

Approved by the Park Advisory Committee for Malijuaq Park.

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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

“ATV” refers to All-terrain Vehicle

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

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

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

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

“CHRS” refers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

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

“Community JPMC” or “PAC” (see definition below) means a community joint Inuit-Government parks planning and management committee in the affected community in question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“EA” refers to an Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

“GC” refers to Government of Canada.

“GN” refers to Government of Nunavut.

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

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

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

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

“IHT” refers to Inuit Heritage Trust.

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

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

“INAC” refers to Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

“IOL” refers to Inuit Owned Lands.

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

“JPMC” refers to Joint Planning and Management Committee.

“Mallikjuaq” and “Malijuaq” refer to the name of the park. Mallikjuaq is the spelling used in the IIBA and Territorial Parks Act; Malijuaq is the traditional name spelling that is recommended by the PAC as the preferred park name.

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

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

“NAC” refers to the Nunavut Arctic College

“NIRB” refers to the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

“NPC” refers to Nunavut Planning Commission.

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

“NRCAN” refers to Natural Resources Canada.

“NRI” refers to the Nunavut Research Institute.

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

“NWB” refers to Nunavut Water Board.

“NWMB” refers to Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

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

“PAC” or “Park Advisory Committee” means the community joint planning and management committee established by the NJPMC to provide local direction based on the IIBA for the Master and Management Plan.

“QIA” refers to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association

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

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

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

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

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

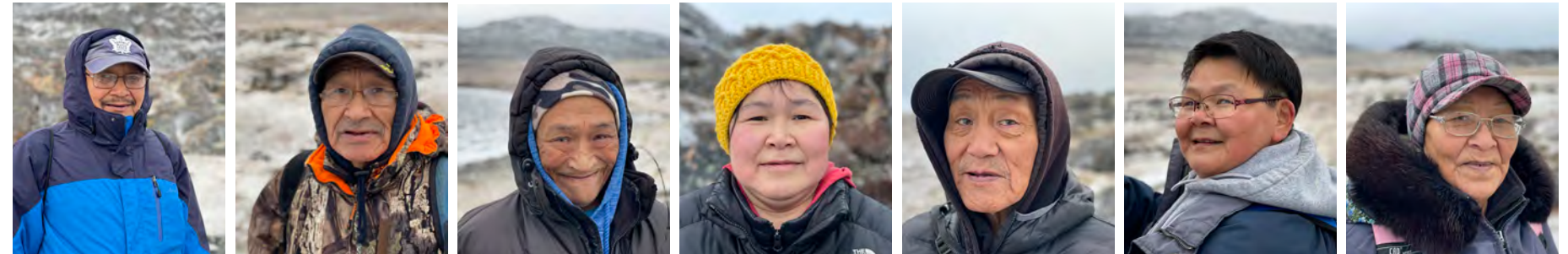
“TCT” refers to the Trans Canada Trail System

“TPA” means Territorial Parks Act





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Adamie Nuna

Taqialuk Nuna

Oqituk Ashoona

Mary Mathewsie

Pootoogoo Elee

Pee Ashevak

*Ikkummak Ivvaluajuk
(Interpreter)*

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

Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC):

- Adamie Nuna (Chair)
- Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair)
- Oqituk Ashoona
- Mary Mathewsie
- Pootoogoo Elee
- Pee Ashevak

The PAC acknowledges the contributions of elders and residents that contributed their traditional knowledge and oral history to this document, either from historic reports or interviews (2020):

- Peter Pitseolak
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- Oshutsiaq Pudlat
- Naudla Oshoweetok
- Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai (2020)
- Naudla Oshoweetok (2020)
- Matthew Jaw (2020)

The following organizations contributed to the development of the plan:

- Qikiqtani Inuit Association Community Liaison Officer Jutai Toonoo Jr.
- Aiviq Hunters and Trappers Association
- Municipality of Kinngait
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- NTI Cultural Resource Inventory and Interpretive Materials Project
- Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
- Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment and Department of Economic Development and Transportation

Thank you to translator and interpreter Ikkummak Ivvaluajuk, and our local coordinator Loriann Parr.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE KINNGAIT PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Malijuaq Territorial Park was reserved in 1984 as a “Historic Park” to protect the places where our ancestors used to live, and a place that continues to be used by Kinngarmiut as a harvesting place, travel route, and place to spend time on the land.

We have a responsibility to take care of the land, resources and history in our park. This is a fragile place that can be damaged by both natural and man-made actions. The cultural sites that we share with school groups and visitors from all over the world need to be looked after so that our heritage will be understood and appreciated. We also have a responsibility to provide infrastructure and programming that allows all people to enjoy our park, learn about our history, and experience a safe visit. Our Master Plan describes how to develop infrastructure and programming for the future of the park.

On behalf of the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee, we wish to thank everyone that has been involved in the Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan. The hard work of our residents, community organizations, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Government of Nunavut and other partners makes it possible for Malijuaq Territorial Park to be planned and managed sustainably, and in a way that will make the people of Kinngait proud. We look forward to your enjoyment of the park.

ADAMIE NUNA

Chair of the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee

On behalf of: Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair), Oqituk Ashoona, Mary Mathewsie, Pootoogoo Elee and Pee Ashevak

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



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

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

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

I wish to acknowledge the work of the Kinngait PAC and the residents and organizations of Kinngait that have prepared this Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan.

This document reflects the vision and goals of Malijuaq and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places program to protect and share the story of the park. The PAC and NJPMC will continue to work closely with the staff of the Government of Nunavut, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Municipality of Kinngait, and the Hunters and Trappers Organization to implement this Master Plan.

QAVAVAUQ ISSUQANGITUQ
Chair of the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee

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





FOREWARD FROM THE MINISTER



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

These principles form the foundation of the Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan. I offer my appreciation and congratulations to the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee: Adamie Nuna (Chair), Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair), Oqituk Ashoona, Mary Mathewsie, Pootoogoo Elee and Pee Ashevak. I also recognize the contribution of the residents and organizations of Kinngait who've supported Malijuaq Territorial Park and the preparation of this plan, and I am grateful to the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for their partnership and cooperation. The advice and sense of stewardship that is demonstrated in this plan will ensure that Malijuaq Territorial Park continues to be enjoyed by the residents of Kinngait and provides benefits for the community and Nunavummiut for generations. In the same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve this Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan.

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

MINISTER, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

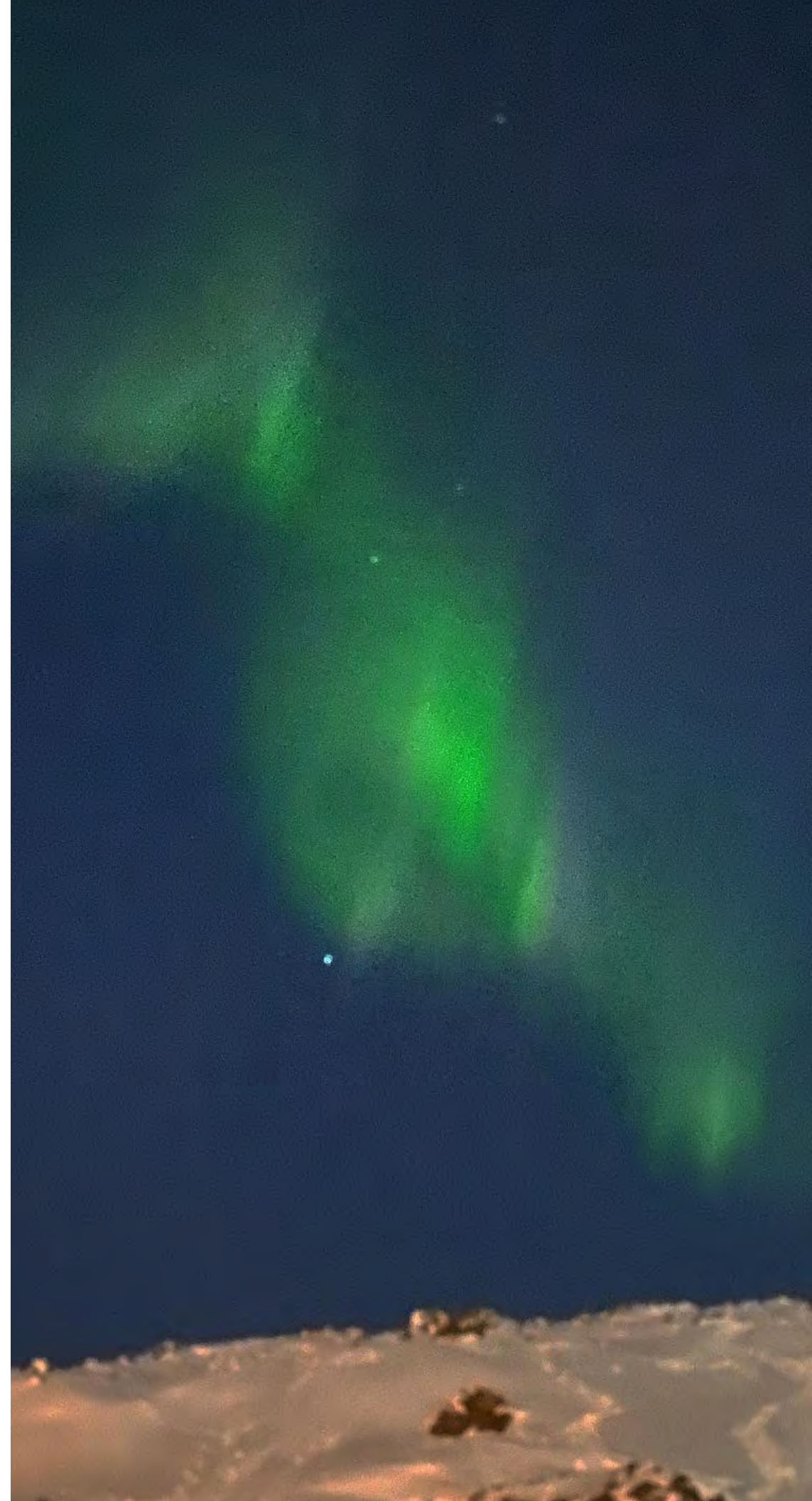






TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Section 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY 3**
- 1.1 Park Context Description3
 - 1.1.1 Establishment and Park Name3
 - 1.1.2 Park Classification.....4
 - 1.1.3 Park Boundary, Land Status and Inuit Owned Lands4
- 1.2 Park Purpose Statement6
- 1.3 Park Vision Statement.....6
- 1.4 Park Specific Goals and Objectives6
- 1.5 Park Planning and Development Partners..... 12
- 1.6 Master Planning Methodology 12
- Section 2: PARK BACKGROUND 17**
- 2.1 Park History 17
- 2.2 Significant Resources of the Park..... 20
 - 2.2.1 Landscape Unit Descriptions 20
 - 2.2.2 Natural Resources Summary..... 23
 - 2.2.3 Cultural Features 23
 - 2.2.4 Park User Groups 23
- 2.3 Mineral Inventory and Assessment 24
 - 2.3.1 Carving Stone 24
- 2.4 Heritage Appreciation 24
 - 2.4.1 Interpretive Themes 24
 - 2.4.2 Purpose..... 24
 - 2.4.3 Interpretation and Displays 25
 - 2.4.4 Communication and Marketing Materials..... 25
 - 2.4.5 Other Components 25
- 2.5 Economic Activity 26
- 2.6 Public Safety and Emergency Response 26
- 2.7 Park Specific Training 26
- Section 3: PLANNING APPROACH..... 31**
- 3.1 Strategic Approach: Stewardship..... 31
- 3.2 Planning and Development Opportunities and Challenges 31
- 3.3 Killiliurniq (Management Zones) 33
 - 3.3.1 Definitions..... 33

- Section 4: PARK DESIGN 39**
- 4.1 Design Approach 39
 - 4.1.1 Archaeological Surveys Prior to Infrastructure Development 39
- 4.2 Infrastructure Standards 39
- 4.3 Master Plan..... 40
 - 4.3.1 Park Facilities Existing in 2020 42
 - 4.3.2 New Infrastructure 42
 - 4.3.3 Detailed Descriptions of Master Plan Infrastructure 42
 - 4.3.4 Special Projects 54
- Section 5: ACTION PLAN 59**
- 5.1 Master Plan Implementation Strategy 59
 - 5.1.1 Infrastructure Staging 59
 - 5.1.2 Heritage Appreciation Plan and Inuit Tourism Strategy 59
 - 5.1.3 Special Projects 59
 - 5.1.4 Timeframe 59
 - 5.1.5 Implementation Responsibility..... 60
 - 5.1.6 Inuit Contracting and Business Opportunities 60
 - 5.1.7 Capital Cost Estimates..... 60
- 5.2 Master Plan Action Table..... 61
- 5.3 Operations and Maintenance 63
 - 5.3.1 Staffing..... 63
 - 5.3.2 Marketing 63
- 5.4 Monitoring..... 63
- 5.5 Master Plan Review and Update..... 63
- Section 6: APPENDICES 65**
- 6.1 Consultation Record..... 66
- 6.2 Park Administrative Control and Boundary Survey 67
- 6.3 Nunavut Parks and Facility and Signage Specifications..... 69

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Park Description Summary5
- Table 2: Previous Plans and Reports 12
- Table 3: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges..... 32
- Table 4: In-Park Signage Summary Table 42
- Table 5: Heritage Interpretation Platforms Summary Table 46
- Table 6: Boardwalk and Heritage Interpretation Platforms Summary Table..... 46
- Table 7: Outhouse Summary 46
- Table 8: Emergency Shelter Summary Table..... 46
- Table 9: Camp Site Summary Table..... 50
- Table 10: Boat Landing Area Summary Table..... 50
- Table 11: Hiking Trail Summary Table..... 50
- Table 12: Malijuaq Visitor Centre Summary Table..... 52
- Table 13: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan 59
- Table 14: Master Plan Action Plan: Infrastructure..... 61
- Table 15: Master Plan Action Plan: Special Projects..... 62



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Executive Summary







EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattasimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park, (previously known as Mallikjuak Territorial Park), is located on Mallik Island, directly across Tellik Inlet from the community of Kinngait. At approximately 1,827 hectares, the park boundary encompasses all of Mallik Island, which has always been an important place to harvest marine and terrestrial animals, and a seasonal travel corridor for Kinngarmiut and their ancestors. Ptarmigan, geese and ducks' nest and feed on the land, and the waters around the island are rich in fish, seafood and whales.

Malijuaq protects the places where our ancestors used to live, including the cultural features at Akia that include qammuq (sod houses), caches, qayaq stands, and burial sites. All of these features represent the important history of our community. The park shares our history and way of life with residents, student groups and visitors to our community through interpretive tours, signage, and displays at the Mallikjuak Visitor Centre.

A Master Plan and Management Plan were prepared by the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee. The Master Plan identifies the infrastructure and programs that will be developed for the park. The Management Plan describes how to protect and manage the natural and cultural resources in the area and provide guidance on human activities in the park. Both plans protect the rights of Inuit to hunt and fish in the area.

ABOUT TERRITORIAL PARKS

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

The Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement for Territorial Parks (IIBA), signed in 2002, outlines the basis for park planning and management in Nunavut. The IIBA requires that the planning and management of all territorial parks be undertaken jointly with Inuit. At the community level, this work is done by the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee members: Adamie Nuna (Chair), Taqialuk Nuna (Vice Chair), Oqituk Ashoona, Mary Mathewsie, Pootoogoo Elee and Pee Ashevak.

TERRITORIAL PARK VISION AND GOALS

Planning for the park set a vision and goals that will both protect and allow the use of the park for the benefit of the people of Kinngait.

PARK VISION

Malijuaq Territorial Park holds our memories, stories and heritage. The park is a peaceful place to share our culture and enjoy our land, sea, and wildlife.

PARK GOALS

GOAL 1 – CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION: The natural and cultural heritage is protected for future generations.

GOAL 2 – HERITAGE APPRECIATION: Malijuaq connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL 3 – ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK: People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by planning and management.

GOAL 4 – TOURISM: Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed in Kinngait through an Inuit Tourism Strategy.

MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

A Master Plan is a long-term strategic plan for the design and development of a park. Work to establish a park on Mallik Island began in the 1980's as park of Baffin Regional Tourism Planning (1982) and a Historic Parks and Sites System Plan for the Baffin Region (1988). In 1991, the *Mallikjuaq Island Territorial Park Study: Development and Interpretive Plan* was completed, however Malijuaq did not have a Master Plan when the park was reserved. Through a Record of Decision in 2021¹, the Kinngait PAC recommended that a Master Plan be prepared.

¹Record of Decision (2021-001)



The Master Plan recommends the park will receive renovations and replacement of existing infrastructure; the development of three emergency shelters, two outhouses and a designated campsite; and additional signage. Trails will be improved for access and to protect the environment and cultural sites. Visitor Centre recommendations will make it accessible for disabled visitors; provide enhanced landscaping for outdoor gatherings; development of a storage facility for equipment; and changes to the interpretive displays.

Malijuaq is classified as a “Historic Park” under the Territorial Parks Act legislation (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule “A”) adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory. Based on the park classifications proposed in Kajjausarviit, the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program, the PAC recommends the classification for Malijuaq should be Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park:

Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni parks protect places that hold archaeological or cultural significance for Inuit locally, regionally and territorially. Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni provide for the protection of the cultural resources or features that contribute to the preservation and promotion of the heritage of Inuit or previous cultural groups. This classification is established where the park’s unique and culturally significant features show evidence of cultural significance to Inuit.

Development in Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni will focus on that which protects the park’s purpose, resources, significant features and cultural values; and promotes heritage appreciation. To ensure the highest level of protection, parks with this classification may seek to include both surface and sub-surface rights.

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies territorial parks and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. “Mallikjuaq” is identified in the IIBA as a “Park to be established”.

Through a Record of Decision in 2021², the Kinngait PAC recommended that the English spelling of the park name “Mallikjuaq” be corrected to reflect the spelling of the Inuktitut name – Malijuaq.

The purpose of the park is:

- To share the culture and heritage of Malijuaq.
- To provide opportunities for all visitors to the park to explore and appreciate the land, marine environment, and the cultural sites.
- To protect the cultural and natural resources of the park through stewardship so that future generations can enjoy Malijuaq.
- To provide heritage appreciation and economic benefit opportunities related to the park.

IMPLEMENTATION

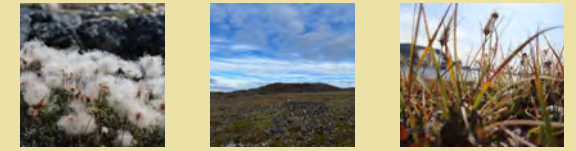
The Malijuaq Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15-year development timeframe. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure and special projects will be \$1,180,000.00 over 15 years. The capital cost breakdown is:

- Park infrastructure total: \$1,035,000
- Special Projects total: \$145,000



²Record of Decision (2021-001)





ABOUT NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES MASTER PLANS

NUNAVUT PARKS AND SPECIAL PLACES

The Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment's Nunavut Parks and Special Places Division (NP&SP), manages territorial parks and special places for the protection and presentation of Nunavut's natural and cultural heritage. The NP&SP Program is directed by the Nunavut Agreement (NA), the Umbrella Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for Territorial Parks in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA), and the Territorial Parks Act (TPA).

PARKS AND THE NUNAVUT AGREEMENT

The NA recognizes the value and general desirability of Parks and Conservation Areas and further defines an approach to the establishment of protected areas within Nunavut. The NA recognizes that parks are important for tourism, recreation, conservation, and economic development in Nunavut, and ensures that these benefits are maximized for Inuit. The NA ensures Inuit can continue to hunt and fish in parks and gives Inuit an active role in decision-making concerning Management of parks.

PARKS AND THE INUIT IMPACT BENEFIT AGREEMENT

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

The planning and management of territorial parks are guided by Joint Planning and Management Committees. The preamble to the IIBA states the principles in connection with territorial parks, including that Inuit and the GN must jointly plan and manage the lands, waters and resources within territorial parks. Articles 13 and 14 of the IIBA define the decision making and advisory role for the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) as the territorial body and the Community Joint Planning and Management Committees³(CJPMCs) for communities affected by a specific park.

THE PURPOSE OF A MASTER PLAN

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

³The NJPMC is assigned planning and management responsibilities for Historic Parks. Through NJPMC Record of Decision 2019-002 the Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC) was established to provide the local and Inuit perspective and recommendations for Malijuaq Territorial Park.



Section 1

PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY





SECTION 1: PARK PURPOSE AND MASTER PLAN STRATEGY

1.1 PARK CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

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

Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Territorial Park, (previously known as Mallikjuak Territorial Park), is located on Mallik Island, directly across Tellik Inlet from the community of Kinngait on Dorset Island. At approximately 1,827 hectares, the park boundary encompasses all of Mallik Island, which has always been an important place to harvest both marine and terrestrial animals, and a seasonal travel corridor for Kinngarmiut and their ancestors.

The park is accessed by snowmobile in winter, and boat or ATV in summer. The tidal flats that link the park and community make crossing the flats on foot or by ATV dangerous at times and will require management and travel information to ensure public safety. Near the park entrance on the southeastern portion of the island, the area features several low hills with rock outcrops and grassy slopes and valleys consisting of sand and gravel. This part of the park holds a high concentration of archaeological features and offers excellent opportunities for heritage appreciation. Several interpretive panels have been installed in this area to provide information about specific features that are found here. A boardwalk and walking trail facilitate visitor access through the area.

The western portion of the island is dominated by a large flat-topped mountain with steep cliffs on all sides called Maligjuaq (which means “like a wave” or “tsunami wave”). While many people do not go to Maligjuaq due to the steep terrain, the area provides important habitat for nesting migratory birds and ptarmigan and is a dominant feature on the landscape that is visible from all areas in the park and the community.

To the north, the island is characterized by mix of rock outcrops, sand and gravel slopes, ancient beach lines, tundra, wetlands and ponds, as well as a large tidal inlet called Tasiujaruluk. This area provides habitat for geese, shorebirds, and fox, while the larger, deeper ponds support fish. Clam and mussel beds are found in the nearby coastal tidal flats. One abandoned cabin is located near the northeastern point of the island, which is an area used in spring and summer for beluga harvesting.

The Malijuaq Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Territorial Park Master Plan has been prepared to guide development of infrastructure and programs and meet the requirements of the Nunavut Agreement (NA) and the IIBA, and as well as

territorial legislation including the Territorial Parks Act.

1.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT AND PARK NAME

Work to establish a park on Mallik Island began in the 1980’s as park of Baffin Regional Tourism Planning (1982) and a Historic Parks and Sites System Plan for the Baffin Region (1988). In 1991, the *Mallikjuak Island Territorial Park Study: Development and Interpretive Plan* was completed. Through a Record of Decision in 2021⁴, the Kinngait PAC recommended that a Master Plan be prepared.

The IIBA Schedule 2-1 identifies territorial parks and the establishment status of each park at the time of ratification of the Nunavut Agreement. “Mallikjuak” is identified in the IIBA as a “Park to be established”.

Through a Record of Decision⁵ in 2021, the Kinngait PAC recommended that the English spelling of the park name be corrected to reflect the Inuktitut name. The park name spelling “Malijuaq” will be used on all future documents, and actions will be taken to correct the spelling in legislation and the IIBA.

The Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan (draft) was completed in 2021-2022 to guide the management and operations of the park.

⁴Record of Decision (2021-001)

⁵Record of Decision (2021-002)

1.1.2 PARK CLASSIFICATION

The lands were originally transferred to the Commissioner on March 22, 1984, by Order in Council PC #1984-973. A motion in Council was passed by the Municipality of Cape Dorset⁶ (Motion #90/90-91 on November 19, 1990) to support the establishment of a territorial park on Mallik Island. The park boundary is adjacent to Municipal Lands (survey CLSR 102750 / LTO 4525). Malijuaq is classified as a “Historic Park” under the Territorial Parks Act legislation (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule “A”) adopted by the Government of Nunavut upon the creation of the territory. Based on the park classifications proposed in Kajjausarviit, the Nunavut Parks & Special Places Program, the PAC recommends the classification for Malijuaq should be Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park:

Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni parks protect places that hold archaeological or cultural significance for Inuit locally, regionally and territorially. Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni provide for the protection of the cultural resources or features that contribute to the preservation and promotion of the heritage of Inuit or previous cultural groups. This classification is established where the park’s unique and culturally significant features show evidence of cultural significance to Inuit.

Development in Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni will focus on that which protects the park’s purpose, resources, significant features and cultural values; and promotes heritage appreciation. To ensure the highest level of protection, parks with this classification may seek to include both surface and sub-surface rights.

1.1.3 PARK BOUNDARY, LAND STATUS AND INUIT OWNED LANDS

The proposed boundary for Malijuaq Territorial Park covers an area of 1,827 hectares. The park boundary will follow the regular high-water mark along the coast of the island.

The lands were originally transferred to the Commissioner on March 22, 1984, by Order in Council PC #1984-973. A motion in Council was passed by the Municipality of Cape Dorset⁷ (Motion #90/90-91 on November 19, 1990) to support the establishment of a territorial park on Mallik Island. The park boundary is adjacent to Municipal Lands (survey CLSR 102750 / LTO 4525).

On June 20, 2017, the Minister of Environment sent a letter of request to the Department of Community Government and Services to request the transfer of administrative control of the Commissioner’s Land on Mallik Island (all lands within the boundary of the park) to the Department of Environment. The transfer of administration will enable the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister’s Order under section 5 (2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish Malijuaq Territorial Park.

The park boundary does not overlap with Inuit Owned Land (IOL). There are several parcels of IOL on nearby islands that do not touch the park’s boundary.



⁶At the time of this motion the Municipality name was Cape Dorset. On February 27, 2020, the official community name changed to Kinngait.

⁷At the time of this motion the Municipality name was Cape Dorset. On February 27, 2020, the official community name changed to Kinngait.

Table 1: Park Description Summary

PARK NAME: MALIJUAQ TERRITORIAL PARK	
Park Classification	Historic Park (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule "A") New classification: Inuit Nunagiqattaqsimajatuqanginni (Heritage) Park
Park Size (ha)	1,827 hectares (18.27 km ²)
Legal Park Boundary	Survey completed
Land Ownership	Commissioner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative control rests with the Department of Environment as of 2017
Inuit Owned Land (IOL)	IOL parcel numbers adjacent to the boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD-18 CD-19 CD-21 Lot 1: Block 3, 15 & 16 (IOL lots in the municipality)
Mineral Permits or Leases (active and non-active) adjacent to the park	Not applicable as of 2021
Other Land Use Designations	Not applicable as of 2021
Park/Resource Management Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kinngait Park Advisory Committee (PAC) Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC) Qikiqtani Inuit Association Municipality of Kinngait Aiviq Hunters and Trappers Association Kinngait Search and Rescue Canadian Rangers Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division); Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology); Department of Education; and Department of Environment (Wildlife Management; Fisheries and Sealing; and Education and Outreach) Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans) Institutions of Public Government (Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board, Nunavut Water Board, and Inuit Heritage Trust) Research Centres (e.g., Nunavut Research Institute) and researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.



CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage is protected for future generations.

GOAL
1

HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Malijuaq connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL
2

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by planning and management.

GOAL
3

TOURISM

Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed in Kinngait through an Inuit Tourism Strategy.

GOAL
4



CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

The natural and cultural heritage is protected for future generations.

GOAL 1

GOAL 1 –

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION:

The natural and cultural heritage is protected for future generations..

1. Stewardship of the park will be informed by Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ):
 - Planning and management will include local traditional knowledge and scientific information to balance protection and use of the land and resources
 - Elders will contribute to the decision-making process for the protection of natural and cultural resources
2. Inuit rights and allowable practices will be respected. Decision making will follow the policy and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA:
 - Access to the park and its resources is supported by park infrastructure, zoning and regulations.
 - Inuit harvesting activities will not be disrupted by other park user groups or park programs.
3. Planning and management actions will protect and monitor the natural and cultural resources:
 - Development in the park will be kept to a minimum.
 - Operations will maintain a clean and undisturbed environment.
 - Cultural and natural resources will be protected for future generations by management, monitoring, regulations and research.



GOAL 2 –

HERITAGE APPRECIATION:

Malijuaq connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan..

1. A Heritage Appreciation Plan and Interpretive Program will be developed and implemented to:
 - Document local knowledge and oral histories of the park.
 - Share stories about our park that connect our history, our families, and our experiences with the park.
 - Promote stewardship through interpretive messages and education.
 - Enhance the interpretive program for the park by updating and expanding the signage, booklet and marketing materials, and visitor centre display.
 - Reach various audiences by making information about the park available through in-park and school programs, and online.



HERITAGE APPRECIATION

Malijuaq connects us to our past and educates all people about our history and culture through a Heritage Appreciation Plan.

GOAL
2

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK

People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by planning and management.

GOAL
3

GOAL 3 –

ENJOYMENT OF THE PARK:

People enjoy using the park; it is safe; and it is supported by planning and management..

1. Park operations will prioritize public safety:
 - Safe and sustainable travel information will be shared with the public through signage, print materials, communications and programs.
 - Partnerships will be developed with local safety and regulatory organizations.
 - A park-specific emergency response plan will be developed.
2. The park will be monitored and maintained by staff to keep the park and infrastructure clean, care for resources, provide information to park users, and enforce regulations.



TOURISM

Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed in Kinngait through an Inuit Tourism Strategy.



GOAL 4 –

TOURISM:

Economic benefits from park tourism will be developed in Kinngait through an Inuit Tourism Strategy..

1. An Inuit Tourism Strategy will be developed and implemented to promote and support park-related tourism opportunities and park-related economic benefits. The Strategy will:
 - Promote park tours and the use of local outfitters and guides
 - Promote Heritage Appreciation programs and events to cruise ships companies, business travelers and cultural visitors.
 - Provide information to encourage visitors to buy local arts and crafts.
 - Include a tourism training plan.



1.5 PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

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

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

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

- Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee (NJPMC)
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)
- Inuit Heritage Trust
- Municipality of Kinngait
- Aiviq Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Search and Rescue
- Government of Nunavut
 - Department of Economic Development and Transportation
 - Tourism and Cultural Industries Division
 - Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division
 - Fisheries and Sealing Division
 - Department of Community and Government Services
 - Department of Culture and Heritage (Archaeology)
 - Department of Education; and
 - Department of Environment
 - Wildlife Management Division
 - Education and Outreach Division
 - Climate Change Secretariat
- Institutions of Public Government
 - Nunavut Planning Commission
 - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
 - Nunavut Impact Review Board
 - Nunavut Water Board, and
- Research Centres (e.g., Nunavut Research Institute), organizations (e.g., NRCan) and individual researchers that may complete projects that enhance our inventory and understanding of the park.

1.6 MASTER PLANNING METHODOLOGY

The Kinngait PAC was established in 2019 and began the process of planning for Malijuaq Territorial Park by reviewing past reports.

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

The Malijuaq Territorial Park Master Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the NA, IIBA and the Nunavut Parks and Special Places *Framework for Master Plans*.

The planning has been informed by previously completed reports.

Table 2: Previous Plans and Reports

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	PURPOSE
1982	Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project	GNWT: Marshall Macklin Monahan (MMM)	Tourism Development Feasibility Study
1988	Historic Parks and Sites System Plan for Baffin Region	GNWT	Planning
1991	Mallikjuaq Island Territorial Park Study: Development and Interpretive Plan	GNWT: Prepared by Laird and Associates	Attractions Development Study
1992-1994	Mallikjuaq Island Park Development Plan: Archaeological Resource Development	GNWT	Archaeological reports on feature reconstruction
2018	Cape Dorset Coastal Resource Inventory	GN: Prepared by Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division	Inventory

The PAC consultation log is included in Appendix 6.1.





Section 2

PARK BACKGROUND







SECTION 2: PARK BACKGROUND

2.1 PARK HISTORY

The Municipality of Kinngait and Government of Northwest Territories, and then the Government of Nunavut (as of 1999) undertook research, planning and development in phases between 1988 and 2008. Studies in the 1990's identified the historic significance of cultural sites on the island and the interpretive potential of the island as a tourism destination. Community and territorial support for establishing a park resulted in the transfer of the island to the Commissioner on March 22, 1984, by Order in Council PC #1984-973, and the classification of the area as a "Historic Park" under the Territorial Parks Act legislation (Historic Parks Order, R 054-95, Schedule "A") in 1995.

In the 1990's and 2000's park infrastructure was developed including interpretive signage and the Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre. Additional signage and a boardwalk were installed around 2015.

On June 20, 2017, the Minister of Environment sent a letter of request to the Department of Community Government and Services to request the transfer of administrative control of the Commissioner's Land on Mallik Island (all lands within the boundary of the park) to the Department of Environment.

The first Park Advisory Committee (PAC) was established in 2019 to work with the Nunavut Joint Planning and Management Committee on a Master and Management Plan to guide the future of the park.





2.2 SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OF THE PARK

The *Malijuaq Territorial Park Inventory of Park Resources* describes the natural resources, environment, and cultural heritage of the park. The Inventory captures the strong association for the residents of Kinngait with the park, its history, and its surrounding landscape. This includes the history of the whaling period, continuous use of Malijuaq as a seasonal harvesting area, and the importance of the site as a place of cultural significance.

A Statement of Significance is provided in the *Inventory of Park Resources* as a summary of the resources and values of park.

The Statement of Significance for Malijuaq is:

The landscape of Malijuaq has been imprinted by many generations and cultures: Tuniiit (Dorset) from over 2500 years ago, Thule from 1000 years ago, Inuit from over 100 years ago, and the current residents of Kinngait that continue to use the island for travel, harvesting, and recreation. Sites of cultural history and archaeological significance identify Malijuaq as a place of historic habitation selected for its closeness to harvesting sites on the land, tidal flats and in the sea.

2.2.1 LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS



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

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

- Akia and Nuvukallak
- Maligjuaq, Naimaut and Naujaat
- Tasiujaruluk

The following descriptions highlight the physical characteristics of the landscape and significance of each unit within the park

boundary. The specific natural and cultural resources that make the park unique will be later summarized in the Master Plan.

2.2.1.1 Akia and Nuvukallak



The southeastern portion of the island includes areas with traditional place names Akia and Nuvukallak.

Akia means a place that resembles a giant woman lying down (IHT), and it is also used to describe the "other side" or the eastern part of the island (the side of the island that is east from Maligjuaq). Akia is characterised by several low hills, made up of rock outcroppings with gravel and sand slopes and valleys. It is within these valleys that there is a high concentration of archaeological features, including the sites

that are commonly visited for interpretive tours.

Visitors to Akia cross the tidal flats from the community on ATV or foot; cross the bay by boat in open water seasons; or cross by snowmobile when the ice is in the bay.

The park entrance sign structure is located on the southern shore of the area. An interpretive panel is located here. From the shore visitors make their way uphill through a grassy valley, passing several subterranean house pits and cache features. Near the crest of the hill there is a large pond with seven subterranean house structures. A boardwalk and interpretive panel have been installed. The location offers excellent opportunities for heritage appreciation, and the views to the south look back to Kinngait on a clear day.

Beyond the hillcrest in the valley, the grassy slope to the north extends down to a small bay. Near the shoreline of this bay there are numerous areas with archaeological resources. Interpretive panels explain the features, which include caches, inuksuit, and burials. The grassy slope changes to rock outcroppings and boulder fields along this north-facing coastline.

The most eastern point of the island has the place name Nuvukallak. The place name references the end of a peninsula or a "short point". Nuvukallak is a rock outcrop. It has been used as a place for whale spotting in the bay. There is a narrow passage in this outcrop that links the subterranean houses at Akia to a valley on the eastern side of the island. This most eastern valley is lower in elevation, and narrow. This valley includes cultural features such as fox traps and tent rings, and there is one interpretive panel in the area.

The area west of Akia is a series of rock outcrops with sand and gravel slopes rising up from the coast in a westerly direction. At the peak of these rock outcrops, the sand and gravel slopes abruptly end, and to the west and north, there are cliffs down to tundra and wetland areas.

The "causeway", an area of rock and sand that links the island to the community at low tide, is accessed in this area. There are two portions to the causeway: the eastern side is exposed at the lowest tide and it the safest travel route for ATV access. It can be hiked, but only by experienced visitors that are familiar with the fast-changing tides. The western part of the causeway is higher ground; however, it has a gap with fast-moving water that prevents safe crossing to the community shoreline. This western causeway link should not be used as a crossing point.



2.2.1.2 Maligjuaq, Naimaut and Naujaat



The western portion of the island is dominated by Maligjuaq⁸ (“like a wave” or “tsunami wave”), a large flat-topped mountain with steep cliffs on all sides. The steep cliffs are a barrier to travelling to the top of Maligjuaq, and very few people go up. Maligjuaq is the highest elevation on the island and this landscape feature is visible from all areas in the park and the community.

The cliffs of Maligjuaq are barren rock, providing habitat for nesting birds and ptarmigan. On the northwest side of the

mountain is an area called Naujaat. This was a seagull nesting cliff. During interviews in 2020 it was shared that the seagulls have left this colony in recent years.

Sullu (“like a nostril” or “tunnel” or “valley”) is a place name for the channel on the western side of the mountain. This coastline is very steep, and the channel is reported to have very strong currents. Ice forms in this channel late in the season and melts early. The coastline is called Sanirajaa (“side of a cliff”).

To the southwestern tip of the island is Naimaut (meaning “A place always drawing in wind from different directions” and “Smell”). A gravel and sand point rises up from the coastline as a narrow valley. There are a few old caches in this area. This area is used for camping because it is a good location for spotting wildlife in the channels. Access to the top of Maligjuaq is easier from this side of the mountain, where the cliffs are not as steep.

⁸ The spelling for the mountain is shown on place name maps prepared by Inuit Heritage Trust. This spelling of the ridge is different from the park name.

2.2.1.3 Tasiujaruluk



The island interior is a mix of landscape types, including rock outcrops, sand and gravel slopes, ancient beach lines, tundra, wetlands and ponds. Tasiujaruluk is a large tidal bay on the northern portion of the island. This landscape unit includes all of the land around the bay and a valley on the eastern side of the Maligjuaq hill that connects the north and south portions of the island.

The tundra and wetland areas cover most of the northern portion of the island.

These areas include evidence of ancient

beach lines and several large ponds that once were connected to the saltwater bays surrounding the park. The inlet at Tasiujaruluk is habitat for geese, shorebirds, and fox. The larger, deeper ponds have fish. The coastal areas include tidal flats with clam and mussel beds.

The point on the northeast of the island is called Tuprvit because it is a traditional camping area for beluga whale hunting. This area is used in spring and summer. An abandoned cabin, owned by Atsiaq Alashua, is located near the northeastern point of the island. The PAC consulted the Alashua family about the cabin in 2021, and through a Record of Decision⁹ the PAC recommended that NP&SP remove the cabin from the park.

The northwestern point of the island is named Kangirsulik, meaning “long inlet” in reference to a narrow bay on the north side of the hill. This area is a good fishing, clam- and mussel-digging area. Community members camp in this area during harvesting season. The coastal area off of the island is shallow in some channels and the tidal change creates dangerous currents and poor ice conditions.

⁹ Record of Decision 2021-004

2.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

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

- Hydrology
- Vegetation
- Fish
- Terrestrial wildlife
- Marine Mammals
- Birds
- Geology, Minerals and Physiography
- Climate and Weather

2.2.2.1 Hydrology

The most significant hydrological influence impacting the park involves the tidal patterns around the island. The coast of the northern Hudson Strait region is irregular, indented by deep inlets, with many offshore islands that become connected to one another at low tide. These conditions are found at Malijuaq. Hudson Strait has the greatest tidal range in the Canadian Arctic (at 3m), creating large tidal flats at low tide.

Two causeways connect Kinngait on Dorset Island to Malijuaq Island: the eastern causeway allows safe access to people who want to travel by foot or ATV between the islands at low tide; while the western causeway involves crossing a channel of fast-moving water (on the Kinngait side), that is not safe for access. Park users travelling the causeway between the community and park at low tide must be encouraged to use caution.

Strong currents occur to the west and north of the park when the tides change. These conditions create dangerous boating conditions such as shallow water or shoals. Additionally, strong currents related to tidal patterns also impact seasonal ice conditions in the area. This includes a strong current on the southwest side of Malijuaq Island, which keeps the water open well into the winter, and where a polynya forms in late spring (March or April). To the south, strong currents in Hudson Strait result in the floe edge being extremely near to the community, providing close access for harvesting.





2.2.2.2 Vegetation

The plants at Malijuaq have always been traditionally important for Inuit. In the past, several different plants were harvested for food and fuel, and, until recently, the park has been an especially important place for berry-picking in early fall. Past park reports indicate that berries (such as blueberries, blackberries, and huckleberries) were either eaten fresh or frozen, and sometimes mixed with seal meat or oil. Recent interviews in the community indicate that there aren't as many berries growing now at the park as there were in the past. This decrease has been attributed to weather (lack of rain) and the increase in numbers of geese that often get to the berries before they can be harvested.

Vegetation at Malijuaq is typical of the Eastern Arctic, with plants concentrated around lowland ponds, seepage areas, and along watercourses. There is generally more growth in sheltered areas, where water retention is higher and wind abrasion is lower. Due to low bacterial activity, organic decay is slow and humus development is poor; low soil pH slows water absorption by roots. Plant adaptations to arctic conditions are also evident in the park; root systems are shallow since there is little soil, roots cannot grow through permafrost, and they are subject to solifluction (soil movement).

The park's vegetation is generally characteristic of Southern Baffin Island where:

- lichens and low shrubs grow on higher ground,
- a mixture of heaths, mosses, grasses and low shrubs grow on lower ground, and
- sedges, rushes, mosses, and cotton-grass grow on poorly drained areas with standing water.

The vegetation at Malijuaq is also a food source for geese/ducks and for caribou who occasionally graze in the park.

There are some concerns about vegetation loss and erosion along the main trail routes in the park. Trails passing through Akia are experiencing increased erosion because of snowmobile and ATV traffic. These issues should be monitored and addressed through management actions.

2.2.2.3 Fish and Seafood

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*) is the most commonly harvested fish species in the area of the park. Sea-run char are caught using nets in the channel near the community, and also from off the northwest end of Malijuaq island. Land-locked char are also harvested from several lakes located near the park; however, community interviews indicate that most people travel past the park to fish in areas further north, outside the park boundary.

The extensive mudflats that extend along the north shore of Malijuaq Island, as well as several channel locations between the park and community, are popular areas for harvesting clams and mussels. Clams were also historically harvested from one of the island's lakes in the past. While clams and mussels are usually found in the same areas, they are known to move around, and may be found in separate locations. Clams and mussels are collected every full moon in summer (July through to September) when the tide is lowest.

Kelp also grows in the coastal waters and can wash up onto the shore of the island after a storm where it is regularly harvested by community members. May is a popular month for this. Kelp is eaten raw or cooked, and often stored in the freezer. It is considered medicinal and can be made into a tea to drink or added to caribou stew.

2.2.2.4 Terrestrial Wildlife

Terrestrial mammals identified at Malijuaq include Arctic hare (*Lepus arcticus*), Barrenground Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*), Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), Ermine (*Mustela erminea*), Brown Lemming (*Lemmus trimucronatus*), Peary Land Collared Lemming (*Dicrostonyx groenlandicus*), and Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*).

Terrestrial mammals common to the park are typically small species such as Arctic hare, fox and lemming. Wolves are also occasionally seen in the park, as well as caribou, when the herd is in the region.

2.2.2.5 Marine Mammals

Marine mammals identified in the area of Malijuaq include Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*), Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), Harbour Seal (*Phoca vitulina*), Harp Seal (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*), Hooded/Crested Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), Ringed Seal (*Pusa hispida*), Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), Bowhead Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), Common Minke Whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*), Killer Whale/Orca (*Orcinus orca*), Long finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*), Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), and Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*).

The marine mammals most commonly found in locations near the park at different times of the year include beluga whales, seals, and walrus. Beluga whales are harvested from boats or with nets, and an occasional walrus is taken. Beluga whales are also seen swimming in the channel around the island. Seals are found and harvested in different locations off the island as well, although in the past, they were found closer to the community than they are today.

2.2.2.6 Birds

There are several bird species found in the area, most of which are migratory and do not stay in the area year-round. The most common migratory species that regularly use the park as a nesting site each year, include Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), Snow goose (*Anser caerulescens*), and Eider ducks (*Somateria spp.*). There is also a pair

of loons (*Gavia spp.*) that nests each year at the pond near the sod houses at Akia.

The most common resident bird species (i.e., found at the park year-round) is Ptarmigan (*Lagopus*); however, there are also migrating ptarmigan in the park in the fall. These are most often seen near the Thule houses area of the park, while the resident ptarmigan are almost always found along the winter snow mobile trail routes, up in the higher hills.

In past years, gull colonies have been known to nest on the island, but the site has been abandoned and the birds have moved to another nesting location off of the island.

A large population of birds can be found in the *Isulijaqniq (Dewey Soper) Migratory Bird Sanctuary*.

2.2.2.7 Geology and Physiography

The coastlines of Malijuaq and surrounding islands are rocky and ice scoured. The bedrock, much of which has been metamorphized into gneiss (a sedimentary granite that has been subjected to intense heat and pressure), is a northern extension of the Canadian Shield. As a result of this geological process, there is a strong layering of the rock which has subsequently folded and broken in some places. Through frost-heaving underground, the rocks were pushed from below, forming faults along the gneissic bands, and tilted upwards in an angular fashion. This process is responsible for creating the primary landform of the park, a massive rock formation that extends 264 metres above sea level, known as "Maligjuaq". Evidence of glaciation is demonstrated as patterned ground, stripes and sorting, on the gravel uplands of Malijuaq Island.

Carving stone deposits in the park consist of one "lower quality" source on the west side of the island that is not frequented often, as better-quality soapstone is available at a quarry outside of the park.

2.2.2.8 Climate and Weather

Malijuaq located in the *Northern Arctic Ecozone, Meta Incognita Peninsula* Ecoregion. The surrounding sea has a major influence on climate, where ice coverage delays warming in the summer, as well as cooling in the fall months. Wind is a continual presence, prevailing from the northwest.

During the following months the average daily temperatures are:

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

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



2.2.3 CULTURAL FEATURES

This section describes the cultural resources to be protected during implementation of the Master Plan; monitored through the park's Management Plan; and emphasized in Malijuaq's Heritage Appreciation Program. The cultural resources include:

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

2.2.3.1 Harvesting and Important Wildlife Areas

Harvesting has been identified as an important activity at Malijuaq, both historically and at the present. The land and sea provide important wildlife habitat and vegetation that offer harvesting opportunities for a variety of species, specifically: geese, ptarmigan (spring), and marine mammals (seals, beluga shales, and walrus). Fishing occurs in the lakes, bay (Tasiujaruluk) and along the coast in the northern portion of the park. Traditional activities at the park also include berry picking, while mollusks and kelp are harvested from the shallow waters and tidal flats in several locations surrounding the island.

The main harvesting that is done purposefully in the park is hunting for ptarmigan in spring, while coastal areas adjacent to the park are regularly used for collecting seafoods and hunting marine mammals. All other harvesting is "opportunistic" and happens if someone sees something while travelling through the park. The main hunting grounds and fishing areas are found in other parts of the region outside the park boundary.

2.2.3.2 Archaeological Sites and Culturally Significant Sites

Protection of the island was originally proposed because Malijuaq includes culturally significant sites features from historic Inuit and other cultures. The residents of Kinngait share memories of their families camping at Malijuaq in the early days of the settlement of the community.

Surveying and registration of archaeological sites has occurred in Malijuaq. Research has documented extensive historic use of the area for thousands of years by various cultural groups including Pre-Dorset, Dorset, Thule and Inuit. The historic occupation of the area primarily occurred along the eastern peninsula of Malijuaq Island where there is access to harvesting sites on land and sea.

Although Kinngait is well-known to arctic archaeologists as being the source of the original Dorset collection described by Jenness in 1925, the first systematic survey of the area didn't take place until the late 1970's. Archaeological research to support early park planning continued into the 1980's and 90's, resulting in the extensive documentation and reconstruction for one Thule winter house in 1994. Inventory work in 2019 built on the site record (22 previously registered sites) by contributing data on 31 newly identified sites; however, due to time constraints, the inventory survey was not fully completed.

In order to protect cultural resources which are vulnerable to disturbance by visitors, development, or climate change, it is recommended that a survey of the park be completed, and that infrastructure development be planned to manage visitor access around culturally significant sites throughout the park that will be used in heritage appreciation programs.



2.2.3.3 Oral History and Place Names

The oral history documentation includes some legends and stories about the resources of the area. The original park brochure, "Written in Stone", and the park's interpretive panels share stories and information on traditional building practices, camp life, and harvesting activities. Opportunities exist to collect and document family connections and stories related to the park to add to the interpretive content. This information will be the foundation for the development of a Heritage Appreciation Plan for Malijuaq.

Place names have been documented for locations within Malijuaq and the surrounding areas, and the use of placenames in the park will be a priority.

2.2.3.4 Travel Routes

Travel through the park between Kinngait and harvesting areas to the north and northwest of the park continues to be an important link for residents. As such, there are several main routes through the park that are used by residents travelling by snowmobile and ATV.

In winter and spring, a skidoo trail to and from the hamlet crosses the eastern peninsula and is used primarily by people passing through the park, rather than using the park. Hunters and travelers establish trails through the jumbled shore ice to the smoother sea ice, and skiers or snowmobilers can easily follow these. Due to its relative location, Malijuaq Island is used as a transportation corridor to get onto Baffin Island during freeze-up and spring thaw.

Walking across the tidal flats is possible in summer but should be done with caution as the route can be dangerous due to uneven terrain and slippery algae-covered rocks.

Summer hiking in the park typically follows the designated trails, includes travel up the high vantage points in the park. A hiking guide for the park was proposed in the 1990's, but never implemented.

2.2.4 PARK USER GROUPS

2.2.4.1 Residents

The largest park user group is the community of Kinngait, with the majority of this park user group being Inuit. Community members use the park for harvesting, travel and relaxation. Based on consultations, the area is used throughout the year; however, community use is highest in the late winter and spring for hunting ptarmigan, whale harvesting off the coast of the island, or travel to fishing areas; and in the summer for clam digging, mussel collection, and some berry harvesting.

Qalunaat residents also visit the park during late spring, summer and early fall. The PAC has noted that safety is a concern, specifically with the tidal flats crossing. The PAC recommends that new residents travel to the park with a guide or local resident until they have developed land skills and familiarity with the park.

2.2.4.2 Tourist

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

Tourism has been identified as an economic opportunity for Kinngait. Guided tours are offered to the sod houses at Akia. Tour groups include cruise ship visitors, business travellers, and cultural tourists (e.g., art collectors).

Guided tourism is the approach preferred by the PAC. Access to the park by boat, ATV, snowmobile or hiking is a safety risk due to the tidal conditions, weather and potential animal encounters. Regulations concerning visitor access, guide requirements for visitors, business operator permits, and cruise ship/private yacht regulations are identified in the Management Plan.

2.2.4.3 Research

Research activities have occurred in the park to document cultural sites, and it is likely that research will continue in the future. Research projects offer jobs and opportunities for educational/trainee programs to be offered in the park. Ongoing research and special projects with a research component will be encouraged and regulations will be identified in the park's management plan.

Research project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the PAC in keeping with the regulations identified in the Management Plan.

2.2.4.4 Film Crews

Filming has occurred in the park and are likely to occur in the future. Filming project permit requests will be considered by NP&SP and the PAC in keeping with the regulations identified in the Management Plan.

2.3 MINERAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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

The preliminary Mineral Inventory and Assessment (MI&A) for Malijuaq is to be completed by the Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development and Transportation (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Division) in the future. Once completed, the MI&A report can be added to the appendices of the Management Plan.

The *Inventory of Park Resources* includes a review of surface and sub-surface geology, and mineral exploration claims in the region. The Inventory did not identify any mineral resources within the park boundary.

2.3.1 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 are no quarrying sites or significant carving stone deposits in Malijuaq. Two sites of low-quality stone were identified on the northwest side of the island, but neither site is quarried.

2.4 HERITAGE APPRECIATION

NP&SP's Framework for Heritage Appreciation and Interpretative Programs describes heritage appreciation as providing "Nunavummiut, visitors, and other stakeholders with an opportunity to understand the role of territorial parks within Nunavut and increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks through engagement, education and communication." The framework provides direction on the protocol for heritage appreciation programs, the engagement of the public, communities and specifically youth, and key messages that NP&SP aims to communicate in all parks.

Heritage Appreciation is an opportunity to inform and educate park visitors and community residents. Malijuaq's Heritage Appreciation Plan (HAP) will bring greater awareness of the park's significant resources and stories.

2.4.1 INTERPRETIVE THEMES

The Master Plan recommends that the Heritage Appreciation theme for Malijuaq be based on the park's vision statement: "**Written in Stone: Our memories, stories and heritage**".

The existing interpretive program was developed for visitor audiences. The Master Plan recommends that the Heritage Appreciation Plan change the storytelling to a "first person" narrative, sharing knowledge and stories from Kinngait residents past and present. Additional interpretive content should be developed to increase awareness of visitors of the family connections that Kinngait residents have with the park, and content should be specifically developed for local audiences such school and youth groups. The

Malijuaq Heritage Appreciation Plan

Priorities for Malijuaq's Heritage Appreciation Plan include protecting, celebrating and sharing of the park's significant resources through interpretation and programs.

The plan will be delivered through:

- Interpretive displays and signage in the park and visitor centre
- Guided interpretive programs
- Educational programs in the community and in the park
- Communication and marketing materials
- Online and interactive digital content
- Inuit business and tourism provider information kits

expansion of heritage appreciation will use the following sub-themes:

2.4.1.1 Theme and Sub-themes

The theme "**Written in Stone: Our memories, stories and heritage**" is an opportunity to share Malijuaq's historic and present-day significance as a place to live, harvest, learn and relax. To share the theme the Master Plan recommends additional infrastructure in the park and visitor centre, as well as the development of new interpretive content in the HAP.

Sub-themes will develop the interpretive messages and stories associated with park.

- **Written in Stone:** This sub-theme is documented in the existing interpretive materials. This theme describes the cultural built features of the park (e.g., sod houses; qayaq stands; fox traps; etc.). The sub-theme will expand the information on the purpose of each structure to include local Inuit knowledge and stories on why and how features were built or used; and the traditional, cultural and scientific knowledge that can be shared about the purpose of each structure (e.g., how the construction of a sod house managed heat and cold; etc.). The sub-theme will expand information on the built features and traditions of all of the cultural groups that are associated to the park.
- **Tuniqtait:** This sub-theme will expand on the information that exists for the Thule Winter Houses at Akia to describe the way that life was lived in these dwellings through the seasons. Stories will be shared about the set up inside the house; how Tuniit lived (e.g., they slept with their legs elevated); the roles of men, women and children; and what family life might have been like in the past including, but not limited to the people's diet and food preparation, travel, clothing and possessions.
- **Akia:** This sub-theme will put all Akia's cultural resource structures into context by mapping and explaining what can be viewed in this part of the island. The Akia resources will be described by their cultural group associations and a timeline will be provided for how and when occupation occurred on the island. Maps will also link Akia to other important areas around Malijuaq, including historic harvesting areas, travel routes, and other seasonal camping areas. The stories will also describe the use of the island as a camp in the early days of community settlement at Kinngait.
- **Living with our History:** This sub-theme will describe how the park has been

used continuously. It will focus on sharing memories and stories about the importance of the park to today's residents: as a place to connect to their heritage; a place to harvest; a place to learn and relax. The park's important areas, wildlife species, and place names will be shared. The location of the park in relation to seasonal harvesting areas in the region will be described. A seasonal calendar for the park will be created to describe the uses and resources.

- **Stewardship:** This sub-theme will describe the park's stewardship approach that is based in *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* and informed by contemporary knowledge and science. The theme will address issues facing the park; including but not limited to natural environment damage caused by vehicles and climate change; the protection of cultural resources; and sustainable harvesting practices. Interpretive and educational messages will teach all park users how to contribute to stewardship.

2.4.2 PURPOSE

Through Heritage Appreciation Malijuaq Territorial Park will:

- **Provide Heritage Appreciation and Interpretive Programs** to share the unique story of the park through interpretive programs and materials.
- **Update and fabricate communication, interpretive materials and displays** to share the story of the park.
- **Reach various audiences**, including but not limited to Inuit residents, non-beneficiary residents and tourists. The specific needs of each audience will be recognized in the Heritage Appreciation Plan. Plans will include updating and replacing existing displays in the visitor centre to be inclusive of interpretive messages and information that is written for Kinngait residents and is inclusive of their voices and stories.
- **Prepare and deliver education** through tool kits prepared for youth that are in school or out of school. NP&SP staff will work with the schools in Kinngait to increase awareness about the park among teachers and staff and encourage the use of the park as a classroom and learning opportunity.
- **Promote enjoyment of the park**, including awareness of the traditional activities and harvesting, outdoor recreational activities, and tourism opportunities that the park can offer.
- **Increase awareness** of the park's heritage and share information in the community for all park users on the rules, regulations and best practices when visiting Malijuaq Territorial Park. Messages related to public safety and park access will be highlighted. Informational materials will also be linked to the **Inuit Tourism Strategy** for Kinngait.

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

- Providing all programs and materials in Inuktitut, as well as English and French.
- Reflecting the cultural significance of the park to Inuit in all heritage appreciation and interpretive materials.
- Using *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* in all programs and materials to further the understanding of the park and its resources among the community residents and tourists.
- Educational resources developed through the park's Heritage Appreciation Program will include general information needed to teach and encourage youth

about tourism and parks-related employment (IIBA 6.1.1).

- Using cultural programs (e.g., “Learn to” activities), interpretive materials, and communications (e.g., newsletters or radio shows) to share messages about the *Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit and Environment Connection* management approach for minimal impact travel, sustainable use of Malijuaq, and behaviours that the PAC would like to change to protect resources from human use impacts.

2.4.3 INTERPRETATION AND DISPLAYS

The existing brochure and interpretive signage in the park provide valuable interpretive information. The Master Plan recommends that this information be expanded in the future to enhance the education and interpretive messages about the park, and to be written to be inclusive of interpretive messages, information and stories for Kinngait residents.

The Master Plan recommends several actions:

- Replacement of damaged interpretive signs in the park, and properly installing the existing signage so that the structures are secured on level ground.
- Additional interpretive/informational signage in the park at the entrance sign, at the sod houses, and along the Akia interpretive trail.
- Redesign and replacement of the interpretive displays inside the visitor centre.
- Additional interpretive/informational signage outside the visitor centre.
- Artwork on the exterior of the visitor centre building and in the outdoor gathering area.



2.4.4 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING MATERIALS

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

- Updated marketing materials (park booklet, brochures, poster maps, online information) including a map of the island and key messages.
- Updated communications materials about Malijuaq in the community (e.g., signage, brochures or other materials to be available at the airport, Hamlet office, hotels, and arts centre).
- Interpretive scripts for use by NP&SP staff and outfitters/guides will be revised to address the themes and sub-themes of the Heritage Appreciation Plan.

2.4.5 OTHER COMPONENTS

2.4.5.1 Education Modules

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

2.4.5.2 “Learn to” Programming

Park educational programming will be developed by NP&SP as “Learn to” programs. “Learn to” programs will incorporate both IQ and scientific knowledge. “Learn to” may be delivered in the park or in the community.

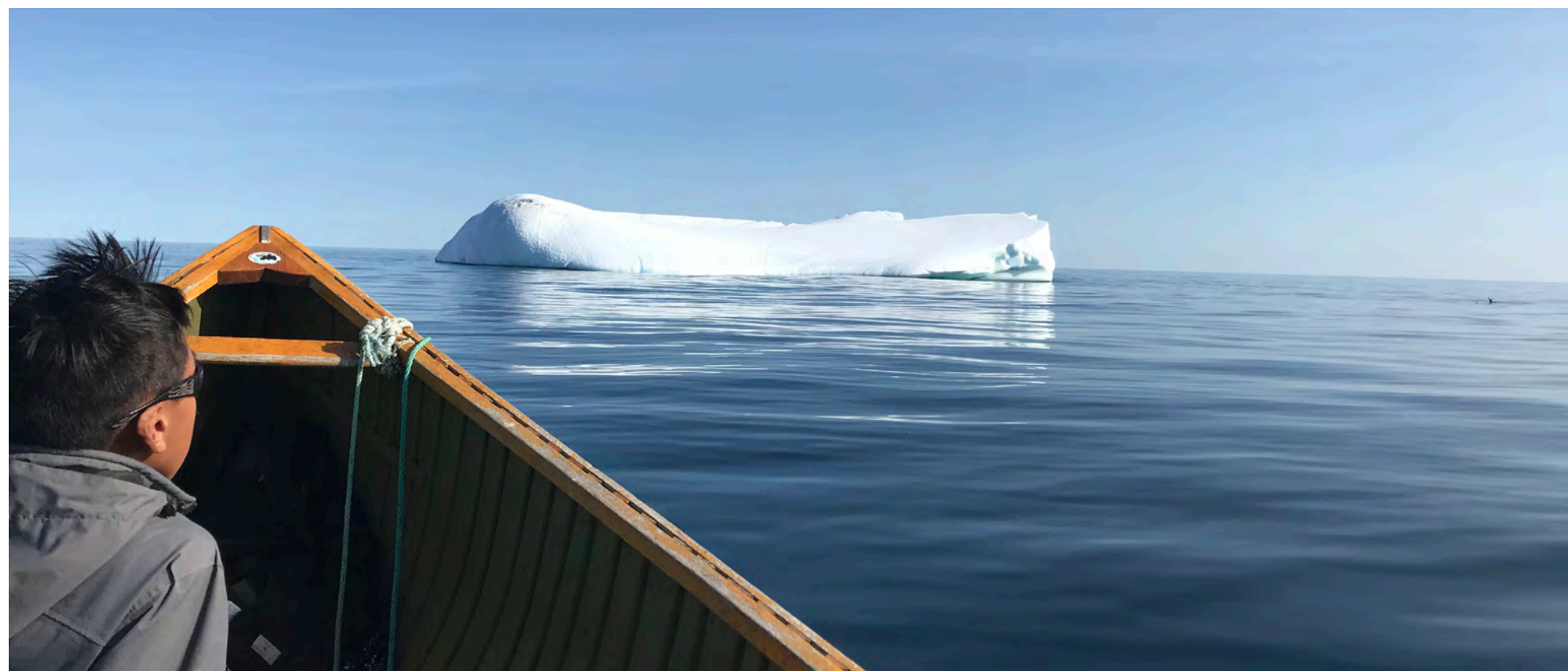
2.4.5.3 Community Events

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

2.4.5.4 Engaging Youth

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

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





2.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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

Guide interpretive tours of the Akia area are offered to tourists and cruise ship/yacht landing parties. The Visitor Centre is available during tourism season for group visits. Opportunities exist to enhance guide tours, park programs, and services at the Visitor Centre. As required by the IIBA 4.2 and 4.3, an **Inuit Tourism Strategy** for Kinngait will be developed in the implementation phase of park establishment to detail future development of tourism opportunities. Park-related tourism planning, development and training will be addressed. Planning will consider community services such as hospitality, accommodation, heritage programs and interpretation, outfitting and guiding, local contracting, product promotion and sales, and program delivery.

Outfitter and guide training will be recommended in the Tourism Strategy to enhance the interpretive visits to the park. Tools should be developed through the Heritage Appreciation Program for use by local outfitters, such as an interpretive script for Akia, themes to share, and interpretive activities and/or “Learn to” programs that can be shared both in the park and at the Visitor Centre.

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

2.6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Public safety in Malijuaq Territorial Park is of principal concern.

The Master Plan recommends development of emergency shelters to mitigate or reduce risk.

The Management Plan includes information on public safety regulations and recommends a detailed *Emergency Response Plan* to address:

- Maintenance of all park infrastructure that supports public safety.
- Safety guidelines and regulations for park access.
- Emergency contacts, including management partners in Kinngait and the locations of the NP&SP office and maintenance building.
- Requirements for search and rescue for each of the anticipated activities in the park, including, but not limited to, land, water and air rescue.

2.7 PARK SPECIFIC TRAINING

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

Training program requirements will be identified in the Malijuaq Management Plan and Inuit Tourism Strategy for Kinngait.

Business Opportunities related to Malijuaq

Priorities for business opportunities include:

- Inuit Tourism Strategy development, including the marketing information, materials, and training needs for Inuit tourism operations
- Infrastructure maintenance and development
- Visitor Centre staffing and operational planning
- Tourism-related interpretive guide service delivery and training
- Development and design of Heritage Appreciation themes, materials, and programs

The Heritage Appreciation Program will address:

- Promotion of Inuit business and tourism providers
- Promotion and sale of local arts and products
- Educational programs in the community and park
- Interpretive program improvements in the park and Visitor Centre

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

- Maintenance, logistics and construction
- Park outfitting and guide services
- Training and delivery tools for guided interpretive visits
- Archaeological surveys
- Oral history special projects





Section 3

PLANNING APPROACH







SECTION 3: PLANNING APPROACH



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

3.1 STRATEGIC APPROACH: STEWARDSHIP

Planning and management of Malijuaq will follow a stewardship approach that is based in *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit* and informed by contemporary knowledge and science.

Stewardship management has been practised by Inuit for generations. The stewardship management approach for Malijuaq will:

- Respect the close relationship between people and the resources of the park in decision making
- Manage land, air, water, wildlife and culturally important sites by applying *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit*
- Adapt and integrate new information and scientific knowledge over time
- Achieve sustainability through management decisions that consider traditional land use practices and the needs of future generations
- Remove or reduce the negative impacts and unavoidable changes in the park through management decisions.

NP&SP staff, the PAC, consultants, and communities will need to use the best available information to determine how to achieve the park goals and objectives by using this strategic approach to attain the desired balance between protection and use. This approach will also:

1. Observe Inuit rights and allowable practices specified in the NA and IIBA.
2. Conform to the legislated requirements and processes established in the Territorial Parks Act, NA and IIBA, and other legislation¹⁰. Where there is a discrepancy between the legislation, the NA and IIBA take precedence.
3. New information should be gathered through ongoing inventory work, research and monitoring to assist in joint management decision making and park operations. 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.
4. Monitor natural and cultural resources and human use, and where possible, address impacts caused by human activity and natural change.
5. Where a cultural site or cultural resource requires protection, the PAC will consult with local Elders, IHT and the NJPMC to determine the design approach and actions to be taken.

6. Limit development inside the park boundary to ensure conservation of natural and cultural resources.
7. Use Killiliurniq (Park Zones), regulations and/or prohibitions as required to manage the park, its resources, and its use.

Stewardship is best achieved through the involvement and advice of Inuit and residents of Kinngait. To provide stability and local input, it is recommended that a Community Joint Planning and Management Committee (CJPMC) be established in the future to in place of the Park Advisory Committee.

3.2 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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

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

¹⁰The Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (2015) provides direction for project proposals within all territorial parks that will be subject to an assessment of the potential impacts. The Act will apply to the review of the Management Plan for Malijuaq conducted by the Nunavut Planning Commission during the approval process for territorial Park management plans.

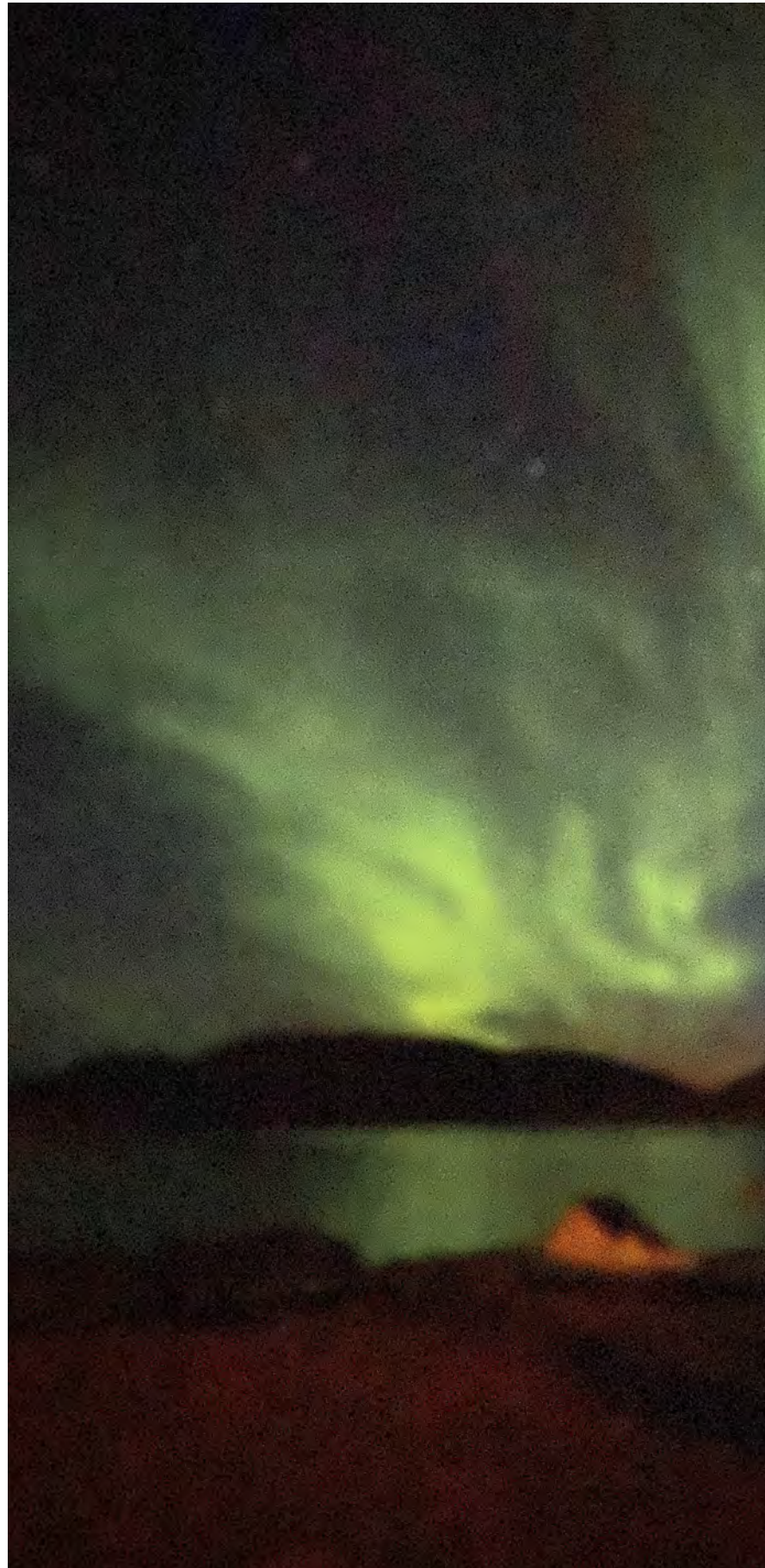


Table 3: Planning and Development Opportunities or Challenges

OPPORTUNITY OR CHALLENGE	PARK GOALS	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the park is a challenge and safety concern due to the tidal conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Designated landing areas for boat access and development of emergency shelters Zoning: Access regulation and restrictions are recommended for the causeway Management: Public safety messages and Emergency Response Plan Heritage Appreciation: Information for visitors on park access and education about safe and sustainable travel Inuit Tourism Strategy: Promotion of the use of local outfitters and guides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting activities in the park: bird and mammal hunting, fishing, seafood collection, berry picking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Development will be kept to a minimum to avoid disruption of important wildlife areas and harvester travel routes Design: Development of emergency shelters near main travel routes Management: Actions to regulate and monitor activities and important wildlife areas to avoid disturbance of harvesting Heritage Appreciation: Education and information shared on cultural harvesting practices in the park
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational and cultural programs for residents and visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Appreciation Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Enhance interpretive infrastructure in the park and at the visitor centre Management: Actions to support park operations that include education and information sharing Heritage Appreciation: Development and implementation of interpretive content, educational curriculum and materials, and informational materials Heritage Appreciation: Provide information and materials at locations in Kinngait, online, and through tourism operators (outfitters, guides, hotels, and cruise ship companies) Inuit Tourism Strategy: Development of guided tour programs and training for interpretive guiding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities: direct and indirect socio-economic benefits to Kinngait 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management: Operational actions to maintain, protect, and monitor the park Management: Casual staffing or contracting opportunities for park operations Management: Training plan for park staff. Heritage Appreciation: Programs to inform youth about park and park related employment opportunities Inuit Tourism Strategy: Development of a tourism provider training program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park Services and Maintenance: sustain the park's natural and cultural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and Protection Heritage Appreciation Enjoyment of the Park Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Enhance designed structures, barriers and trails to protect cultural sites and reduce damage to the natural environment caused by vehicles and over-visitation Design: Additional infrastructure to support increasing visitation, including interpretive structures, outhouse and garbage facilities, and emergency shelters Management: Actions to regulate activities, monitor use and mitigate damage caused by human use (e.g., vandalism, littering, vehicle damage, etc.) Heritage Appreciation: Educational and informational programs and messages to teach sustainable use and minimal impact travel in the park

3.3 KILLILIURNIQ (MANAGEMENT ZONES)

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

A management zoning plan identifies the characteristics of areas in the park, and the permitted uses, regulations, conditional uses and protection measures that will govern Malijuaq Territorial Park.

3.3.1 DEFINITIONS

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

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

- Facilities will be permitted which provide protection to the cultural features for which the zone was designated; public safety; and park services (e.g., outhouses).
- Interpretive or regulatory signage or infrastructure will be permitted to enhance cultural interpretation and education opportunities, promote sustainable use, or are necessary for public safety.
- Cabin development for personal or commercial use is not permitted in this zone.
- Overnight camping in this zone is allowed but will be managed for the protection of cultural resources.

There are two Cultural special protection sub-zones:

Cultural: Heritage Appreciation: The area of Akia is used for heritage appreciation and tourism program. Interpretive infrastructure and programs will be focused in this zone. Significant cultural sites, resources and landscapes will be monitored for protection and guidelines will manage human activities (e.g., tourism) around archaeological resources. Development of park infrastructure is allowed in this zone, subject to cultural resource management guidelines. Overnight recreational camping is not allowed in this zone.

Cultural: Special Protection: This zone protects an area of cultural resources of significance. Management regulations do not allow development of any kind, including park infrastructure, cabin development (personal or commercial use), or overnight camping. Human use management (e.g., visiting and tourism) discourages access in the area to protect the resources. Research in this zone requires a permit with terms and conditions set by the Park Advisory Committee.

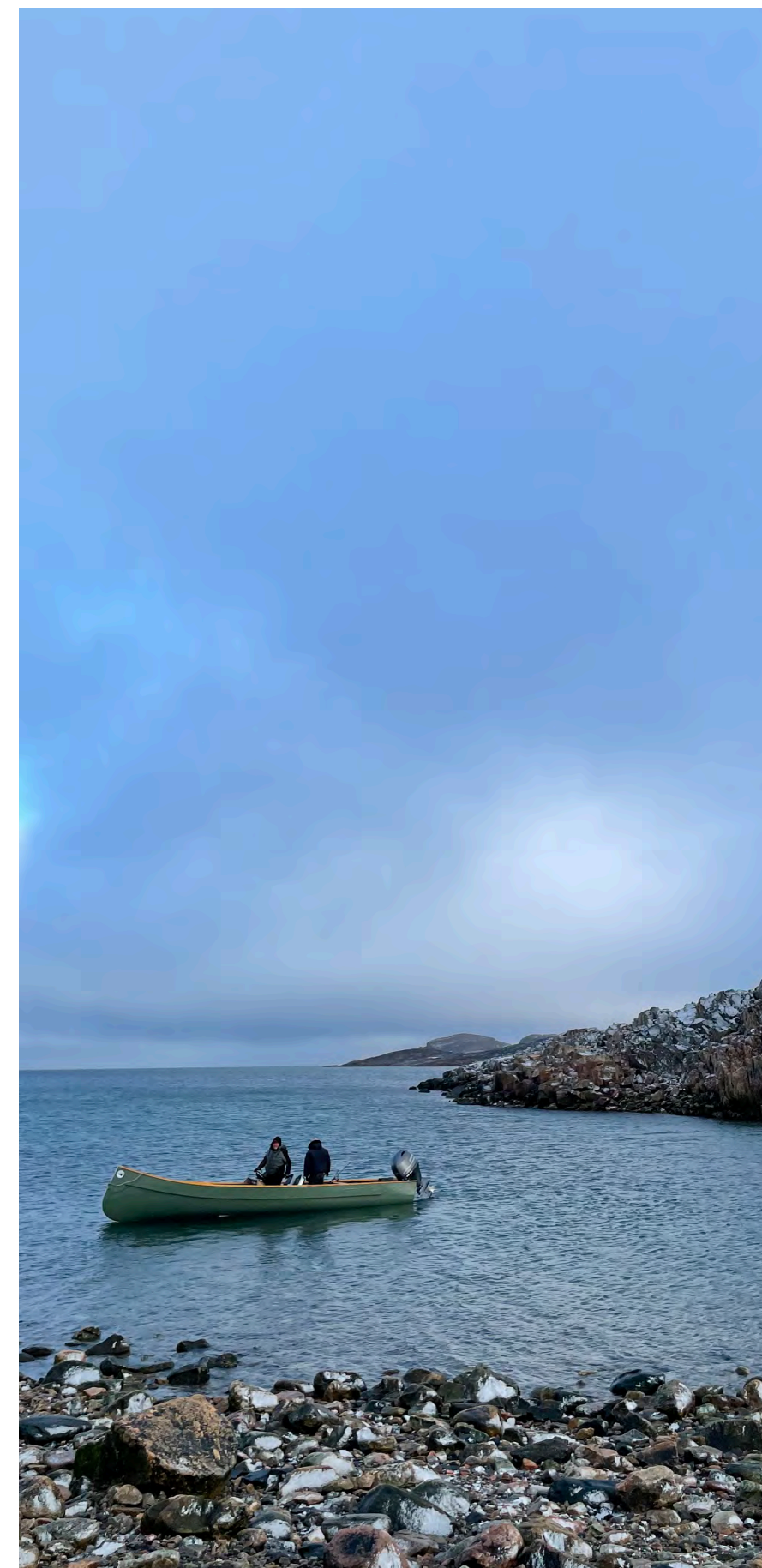
Wilderness: The objective of this zone is to manage natural and cultural resources that provide a high-quality wilderness recreation experience for the enjoyment and health of all park users. Activities involving wilderness recreation, especially self-propelled travel and traditional activities (e.g., harvesting), will be encouraged.

- Facilities that provide protection to natural and cultural features, enhance opportunities for wilderness recreation, or are needed for public safety will be permitted, where these do not detract from the wilderness feel of the park, and where these development or activities have no negative impact on the natural or cultural features of the park.
- Trails or marked travel routes will be permitted.
- Cabin development for personal or commercial use may be permitted in this zone subject to terms and conditions set by the Park Advisory Committee.
- Overnight recreational camping is permitted in this zone.

The Management Plan Zoning Map also identifies **Safety Hazards and Access (Restricted or Regulated)** symbols. Safety Hazards are areas that have known environmental hazards (seasonal or permanent) that could pose a danger to public safety. Although these are not zones, the areas shall be monitored by NP&SP staff as they are expected to change seasonally, and additional Safety Hazards may be identified in the future as a result of climate change. Access (Restricted or Regulated) symbols identify travel routes where access is restricted due to unsafe conditions, or where access may be regulated during a specific season due to changes in the conditions that may be a safety hazard.

1. Restricted Access: The western arm of the causeway is impassible, and information (e.g., signage, brochures, maps) will mark this route “no access”.
 2. Regulated Access: The eastern arm of the causeway may be accessed during low tide. Public safety information and announcements will be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan to provide warnings and information about ATV use across the eastern causeway of the tidal flats. Regulated access may mean that access is recommended only with a local guide. Visitors using the eastern causeway must be responsible for their own safety and have information on the tides, and the danger of crossing the tidal flats.
- Visitors (tourists and Qalunaat/non-Inuit residents) will be encouraged to travel with a guide or knowledgeable local resident if they are planning to cross the eastern causeway.

Continuous monitoring of these areas will inform management and operational decisions and regulations, the park’s Public Safety Emergency Response planning, visitor registration information, and Heritage Appreciation informational materials.



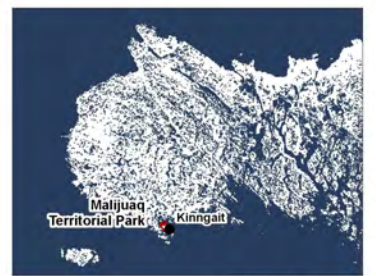


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Malijuaq Territorial Park
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Killiliurniq (Management Zones)

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Legend

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Cultural
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Cultural: Special Protection
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Cultural: Heritage Appreciation
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Wilderness
- Emergency Shelter
- Safety Hazards
- No Access
- Regulated Access
- Tidal Flats

- River
- Road
- Contour
- Territorial Park Boundary
- Inuit Owned Lands (IOL)
- Water or Ice



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 Park boundaries shown in red

Data sources:
 Natural Resources Canada
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut)
 Site Inventory Collected by NVision Insight Group Inc August 2019.

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:15,000
 Date: December 2021
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc.







Section 4

PARK DESIGN







SECTION 4: PARK DESIGN



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

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

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

4.1 DESIGN APPROACH

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

Malijuaq has many culturally significant sites and natural areas of importance that support enjoyment of the land by residents, harvesting activities and tourism. The IIBA requires the following consultations occur as design and development actions are implemented in the park:

- The NJPMC and IHT will be consulted on the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage culturally significant and archaeological sites (as per IIBA 8.2.3).
- The PAC shall consult with Elders and others in Kinngait having an interest in the cultural and archaeological resources of the park in the design and implementation of measures to protect or manage each culturally significant site (as per IIBA 8.2.7).
- The PAC will be consulted on locations, terms and conditions should any requests for new cabin development, subject to the approved Management Plan (as per IIBA 3.5).
- Prior to the installation of any new facilities or infrastructure the PAC is to be consulted on the recommended location of facilities, displays, and exhibits to be produced for Malijuaq or in the community (as per IIBA 7.5.2).

4.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS PRIOR TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Prior to any development activity in the park (including, without limitation, any capital improvements constructed by the GN) an inventory and assessment of the archaeological resources in the proposed development area shall be conducted in accordance with the IIBA under the direction of the PAC (as per IIBA 14.5.8).

Regulations are identified in the Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan.

- New or replacement facilities will be built for placement on the surface of the ground in areas of known archaeological resources.
- It is not permitted to dig into the ground, or disrupt organic surface materials, in areas of known archaeological resources until an archaeological survey has been completed to provide recommendations for development sites.
- Where a survey identifies no archaeological resources, infrastructure and development may be anchored into the ground, or the ground surface materials may be altered.

4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARDS

Malijuaq Territorial Park infrastructure includes facilities built according to the *Nunavut Parks Facilities Design Manual*¹¹; signage elements following the *Nunavut Parks Signage Manual*¹²; and park furnishings or specialty infrastructure (e.g., picnic tables, garbage bins) selected from preferred contractor catalogues.

The existing infrastructure includes a boardwalk built in portable segments and signage structures built according to the signage manual. This Master Plan recommends that any improvements to existing infrastructure or new infrastructure should be designed and fabricated in wood or metal so that all infrastructure is compatible and has a similar design to the existing facilities.

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

Whenever possible infrastructure will use eco-friendly materials and “green” technology to mitigate or reduce the use of hydro-carbon fuels, pollutants, contaminants, or non-biodegradable waste in Malijuaq.

¹¹ NP&SP may recommend alternative facility and infrastructure designs that are not included in the existing design specifications that can be co-effectively developed. Where alternatives are the preferred approach - the size, design and colours of the facility should be selected for compatibility with existing infrastructure.

¹² NP&SP may recommend alternative signage designs that are not included in the Nunavut Parks Signage Manual.



4.3 MASTER PLAN

The Malijuaq Master Plan provides a multi-year development plan to replace and renovate existing infrastructure and develop new infrastructure in the park.

Nunavut Parks facility and signage standard specifications are provided in approved manuals, and park specific infrastructure is presented in this plan and appendix 6.3. Where applicable, the recommended location of the facility is described along with the rationale for selecting this location.

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

4.3.1 PARK FACILITIES EXISTING IN 2020

Malijuaq infrastructure was developed after the park establishment, including a park entry sign, interpretive panels, and a boardwalk beside the sod houses at Akia. The Mallikjuaq Visitor Centre building, owned by the Department of Environment, includes an open office, washroom and heritage display area inside the building, and flags outside the building. Maintenance, replacement or renovation requirements are identified in the Master Plan:

- Maintenance of the park entry sign includes painting the structure and replacing park name lettering and branding
- Interpretive panels in the park that are damaged will be replaced or mounted on new support structures. Interpretive signs will be relocated to level ground; and the sign at the Thule winter houses will be relocated to the beginning of the boardwalk from its current location at the top of a rock outcrop
- The Akia area boardwalk for the Thule winter houses will be levelled and new segments will replace damaged segments and improve the accessibility and use of the structure
- The visitor centre will require:
 - A wheelchair accessible washroom, and the exterior of the building requires a wheelchair accessible ramp
 - Exterior landscaping and renovations to provide a flat gathering area, parking area and storage for operation and maintenance equipment and supplies
 - Enhanced or replaced interior heritage appreciation displays.

4.3.2 NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

New infrastructure development will include:

- Three emergency shelters
- One outhouse at Akia
- Heritage education platforms and seating areas at Akia near the beach and sod houses
- Improvements to the boat landing areas at two coastal areas at Akia
- One designated camping area with an outhouse and tenting sites
- Trail markers
- ATV/snowmobile trail boardwalk segments in areas of erosion.

4.3.3 DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF MASTER PLAN INFRASTRUCTURE

The following section describes existing and planned facilities and infrastructure. For each of facility or infrastructure recommendation a brief description is provided and, where relevant, a reference to the detailed specifications in NP&SP’s standards manuals is provided. Section 5 Action Plan identifies the timeframe for each planned renovation or development.

4.3.3.1 In-Park Signage

To support the park’s **Heritage Appreciation Plan** the following signage renovations, repairs and new signage

Table 4: In-Park Signage Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Entrance Sign (repair, painted lettering and branding)	Renovation to existing sign structure. Replace or repair boards as required; paint entire structure to treat and seal the wood; paint on the park name lettering and NP&SP branding.	Due to past vandalism, the Master Plan recommends that the park name and branding be painted onto the structure.
Repairs to Existing Interpretive Panels and Structures	Replace or repair panels, support structures or wooden cribs as required. All signage cribs should be set on level ground and the crib should be secured with stones. Stones must not be collected near archaeological features. It is recommended stones be collected from the tidal flats and brought to each sign.	<p>Akia Beach Area: “Welcome to Mallikjuaq Island” will be replaced with a new “Welcome” sign (see southern boat landing area new welcome sign below)</p> <p>Akia area: “Tuniqtait: The Thule Winter Houses” panel requires a replacement backing panel; “Inukshuk” crib requires securing with stones; “Kayak Stands” crib requires securing with stones</p> <p>Akia/Nuvukallak area: “Tent Rings” crib requires levelling & securing with stones; “Fox Trap” crib requires levelling & securing with stones</p>
Southern Boat Landing Area: New “Welcome” signs at southern landing area	Two interpretive panels with a welcome message, general information about Malijuaq, park map, and general regulations and emergency contact information.	See “Entrance Area” conceptual drawing.
Northern Boat Landing Area: New “Welcome” signs at southern landing area	Two interpretive panels with a welcome message, general information about Malijuaq, park map, and general regulations and emergency contact information.	See Master Plan map for location.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
New Interpretive Panels (3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akia • Nuvukallak • Causeway 	Three new interpretive panels are required to orient visitors to traveling and exploring the Akia area; direct visitors to the safe hiking routes, boat landing areas or causeway crossing route; and provide safety messages.	<p><i>Akia:</i> This panel will be located at the northwestern portion of Akia.</p> <p><i>Nuvukallak:</i> This panel will be located at the southern edge of the valley and instruct visitors not to attempt crossing the rocks on the south side of the island between Nuvukallak and the beach landing area.</p> <p><i>Causeway:</i> This panel will be located on the beach where the eastern causeway enters the park. It will orient visitors to the Akia area. The panel will provide a safety message about tides and crossing the causeway.</p>
Parking Area Panel	A designated ATV/snowmobile parking area will be created near the sod houses.	See site plan and conceptual drawing.
Emergency Shelter Signage	Signage to affix to the exterior of each emergency shelter with emergency contact information, GPS coordinates, and information to support public safety messages.	

4.3.3.2 Heritage Interpretation Area: Akia

The Master Plan recommends the addition of a heritage interpretation platform at Akia, to the west of the Thule winter houses, to support Heritage Appreciation program delivery, educational activities, and provide a resting place for visitors that hike up from the beach.

The design is a low-profile platform with integrated seating and interpretive panels.

The educational and interpretive content and programming will be prepared in the Heritage Appreciation Plan. The messages should also include regulations for protecting the cultural resources and acceptable behaviour around the sod houses. The integrated signage should be designed to have minimal visual impact in the surrounding landscape and should use symbols/icons rather than text whenever possible.

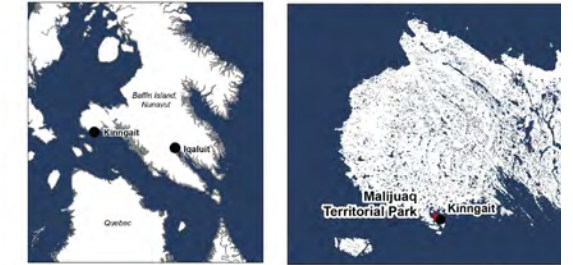


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Interpretive Signage (Proposed)
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Cruise Ship and Boat Landing Area
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Water or Ice



Data sources:
 Natural Resources Canada,
 Department of Environment (Government of Nunavut),
 Site Inventory Collected by NVision Insight Group Inc August 2019.

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 18N
 Scale: 1:15,000
 Date: July 2022
 Produced by: NVision Insight Group Inc.

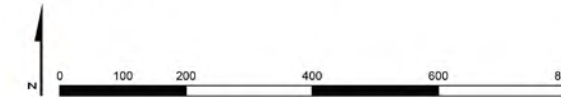
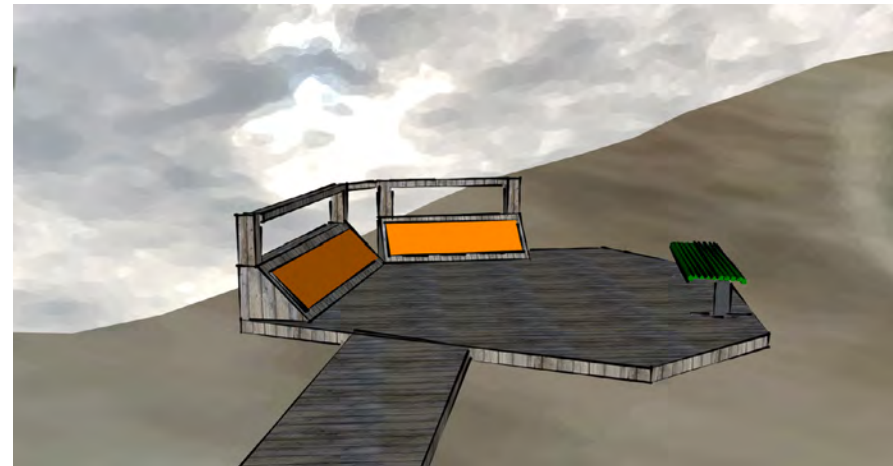


Table 5: Heritage Interpretation Platforms Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Heritage Interpretation Platform (1)	Platform to enhance heritage appreciation programs and provide a resting place for visitors.	See site plan and conceptual drawing.
Garbage Bin (1)	A garbage bin will be located near the platform	

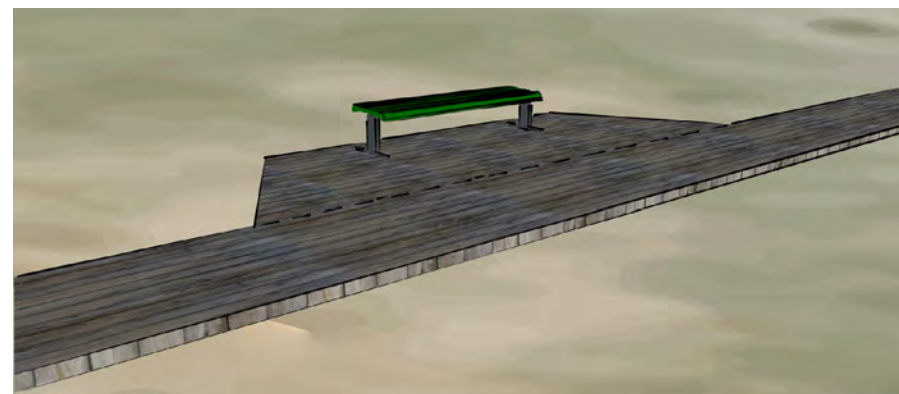


Malijuaq Heritage Platform Area

4.3.3.3 Boardwalk: Akia

There is an existing wooden boardwalk at Akia to provide access to the Thule winter houses and control where visitors walk in the area for the protection of the cultural resources. The Master Plan recommends repair and additions to the boardwalk:

- The existing boardwalk will be levelled, and new segments will replace damaged segments
- A stepped/ramped boardwalk with a hand railing will be developed at the east side of the site to improve the accessibility to the interpretive panel
- A new outlook platform with integrated signage and seating will be built on the hill above the houses
- Widening of the boardwalk with the inclusion of built-in seating will provide resting and interpretive stop points
- A barrier with an integrated interpretive sign will be added to a new outlook platform



Malijuaq Boardwalk

Table 6: Boardwalk and Heritage Interpretation Platforms Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Boardwalk repair, levelling and new sections	As per the existing boardwalk design and dimensions.	See site plan and conceptual drawing.
Boardwalk widening and benches	Enhancements to the existing boardwalk to improve visitor experience	See site plan and conceptual drawing.

4.3.3.4 Outhouse

The Master Plan recommends building a new double outhouse near the park entrance sign to support park visitors. It is recommended that the new outhouses be solar composting.

Table 7: Outhouse Summary

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Outhouse	A double outhouse on a platform using solar composting outhouse technology.	See site plan and conceptual drawing.



Double Outhouse



4.3.3.5 Emergency Shelters

The Master Plan recommends development of three (3) emergency shelters in the park. Emergency shelter locations will be finalized through site visits and in consultation with the PAC. Recommended locations include:

1. Akia
2. Northwest Maligjuaq
3. 3Tasiujaruluk (east side of the bay)

The *Section 5 Action Plan* proposes a phased in development of the emergency shelters between year 3 and 10 of the plan's implementation. The Master Plan recommends a budget for communication and safety equipment in the park at the emergency shelter locations.

Table 8: Emergency Shelter Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Emergency Shelters (3)	Emergency shelter built on timbers. High wind conditions will require shelters to be anchored to the ground. See conceptual drawing of a simple frame structure.	See Master Plan map for locations. Archaeological surveys of each location are required prior to development.
Emergency and Communication Equipment	At each of the emergency shelters, the following equipment should be provided (as a minimum): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar or wind recharging station for communication equipment • First Aid Kit • Water rescue buoy rings 	<i>A cellular repeater tower/station in the park was identified as a consideration for public safety. This option should be studied and budgeted during the development of the park Emergency Response Plan. The Master Plan budget does not include cellular infrastructure.</i>



Emergency Shelter

4.3.3.6 Designated Campsite

The Master Plan recommends development of a designated camp site next to the emergency shelter location in the Tasiujaruluk area of the park (east side of the bay).

The infrastructure for each campsite is identified in the table.

Table 9: Camp Site Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Designated Campsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelter (previously identified in Section 4.5.1.2) Single outhouse using solar composting technology. Tent platforms (2) shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual C3.1-C3.2 <i>without wind breaks</i>. Granular tent pads (2) shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual C4.6 <i>without wind breaks</i>. Bear fence to enclose the tenting area. Furnishings ordered from approved suppliers based on the standard equipment for NP&SP: picnic tables (2); single garbage bin (1); fire rings (2); lock box (1). 	<p><i>Tent platform dimensions should not exceed 3,048mm x 3,048mm (10ft x 10ft).</i></p> <p><i>See conceptual plan</i></p>

4.3.3.7 Boat Landing Areas

The Master Plan recommends designating two boat landing areas to the north and south of Akia. These areas would be used by cruise ship landing parties, outfitters and day trip visitors.

The landing areas will be marked on maps and with signage (see Section 4.3.3.1) at the gathering point for visitors arriving and departing by boat. In the future, permission will be sought from Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) to install an access ramp and floating dock (seasonally) to improve the landing areas. The mud flats may need to be cleared of boulders in a few locations to accommodate boat landings. Due to the conditions of the mud flats, there will be a limit to how much work can be done to clear the landing area of rocks. Staff and the park committee will visit the site to plan for clearing the areas.

Table 10: Boat Landing Area Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Docks at each landing area	Accessible ramp and floating dock	<p><i>See Master Plan for designated boat landing areas.</i></p> <p>DFO permit will be required.</p>
Boat Landing Area – Mud Flat Clearing	Clearing boulders (if feasible) in tidal zone of each landing area	<p><i>See Master Plan for designated boat landing areas.</i></p> <p>DFO permit will be required.</p>

4.3.3.8 Trails

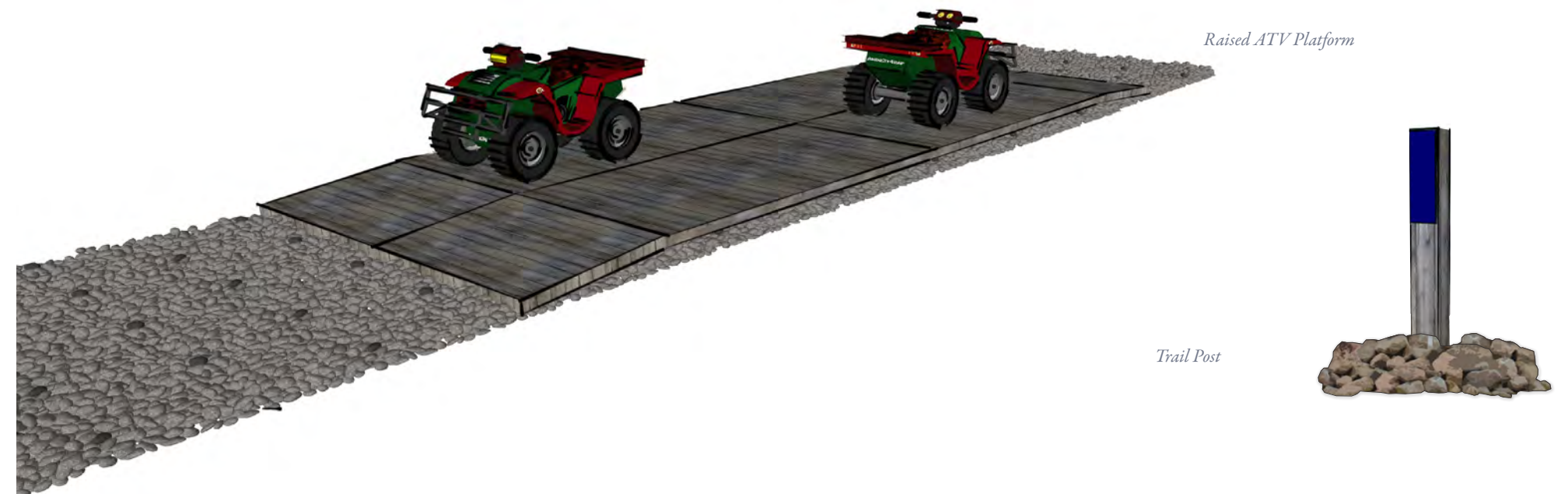
The Master Plan recommends trail work to support recreational use and tourism in the park, and to mitigate erosion at locations where ATV/snowmobile use has damaged the land.

Hiking trail routes on the island (with the exception of the boardwalk at Akia) will only be marked by posts to help visitors navigate areas in the park and access points of interest and campsites. Trail marker posts will be installed for way finding in areas that are natural (without a developed trail base) and to mark dangerous locations; tidal areas; turns in the route; and other locations as required to keep the route highly visible.

At Akia areas of erosion on ATV/snowmobile routes will be repaired by developing gravel-based trail routes that will be marked with posts. These designated travel routes will be monitored by staff to watch for further erosion. Park staff will communicate with the community that designated routes are in place to protect the environment.

Table 11: Hiking Trail Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Hiking Trail Marker Posts	<p>Directional markers will be located along the trail.</p> <p>Markers will be designed for low visual impact in the landscape.</p>	<p><i>See Master Plan for trail routes.</i></p> <p><i>Quantity will be determined as required. Wood poles supported in stone-built piles will mark the route.</i></p>
Boardwalk Trails	Wooden boardwalks, suitable for hikers and ATVs, shall be developed along routes in areas where erosion of the land is occurring.	<i>See conceptual plan</i>
Gravel base Trail: Akia	Gravel trails shall be developed from Facilities Design Manual F1.1 along the main travel routes in areas where erosion of the land is occurring.	<i>See conceptual plan</i>



4.3.3.9 Malijuaq Visitor Centre

The Master Plan recommends repairs, renovations, interior display replacement and exterior landscaping and signage for the Malijuaq Visitor Centre. This building should be open throughout the summer and operated at reduced hours through other seasons of the year. The Visitor Centre will include an office for Nunavut Parks staff, and it will support Heritage Appreciation programs and tourism initiatives.

4.3.3.9.1 Visitor Centre Building Renovations Assessment

Two reports were completed on the condition of the Visitor Centre. These reports should be reviewed (copies are included in the appendices of the *Inventory of Park Resources*) and the recommended repairs should be completed.

- *AVS Condition Assessment: 210-111891 Cape Dorset – Baffin Trading Post* (Completed in 2012 by Stantec Consulting Ltd. for the Government of Nunavut) – the assessment considered the building foundation, structure, utilities and assessment for mould. The report includes recommended actions and estimated budgets, however due to the amount of time that has past since the assessment was completed it is recommended in the Master Plan that a new assessment be completed for accurate recommended actions and cost estimates. Once completed, the budget for building renovations will have to be approved through a Record of Decision.
- *Hazardous Building Materials Assessment at the Visitor Centre Asset #111891, Cape Dorset, NU* (Completed February 1, 2019, by Qikiqtaaluk Environmental) – the report found no asbestos or lead in the building materials but did identify some equipment that contained hazardous materials that require removal, disposal and replacement (e.g., fluorescent lighting, batteries, thermostats).

4.3.3.9.2 Visitor Centre Accessibility, Gathering Area, Parking and Storage

Building accessibility is included in the upgrades to the Visitor Centre. The interior of the building requires upgrades to the washroom to make it wheelchair accessible. The exterior requires development of a ramp and grading of the landscape.

A dedicated parking space should be developed behind the building.

The exterior of the Visitor Centre should be improved to provide a gathering space for Heritage Appreciation programs and tourist groups. It is recommended that artwork

be incorporated into the gathering area and on the exterior of the building as a Special Project (See section 4.3.4).

A storage shed or small sea can should be added behind the building for park equipment and supplies.

4.3.3.9.3 Visitor Centre Signage and Displays: Interior and Exterior

The Master Plan recommends that the Heritage Appreciation Plan include a review of the existing interior displays and planning for exterior signage. As required, displays should incorporate park information, regulations and new interpretive themes and messages.

The exterior of the building requires signage:

- Update Park name
- Visitor Centre hours of operation and contact information
- Malijuaq Park information

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

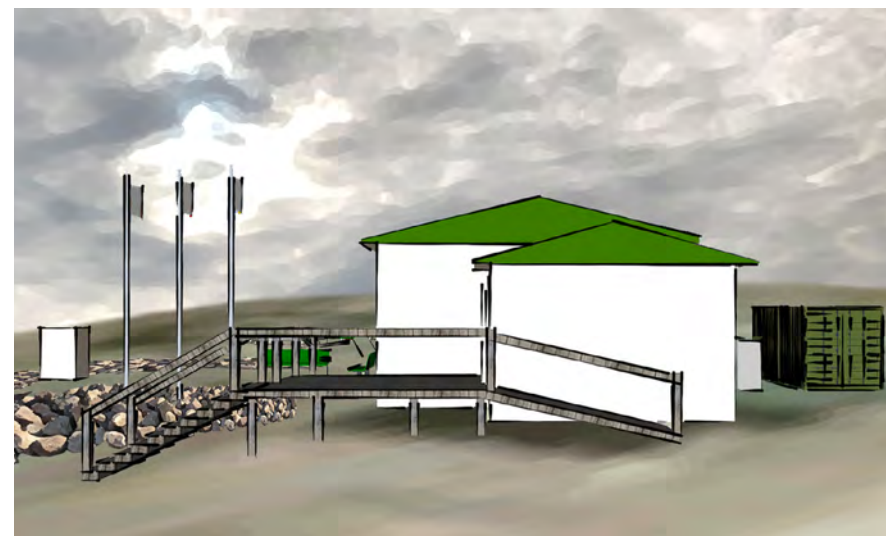
- Updated mapping of the park, boundary, IOLs, facilities, and travel routes
- Contact information
- Trip planning information
- Park regulations
- Opportunities to share the park's heritage appreciation themes and the inclusion of stories told from the perspective of local people

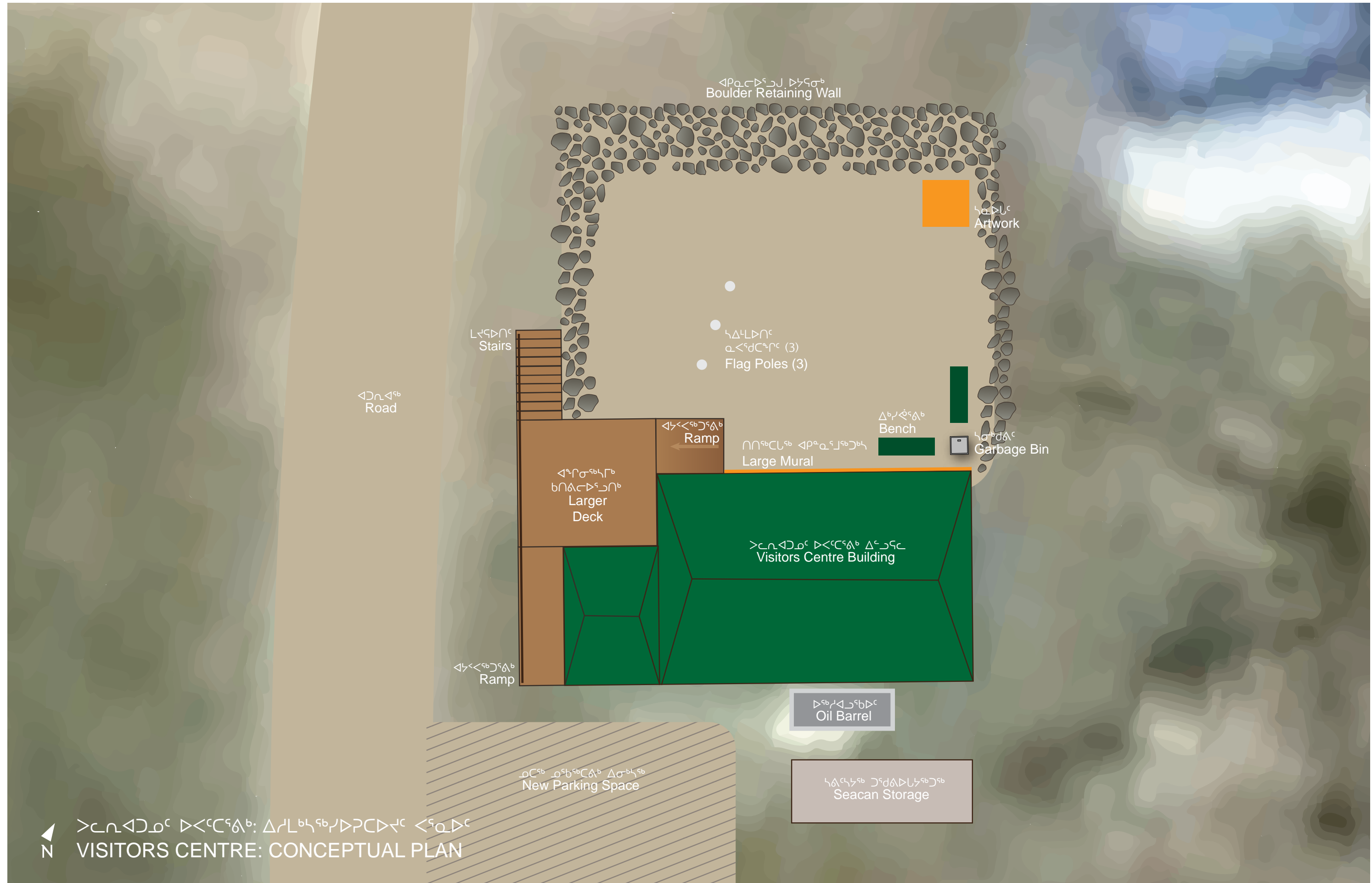
All new signage will identify the traditional place names associated with the areas of the park. Park maps will identify IOL and the regulations for access to IOL. Kiosks will include regulatory messages, key messages, and emergency contact information.

Development of an information kiosk is recommended at the airport.

Table 12: Malijuaq Visitor Centre Summary Table

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE (IF APPLICABLE)
Visitor Centre Building Renovations Assessment	Consulting services for an updated assessment and budget for the building foundation, structure, utilities and assessment for mould	Following completion of the report, a budget for completing repairs or upgrades will be required.
Accessibility Upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washroom • Exterior Ramp 	See conceptual plan
Park Office, Parking and Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a dedicated office space inside the Visitor Centre • Parking space • Shed/sea can storage behind the building 	See conceptual plan
Exterior Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grading of the landscape and boulder retaining wall. • Development of a gathering area: furnishing (benches, garbage bin) 	See conceptual plan
Interior and Exterior Signage and Displays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior: HAP assessment of existing displays • New interior display and signage • New exterior signage 	
Airport Display	Kiosk	





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 VISITORS CENTRE: CONCEPTUAL PLAN

4.3.4 SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Master Plan recommends **Special Projects** as an opportunity to conduct research in the park and provide information to inform future planning and management decisions. Special Projects will be developed and implemented through strategic partnerships. The PAC will work with NP&SP to develop the terms of references for all Special Projects. Parks staff will negotiate partnership agreements and manage projects. Project reporting will be provided to the PAC.

- A. **Archaeological Surveys** will be required prior to development of new infrastructure, or as required when a culturally significant site or known archaeological site is under threat from damage or loss. The Archaeological Special Project funds are allocated incrementally for the years preceding development activities. All archaeological projects will include an oral history project to document local and Inuit knowledge of the sites and resources surveyed. Oral history project budgets are included for each phase of archaeological survey.
- B. **An Oral History Project** should be completed to support the Heritage Appreciation Program. The Oral History Project should collect first person memories and stories related to the park that can be used to develop interpretive and educational content for signage and programs; to develop a park seasonal calendar; and interviews should be recorded to develop audio visual content that can be shared at the Visitor Centre.
- C. **A Visitor Centre Art Project** should be completed for the exterior of the Visitor Centre. This project may be eligible for a *Nunavut Public Art Initiative* (GN) funding grant. It is recommended that a large sculpture be commissioned for the Gathering Area (on a theme that is related to the park), and the front of the Visitor Centre and its storage shed/sea can be painted to depict a scene related to Malijuaq. An example of similar building art was used at the Community Hall.





Section 5
ACTION PLAN





SECTION 5: ACTION PLAN



The Malijuaq Master Plan will be implemented in phases over a 15-year development time-frame. It is anticipated that the capital cost for park infrastructure and special projects will be **\$1,180,000.00 over 15 years**. The capital cost breakdown is:

- **Park infrastructure total: \$1,035,000**
- **Special Projects total: \$145,000**

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

Table 22: Summary Capital Cost Implementation Plan

Year(s)	Description	Capital Cost Estimate	Total per Two Year Periods
Year 1 - 2	Park Infrastructure	\$140,000	\$190,000
	Special Projects	\$50,000	
Year 3 - 4	Park Infrastructure	\$285,000	\$335,000
	Special Projects	\$50,000	
Year 5 - 6	Park Infrastructure	\$305,000	\$350,000
	Special Projects	\$45,000	
Year 7 - 8	Park Infrastructure	\$125,000	\$125,000
	Special Projects	\$0	
Year 9-10	Park Infrastructure	\$65,000	\$65,000
	Special Projects	\$0	
Year 11-15	Park Infrastructure	\$115,000	\$115,000
	Special Projects	\$0	
Total Estimated Capital Costs			\$1,180,000.00

An *Operational Budget* is included in the Malijuaq Territorial Park Management Plan.

5.1 MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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

5.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE STAGING

It is expected that development priorities will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved PAC annual work plan. The implementation plan identifies stages of development for projects requiring similar materials or labour requirements in the same years to take advantage of contracting and procurement benefits. Similar infrastructure types (e.g., signage) are also staged for development. The Master Plan identifies existing infrastructure and provides an estimate for the replacement of furnishings based on the typical lifespan. Should vandalism, loss or wear-and-tear require replacement of furnishings ahead of the scheduled timeframe, the capital budgets will be adjusted accordingly.

5.1.2 HERITAGE APPRECIATION PLAN AND INUIT TOURISM STRATEGY

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

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

5.1.3 SPECIAL PROJECTS

It is expected that special projects will be phased over time based on the available capital budget and approved PAC annual work plans. Partnerships may be undertaken to share special project costs whenever this is appropriate.

5.1.4 TIMEFRAME

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

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

5.1.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

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

- Municipality of Kinngait
- Advice from Elders in Kinngait and IHT concerning culturally significant sites and archaeological sites requiring designed interventions
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans for infrastructure in tidal areas.

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

5.1.6 INUIT CONTRACTING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

All the actions in the implementation plan offer priority to Inuit in 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/PAC in their roles of forecasting capital expenditure.

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

- Class C Estimate (Indicative): Based on a full description of the treatment option and scope of work, this estimate should be accurate within plus/minus 10%-15% to give sufficient decision-making and preliminary project approval.
- Class D Estimates (Preliminary): This is a low-quality, order of magnitude

estimate that is considered accurate within plus/minus 30% of the actual costs for the recommended treatment. Class “D” estimates may be identified in an Inventory report for a key resource in a park where a treatment action has been recommended.

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



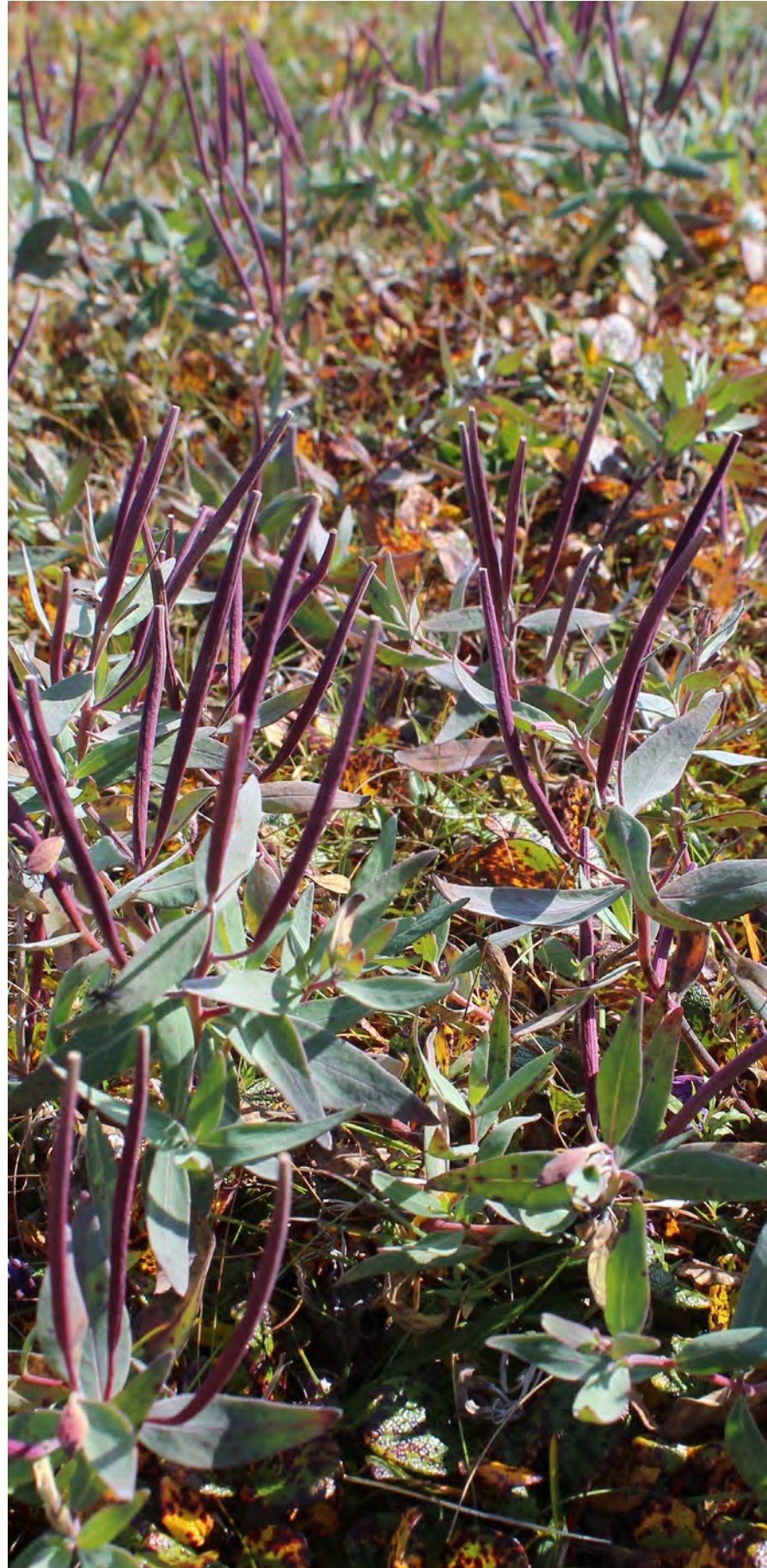


5.2 MASTER PLAN ACTION TABLE

The following Action Tables provide scheduling and cost estimates for the replacement of existing infrastructure (2020) and new infrastructure recommended through this Master Plan.

Table 14: Master Plan Action Plan: Infrastructure

ITEM/ DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
		Estimate per element	Total	Class	
Signage Repairs and Replacements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrance Sign (existing) Interpretive Panels (existing) 	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrance Sign: \$10,000 Interpretive Panels: \$20,000 	\$30,000	C	
Akia Boardwalk Repairs and Upgrades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boardwalk repairs (existing) Ramp, platforms and stairs (new) Seating (new) 	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and labour: \$40,000 Benches: \$5,000 	\$35,000	C	See site plan
Visitor Centre Building Assessment Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure Washroom Heating Electrical Accessibility 	Year 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract for Building Assessment: \$75,000 	\$75,000	C	Reference 2012 report
Emergency Shelters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akia Northwest Maligjuaq Tasiujaruluk (east side of the bay) 	Year 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials, shipping and labour: \$70,000 per shelter Emergency communications equipment at each shelter: \$10,000 total 	\$240,000	D	See Master Plan for conceptual locations
Trail Development – Phase 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akia Snowmobile Route Gravel and wooden boardwalk segments 	Year 3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and labour: \$45,000 	\$45,000	D	See trail map
Visitor Centre: Exterior Upgrades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape grading and retaining wall Accessibility ramp and stairs Parking Sea can or storage shed Furnishing 	Year 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract for landscaping and parking = \$100,000 Sea can or storage shed = \$15,000 Contract for carpentry: \$25,000 Furnishings (benches, garbage bin): \$5,000 	\$145,000	D	See conceptual site plan
Visitor Centre: Interior Renovations and Displays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural repair, electrical, plumbing and accessible washroom, interior renovations Interpretive display replacement Interior and exterior signage 	Year 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract for building structural and interior renovations = \$110,000 Contract for display design, signage, and fabrication = \$50,000 	\$160,000	D	<p>Visitor Centre Building Assessment recommendations may require adjustment to this budget</p> <p>See Heritage Appreciation Plan for display recommendations</p>
Airport Display	Year 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract for display design: \$12,000 Materials, fabrication, shipping, and labour: \$8,000 	\$20,000	D	See Heritage Appreciation Plan for display recommendations



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST			NOTES
			Estimate	Total	Class	
Signage: Park Entrance and Akia Interpretive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New interpretive panels at the Entrance Sign area Akia Heritage Platforms Akia Parking Area Designated boat landing area signage 	Year 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract for Signage Design: \$25,000 Materials, fabrication, shipping, and labour: \$40,000 Park furnishings (benches, garbage bins): \$10,000 	\$75,000	D	See conceptual site plans See Heritage Appreciation Plan for display recommendations
Outhouse: Park Entrance Area		Year 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials, shipping, and labour: \$30,000 	\$30,000	D	See conceptual site plans
Designated Camping Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest Maligjuaq 	Year 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials, fabrication, shipping and labour for tent platforms and outhouse: \$40,000 Bear fence and furnishings (picnic table, fire ring, lock box, garbage bin): \$15,000 	\$55,000	D	See conceptual site plans
Hiking Route Marker Posts		Year 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and labour: \$10,000 	\$10,000	D	See trail map for location
Trail Development – Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize areas where erosion is occurring 	Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and labour: \$50,000 	\$50,000	D	See trail map for location
Boat Landing Area Access Ramps and Floating Docks		Year 11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landing area Environmental assessment and planning contract: \$35,000 Materials, shipping and labour: \$30,000 	\$65,000	D	DFO permit

YEAR 1-2 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$140,000
YEAR 3-4 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$285,000
YEAR 5-6 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$305,000
YEAR 7-8 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$125,000
YEAR 9-10 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$65,000
YEAR 11-15 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$115,000
TOTAL MASTER PLAN INFRASTRUCTURE	\$1,035,000

Table 15: Master Plan Action Plan: Special Projects

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME	CAPITAL COST		NOTES
		ESTIMATE	CLASS	
Archaeological Survey	Year 1-2	\$50,000	C	See Master Plan and Management Zones for priority areas
Heritage Appreciation Planning: Interpretive Displays and Oral Histories	Year 3-4	\$50,000	C	See Heritage Appreciation Plan
Visitor Centre Art Project	Year 5-6	\$45,000	C	May be eligible for Nunavut Public Art Initiative (GN) funding
TOTAL SPECIAL PROJECTS		\$145,000		

5.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

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

5.3.1 STAFFING

The Management Plan recommends seasonal staffing in Kinngait for the following positions:

- Seasonal Park Staff positions in Kinngait: Malijuaq Maintenance / Park Officer
- Summer Students (two summer contract positions)

Staff positions may increase in the future as required by the operations and maintenance of the park. Staff will work in coordination with other NP&SP staff (HQ and Regional positions), GN staff in partner departments, and all partner organizations.

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

5.3.2 MARKETING

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

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

5.4 MONITORING

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

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

- **Condition Monitoring:** Park staff will conduct patrols and seasonal maintenance in the park. These activities will include checking on the condition of park infrastructure, trails, signage, visitor activities, natural environments, and culturally significant sites/archaeological resources. If negative impacts from vandalism, overuse, or unpermitted activities are observed, the condition of the resource will be documented by staff and reported to NP&SP planning staff and the PAC. The PAC will determine if an action is required to maintain, improve, or change the condition of the resource. Condition monitoring is needed annually to measure the results of park use over time.
- **Effectiveness Monitoring:** Park staff will be speaking with park visitors and community members, providing them with an opportunity to learn about visitor experience and the benefits of the park. Staff may conduct visitor surveys, ATV traffic counts, or community member interviews to gather specific data. This data

is considered “effectiveness monitoring” because it collects information on how well the park program is achieving the vision or objectives of the Master Plan. Effectiveness monitoring should be reported to the PAC on an annual basis by NP&SP staff. The PAC 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 PAC and NJPMC will identify which actions are completed, underway, or postponed.

5.5 MASTER PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

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





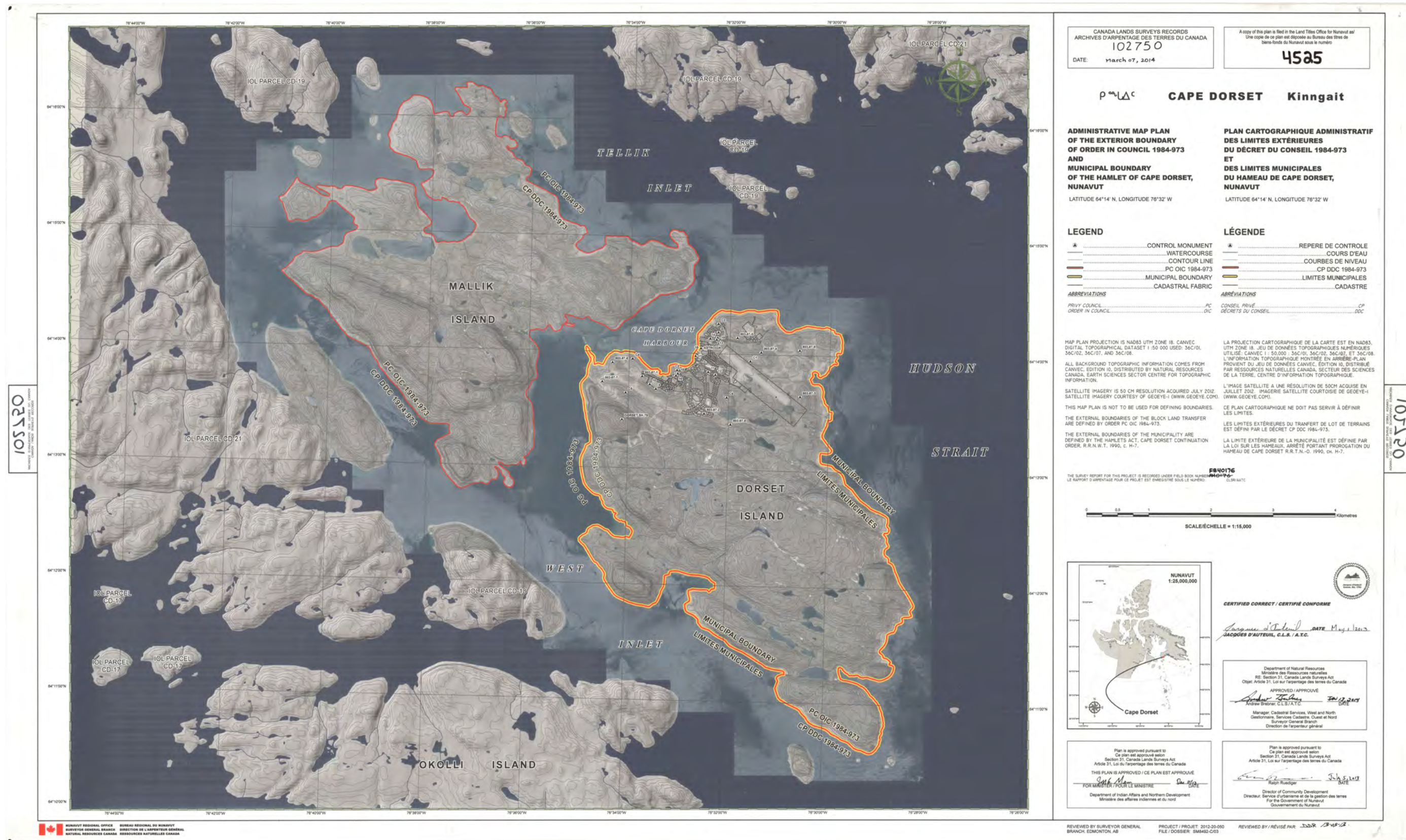
Section 6

APPENDICES

6.1 CONSULTATION RECORD

DATE	ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL	TYPE OF CONSULTATION
April 2019	Correspondence with Municipality of Kinngait, Hunters and Trappers Association, QIA CLO, and Cultural Centre	Request for nominations for a Park Advisory Committee
August 18-23, 2019	Meeting with Municipality of Kinngait, Hunters and Trappers Association, and QIA CLO	Discuss the establishment of the Park Advisory Committee and first meeting
October 28-29, 2019	Park Advisory Committee (PAC)	Committee Training Session
February 24-25, 2020	PAC	Planning Workshop 1 and Committee Training Session
February 25, 2020	Community Open House	Introduction of the PAC and information on NP&SP, Malijuaq, and the planning process
February 24-26, 2020	Interviews with Elders and knowledge holders about Malijuaq	Inventory of Park Resource information collection interviews
October 9, 2020	PAC	Committee Training Session 1 for online meetings
November 19, 2020	PAC	Committee Training Session 2 for online meetings
December 15-16, 2020	PAC	Planning Workshop 2 (online)
January 25-26, 2021	PAC	Planning Workshop 3 (online)
February 9-10, 2021	PAC	Planning Workshop 4 (online)
March 24-25, 2021	PAC	Planning Workshop 5 (online)
October 25-27, 2021	PAC	Planning Workshop 6 (in person)
October 26, 2021	Community Open House	First presentation of the draft Master and Management Plan
May 2022	PAC	Planning Workshop 7 (online) to review the final draft Master and Management Plans
May 2022	Special Meeting for Municipality of Kinngait, HTA and QIA	Presentation of the final draft Master and Management Plans
October 2022	Community Open House	Public presentation of the draft Master and Management Plan

6.2 PARK ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND BOUNDARY SURVEY





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

20
June 13, 2017

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

Mr. Akeeagok,

RE: Administration of the Mallikjuaq Park – Cape Dorset- Commissioner's Land

In order to facilitate the establishment of the Mallikjuaq Territorial Park, near Cape Dorset, Community and Government Services will be transferring administration and control of the Commissioner's Land on Mallik Island, within the Parks' boundary to the Department of Environment. See attached map. These lands were originally transferred to the Commissioner on March 22nd, 1984 by Order-In-Council PC Number 1984-973.

This transfer of administration will enable the Department of Environment to proceed with a Minister's Order under Section 5 (2) of the Territorial Parks Act to establish the Mallikjuaq Territorial Park.

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

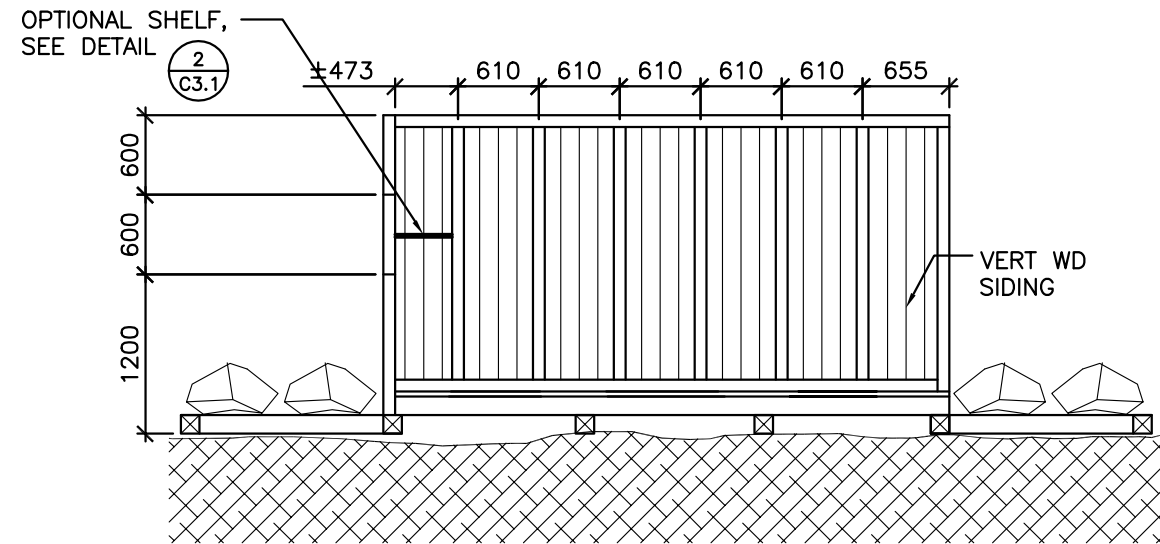
Sincerely,

Lori Kimball
Deputy Minister

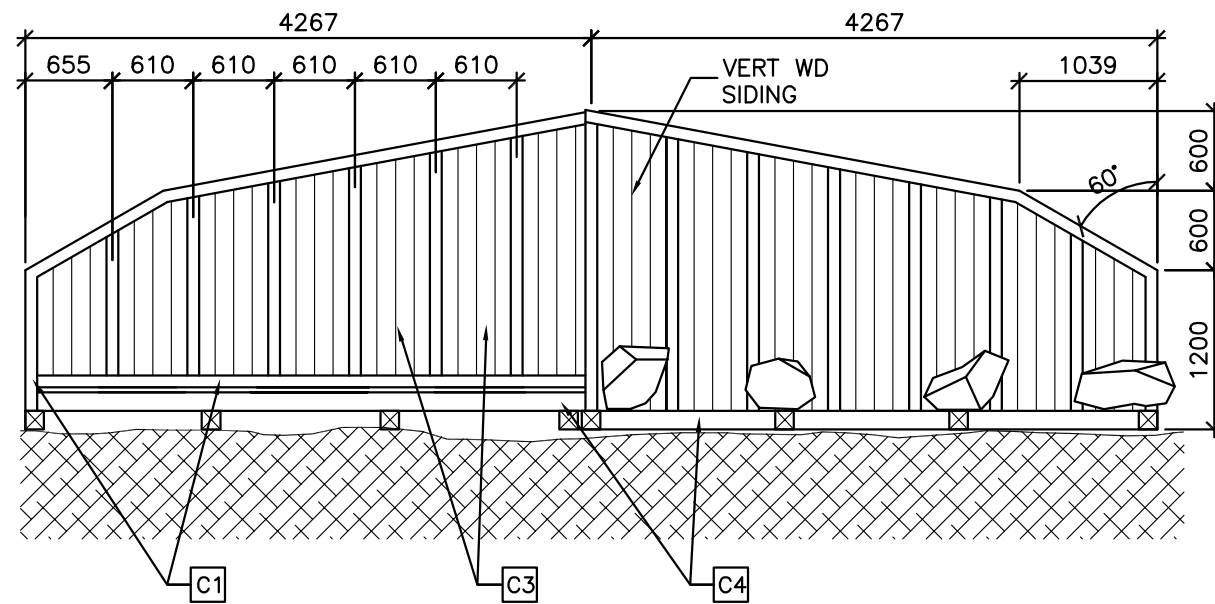
cc: Honourable Joe Savikataaq, Minister of Environment
cc: Darren Flynn, ADM, Community and Government Services
cc: Steve Pinksen, ADM, Department of Environment
cc: Robert Chapple, Director of Planning and Lands, Community and Government Services
cc: Linda Vaillancourt, A/Director of Parks & Special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

Attachments:


- 1) Map of Park Boundary
- 2) Order-In-Council
- 3) Municipal Approval



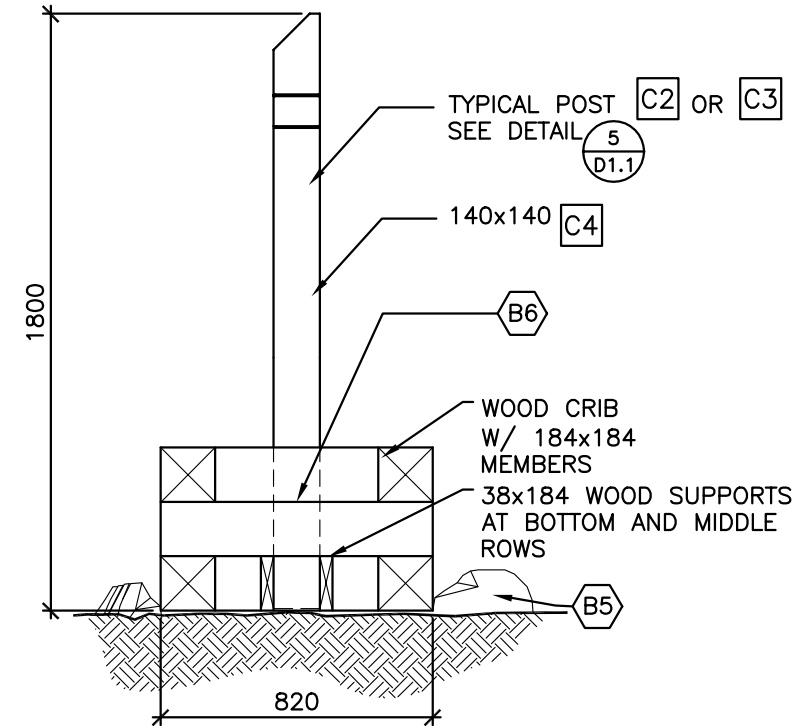
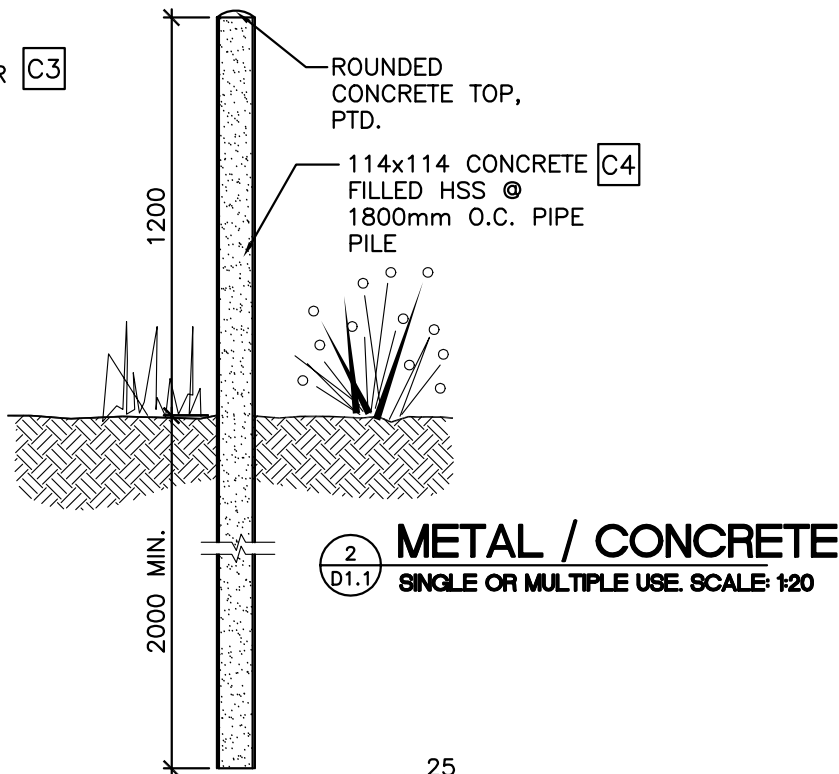
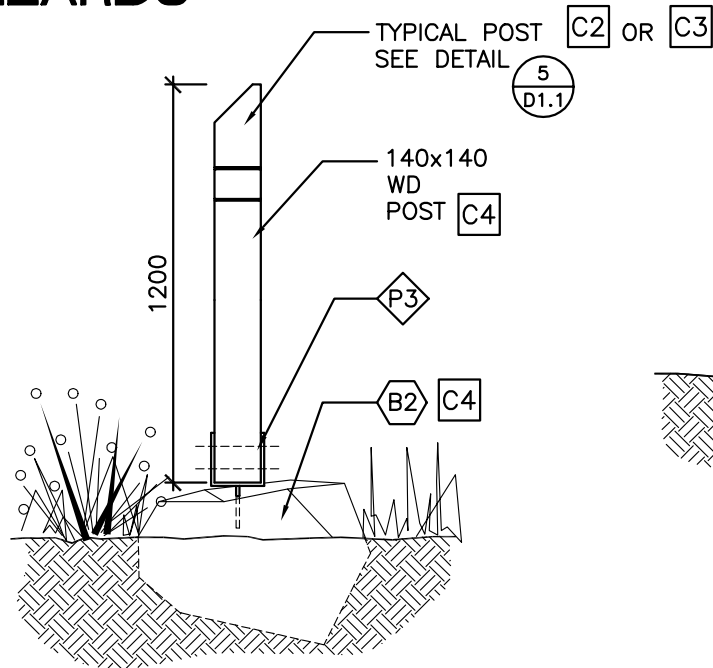
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C3.1
ELEVATION
SCALE 150



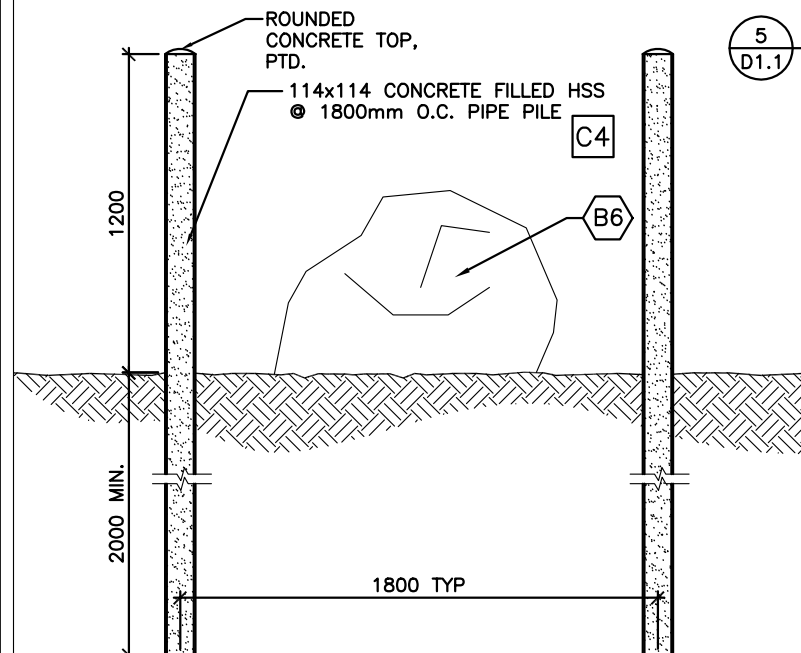
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C3.2
ELEVATION
SCALE 150

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓐᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	GROUP C		TENT PLATFORM - ELEVATIONS	
	COMMENTS: TENT PLATFORM WITH WIND BREAK	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED	DETAIL NO: C3.2
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK			

BOLLARDS

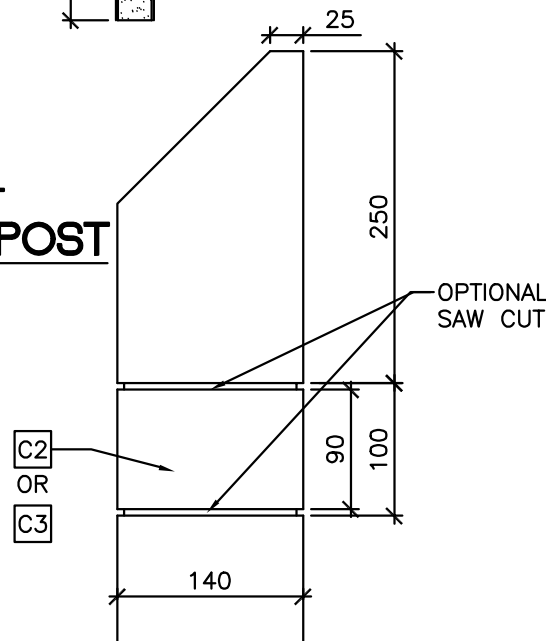


1 WOOD BOLLARD
D1.1 SINGLE USE. SCALE: 1:20

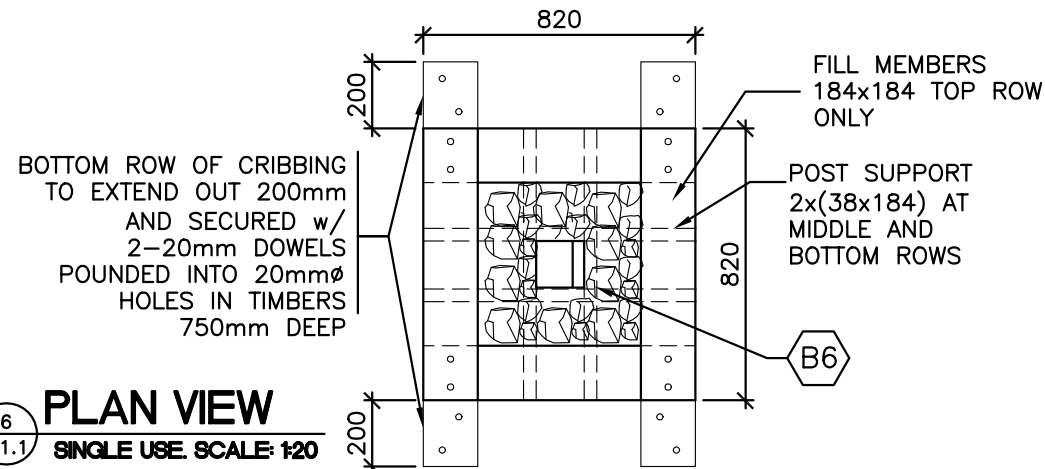


4 METAL / CONCRETE
D1.1 SCALE: 1:25

5 DETAIL-140x140 POST
D1.1 SCALE: 1:5



3 WOOD BOLLARD W/ CRIB
D1.1 SINGLE USE. SCALE: 1:20



6 PLAN VIEW
D1.1 SINGLE USE. SCALE: 1:20



GROUP D

COMMENTS:
COMMENT 1
COMMENT 2

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

BOLLARDS

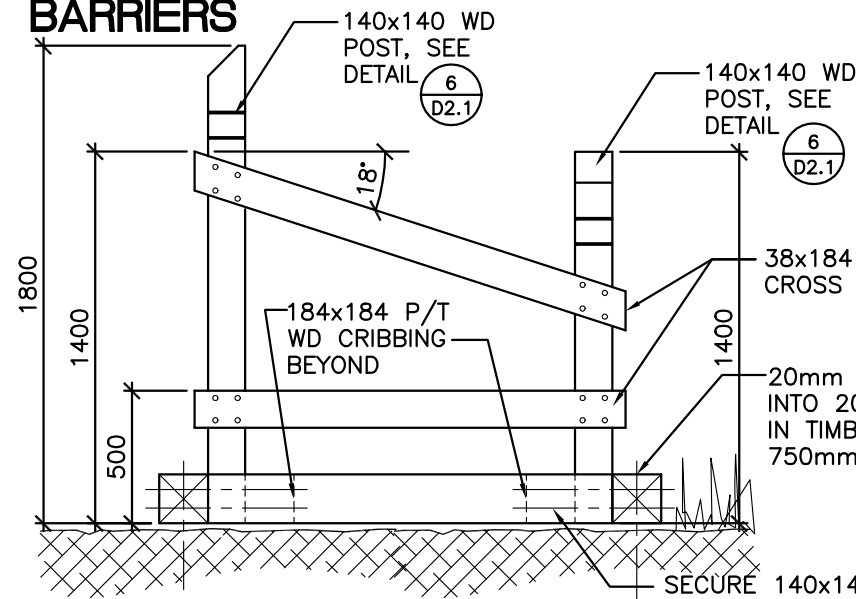
PROJECT:
FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS

PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

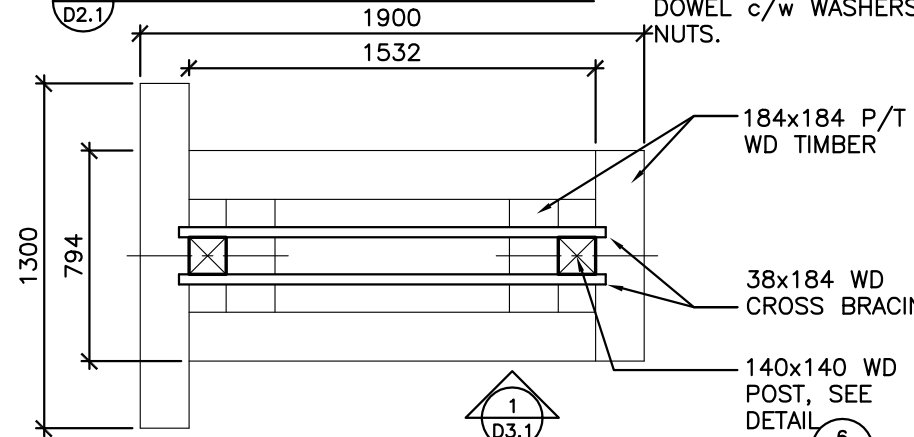
SCALE:
AS NOTED
DETAIL NO:

D1.1

BARRIERS

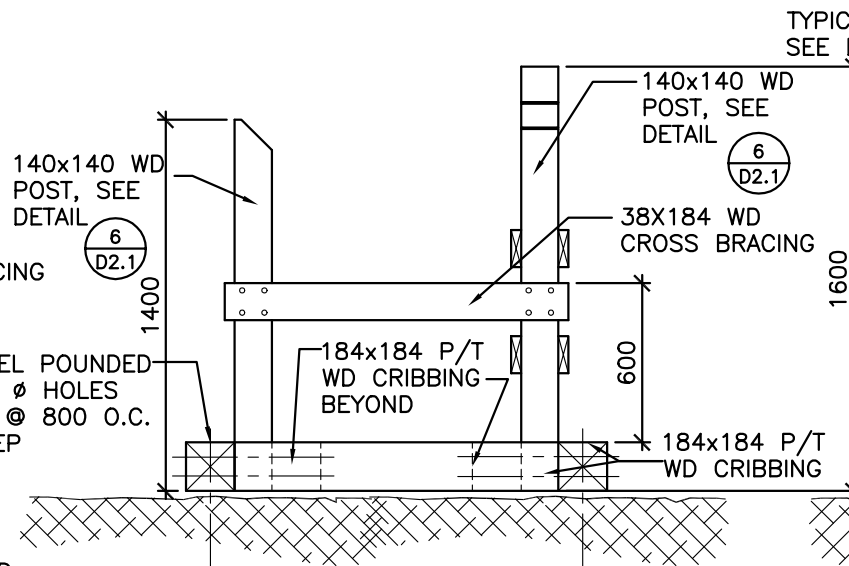


ELEVATION - TYPE 1

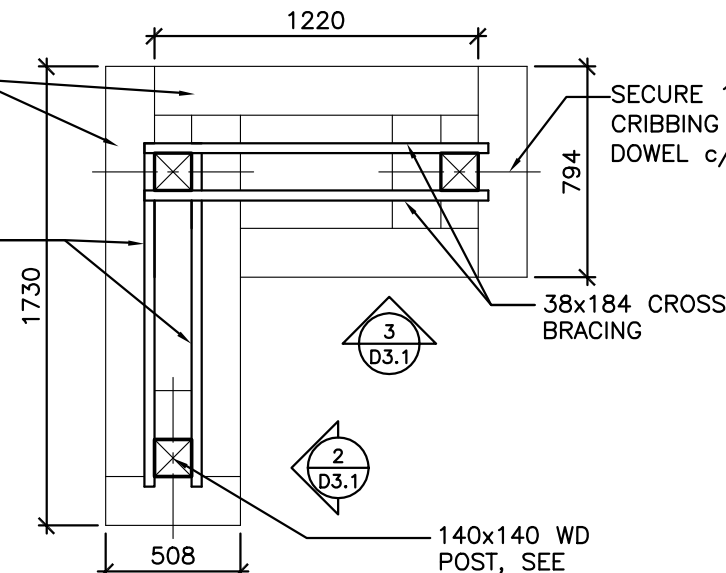


PLAN - TYPE 1

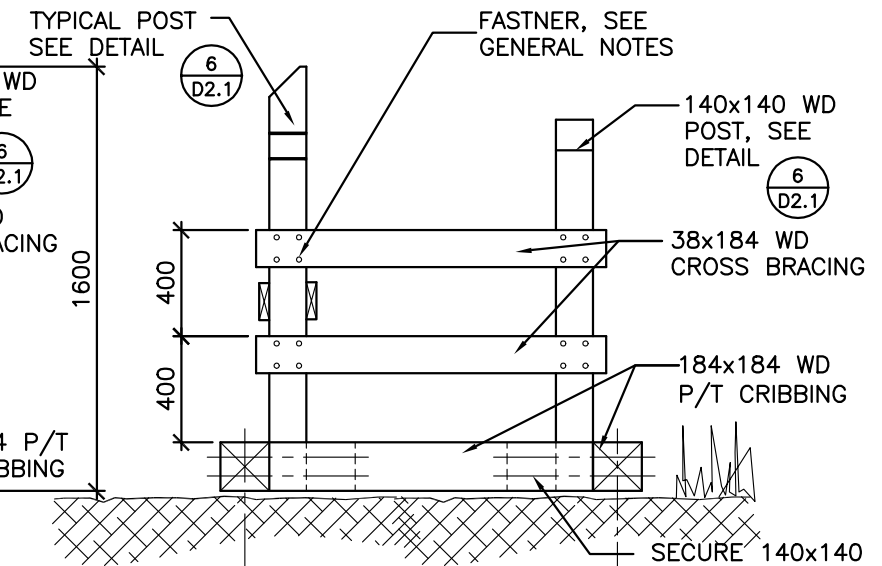
NOTE:
C4 COLOUR FOR BARRIERS
(WOOD AND METAL)



ELEVATION - TYPE 2



PLAN - TYPE 2



ELEVATION - TYPE 2

DETAIL - 140x140 POST

SCALE: 1/5

SEE FACILITY
DETAILS FOR
OTHER COLOR
APPLICATION

OPTIONAL
SAW CUT

C2
OR
C3



GROUP D

COMMENTS:

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

PROJECT:
FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS

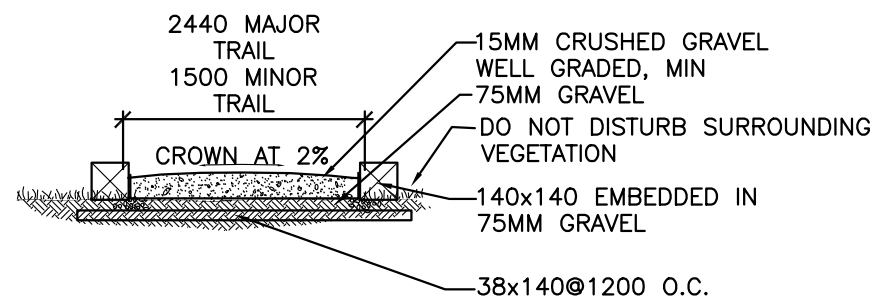
PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

BARRIERS

SCALE:
1:25

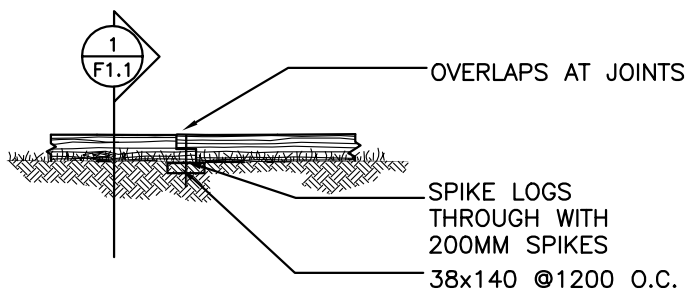
DETAIL NO:

D2.1



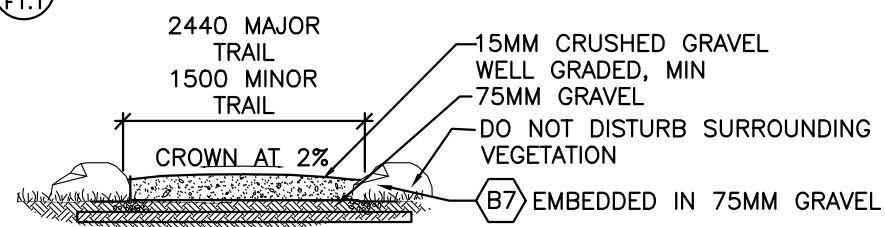
1 GRAVEL TRAIL - LOG EDGE - SECTION

F1.1



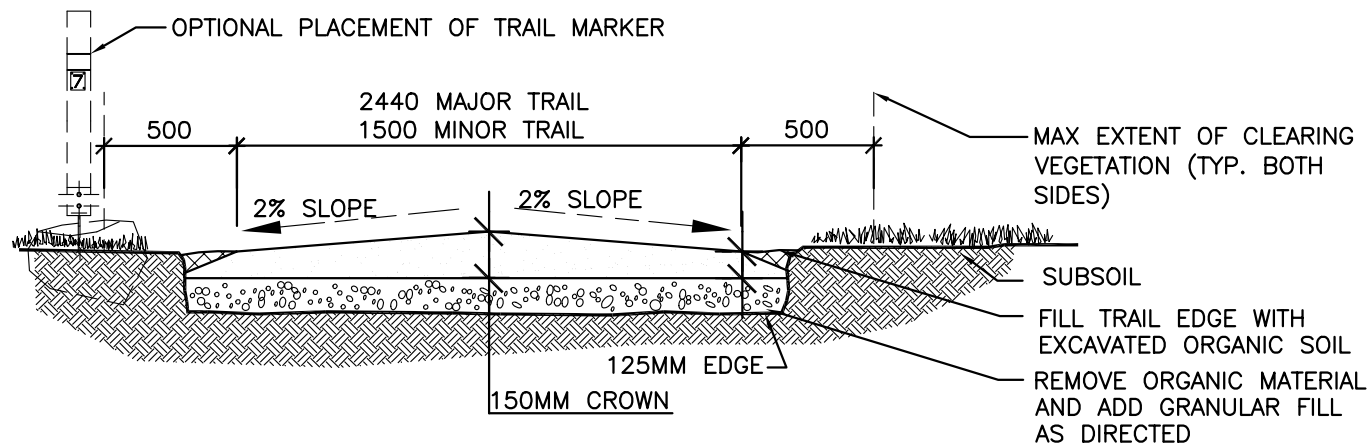
2 GRAVEL TRAIL - LOG JOINT DETAIL

F1.1



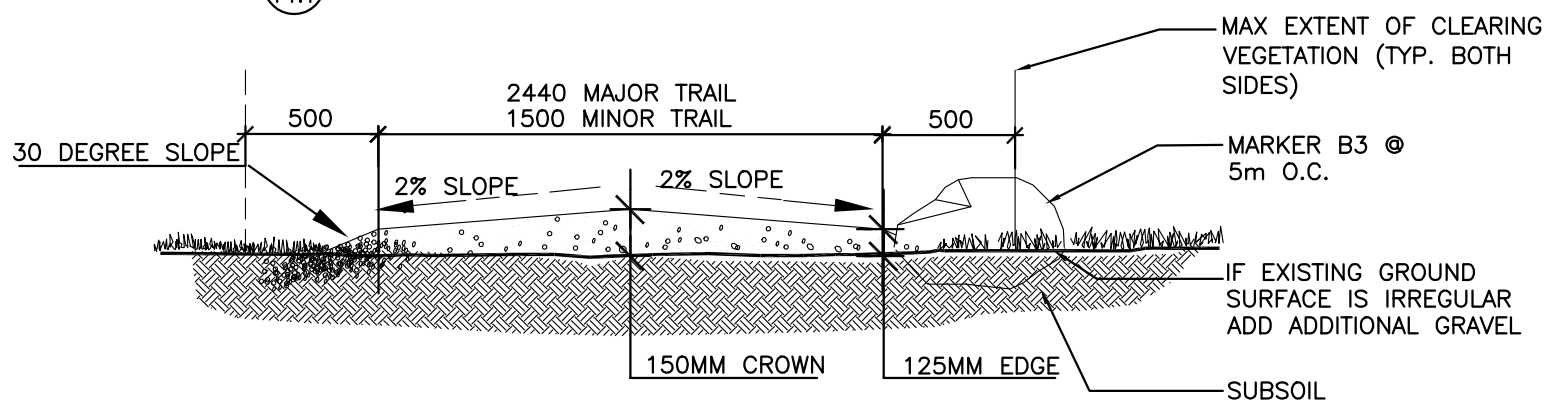
3 GRAVEL TRAIL - BOULDER EDGE - SECTION

F1.1



4 GRANULAR TRAIL - NO EDGE - SECTION (GRUBBING)

F1.1



5 GRANULAR TRAIL - BOULDER EDGE - SECTION (NO GRUBBING)

F1.1



MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT
NUNAVUT PARKS ᑎᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐ ᑎᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT

GROUP F

COMMENTS:
MARKER TREADS +
GRAVEL TRAILS

DATE:
OCTOBER 2002

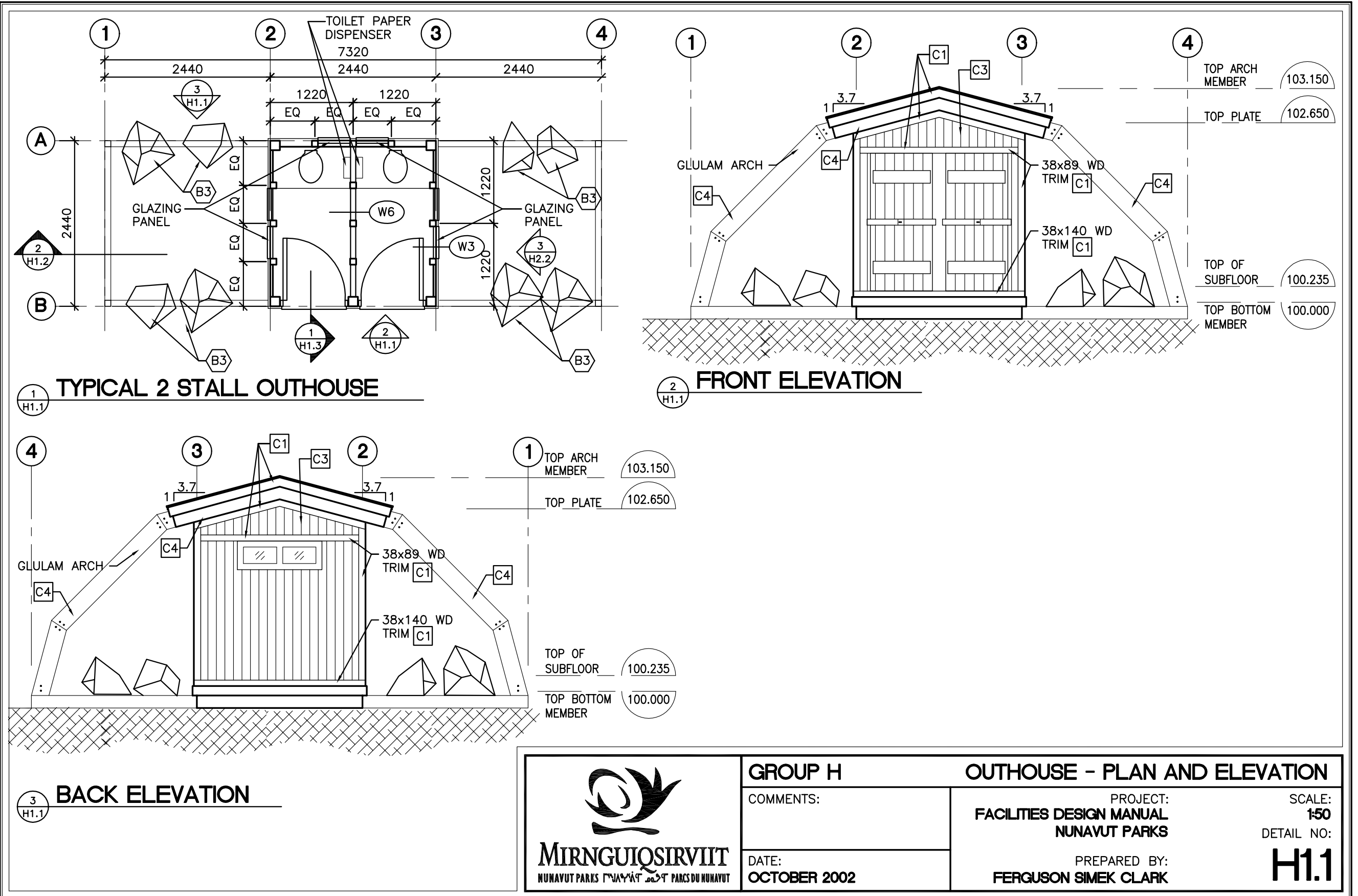
PROJECT:
FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL
NUNAVUT PARKS


PREPARED BY:
FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK

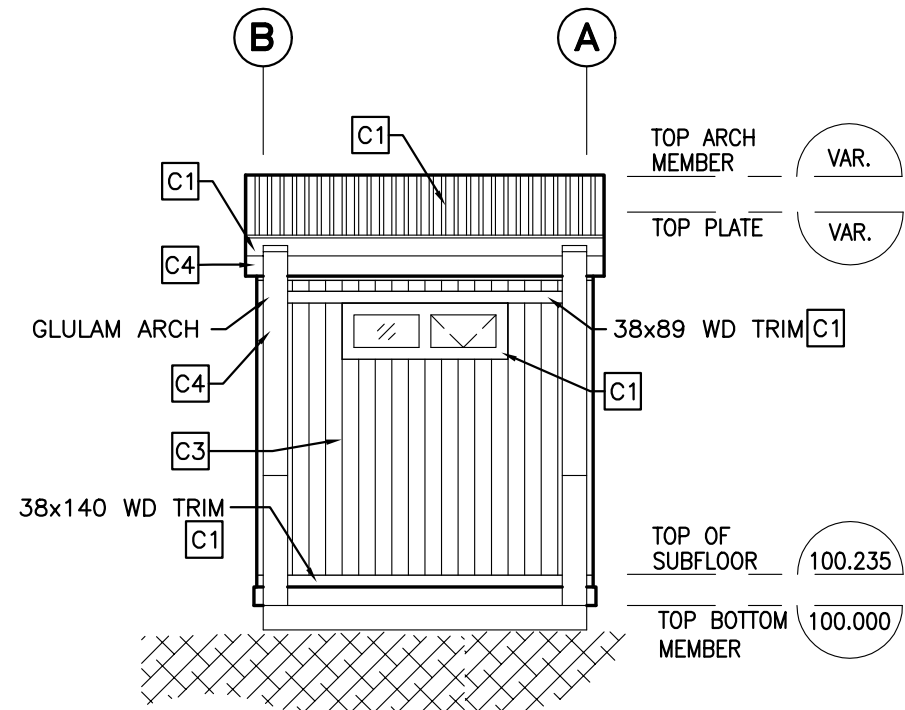
TRAILS

SCALE:
1:25
DETAIL NO:

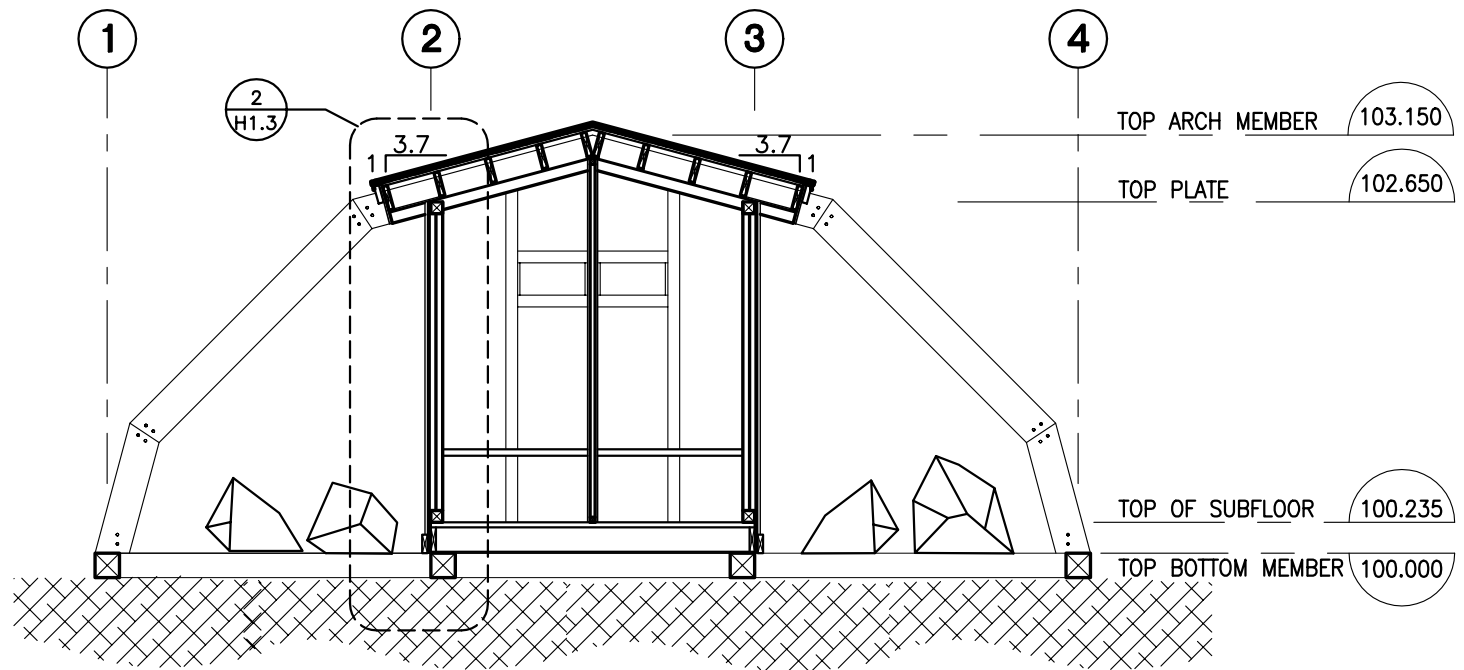
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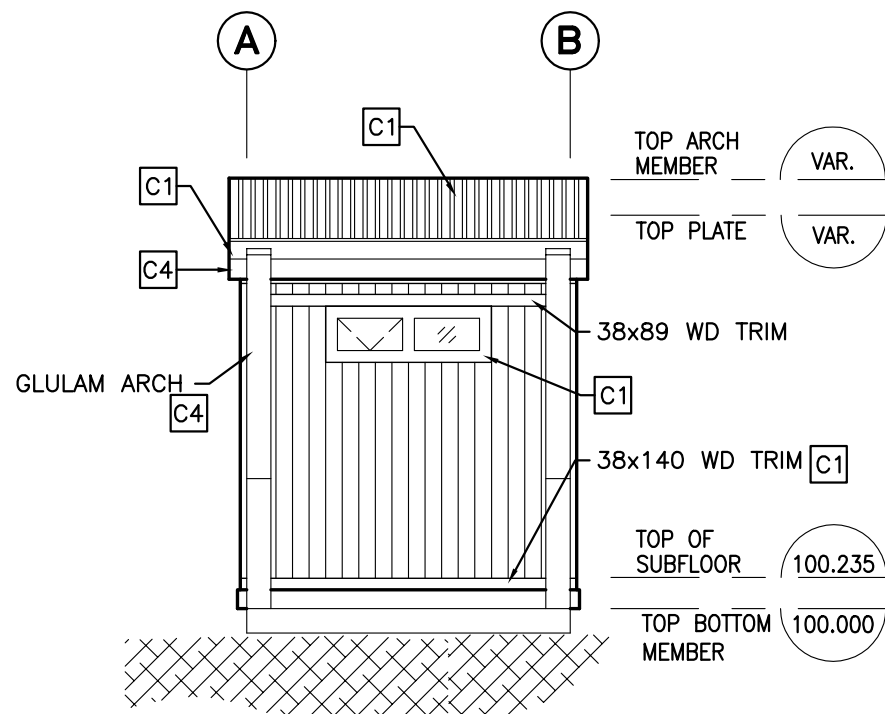
 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT <small>NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓄᓕᓄᓐᓂᓐ ᐃᓄᓂᓐᓂᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</small>	GROUP H		OUTHOUSE - PLAN AND ELEVATION	
	COMMENTS:	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: 1:50	DETAIL NO: H1.1
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK			




1 H1.2 **TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION**

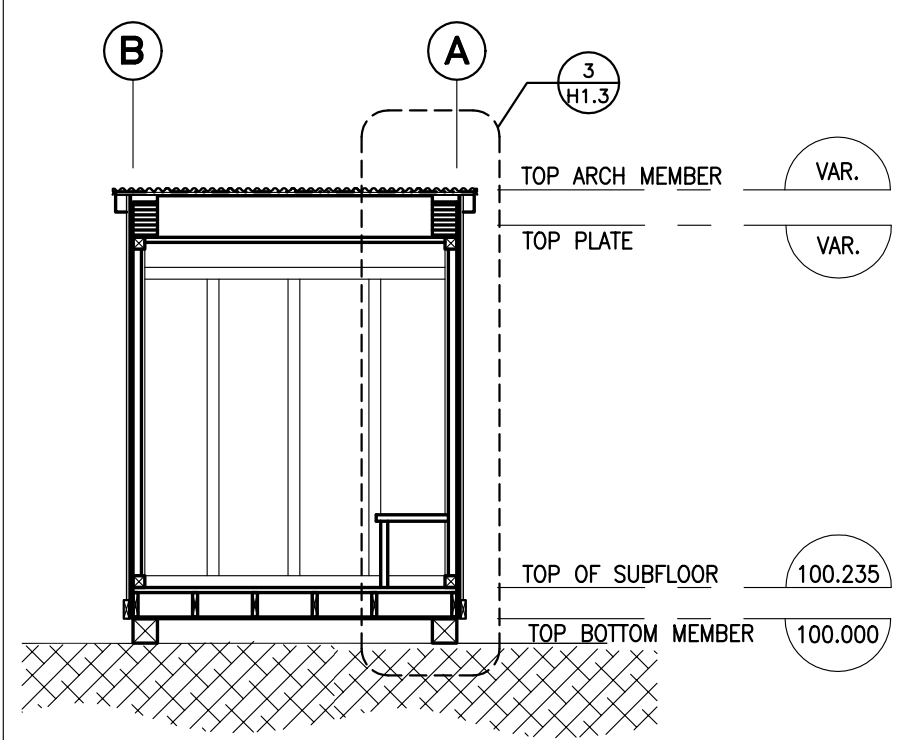


2 H1.2 **BUILDING SECTION**

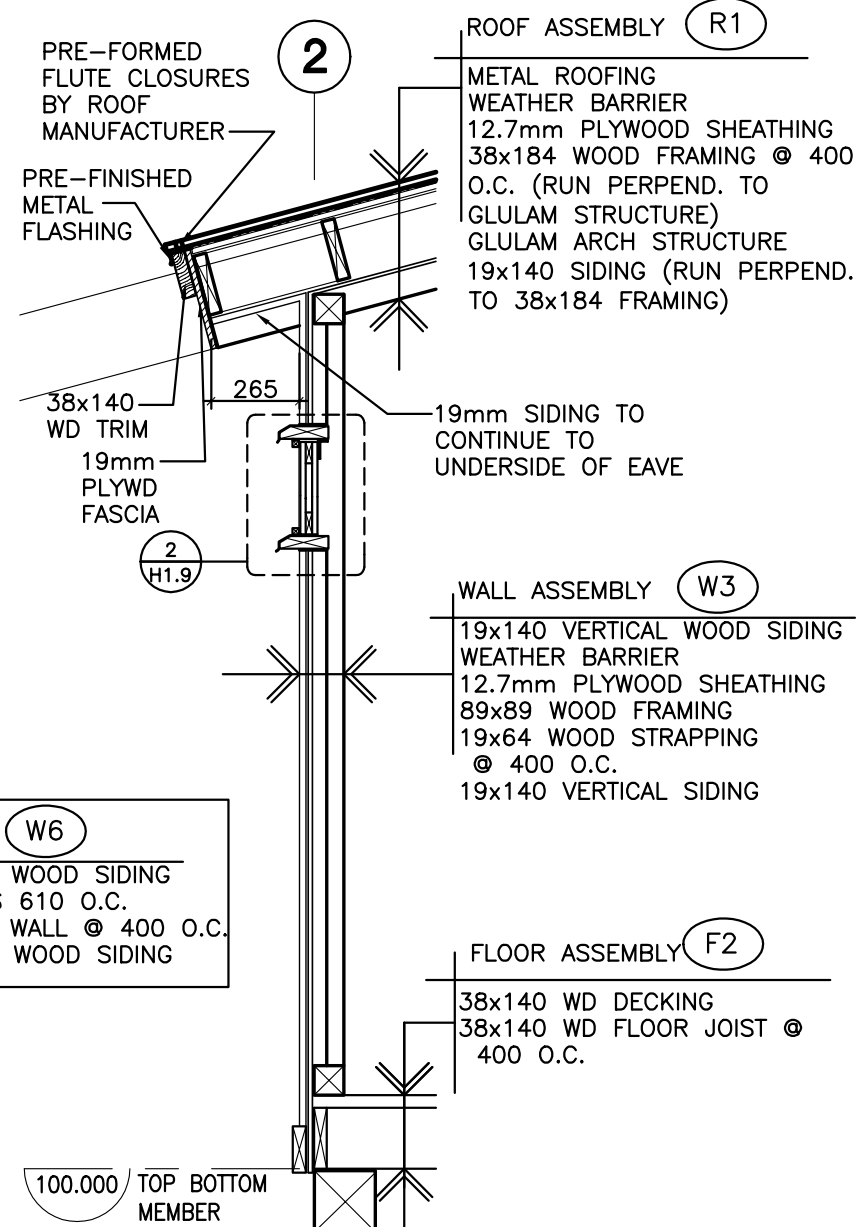


3 H1.2 **TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION**

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT NUNAVUT PARKS ᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ PARCS DU NUNAVUT	H OUTHOUSE - ELEVATIONS AND BUILDING SECTION	
	COMMENTS:	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK	SCALE: 1:50 DETAIL NO: H1.2

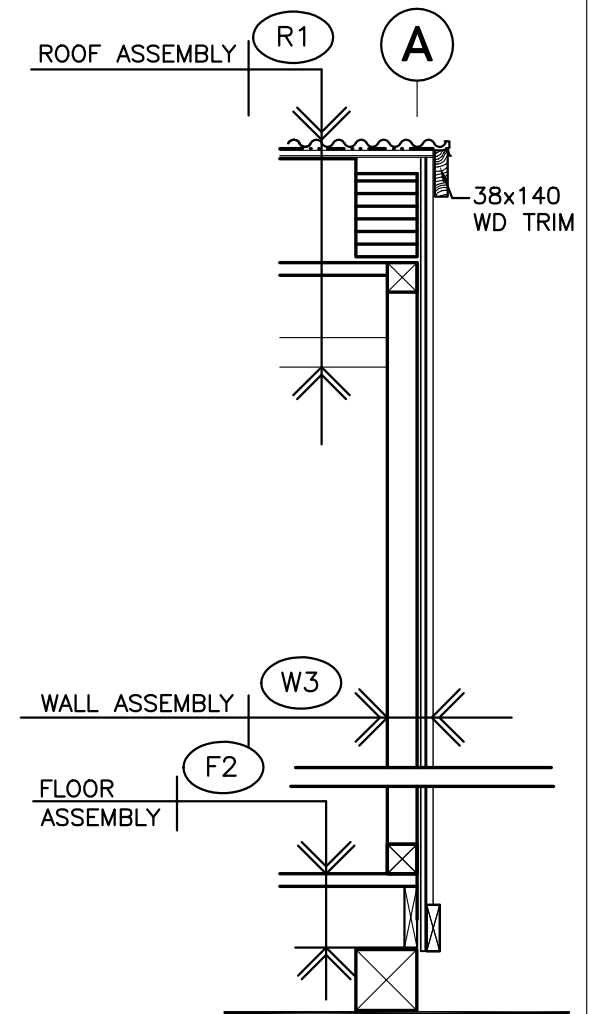


1 BUILDING SECTION
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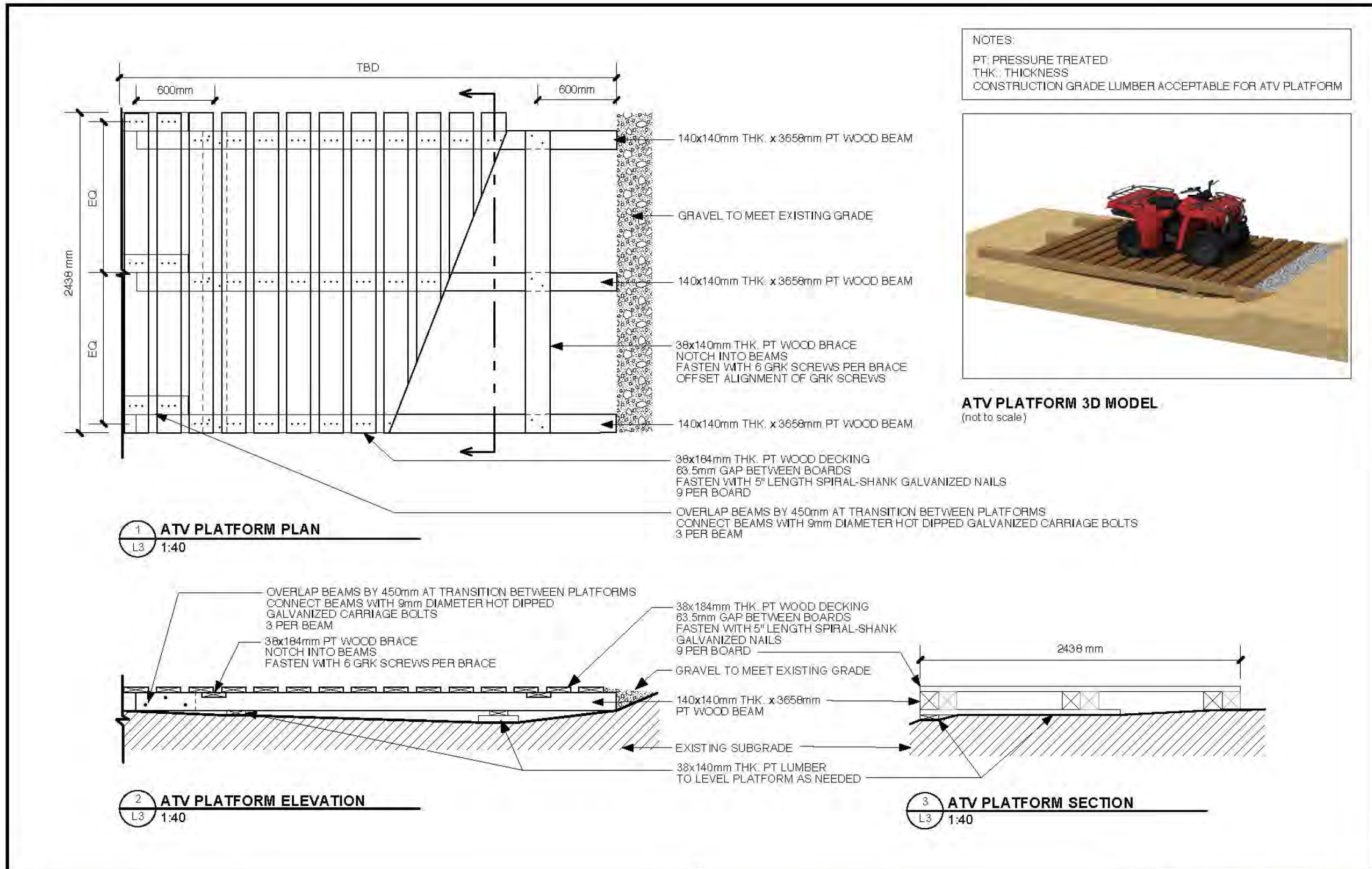
WALL ASSEMBLY (W6)
 19x140 VERTICAL WOOD SIDING
 89x89 WD STUDS 610 O.C.
 38x38 WD INFILL WALL @ 400 O.C.
 19x140 VERTICAL WOOD SIDING

2 WALL SECTION
 H1.3 SCALE 1:20



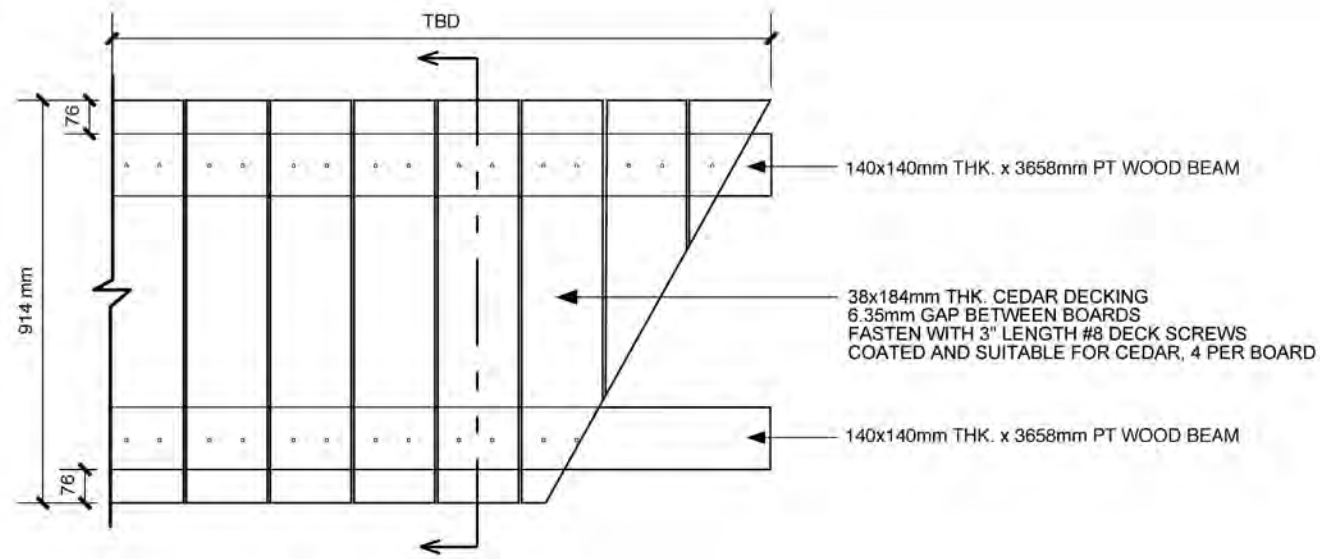
3 WALL SECTION
 H1.3 SCALE 1:20

 MIRNGUIQSIRVIIT <small>NUNAVUT PARKS ᐅᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃᖃ PARCS DU NUNAVUT</small>	H OUTHOUSE - WALL SECTIONS AND BUILDING SECTION		
	COMMENTS:	PROJECT: FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL NUNAVUT PARKS	SCALE: AS NOTED DETAIL NO: H1.3
DATE: OCTOBER 2002	PREPARED BY: FERGUSON SIMEK CLARK		



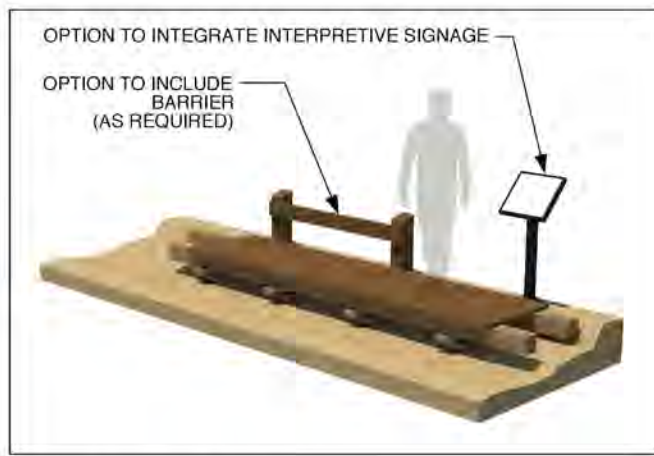
DRAWING TITLE
TYPICAL ATV PLATFORM - NUNAVUT PARKS

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

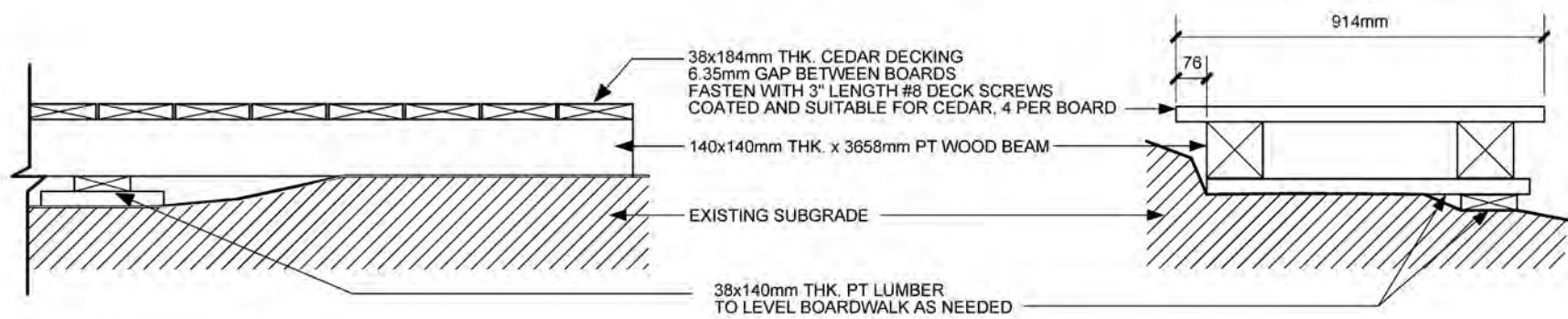


1 BOARDWALK PLAN
L4 1:20

NOTES:
PT: PRESSURE TREATED
THK.: THICKNESS



BOARDWALK 3D MODEL
(not to scale)



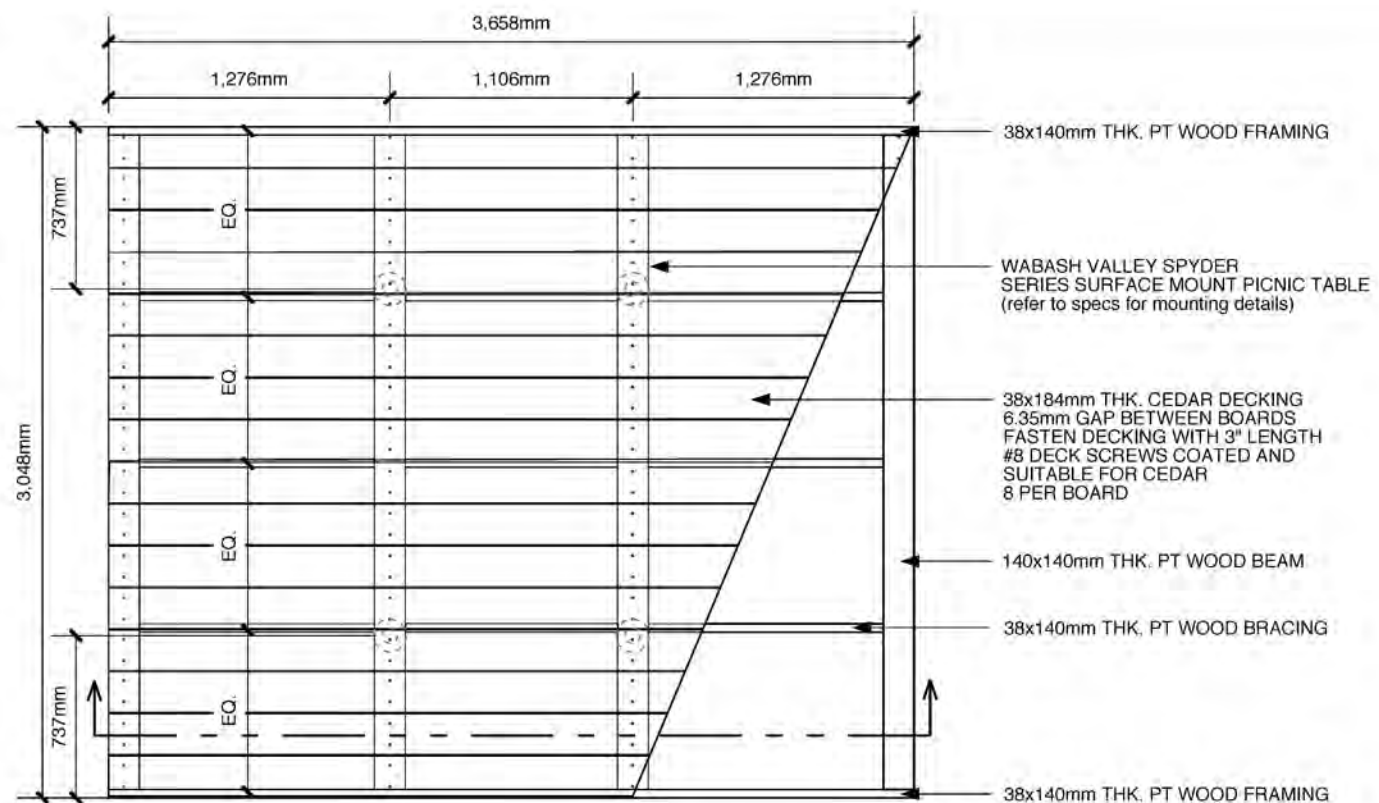
2 BOARDWALK ELEVATION
L4 1:20

3 BOARDWALK SECTION
L4 1:20



DRAWING TITLE
**TYPICAL BOARDWALK -
NUNAVUT PARKS**

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

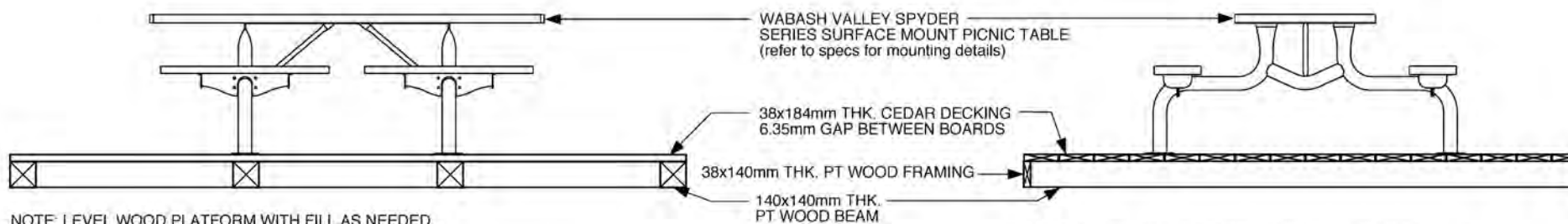


NOTES:
PT: PRESSURE TREATED
THK.: THICKNESS



MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE 3D MODEL
(not to scale)

1 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE PLAN
L1 1:40



NOTE: LEVEL WOOD PLATFORM WITH FILL AS NEEDED

2 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE SECTION
L1 1:40

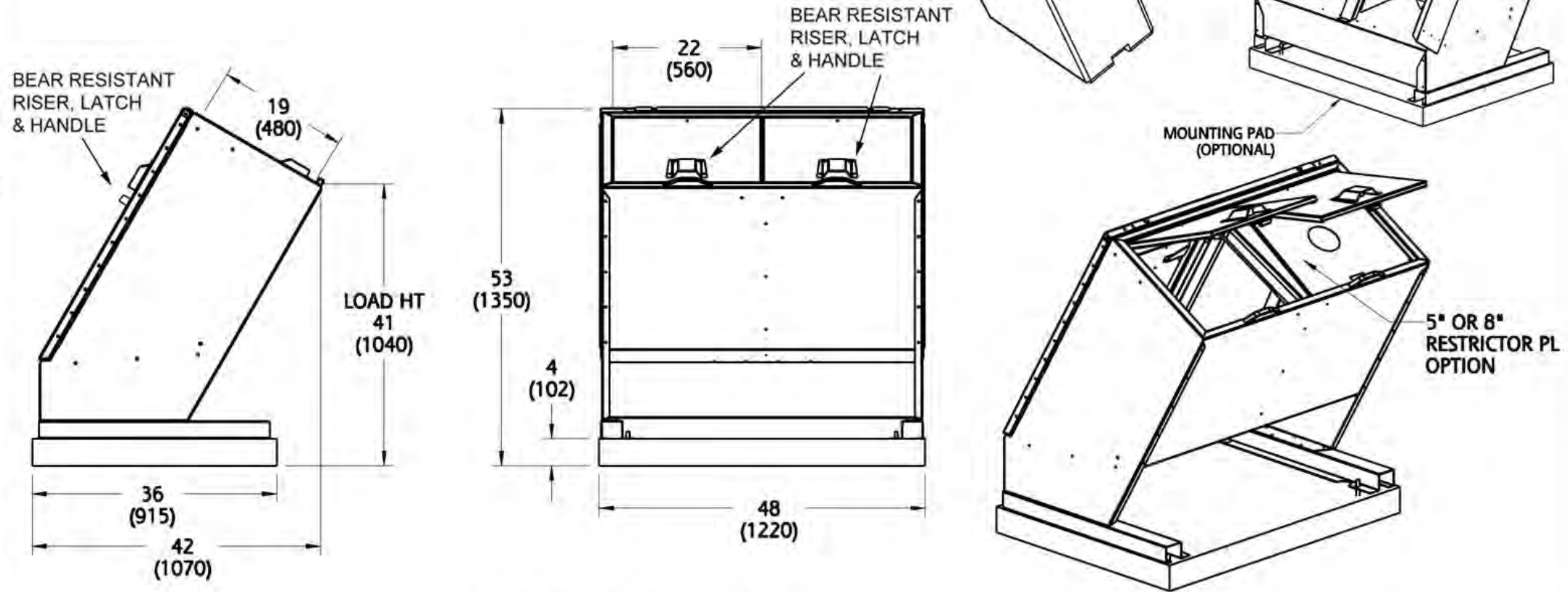
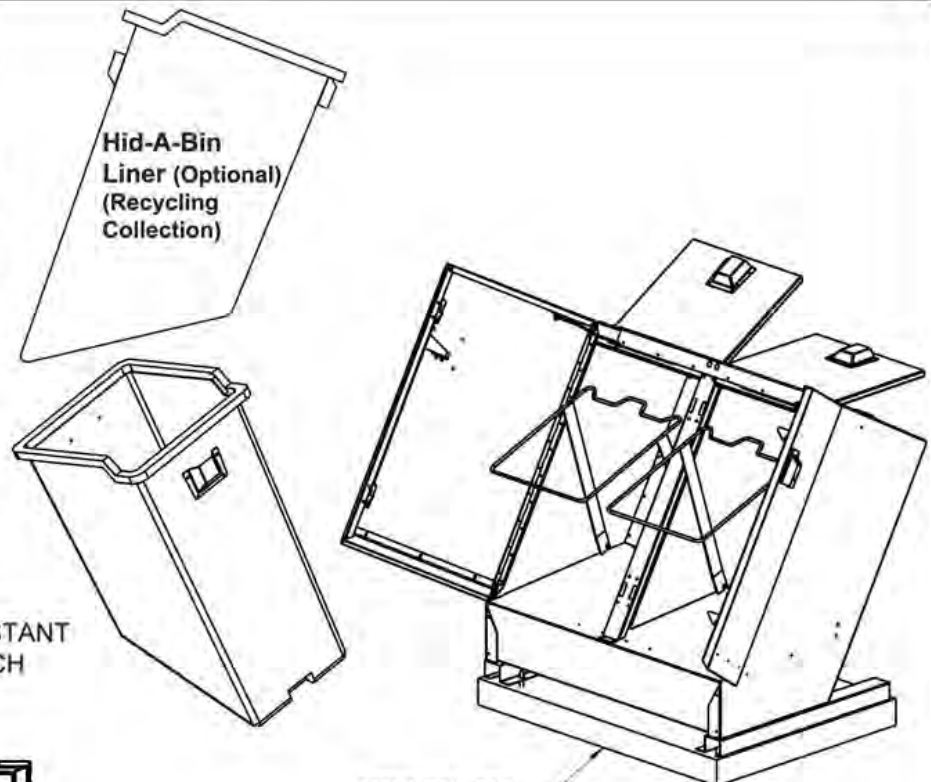
3 MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE ELEVATION
L1 1:40



DRAWING TITLE
TYPICAL MOUNTED PICNIC TABLE - NUNAVUT PARKS

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

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



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

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

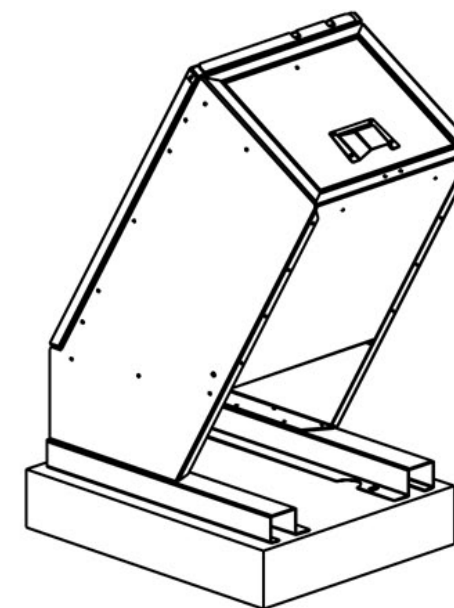
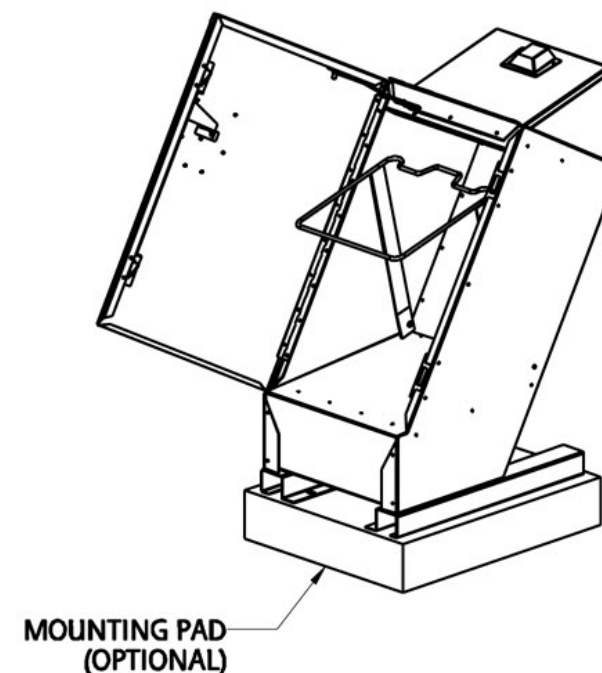
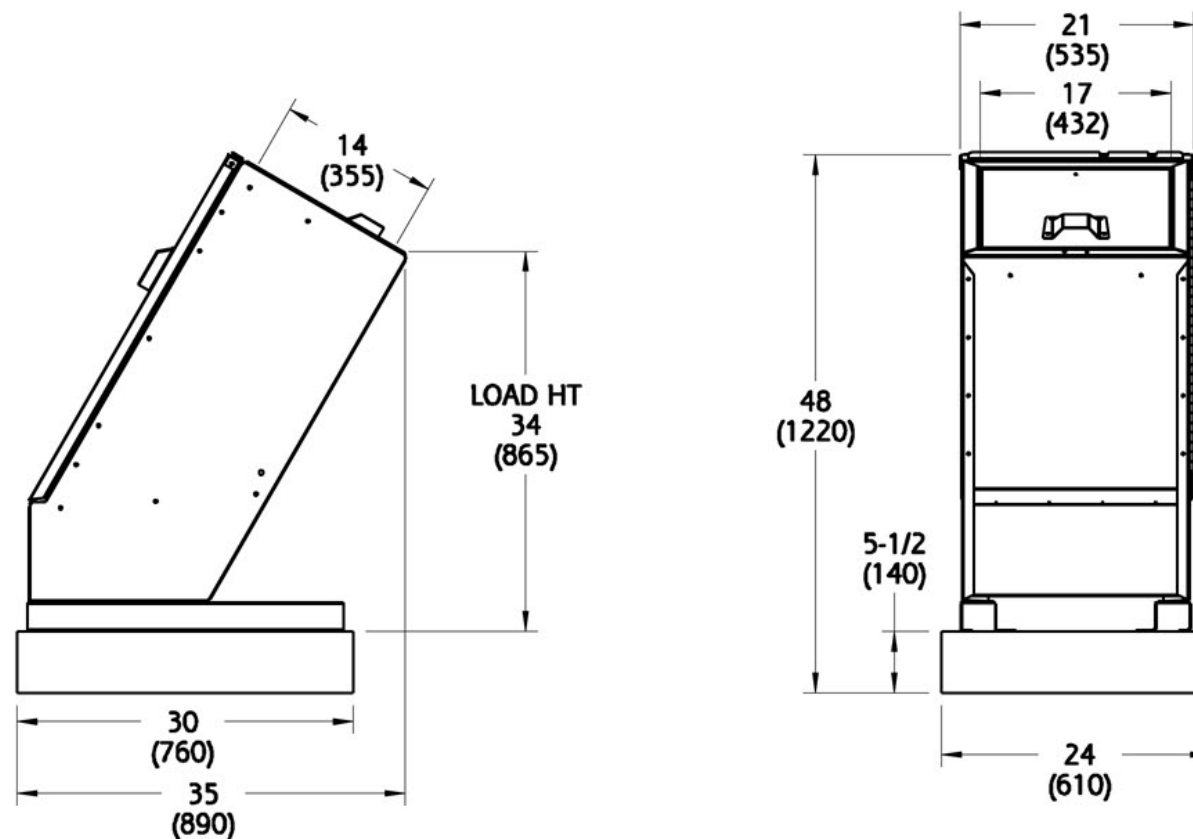
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NAME HBIIS WASTE/RESTRICT BP CONTAINER	
PART NUMBER SP-HBIIS-PR	DRAWN BY PS
DATE DECEMBER 31, 2009	REVISION 1

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

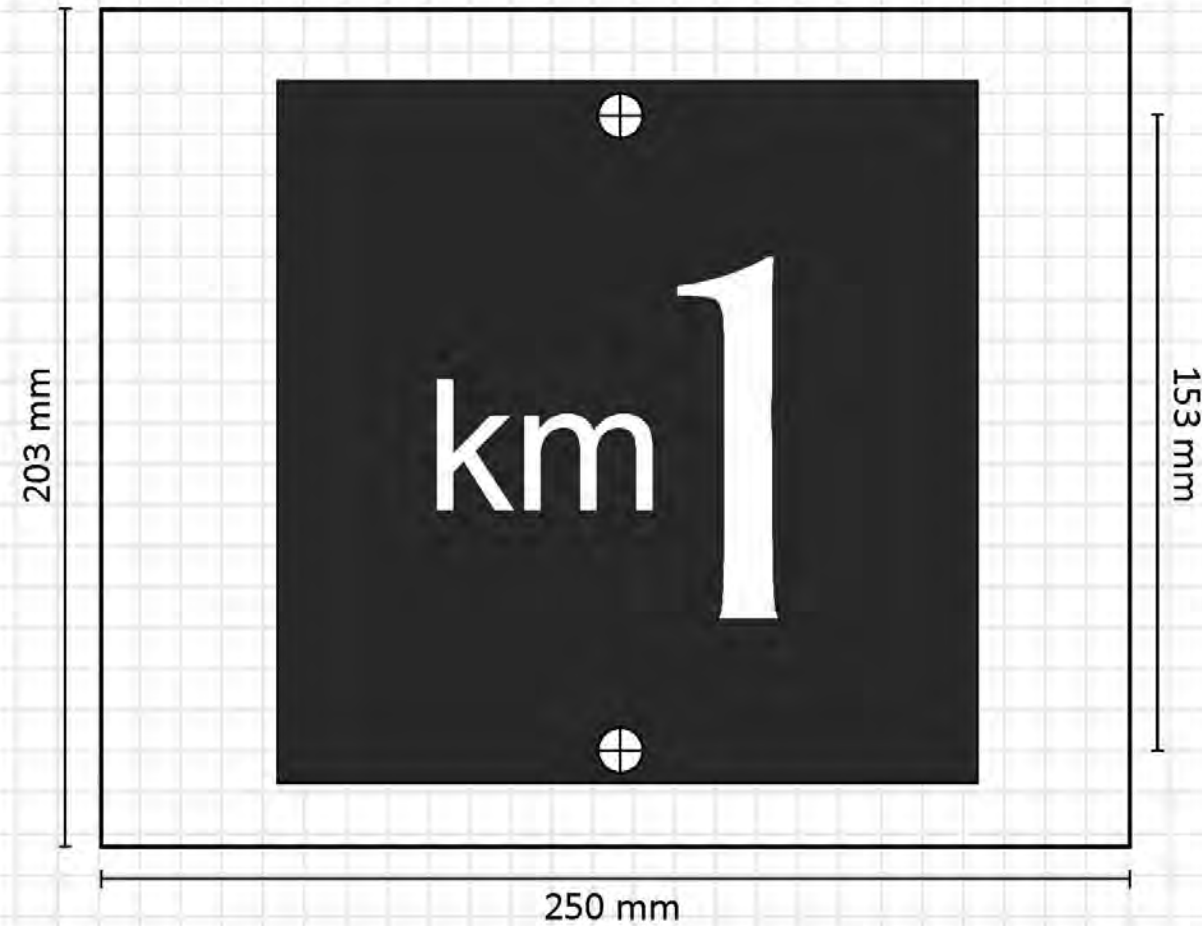
ALL SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS INCHES (MILLIMETERS)

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

PF03A

**Trail Distance Marker**

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

Application.

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

Scale 60%

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

PF05B

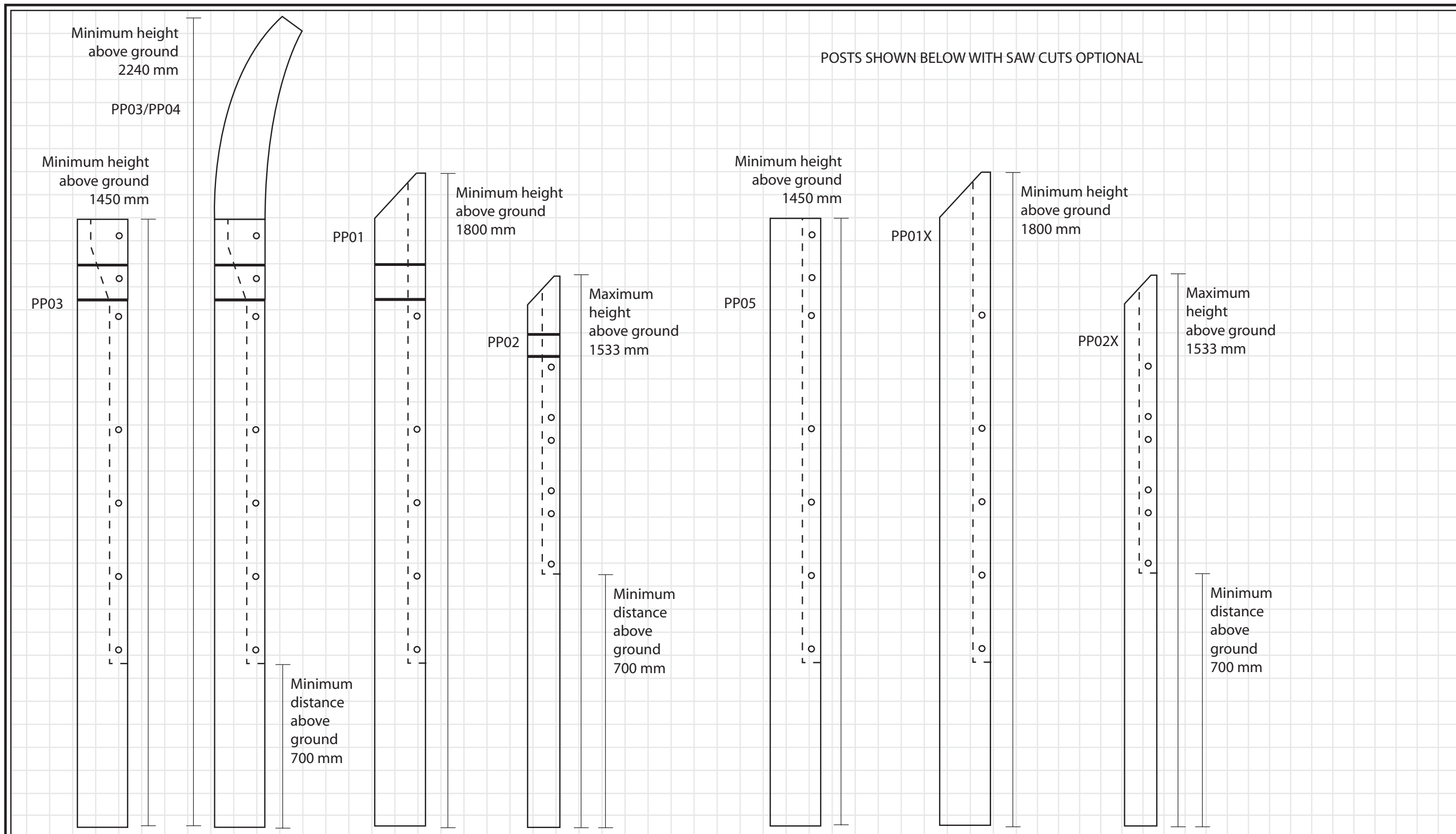
**Trailhead Panel**

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

Application.

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

Scale 15%

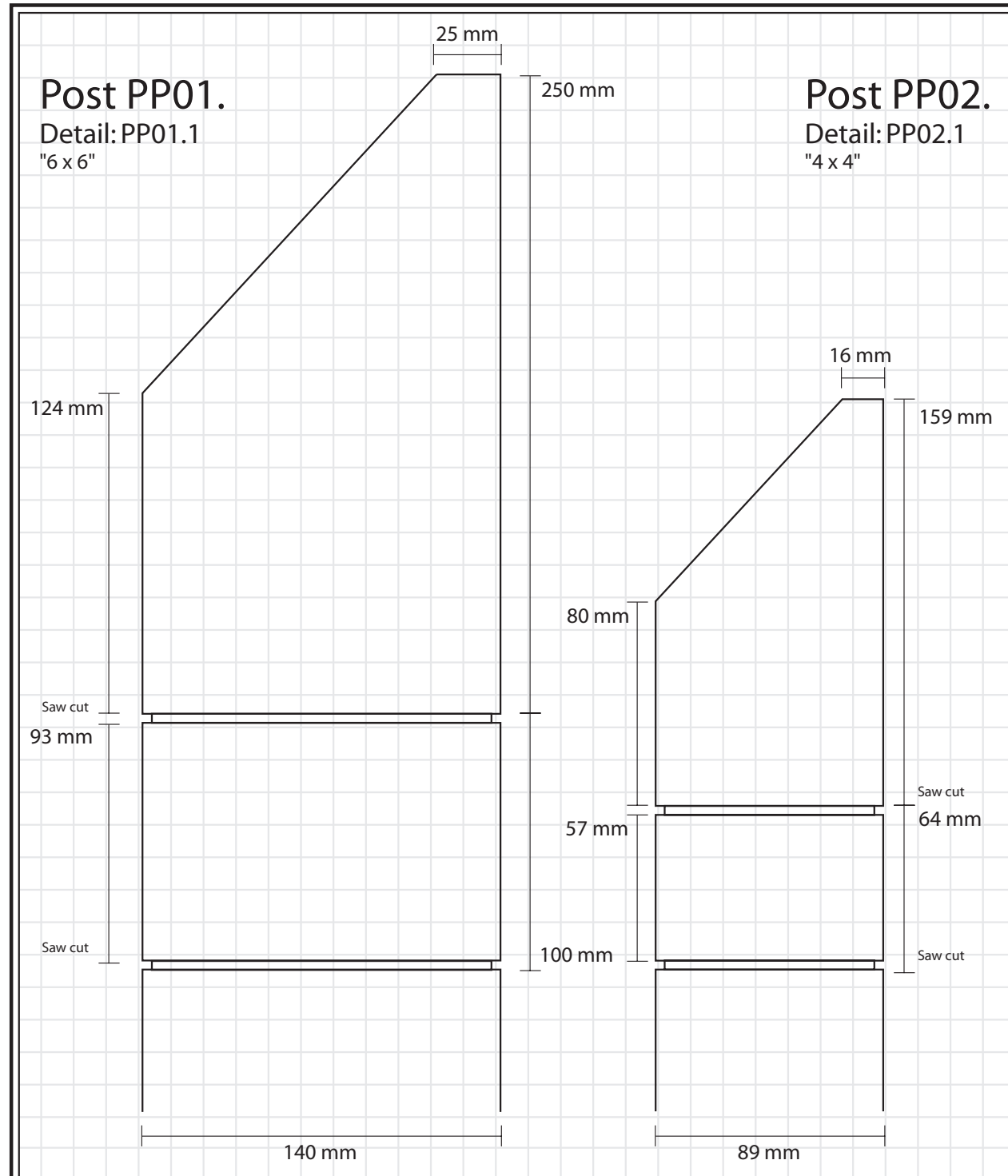


Posts.
Straight on

Parts.
PP01
PP02
PP03/PP04
PP05

Application.
Saw Cuts Optional
See Post Details
PP01.1, PP01.2, PP02.1, PP02.2, PP03.1, PP04, PP05.1

Scale. 10%

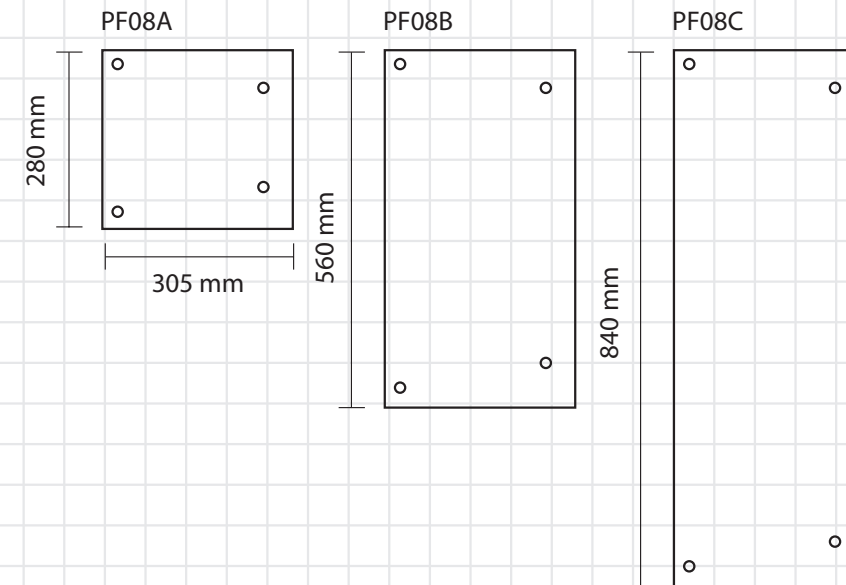


Post Details:
PP01.1 and PP02.1
Side View
PP01.6 x 6 PP02.4 x 4

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

Face: PF08A, PF08B, PF08C

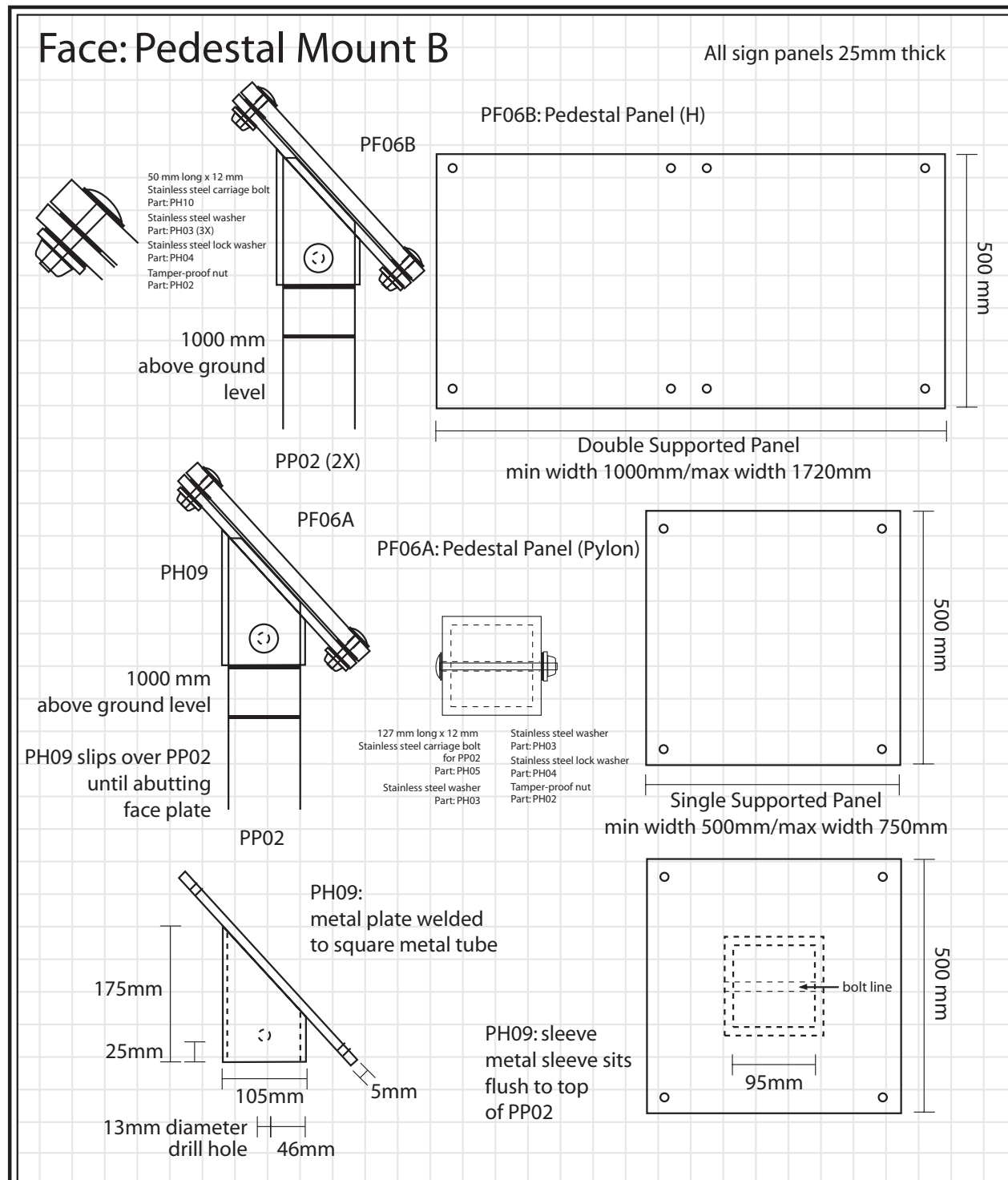
All sign panels 25mm thick



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

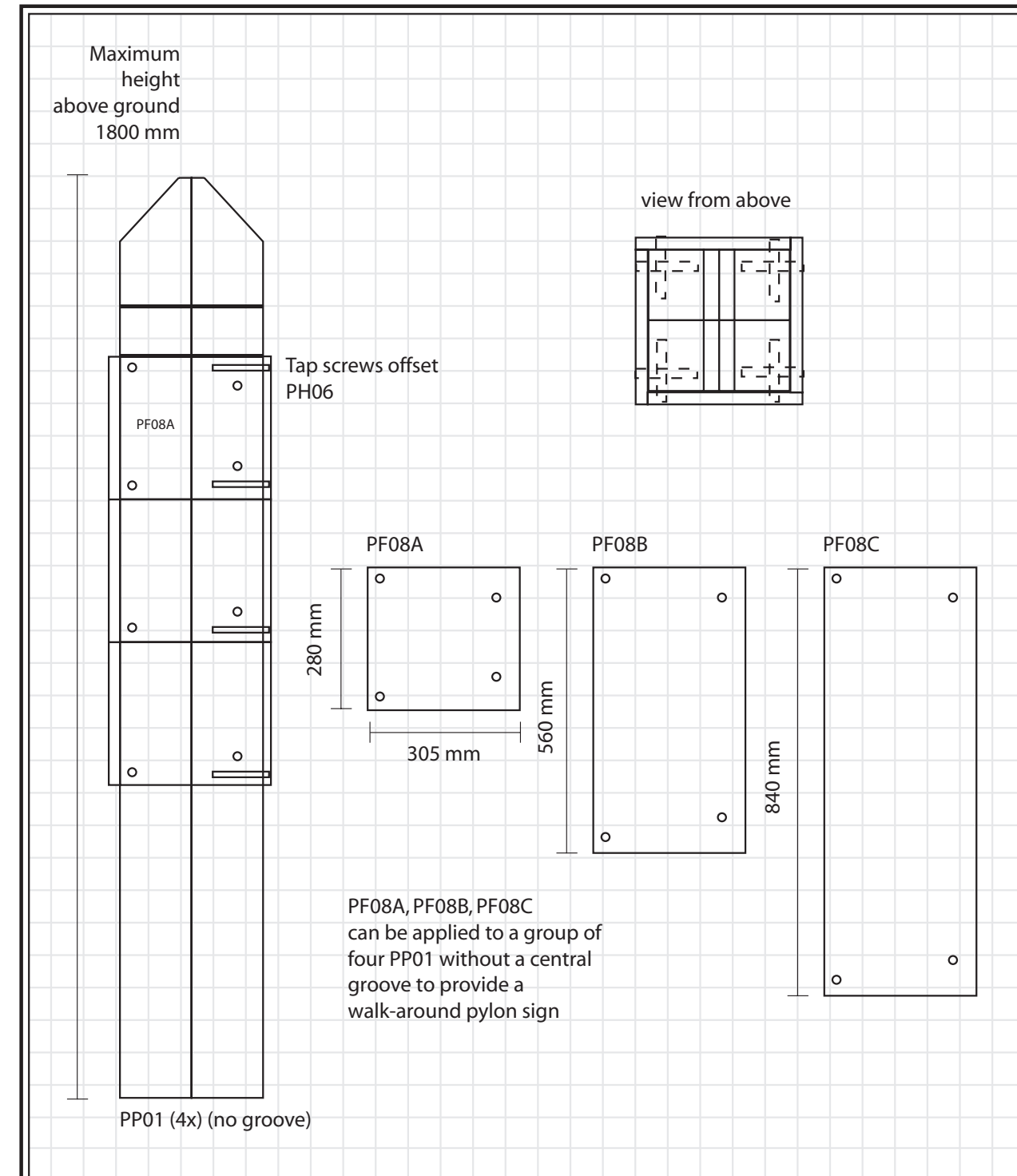
Multi-Post Pylon Panels.
Straight on/Side View
PF08A: single pedestal
PF08B: double pedestal
PF08C: tall pedestal

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



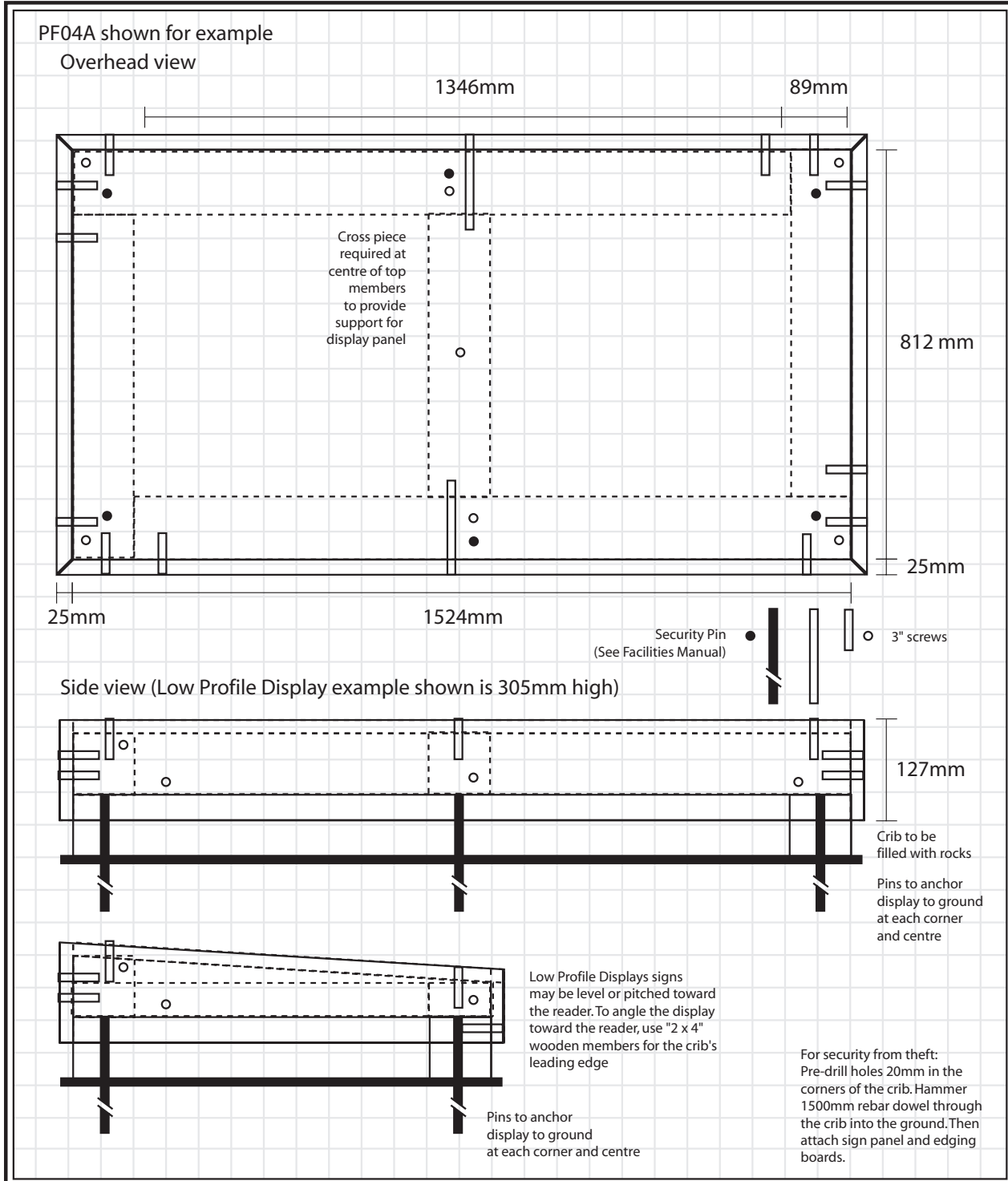
Pedestal Panels.
 Straight on/Side View
 PF06B: double supported pedestal
 PF06A: single supported pedestal
 PH09: metal pedestal sleeve

Application. Scale. 10%
 Note. panels can be mounted on structure railings. Panels can be any width, but must accommodate metal pedestal sleeve PH09, and minimum/maximum widths as indicated on drawing

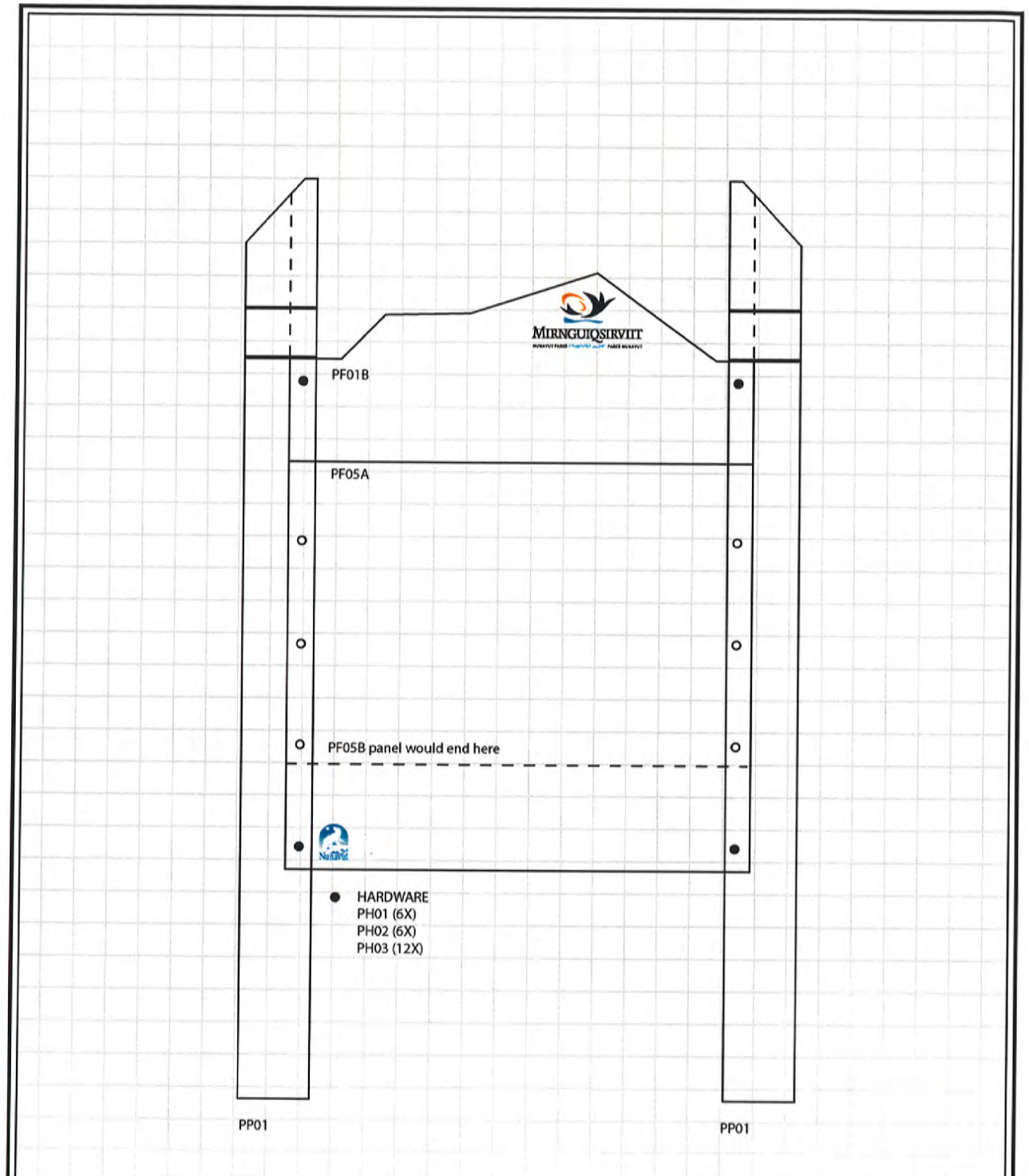


Walk-around Pylon Signs.
 Straight on View
 PF08A, PF08B, PF08C
 See Panel Assembly Detail B

Application. Scale. 10%
 • Sign Panels can be wall mounted
 • Saw cuts optional



<p>Low Profile Display. May use PF04A, PF04B, PF05A, PF05B Standard rock-filled crib built to fit panel size Height is always common</p>	<p>Application. Scale. 10% panel size dependent upon space availability Crib may be as short as 2 members' thickness. Adjust crib height by adding layers of members.</p>
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<p>H Sign B3 Display. Straight on View</p>	<p>Application. Scale. 10% applicable for all non-pylon style posts</p>
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