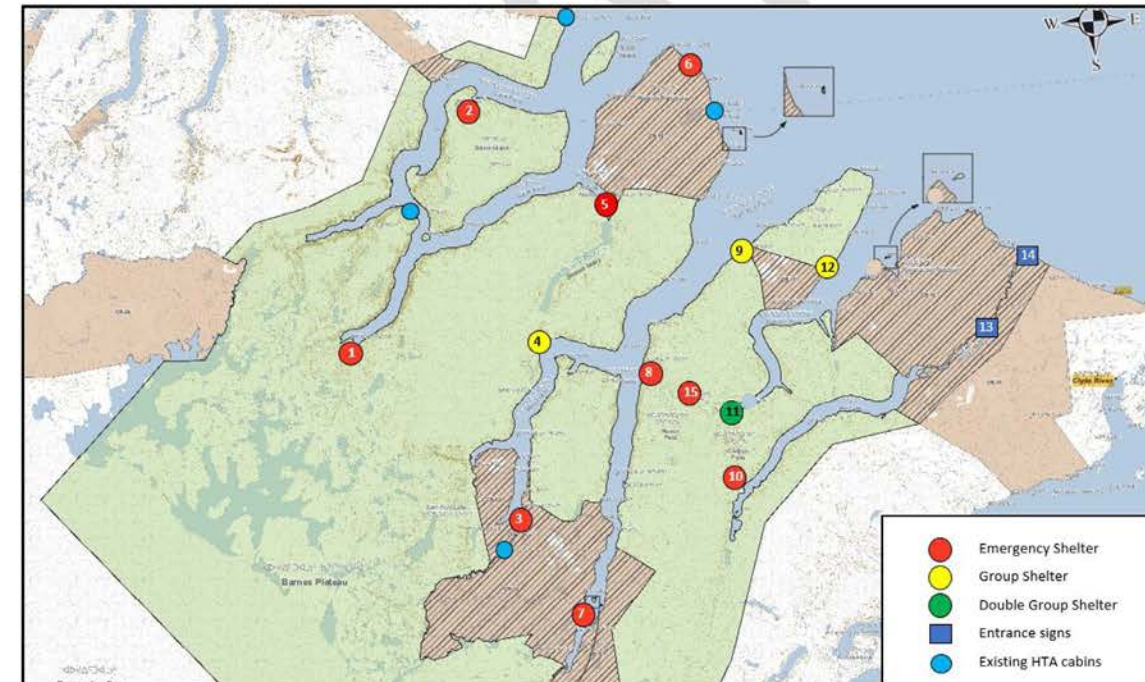


Figure 7 : Location of proposed shelter sites after field reconnaissance.

Table 1. Identification and coordinates of sites.

Site*	Coordinates**	
1. Nattiqsijuuq Qinnguaq	DD	70.615555, -72.558337
	DDM	70° 36.9333' N, 72° 33.5002' W
	DMS	70° 36' 55.998" N, 72° 33' 30.0132" W
2. Ullainnagaq	DD	71.035134, -71.94028
	DDM	71° 2.108' N, 71° 56.4168' W
	DMS	71° 2' 6.4824" N, 71° 56' 25.008" W
3. Kanngiqsualuk Agguttik	DD	70.317423, -71.727962
	DDM	70° 19.0454' N, 71° 43.6777' W
	DMS	70° 19' 2.7228" N, 71° 43' 40.6632" W
4. Tingijattut	DD	70.618600, -71.586610
	DDM	70° 37.116' N, 71° 35.1966' W
	DMS	70° 37' 6.96" N, 71° 35' 11.796" W
5. Naqsaalukuluk	DD	70.859953, -71.210785
	DDM	70° 51.5972' N, 71° 12.6471' W
	DMS	70° 51' 35.8308" N, 71° 12' 38.826" W
6. Qaqqulluit Nuvuanik	DD	71.118310, -70.774520
	DDM	71° 7.0986' N, 70° 46.4712' W
	DMS	71° 7' 5.916" N, 70° 46' 28.272" W
7. Kanngiqsualuk Uqquttik	DD	70.152716, -71.390200
	DDM	70° 9.163' N, 71° 23.412' W
	DMS	70° 9' 9.7776" N, 71° 23' 24.72" W
8. Kangiqtualuk	DD	70.528710, -70.990003
	DDM	70° 31.7226' N, 70° 59.4002' W
	DMS	70° 31' 43.356" N, 70° 59' 24.0108" W
9. Nuvuarjukutaak	DD	70.747519, -70.484412
	DDM	70° 44.8511' N, 70° 29.0647' W
	DMS	70° 44' 51.0684" N, 70° 29' 3.8832" W
10. Caribou Pass	DD	70.367831, -70.588050
	DDM	70° 22.0699' N, 70° 35.283' W
	DMS	70° 22' 4.1916" N, 70° 35' 16.98" W
11. Quukinniq	DD	70.479430, -70.606977
	DDM	70° 28.7658' N, 70° 36.4186' W
	DMS	70° 28' 45.948" N, 70° 36' 25.1172" W
12. Itilliruluk	DD	70.707725, -70.040193
	DDM	70° 42.4635' N, 70° 2.4116' W
	DMS	70° 42' 27.81" N, 70° 2' 24.6948" W

13. TBD	DD	70.579073, -69.247487
	DDM	70° 34.7444' N, 69° 14.8492' W
	DMS	70° 34' 44.6628" N, 69° 14' 50.9532" W
14. Kuugaaluk	DD	70.702410, -68.999577
	DDM	70° 42.1446' N, 68° 59.9746' W
	DMS	70° 42' 8.676" N, 68° 59' 58.4772" W
15. Atagulisaktalik Itilliq	DD	70.497230, -70.817240
	DDM	70° 29.8338' N, 70° 49.0344' W
	DMS	70° 29' 50.028" N, 70° 49' 2.064" W

* Proposed names. Final names were not yet confirmed when this report was prepared.

** Decimal Degrees (DD), Degrees Decimal Minutes (DDM), Degrees Minutes Seconds (DMS).

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Site 1 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'.
Location	South end of Gibbs Fjord at the mouth of Erik River.
Coordinates	70.615555, -72.558337
Area/Site name	Nattiqsiuuq Qinnguaq.
Land tenure	Crown Land.
Proximity to shore	70 m.
Shore characteristics	Steep gravel/rock beach.
Slope of access	Steep gravel/rock 20 ft slope to access a flat terrasse.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel, rocks and scattered boulders.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	About 100 m (Erik River).
Sun exposure	Good – Large valley opening due south.
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	Some rock structures on the terrasse and the area. Proposed site is more than 30 m from any of them, the closest being a qajaq rest.
Contemporary use	Locals go in the area in summer for whale hunting, but rarely go all the way to the end of the fjord. Winter use is marginal. Some recent tent rings are scattered in the area.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	This site is the farthest from Clyde River. Although Gibbs fjord is a spectacular area, the remoteness of the site makes it of limited interest for tourism. Locals seldom go that far in the fjord. Considering that two more shelters are planned in the Scott inlet area and that the HTO have one between Clark and Gibbs fjord, this site should not be prioritized over other sites if assembly resources are limited.
Pictures	Annex 1.

Site 2 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'.
Location	Southwest end of the harbored bay on the northern tip of Sillem Island.
Coordinates	71.035134, -71.94028
Area/Site name	Ullainnagaq.
Land tenure	Crown Land.
Proximity to shore	60 m.
Shore characteristics	Gravel/rock/boulder beach.
Slope of access	Gentle.
Flatness of site	Flat, slightly sloping toward the shore.
Ground type	Packed soil, gravel and rocks.
Drainage	Good on immediate site. Good to poor in the vicinity.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (a few small braided streams present in the vicinity).
Sun exposure	Partially limited by peaks and cliffs south of the site.
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	Some accumulation possible, depending on periodic wind conditions.
Archeological sites	None in the vicinity.
Contemporary use	This specific site is seldom visited by locals but is in an area frequently used for harvesting (boat and snowmobile) and easily accessible from the normal travel routes.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	There are no counter-indications to set-up an emergency shelter at that site. Use of the Scott's Inlet area by locals is frequent although the site is far from the community.
Pictures	Annex 2.

Site 3 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'.
Location	South end of Walker Arm Fjord, on the east side of the river.
Coordinates	70.317423, -71.727962
Area/Site name	Kanngiqsualuk Agguttik.
Land tenure	Inuit owned land.
Proximity to shore	110 m. Closest flat area from shore.
Shore characteristics	Gravel beach.
Slope of access	Gentle.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (small creek south of the site).
Sun exposure	Good.
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None in the immediate vicinity. Some present on the other side of the river.
Contemporary use	This area is frequently visited by locals (many modern tent rings in the area, the closest one at 80 m) and should be part of itineraries for visitors.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	Although this site is a relevant place to assemble a shelter, the area is all on Inuit Owned Land. Until an agreement is reached with QIA regarding the possible inclusion of IOLs within the park boundaries, a shelter cannot be installed at this site.
Pictures	Annex 3.

Site 4 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Planned: Two Group 16' x 20 shelters. Recommended: One Group 16' x 20 shelters
Location	West shoulder of Walker Arm Fjord.
Coordinates	70.618600, -71.586610
Area/Site name	Tingijattut.
Land tenure	Crown Land.
Proximity to shore	50 m.
Shore characteristics	Gravel beach.
Slope of access	Gentle.
Flatness of site	Flat, slightly sloping towards the shore.
Ground type	Packed gravel.
Drainage	Good on immediate site. Good to poor in the vicinity.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (a small braided streams just west of the site).
Sun exposure	Mostly good. Some obstruction to the east. Fully open to the south and west.
Natural hazards	This low-lying area could be subject to flooding from storm surge (from south or southeast storms). Shelter should be built with some clearance under its base to avoid water getting inside the building. Sixty (60) meters on the northeast side of the site is a 40-degree slope going above 1000 m of altitude. This slope mostly consists of stabilized rocks, with a few small recent scree cones north and south of the site. No rock cliffs are present on or above this slope. Risks of rock falling all the way to the shelter site are very minimal. Although the slope is in the range of an avalanche prone angle, lack of snow accumulation due to wind exposure represent a non-significant risk.
Snow conditions	Wedged between a slope and a moraine, snow accumulation could be possible from northern and western snow storms.
Archeological sites	Some are present about 60 m northeast from the site, at the beginning of the slope.
Contemporary use	Although there are no signs of modern use at this specific location, the area is frequently visited by locals and will become the centerpiece of tourism opportunities. The rock formations of Walker Arm are internationally renowned.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	The site initially planned and visited was about three (3) km to the south of the site described above. This rare large flat open area is one of the most scenic place in the park and was planned to receive two (2) group shelters. Some archeological sites were known to be present there but, following the inspections by the archeological team, it was confirmed that all this area is dotted with archeological structures and makes it impossible to put up a shelter without risks to the structures. Two alternative sites have therefore been evaluated about three (3) km north on each side of the end moraine of a large glacier at the south entry of Stewart valley. The site west of the moraine was dismissed since it also possesses archeological and contemporary structures that do not permit the installation of a shelter. The site

	<p>thus recommended and described in this section is the one on the east side of the moraine.</p> <p>Not as perfect as the originally planned site, this alternative location is still very spectacular for the views and easily accessible. Proximity to the glacier also offers an interesting hiking opportunity not available at the original site. On the downside, this location feels a bit “closed-in” due to the surrounding relief. Considering the importance of this area for locals and tourism, and the absence of other safe flat areas next to the shore, this alternative site is suitable.</p> <p>To mitigate the space limitations of this site, it is recommended to transfer its usage to a single group shelter instead of the originally planned two group shelters site. It is recommended that site eleven (11) becomes the location with the two group shelters.</p>
Pictures	Annex 4.

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Site 5 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Planned: Group 16' x 20 shelter. Recommended: Emergency shelter 8' x 12'
Location	In Gibbs Fjord, on the south shore of refuge Harbour, west of Stewart Valley's north entrance.
Coordinates	70.859953, -71.210785
Area/Site name	Naqsaalukuluk.
Land tenure	Crown land. Inuit owned land boundary is about 600 m to the east, at the east shore of the river flowing out of the Stewart Valley.
Proximity to shore	20 m. No flat and dry area farther to the shore.
Shore characteristics	Shallow gravel/rock beach with large boulders. Unpractical boat access.
Slope of access	Gentle.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel and moss.
Drainage	Good on immediate site. Good to poor in the vicinity.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (small braided creeks on both sides).
Sun exposure	Good.
Natural hazards	This low-lying area close to the shore could be subject to flooding from storm surge (from northwest storms). Shelter should be built with some clearance under its base to avoid water getting inside the building.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None.
Contemporary use	This specific site is seldom visited by locals but is in an area frequently used for harvesting (boat and snowmobile) and easily accessible from the normal travel routes. Adventurers visiting Stewart Valley may pass by Refuge Harbour.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	<p>This site was originally proposed as a group shelter. Considering the rough terrain of Stewart Valley (hiking and snowmobiling) limiting its access, tourism activities in the valley should remain scanty and reserved for mostly autonomous adventure seekers. Therefore, a group shelter on this site would be very rarely used by park visitors.</p> <p>The more relevant reason to keep this site as a group shelter would be for the boat patrols of the Scott Inlet area by Park staff. But considering the rare periodicity of these (at best, once a year?) and the unpractical shoreline for boat landing, it is recommended to downgrade this site to an emergency shelter and instead consider site 9 for a group shelter.</p>
Pictures	Annex 5.

Site 6 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'
Location	Northern tip of Remote Peninsula.
Coordinates	71.118310, -70.774520
Area/Site name	Qaulluit Nuvuanik.
Land tenure	Inuit owned land.
Proximity to shore	90 m. Closest flat area without archeological restrictions.
Shore characteristics	Rock/boulder beach.
Slope of access	Gentle.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed rock, gravel and moss.
Drainage	Good on immediate site. Good to poor in the vicinity.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (small braided creek on the northwest side) .
Sun exposure	Good.
Natural hazards	This area is on the tip of a relatively low relief area on a peninsula exposed to the open ocean. High winds are probable from storms.
Snow conditions	Limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	This area is characterised by archeological sites spanning a few hundred meters along the coast. The selected site is in a corridor (shore access) free of archeological restrictions. Closest archeological site is at 50 m.
Contemporary use	This point is a frequent passage for boats and snowmobiles to access Scott inlet from Clyde River. Some recent rock structures exist about 200 m southeast from the site at the small river mouth.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	Although this site is a relevant place to assemble a shelter, the area is on Inuit Owned Land. Until an agreement is reached with QIA regarding the possible inclusion of IOLs within the park boundaries, a shelter cannot be installed at this site.
Pictures	Annex 6.

Site 7 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'
Location	On an island, 15 km north of the south end of Sam Ford Fjord.
Coordinates	70.152716, -71.390200
Area/Site name	Kanngiqsualuk Uqquttik.
Land tenure	The island is on Crown land. All adjacent mainland in this area are on Inuit owned land.
Proximity to shore	35 m direct. 60 m from a small cove.
Shore characteristics	Step gravel/rock beach (35 m). Sloping bedrock (60 m).
Slope of access	Moderate.
Flatness of site	Flat, but sloping towards the shore (no completely flat locations close to shore).
Ground type	Packed gravel with some rocks.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	No flowing water on the island. Water filled potholes in the vicinity.
Sun exposure	Good.
Natural hazards	Exposed island in the middle of the fjord. High winds are probable from storms.
Snow conditions	Limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	Many structures exist north of the selected site (mostly 100 m away and more) The closest one is at 50 m.
Contemporary use	Some probable modern structures mixed with the older ones a few hundred meters north of the site. Sam Ford Fjord is frequently traveled by locals and should be part of potential tourism offers. There are no cabins or shelters in this area.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	There are no counter-indications to set-up an emergency shelter at that site. Actual and planned use of the area justify the presence of an emergency shelter. Since all mainland at the tip of this fjord is on IOL, the island is the most relevant location to assemble a shelter.
Pictures	Annex 7.

Site 8 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'
Location	End of Swiss Bay (Sam Ford Fjord).
Coordinates	70.528710, -70.990003
Area/Site name	Kangiqtualuk.
Land tenure	Crown land.
Proximity to shore	150-300 m (depending on tides). The east end of Swiss Bay is a shallow tidal/fluvial flat confined by steep talus slopes. No suitable sites are directly accessible by boat. The site is on a stabilized scree cone protruding on the fluvial flats.
Shore characteristics	Very shallow mud/sand/gravel flat.
Slope of access	Gentle (from the flats).
Flatness of site	Flat, slightly sloping towards the flats.
Ground type	Packed rocks and gravel.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (small channel flowing in the scree cone).
Sun exposure	Mostly good. East side is partly restricted by the mountain side slope.
Natural hazards	The site sits at the base of a 40-degree slope going above 1000 m of altitude. This slope mostly consists of stabilized rocks with rock cliffs above 700 m. There is evidence of isolated rocks falling/sliding. Some large boulders (probably from the rock cliffs) are also present. However, the west slope of the cone, where the site is located, is stabilized and does not show recent rock fall activity. Risks of rock falling all the way to the shelter site is a possibility but considering the relative stability of the slope and cone above it, and considering that this shelter site is for emergency only and will seldomly be occupied, the risks are minimal. Although the slope is in the range of an avalanche prone angle, lack of snow accumulation due to wind exposure represent a non-significant risk.
Snow conditions	Limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None.
Contemporary use	There is a recent tent ring structure on this scree cone. Revoir Pass is a standard route for snowmobile to connect between Eglinton and Sam Ford fjords.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	This area offers very limited options for the assembly of a shelter. Considering this is the end/start of the revoir pass where a lot of local and tourism activities are and will be happening, it is relevant to secure the area with an emergency shelter. Although boat access is far from optimal and there is an existing (although low) risk of rock fall from the above slope, snowmobiles, hikers and skiers will pass through this area frequently. The recommended site described in this table remains the best options for this popular area.
Pictures	Annex 8.

Site 9 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Planned: Emergency shelter 8' x 12'. Recommended: Group 16' x 20 shelter
Location	In Sam Ford Fjord, on the southeast shore between the open ocean and Walker Arm.
Coordinates	70.747519, -70.484412
Area/Site name	Nuvuarjukutaak
Land tenure	Crown land. Inuit owned land boundary is about 450 m to the northeast, at the small creek flowing in the fjord.
Proximity to shore	50 m.
Shore characteristics	Rocky beach with some boulders.
Slope of access	Gentle.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel, rocks and moss.
Drainage	Good on immediate site. Good to poor in the vicinity.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (small braided creeks on both sides).
Sun exposure	Good to moderate. There is a 500m high mountain side starting 250 m straight south of the site.
Natural hazards	Exposed to high winds from storms coming from the fjord or the ocean.
Snow conditions	Variable. Might have snow accumulation from storms coming from the southeast. Other than that, none to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	There are many archeological structures northeast of this site. The closest one is at 120 m.
Contemporary use	Sam Ford Fjord is frequently visited by locals. Contemporary rock structures are present on the rocky point and immediate vicinity situated one (1) km from the site.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	This site was originally proposed as an emergency shelter. Considering the discussion for site 5, this site would be more relevant with a group shelter. Visits (locals and tourists) are more regular in Sam Ford and Eglinton fjords than elsewhere in the park. A group shelter at site 9 would secure an itinerary combining the other group shelter sites (12, 11 and 4) in these 2 fjords. In addition, the nearby archeological sites could be managed in a way to allow educational access for people staying at the shelter.
Pictures	Annex 9.

Site 10 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Emergency shelter 8' x 12'.
Location	In Caribou pass, at the south end of Fortress pass.
Coordinates	70.367831, -70.588050
Area/Site name	Caribou Pass.
Land tenure	Crown land.
Proximity to shore	n/a (inland site).
Shore characteristics	n/a.
Slope of access	n/a.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel, rocks and small boulders.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	Less than 100 m (creek and small lake).
Sun exposure	Moderate. The pass is a narrow valley with high flanks. But the south view is open (Ayr Lake).
Natural hazards	The site is on a small hill away from the rock slopes, therefore protected from rockfalls. The valley can be exposed to very high wind from north or south storms. Although the surrounding slopes are in the range of avalanche prone angles, lack of snow accumulation due to wind exposure represent a non-significant risk.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None.
Contemporary use	None.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	Relevancy of this site is debatable. Caribou pass is a very gruelling and hazardous place to hike, snowmobile access is very complicated due to lack of snow and huge snowdrifts, and skiing conditions are also uncertain for the same reasons. It is unlikely that many people will venture in this area. It is rather recommended to relocate this planned shelter halfway in Revoir pass (site 15) where most of the park activity will occur. This site is not accessible by boat. Assembly of a shelter here will require different logistics to get laborers in.
Pictures	Annex 10.

Site 11 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Planned: Group shelter 16' x 20'. Recommended: Double Group Shelters 16' x 20'
Location	At the end of Eglinton Fjord, at the entrance of Revoir Pass.
Coordinates	70.479430, -70.606977
Area/Site name	Quukinniq.
Land tenure	Crown land.
Proximity to shore	180 m. All shores of this area are of moderate slopes. No acceptable flat zone are closer than the one identified.
Shore characteristics	Rocky beach with some boulders.
Slope of access	Gentle to moderate.
Flatness of site	Flat, slightly sloping toward the shore.
Ground type	Packed gravel and rocks.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	Less than 100 m (Creek just north of the site).
Sun exposure	Good to moderate. The high peaks across the fjord and the pass will block some sun during certain periods of the year.
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None.
Contemporary use	There are some recent rock features close to shore. This site is at the entrance of Revoir pass snowmobile route.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	This site was originally proposed as a single group shelter. Considering the discussion for site 4, this site would be more relevant as the double group shelters. This site is easily accessible, has magnificent views, has no limitations due to hazards, terrain or archeological sites, and is strategically positioned next to the existing winter route and the Revoir Pass entrance. The only downside is the longer access from shore (180m) when visiting the site by boat.
Pictures	Annex 11.

Site 12 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Group shelter 16' x 20'.
Location	Northwest shore of Eglinton Fjord, across from Ravenscraig Harbour.
Coordinates	70.707725, -70.040193
Area/Site name	Itilliruluk.
Land tenure	Crown land. Inuit owned land boundary is about 300 m southwest of the site, at the creek flowing in the fjord.
Proximity to shore	50 m.
Shore characteristics	Rocky beach with some boulders.
Slope of access	Gentle to moderate.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel and rocks with some boulders.
Drainage	Good on immediate site. Good to poor in the vicinity.
Freshwater access	Less than 50 m (small braided creek on north side).
Sun exposure	Good.
Natural hazards	High winds are probable from storms.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	Many sites around the mouth of the creek area. Closest site is at 200 m.
Contemporary use	Many recent features around the mouth of the creek. This site is close to a winter route to connect Eglinton Fjord to Sam Ford Fjord.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	There are no counter-indications to set-up a group shelter at that site. This being the closet group shelter from Clyde River, it can be expected to be regularly used. There are also very nice waterfalls 450m and 600m up the creek.
Pictures	Annex 12.

Site 13 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Entrance sign.
Location	West shore of Kogalu River, where the snowmobile trail crosses the river.
Coordinates	70.579073, -69.247487
Area/Site name	TBD.
Land tenure	Crown land. The river itself and a 30 m zone each side of the river is on crown land. The rest of the area is on Inuit Owned Land.
Proximity to shore	10 m.
Shore characteristics	Talus.
Slope of access	Steep.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel, rocks and moss.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	n/a
Sun exposure	n/a
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None.
Contemporary use	On the snowmobile trail.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	This is the main winter access to the park lands beyond. The sign needs to be parallel to the river and will be visible for all snowmobiles crossing the river.
Pictures	Annex 13.

Site 14 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	Entrance sign.
Location	On the land spit at the mouth of the river.
Coordinates	70.702410, -68.999577
Area/Site name	Kuugaaluk.
Land tenure	Crown land. The river itself and a 30 m zone each side of the river is on crown land. The rest of the area is on Inuit Owned Land.
Proximity to shore	15 m.
Shore characteristics	Talus.
Slope of access	Steep.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel and rocks.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	n/a
Sun exposure	n/a
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	None to limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	There is a documented archeological site 130 m to the west.
Contemporary use	On the snowmobile trail used to travel on ocean ice. There are private cabins across the river.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	A snowmobile trail enters on sea ice here to access the fjords in the west. Boats traveling to the fjords also have to pass in this area. Those traveling closer to shore will see the sign. The sign needs to be placed in a north-south axe to maximise visibility for oncoming snowmobiles and boats.
Pictures	Annex 14.

Site 15 – Descriptive table

Type of infrastructure	NEW : Emergency shelter 8' x 12'.
Location	In Revoir Pass, about halfway between Swiss Bay and Eglinton Fjord.
Coordinates	70.497230, -70.817240
Area/Site name	Atagulisaktalik Itilliq.
Land tenure	Crown land.
Proximity to shore	n/a (inland site).
Shore characteristics	n/a.
Slope of access	n/a.
Flatness of site	Flat.
Ground type	Packed gravel and rocks with some boulders.
Drainage	Good.
Freshwater access	About 100 m (small braided creeks).
Sun exposure	Moderate. Mountains on the south side of the valley can block sunlight during certain periods of the year.
Natural hazards	None.
Snow conditions	Limited snow accumulation due to wind exposure.
Archeological sites	None.
Contemporary use	On the winter route between Sam Ford and Eglinton fjords.
Additional comments and recommendation(s)	This site was added to secure the pass for hikers and skiers planned to travel this route. This area is already frequently travelled by locals and should become frequently used by tourists. This site is not accessible by boat. Assembly of a shelter here will require different logistics to get laborers in.
Pictures	Annex 15.

OTHER EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURES

HTA cabins

See maps of figures 1 and 7. The Nangmoutaq HTA (Clyde River's hunting and trapping association) built and maintains cabins in four (4) locations within the parks's area. These small cabins offer emergency shelters for locals when out harvesting.

Private cabins

Few private cabins exist in the park's area. The two sites worth mentioning are at Ravenscraig harbour and at the mouth of the Kogalu River.

Weber outfitting installations

This outfitter's site of operation is on the southeast shore of Ayr Lake, about 13 km south of the lake's northern outlet (coordinates 70.4406, -69.8305). This site, used for winter tourism outfitting, has two (2) containers, tent platforms and six (6) dome metal structures for tents. See annex 17 for pictures.

MOUNTAIN PASSES

During the field reconnaissance, five (5) passes have been scouted from the air to evaluate their potential for hiking. Stewart Valley, Ayr, Revoir and Caribou passes have already been hiked previously during the park's 2005 feasibility study. Fortress Pass was hiked in 2021 from its center to north entrance (about 7 km). The aerial evaluation in 2021 confirmed for the first four (4) passes the findings from the 2005 study: a) Due to the roughness, slope and instability of the walking surfaces, hiking in Stewart Valley, Ayr Pass and Caribou Pass have a low potential to develop into a prolific tourism activity; b) Revoir Pass is very suitable for hiking and in a central position to develop tourism itineraries.

Cross country skiing potentials have not been tested and documented for any of the passes, but knowledge of these areas from locals tends to confirm the same evaluation as for hiking: bad snow conditions (exposed ground and rocks) for Stewart, Ayr and Caribou; easy skiing in Revoir pass.

As for Fortress Pass (west of and parallel to Caribou Pass), the 7 km hike of its northern half was done on a mix of rough and unstable moraine, talus slopes and some flat rock fields. Hiking was done on the east side of the valley, with no options to cross the glacial melt fed creek due to strong current. With limited weight to carry and by keeping an active pace, walking speed was still under 2 km/hours. Many stretches are on unstable talus slope composed of large rocks and boulders. Although this pass offers magnificent views with glacier tongues reaching the valley floor, this hike (like Stewart, Ayr and Caribou) as to be considered an option only for very skilled, healthy and experienced hikers.

Those willing to try this hike could combine it in a loop with caribou pass and part of Revoir Pass, starting/ending from site 11 (end of Eglington Fjord) for a total of 32 km of walking (2 days for VERY strong hikers, 3 days for strong hikers). Aerial pictures of the passes are found in annex 16.

RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES OF SHELTER ASSEMBLY

A total of 11 shelters have been ordered and delivered to Clyde River. Six (6) are emergency shelters and five (5) are group shelters. Its is suggested to split the assembly work between three teams.

Its is recommended to start the assembly process at site 11 which would be the location of the double group shelters. The assembly should be done with all three crew laborers so that they can work and learn together before splitting out in their respective teams to assemble the shelters at the other sites.

Site 4, 8 and 12 (group shelters) should be the next ones to be assembled.

There are nine (9) sites identified to potentially have emergency shelters. Six (6) are available for this phase of the project. Until any agreement between Nunavut Parks and QIA is confirmed regarding the inclusion (or not) of IOLs in the park boundary, sites 3 and 6 must therefore be dismissed at this time. Site 10 would be the other one to dismiss considering the probable low use of the Caribou Pass area by tourists, and absence of use by locals. Table 2 summarizes the priorities of assembly.

Materials for the entrance signs will arrive by sealift in 2022. Logistics and schedule for assembly will need to be determined.

Table 2. Assembly priorities of the 11 available shelters

Order of priority	Type of shelter	Comments
Site 11	Double Group Shelter + outhouse	Assembly done by all crew teams to familiarize with the work and share solutions.
Site 4	Group Shelter + outhouse	Assembly team 1
Site 12	Group Shelter + outhouse	Assembly team 2
Site 9	Group Shelter + outhouse	Assembly team 3
Site 8	Emergency Shelter	Assembly team 1
Site 7	Emergency Shelter	Assembly team 2
Site 15	Emergency Shelter	Assembly team 3
Site 5	Emergency Shelter	Assembly team 1
Site 2	Emergency Shelter	Assembly team 2
Site 1	Emergency Shelter	Assembly team 3



6.7 GPS COORDINATES FOR PROPOSED PARK INFRASTRUCTURE

CODE	NAME	INUKTUIT	LAT	LONG	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	SOURCE
DG1	Quukinniq	ᑕᐃᐅᓂᑦ	70.47943	-70.606977	Double Group Shelter	Narrow.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E1	Qikiqtaalup Kangia	ᑕᐅᑕᑦᑕᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᐅᑦ	70.615555	-72.558337	Emergency Shelter	The mainland to the north in relation to the island. Back of island.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E2	Ullainnagaq	ᐅᑦᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ	71.035134	-71.94028	Emergency Shelter	Someone ran along here long ago because he was trying to escape being killed. The man may have frozen to death. Happened long before today's Elders were born.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E3	Nuvujanngua	ᓂᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	71.11831	-70.77452	Emergency Shelter	Shape of a cloud.	Inuit Heritage Trust, Added by Jacobie Iqalukjuak and Josie Enuaraq.
E4	Naqsaalukuluk Ungalliq	ᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.859953	-71.210785	Emergency Shelter	The valley behind.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E5	Ukiallivitturliq	ᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.317423	-71.727962	Emergency Shelter	Winter camp. Aloo and family lived here seasonally.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E6	Qikiqtakuluk	ᑕᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.152716	-71.3902	Emergency Shelter	Small island.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E7	Atagulisaktalik	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.52871	-70.99000	Emergency Shelter	Winter route. May be a burial site along the way.	Inuit Heritage Trust
E8	Caribou Pass	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.367831	-70.58805	Emergency Shelter		
E9	Atagulisaktalik Itilliq	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.49723	-70.81724	Emergency Shelter	Name of a person. Winter route.	Inuit Heritage Trust
G1	Tingijattut	ᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.61860	-71.58661	Group Shelter	Part of an overland dog team route.	Inuit Heritage Trust
G2	Nuvuarjukutaak	ᓂᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.747519	-70.484412	Group Shelter	Long point.	Inuit Heritage Trust
G3	Ujarasujulik	ᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.707725	-70.040193	Group Shelter	Where a big boulder is "in the way" in the river.	Inuit Heritage Trust
S1	Kogalu River	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.579073	-69.247487	Entrance Sign	Fishing place along Kogalu River	
S2	Kuugaaluk	ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ	70.70241	-68.999577	Entrance Sign	River where you can catch char.	Inuit Heritage Trust

GLOSSARY

“AANDC” refers to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (formerly Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, or INAC).

“ABC” means abiotic, biotic, and cultural resources recorded in an inventory process.

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

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

“CEPA” refers to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

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

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

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

“CLRI” refers to a cultural landscape resource inventory.

“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.

“EC” refers to Environment Canada.

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

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

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

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

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

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

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

“IOL” Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Park Management Committee.

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

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

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

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

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

“Proposed Park” means a park proposed by the GN to be established after the conclusion of the IIBA.

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

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

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

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

“RIA” refers to Regional Inuit Association (all or one of the following: Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and Kivalliq Inuit Association).

“SARA” refers to the Species at Risk Act.

“Territorial Park” means an area that has been formally and fully dedicated as a Territorial Park under the Territorial Parks Act or a Proposed Park.

“Territorial Parks Act” or “TPA” means the Territorial Parks Act in force in Nunavut, as amended from time to time, and any future or other legislation passed by the Government of Nunavut dealing with the operation, management and regulation of Territorial Parks or activities in Territorial Parks, and any regulation made under the authority of such Act.

“Travel and Tourism Act” or “TTA” means the Territorial Act for Travel and Tourism in force in Nunavut, as amended from time to time, and any future or other legislation passed by the Government of Nunavut dealing with the operation, management and regulation of tourism facilities, operators or activities, and any regulation made under the authority of such Act.

“Traditional Use” means use of the lands by Inuit prior to the establishment of the affected community.

“Visitor” means any person who enters or uses a Park, but does not include:

- (a) An Inuk or a family member travelling with an Inuk;
- (b) An individual who has been assigned harvesting rights under section 5.7.34 of the NA;
- (c) An employee or contractor of the GN acting within the scope of his or her employment or contract; or
- (d) A Researcher.





“There are many places with Inuktitut names in Agguttinni. The names tell us about the area. Nattiqsujuup Nuvua is an area is rich in marine wildlife. It’s at Pilattuaq (Pilattuaq (Scott Island)). The name of this camping area tells us there are ‘lots of seals’ found here.”

JACOPIE IQALUKJUAK

Approved by the Clyde River (Agguttinni) Community Joint Planning and Management Committee: Looseeoosee Aipellee (Chair), Noah Kautuq, Josie Enuaraq, Sam Palituq, Jacobie Iqalukjuak, and Jayko Apak

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